

Advices, recommendations,
instructions for an effective
approach and handling



1st Edition – June 2024

— Guidance for the Focal Points and Dumpwatch Authorities



The Bamako Convention

A critical initiative to ensure the protection of the continent's environment, public health, and socio-economic interests while preserving its dignity and promoting sustainable development.

By drawing up its guidelines, the Basel Convention's aim was to prevent environmental and health damage that can result from improper handling and disposal of hazardous wastes, and to ensure that such wastes are managed in an environmentally sound manner throughout their entire lifecycle.

The Bamako Convention was necessary to provide African countries with a more stringent and region-specific framework for hazardous waste management, addressing the limitations of the Basel Convention. It represents a proactive regional approach for effective prevention of hazardous waste dumping in Africa ensuring stricter controls, better enforcement, and tailored solutions for the continent's unique challenges.

Despite its comprehensive framework, the Basel Convention revealed loopholes and insufficient enforcement mechanisms that could be exploited, allowing for illegal waste trafficking to take place.

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It represents a proactive regional approach for effective prevention of hazardous waste dumping in Africa ensuring stricter controls, better enforcement, and tailored solutions for the continent's unique challenges.

Tailored to the specific environmental, economic, and social conditions of African countries, as a response to Article 11 of the Basel convention – which encourages parties to enter into bilateral, multilateral and regional agreements on Hazardous Waste to help achieve the objectives of the convention – the Bamako

Convention is specifically crafted to the African context, taking into account the continent's vulnerability to hazardous waste dumping and its limited capacity for waste management infrastructures and enforcement capabilities.

This Handbook is intended to guide you understand, handle and monitor the complex processes to implement the Bamako convention through three main chapters:

The Bamako PIC Procedure The Transboundary Movement explained Notification and movement forms

They will back your knowledge and mastering of all necessary aspects, and let you become an efficient, proactive and expert-level actor of the Bamako Convention.

We hope this handbook will be useful to you and any feedback you may have will be most welcome so as to improve it!

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4 steps for a Prior Informed Consent

—
Guidance for the Focal Points and Dumpwatch Authorities



— The Bamako PIC Procedure in 4 steps

The Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure of the Bamako Convention's mechanism requires exporting countries to inform importing countries of the risks associated with the wastes.

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Step 1: Notification

Verification whether wastes being notified are defined as hazardous waste, nationally or under the scope of the Bamako Convention (Art. 2). Should contain the declarations and information specified in Annex IV A of this Convention and written in a language acceptable to the State of import.

Roles & responsibilities

The Competent Authority (CA) of the State of export assesses the information received from the exporter/generator and may refuse to allow the export. Such a decision is perfectly in order with the spirit of the Convention.

The exporter/generator of the wastes should inform the CA in their country of the proposed transboundary movement of hazardous wastes. Such notification shall contain the declarations and information specified in Annex IV A of this Convention, written in a language acceptable to the State of import. Only one notification needs to be sent to each State concerned.

The CA of importing Party shall respond to the CA of notifying Party in writing consenting to the movement with or without conditions, denying permission for the movement, or requesting additional information. A copy of the final response from the State of import shall also be sent to the CAs of all transit States concerned.

The State of export should only allow the transboundary movement when it receives (a) written consent; and (b), confirmation of a written contract between the generator and disposer indicating the environmentally sound management of the wastes in question, from the State of import. Each transit State (that is a Party) should acknowledge receipt to the notifier and consent to the movement with or without conditions, deny permission for the movement, or request additional information.

Each person who takes charge of a transboundary movement of hazardous wastes must sign the movement document (notification document) either upon delivery or receipt of the wastes in question. They shall also require that the disposer inform both the exporter and the competent authority of the State of export of receipt by the disposer of the wastes in question and, in due course, of the completion of disposal as specified in the notification. If no such information is received within the State of export, the competent authority of the State of export or the exporter shall so notify the State of import.

Any transboundary movement of hazardous wastes shall be covered by insurance, bond or other guarantee as may be required by the State of import or any State of transit.

The focal point acts as the primary interface between the country and the structures of the Bamako Convention, ensuring that obligations are met, information is communicated to the relevant government departments and other parties, and the Convention's goals are achieved at the national level.

Reference & documentation

- ☞ Annex I: Categories of wastes which are hazardous wastes
- ☞ Annex II: List of hazardous characteristics
- ☞ Annex IV A: Information to be provided on Notification

Basel Convention relation

Parties are under an obligation to take the appropriate measures to ensure that such movements of hazardous /and other wastes are only allowed if one of the three following conditions is met:

1. The State of export does not have the technical capacity and the necessary facilities, capacity or suitable disposal sites in order to dispose of the wastes in question in an "environmentally sound manner"; or
2. The wastes in question are required as raw material for recycling or recovery industries in the State of import; or

3. The TBM (transboundary movement) question is in accordance with other criteria decided by the Parties (such criteria will normally be found in the decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties).

In all cases, it is required that the standard of "environmentally sound management" (ESM) of hazardous /and other wastes is met. In addition to these conditions, the Basel Convention specifies instances in which Parties may restrict transboundary movements and in which Parties must restrict such movements.

Specific measures

- ☐ Generator to verify national definition of hazardous waste according to Annex I categories
- ☐ Generator to inform the Competent Authority of the Country of Export
- ☐ Competent Authority of the Country of Export to refuse or allow export
- ☐ Competent Authority of the Country of Export to request notification document

Transboundary Movement steps

1. Identification of Hazardous Waste
2. Notification to Competent Authorities
3. Content of Notification.
4. Transportation Notification.
5. Receipt and Acknowledgment
6. Waste Management Plan.
7. Implementation and Monitoring.

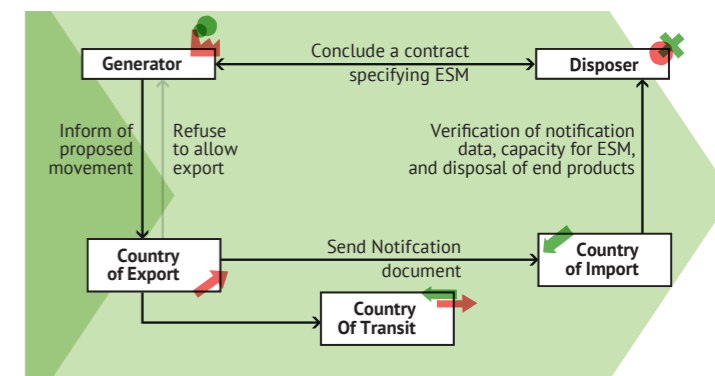
These steps are developed in the specific section of this guide.

What is the Competent Authority (CA)?

CA stands for the governmental authority designated by a Party to be responsible for receiving the notification of a transboundary movement of hazardous – or other wastes, and any information related to it, and for responding to such a notification, as provided in Article 6 of the Convention on "Transboundary Movement between Parties".

What are the Bamako Convention Focal Points (FC)?

To facilitate implementation of the Convention, the Parties should designate or establish one or more competent authorities (CA) and one focal point. The CA is one governmental authority designated to be responsible for receiving the notification of a trans-boundary movement of hazardous wastes and for responding to such a notification. The focal point serves as the main contact between the country and the Convention Secretariat, ensuring effective communication, reporting, and cooperation on matters related to the convention.



Step 2 : Consent and issuance of Movement

When the State of Import verifies the contract and ESM capabilities of the stakeholder in its jurisdiction and agrees and signs the notification document to that effect, then the proposed trans-boundary movement can be initiated.

Roles & responsibilities

The CA of the State of import must also confirm to the notifier the existence of a *contract between the exporter and the disposer*. One of the most important conditions of the notification procedure is the verification of the existence of a legally binding contract between the generator and the disposer, specifying ESM of the wastes in question.

The CA of any State of transit must promptly acknowledge receipt of the notification document and may provide its written consent to the country of export (with or without conditions) or denial within 60 days. States of transit may decide not to require prior written consent, in which case the State of export may allow the export to proceed if it does not receive any response from that State of transit after 60 days.

Once the relevant CAs have established that all the requirements of the Convention have been met and have agreed to the movement, the CA of the State of export can proceed with the issuance of the movement document and authorize the shipment to start. The movement document contains detailed information about the shipment and must accompany the consignment at all times from departure to the arrival of the consignment at the disposer.

Upon receipt of the Notification Document, the Competent Authority of the Country of Import must provide its written consent (the consent can be granted on the basis of certain conditions), or denial (after having asked for further clarifications, if necessary)

to the notifier. Often it will send copies of its final response to the Competent Authorities of all countries concerned.

The Competent Authority of any Country of Transit must acknowledge receipt of the Notification document, and provide its written consent to the Country of Export (with or without conditions), or denial, within a delay of 60 days.

However, Countries of Transit may decide not to require prior written consent, in which case the Country of Export may allow the export to proceed if it does not receive any response from that State of Transit after the delay of 60 days. This procedure will, however, only apply if Country of Transit has informed all other Parties, through the Secretariat, that it will not require prior written consent for transit shipments.

Reference documentation

- Article 6 and Annex IV A of the Bamako Convention

Basel Convention relation

- The Article 6 of the Basel Convention outlines the procedure for transboundary movements of hazardous wastes, and emphasizes the importance of obtaining written consent from all concerned states before such movements can proceed.
- Annex VB provides a list of hazardous wastes that are subject to the control procedures outlined in Article 6.

What is Article 6 about ?

- It is based on the concept of prior informed consent. It ensures that before any export of hazardous wastes or other wastes takes place, the authorities of the State of export must notify the authorities of the prospective States of import and transit.
- It ensures that hazardous waste movements are transparent, informed, and subject to consent from relevant authorities.
- It promotes responsible waste management and protects human health and the environment during transboundary movements.

What does «environmentally sound management» mean (ESM)?

ESM is a concept defined and promoted by various international environmental agreements and organizations, including the Bamako Convention, the Basel Convention, and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). ESM refers to the management of hazardous wastes and other wastes in a manner that ensures the protection of human health and the environment throughout the entire lifecycle of the waste. This includes its generation, collection, transportation, treatment, recycling, recovery, and final disposal.

ESM promotes strategies to reduce the generation of waste at the source through cleaner production, sustainable consumption, and efficient resource use.

ESM is a comprehensive approach to managing hazardous and other wastes in a way that safeguards human health and the environment. By adhering to ESM principles, Parties can achieve sustainable waste management and contribute to global efforts to protect the planet for future generations.

Once the relevant Competent Authorities have established that all the requirements of the Convention have been met, and have agreed to the movement, the Competent Authority of the Country of Export can proceed with the issuance of the Movement Document, which contains detailed information about the shipment, and authorize the shipment to start.

The Movement Document must accompany the consignment at all times from the time of departure from the waste generator to the arrival of the consignment at the disposer in another country.

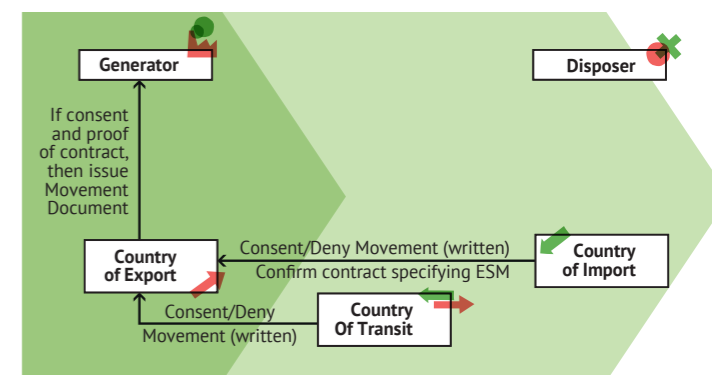
Specific measures

- Competent Authority of state of Import to provide written consent, and confirm existence of contract specifying ESM
- Competent Authority of Country of Transit to acknowledge receipt of the Notification document, and provide its written consent to the Country of Export – with or without conditions –, or denial, within a delay of 60 days

Each State of transit which is a Party shall promptly acknowledge to the notifier receipt of the notification. It may subsequently respond to the notifier in writing, within 60 days, consenting to the movement with or without conditions, denying permission for the movement, or requesting additional information. The State of export shall not allow the trans-boundary movement to commence until it has received the written consent of the State of transit

Any transboundary movement of hazardous wastes shall be covered by insurance, bond or other guarantee as may be required by the State of import or any State of transit.

- The Parties to this Convention shall require that each person who takes charge of a trans-boundary movement of hazardous wastes sign the movement document either upon delivery or receipt of the wastes in question. They shall also require that the disposer inform both the exporter and the competent authority of the State of export of receipt by the disposer of the wastes in question and, in due course, of the completion of disposal as specified in the notification. If no such information is received within the State of export, the competent authority of the State of export or the exporter shall so notify the State of import.



3 – Confirmation of Receipt

This step is aimed to ensure that hazardous wastes are managed responsibly from their arrival at the disposal facility to their final disposal, and completes the transboundary movement process (TBM) ensuring transparency, accountability, and environmental protection

If the importing country grants consent, the exporting country proceeds with the shipment of the hazardous waste. Upon arrival at the designated facility in the importing country, the receiving facility confirms the receipt of the waste. This confirmation typically involves verifying that the waste matches the description provided in the notification and ensuring that it is properly labeled and packaged.

Most countries accept a copy of the duly completed and fully authorized notification to be enclosed with the movement document. However, some countries require that an original notification, stamped and signed by the CA, shall always accompany the movement document.

Roles & responsibilities

State of Export

Notification: The exporter must notify the competent authority of the state of export about the intended transboundary movement of hazardous waste.

Documentation: The exporter must provide all necessary documentation as required under the Bamako Convention, including details about the waste, its destination, the contract between the exporter and the disposer as well as the movement route.

Competent Authority of the State of Export

Transmission of Notification: The competent authority of the state of export must transmit the notification received from the exporter to the competent authorities of the states concerned, i.e., the state of import and any states of transit.

Monitoring and Control: Ensure that the movement complies with the requirements set out in the Bamako Convention.

Competent Authority of the State of Import:

Acknowledgement of Receipt: Upon receiving the notification, the competent authority of the state of import must acknowledge receipt of the notification to the state of export.

Decision on Import: Provide a written decision to the state of export, stating whether the proposed import of hazardous waste is accepted, needs further information, or is denied.

State of Import

Receipt of Waste: The importer must acknowledge the receipt of the hazardous waste to the competent authority of the state of import.

Confirmation of Receipt: Upon receiving the hazardous waste, the importer must send a confirmation of receipt to the competent authority of the state of import.

Competent Authority of the State of Import (continued):

Transmission of Confirmation: The competent authority of the state of import must transmit the confirmation of receipt from the importer back to the competent authority of the state of export.

Competent Authorities of Transit States

Acknowledgement: Acknowledge receipt of the notification from the state of export and monitor the transit of hazardous waste through their territories.

Documentation: Ensure that all movements of hazardous waste through their territory are accompanied by the proper documentation and comply with the Bamako Convention.

When a shipment of hazardous waste arrives at a facility within the jurisdiction of the importing country, the Competent Authority oversees the verification process. This involves confirming that the received waste matches the description provided in the notification.

Key Points of the Confirmation of Receipt Process

- 1 The process ensures that hazardous wastes are tracked and monitored from the point of export to the point of final disposal or recycling.
- 2 It involves multiple steps of communication and documentation between the competent authorities and the involved parties to ensure that the movement is authorized and that the waste reaches its intended destination safely.
- 3 The confirmation of receipt serves as an official record that the hazardous waste has reached its intended destination in the state of import.
- 4 This step is critical to prevent illegal dumping or mismanagement of hazardous wastes and to maintain accountability throughout the process.

The Competent Authority ensures that the hazardous waste is properly labeled, packaged, and handled in accordance with the Bamako Convention's requirements and any additional national regulations. Verification may include physical inspections, documentation checks, and, in some cases, sampling and analysis to ensure the accuracy of the waste characterization.

As for the receipt and disposal confirmation, the Convention requires a confirmation from the disposer when the disposal has taken place, according to the terms of the contract, as specified in the *notification document*. This ensures that the hazardous wastes have been managed in an *environmentally sound and economically efficient manner*.

Reference documentation

The movement document provides relevant information on a particular consignment, for example, on all carriers of the consignment, which Customs officers it has to pass through, the type of waste

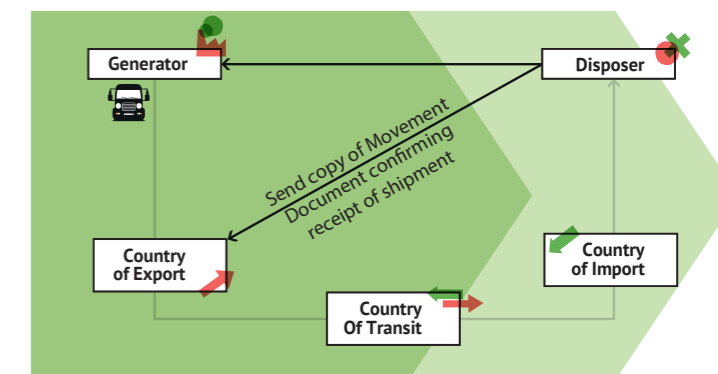
and how it is packaged. It should also provide accurate information on the authorizations by the CAs for the proposed movements of wastes. Each person who takes charge of a shipment must sign the movement document. It is important to note that, although not mandatory, some countries require the Customs office at the border where waste leaves the territory to send a copy of the movement document to the competent authority(ies) which issued the authorization for transboundary movement of waste.

Bamako Convention relation

Both the Bamako and Basel Conventions require that the duly completed notification forms always accompany the shipment as part of the documentation.

Specific measures

- Verifying the waste,
- Acknowledging receipt
- Disposing of it in an environmentally sound manner,
- Certifying the disposal,
- Maintaining thorough records.



4 – Confirmation of Disposal

The focal point is the key contact to notify for any case of import, export or transit of hazardous waste and the national reference for other Parties for all matters related to the Convention.

The purpose of stage 4, the final stage in the TBM procedure, is for the generator and country of export to receive confirmation that the wastes moved across borders have been disposed of by the disposer as planned and in an environmentally sound manner.

The Convention requires a confirmation from the disposer when the disposal has taken place, according to the terms of the contract, as specified in the notification document. If the CA of the country of export has not received the confirmation that disposal has been completed, it must inform the CA of the country of import accordingly.

Roles and Responsibilities

State of Export

Initial Notification: provides detailed information about the hazardous waste and the intended disposal process when initiating the transboundary movement.

Monitoring: keeps track of the waste movement and ensure compliance with all regulatory requirements.

Competent Authority of the State of Export

Transmission of Information: ensures that all relevant documentation and notifications are properly transmitted to the competent authorities of the state of import and any transit states.

Follow-up: maintains communication with the competent authority of the state of import to track the status of the hazardous waste until disposal.

Competent Authority of the State of Import

Receipt Acknowledgement: confirms the receipt of hazardous waste upon its arrival in the state of import.

Monitoring Disposal: Monitors the disposal process to ensure that it complies with the methods and standards set forth by the Basel Convention.

Verification: Verifies that the disposal facility is authorized and capable of disposing of the hazardous waste in an environmentally sound manner.

State of Import

Receipt Confirmation: Confirms the receipt of the hazardous waste to the competent authority of the state of import.

Disposal Coordination: Coordinates with the disposal facility to ensure proper disposal of the waste.

Disposal Facility

Environmentally Sound Disposal: Ensures that the hazardous waste is disposed of according to the standards and methods that protect human health and the environment.

Documentation: Maintains detailed records of the disposal process, including quantities, methods, and dates of disposal.

Competent Authority of the State of Import (continued)

Confirmation of Disposal: After receiving the documentation from the disposal facility, the competent authority of the state of import must confirm that the hazardous waste has been disposed of in an environmentally sound manner.

Transmission of Confirmation: Sends the confirmation of disposal to the competent authority of the state of export.

Competent Authority of the State of Export (continued)

Final Documentation: Receives and reviews the confirmation of disposal from the state of import. **Record Keeping:** Keeps records of the entire process to ensure compliance and for future reference or audits.

Special rules: application of the mutatis mutandis principle

In some instances, Parties may have different views as to whether the control procedure should apply to a particular TBM. This may result from different legal frameworks between countries, or from a different appreciation between countries as to whether the object of a TBM is a "waste" that is "hazardous" or "other" in nature.

The Basel and Bamako Conventions on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal sets forth detailed procedures to ensure that hazardous wastes are managed in an environmentally sound manner throughout their lifecycle, including final disposal. The Confirmation of Disposal step is a crucial part of this process, ensuring that hazardous wastes are properly and safely disposed of at their intended destination. Here are the roles and responsibilities associated with this step:

Specific measures

- Environmentally Sound Disposal Verification
- Receipt Confirmation:
- Disposal Documentation,
- Transmission of Disposal Confirmation
- Maintaining thorough records.

Key Points of the Confirmation of Disposal Process:

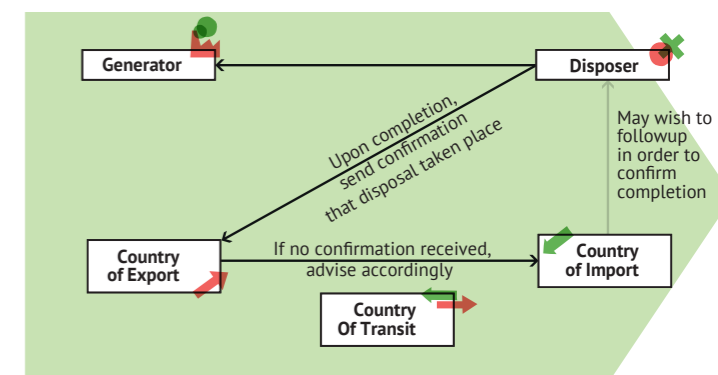
Environmental Protection: Ensures that hazardous wastes are managed and disposed of in ways that protect human health and the environment.

Accountability: Establishes a clear chain of custody and accountability from the point of export to the final disposal.

Compliance Verification: Involves multiple checks and confirmations to verify that the disposal has been completed as per the regulations.

Documentation: Requires comprehensive documentation at each step to maintain transparency and traceability.

The Confirmation of Disposal step under the Bamako Convention on the Ban of the import into Africa and control of the trans-boundary movement and management of hazardous wastes within Africa, is essential for verifying that hazardous wastes are not only transported safely but are also disposed of properly, thereby minimizing the risk of environmental contamination and harm to public health. This step completes the regulatory oversight cycle, ensuring that all parties fulfill their responsibilities from the point of export to the final disposal.





7-step guide for Transboundary Movement –TBM

The Bamako Convention ensures that hazardous wastes and other wastes are managed and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner, with strict procedures for transboundary movements within the African continent. Shipments without proper permits are considered illegal under the terms of the Convention.

Steps to manage and control any movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes from one country's jurisdiction to another, or through areas not under any national jurisdiction

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7-step TBM

STEP 1

Check whether wastes are nationally defined as hazardous waste

Under the Bamako Convention, determining whether wastes are classified as hazardous involves several steps to ensure that all parties are clear on the nature of the waste and that appropriate regulatory measures are applied.

Not all countries define every same wastes as hazardous or may restrict their definition. Some countries have no national legal definition at all (UNEP, 2009). Whether or not wastes are defined as hazardous waste can be determined by:

- contacting the focal point;
- checking national legislation;
- consulting national waste definitions on the Bamako secretariat.

- For waste categories in Annex 1: Hazardous characteristics in Annex II: and Disposal Operations in Annex III.
- Annex III for Bamako Convention.
- Declaration by the generator and exporter that the information is correct
- Information transmitted (including technical description of the plant) to the exporter or generator from the disposer of the waste upon which the latter has based his assessment that there was no reason to believe that the wastes will not be managed in an environmentally sound manner in accordance with the laws and regulations of the country of import
- Information concerning the contract between the exporter and disposer

Step to Check Whether Wastes are Nationally Defined as Hazardous

1. Identify Waste Categories
2. Consult National Legislation
3. Check Bamako Convention Annexes
4. Consult Basel Convention Technical Guidelines
5. Determine Hazardous Characteristics
6. Engage with the competent authorities
7. Harmonize Definitions
8. Verify Documentation
9. Monitor changes

Conditions for transboundary movement

A TBM means any movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes:

- ☞ from an area under the national jurisdiction of one State
- ☞ to or through an area under the national jurisdiction of another State, or to or through an area not under the national jurisdiction of any State, provided at least two States are involved in the movement.

Parties are under an obligation to take the appropriate measures to ensure that TBM of hazardous wastes and other wastes are only allowed if one of the three following conditions is met:

- ☞ the State of export does not have the technical capacity and the necessary facilities, capacity or suitable disposal sites in order to dispose of the wastes in question in an “environmentally sound manner”; or
- ☞ the wastes in question are required as raw material for recycling or recovery industries in the State of import; or

- ☞ the TBM in question is in accordance with other criteria decided by the Parties.

In all cases, the Convention requires that the standard of “environmentally sound management” (ESM) of hazardous wastes or other wastes is met.

STEP 2

Contact the Focal Point

The National Focal Point may, where necessary, be contacted as soon as TBM is intended. A list is available on the Bamako Convention website. The focal point may also assist with the related paper work.

Purpose of the Annex IV A document

Annex IV A outlines the details that must be included in the movement document when hazardous wastes are transported from one country to another. This form ensures transparency, accountability, and proper handling during the entire process.

Consent and Issuance of Movement Document

Upon receipt of the Notification Document, the Competent Authority of the Country of Import must provide its written consent (the consent can be granted on the basis of certain conditions), or denial (after having asked for further clarifications, if necessary) to the notifier. Often it will send copies of its final response to the Competent Authorities of all countries concerned. The Competent Authority of the Country of Import must also confirm the existence of a contract between the exporter and disposer. One of the most important conditions of the notification procedure is the verification of the existence of a legally binding contract between the generator and the disposer, specifying the environmentally sound management of the waste in question.

The Competent Authority of any Country of Transit must acknowledge receipt of the Notification document, and provide its written consent to the Country of Export (with or without conditions), or denial, within a delay of 60 days. However, Countries of Transit may decide not to require prior written consent, in which case the Country of Export may allow the export to proceed if it does not receive any response from that State of Transit after the delay of 60 days. This procedure will, however, only apply if the Country of Transit has informed all other Parties, through the Secretariat, that it will not require prior written consent for transit shipments.

Once the relevant Competent Authorities have established that all the requirements of the Convention have been met, and have agreed to the movement, the Competent Authority of the Country of Export can proceed with the issuance of the Movement Document, which contains detailed information about the shipment, and authorise the shipment to start. The Movement Document must accompany the consignment at all times from the time of departure from the waste generator to the arrival of the consignment at the disposer in another country.

Prerequisites for a Transboundary Movement

- Contract between the generator and Disposer
- Need by CA of importing country to verify the capacity and ability of Disposer to apply ESM
- Whether the Disposer has the relevant Licenses for Disposal
- Communication with relevant Municipal/Local Authorities to accompany hazardous shipments to ensure no spillages on the way
- Any transboundary movement of hazardous wastes shall be covered by insurance, bond or
- other guarantee as may be required by the State of import or any State of transit

7-step guide for Transboundary Movement

STEP 3

Organise disposal and transport

A designated disposal facility must be commissioned for the disposal of hazardous wastes.

The transport of hazardous wastes to the disposal facility can also be included or tendered separately or organised directly. The transport company should provide necessary equipment for the transport if necessary and must have the required permits.

The Movement Document provides information on a consignment and authorisations by Competent Authorities for the proposed waste movement. The completed Notification should accompany the Movement Document to ensure consistency and reduce potential abuse.

Article 6, paragraph 8 of the Convention requires that, upon delivery of the waste at the disposer's premises, the latter signs the Movement Document and returns it to the Competent Authority of the State of Export and to the generator confirming the receipt of the hazardous waste in question.

STEP 4

TBM – submit notification

This step To submit a notification for the transboundary movement (TBM) of hazardous wastes under the Bamako Convention, is crucial for ensuring that all involved parties are informed and have given their consent before the waste is transported.

The exporter prepares a detailed document and submits it to the exporting country's competent authority. This is forwarded to the importing and transit countries for review. Upon approval, the exporter is informed, and a movement document is issued to accompany the waste, ensuring compliance and environmental safety.

1. The exporter of waste needs to conclude a contract with a disposal facility in a different country for the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes. The exporter of the waste can be the same person, company or agency as the generator, but this is not necessarily the case.
2. The generator or exporter of waste for disposal informs the competent authority (CA) of the exporting country of their intent to export to a specific disposal unit using a formal notification document.
3. The CA of the exporting country may check whether the notification is complete. It can refuse to further process the notification.
4. If the CA of the exporting country has no objections, the notification is sent to the CA of the importing country and the CA of every transit country in a language accepted in these countries.
5. Any transboundary movement of hazardous wastes shall be covered by insurance, bond or other guarantee as may be required by the State of import or any State of transit

For instructions on how to complete the Notification Document for hazardous waste, please see [Table 3, Annex II](#). Further information is available on the [Bamako Convention webpage](#) under «Forms & Instructions».

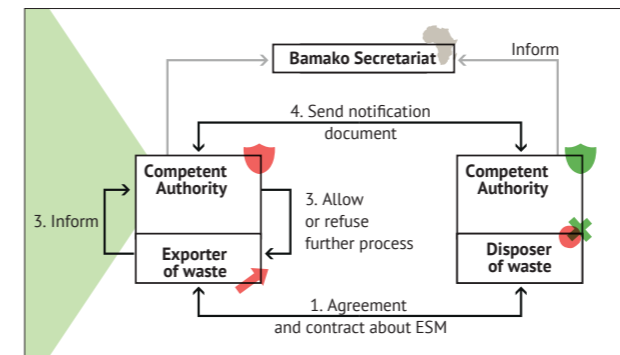
As most countries accept a copy of the duly completed and fully authorised notification to be enclosed with the Movement Document, some countries require that an original notification, stamped and signed by the Competent Authority, shall always accompany the Movement Document. In the latter case, the generator will have to provide the Competent Authority with sufficient copies of the Notification for individual certification.

Transit countries

If the waste is transported by ship, consent must be obtained from all countries where the waste might enter into harbours or pass through territorial waters (details may be obtained from the Focal point).

STEP 5

TBM – consent and issue movement document



This step ensures that all relevant authorities agree to the movement of hazardous wastes and that the waste is transported in compliance with international regulations. By following these steps, the Bamako Convention ensures that the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes is conducted safely, transparently, and with the informed consent of all involved parties:

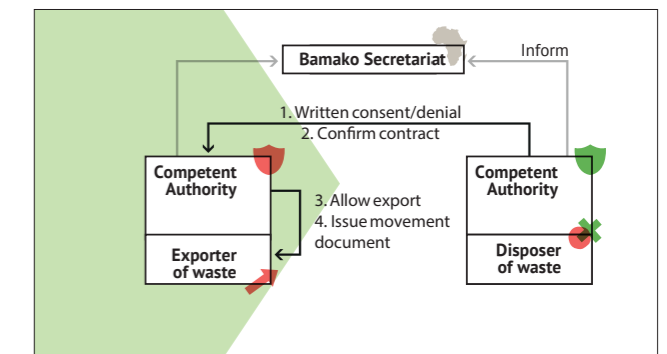
1. The CA of the country of import and the CAs of the country/countries of transit must consent to the TBM and inform the CA in the country of export.
2. The CA of the country of import will also have to confirm the contract between the generator and the disposer.
3. The CA of the exporting country will then allow the export to take place.
4. Movement documents are then issued (see also Table 4, Annex II).

How to complete the Movement Document: [Table 3, Annex II](#). See «Forms & Instructions» of the [Bamako Convention website](#).

It can take several months to gain consent for export from the country of import and all countries of transit.

A consent is only valid for 1 year.

The movement document is intended to travel with a consignment of waste at all times, from the moment it leaves the waste generator to its arrival at a disposal or recovery facility in another country.



7-step guide for Transboundary Movement

Guidance for the Focal Points and Dumpwatch Authorities

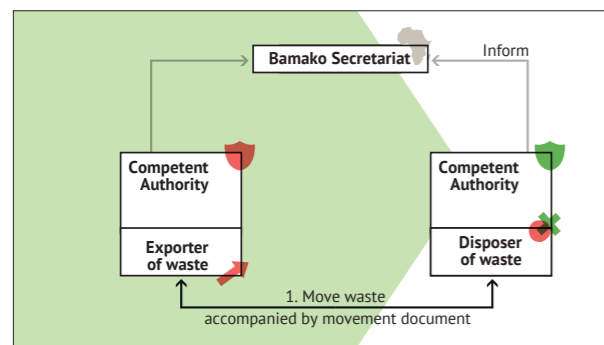
STEP 6

TBM – conduct the transboundary movement

One critical aspect of the Bamako Convention is the regulation of the transboundary movement (TBM) of hazardous wastes. This regulation ensures that hazardous wastes are managed in an environmentally sound manner from their point of origin to their final disposal.

During the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes, it is mandatory that a movement document accompanies the shipment. This requirement ensures that all parties involved in the transportation process are aware of the nature of the wastes being transported and the conditions under which the transportation is taking place.

The movement document is vital for compliance with the Bamako Convention as it provides a record of the waste's journey from its origin to its final disposal site. It allows authorities in all relevant countries to track and monitor the waste to ensure it is handled safely and in accordance with all legal and environmental requirements. This document must be kept by all parties involved and made available to the competent authorities upon request.



A movement document must always accompany the TBM. The movement document must be signed by each person taking charge of the waste, and must include specific information to facilitate monitoring and control of the hazardous wastes.

- 1. Prior Informed Consent (PIC):**
Before initiating any transboundary movement of hazardous wastes, the exporter must obtain the prior informed consent (PIC) of the competent authorities in the importing country and any transit countries.
- 2. Preparation of the Movement Document:**
Once the PIC is obtained, the exporter prepares the movement document that must accompany the hazardous waste shipment throughout its journey.
- 3. Contents of the Movement Document:**

In accordance with Annex IV A of the Bamako Convention, the following information must be featured in the notification:

- Identification Information of the exporter, of the importer and of the carrier(s).
- Description of the wastes: its quantity, physical form, chemical composition and hazardous characteristics.
- The method of packaging, transportation and identification of any special handling requirements
- Confirmation that the consents required for transboundary movements have been obtained.
- Any conditions or requirements imposed by the competent authorities of the countries involved in the movement.
- Certification and Tracking by the generator of the waste, by the disposer that the waste has been received and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner.
- Emergency contact details and for use in the event of an accidental spill or release during transportation.
- Emergency contact details and for use in the event of an accidental spill or release during transportation.

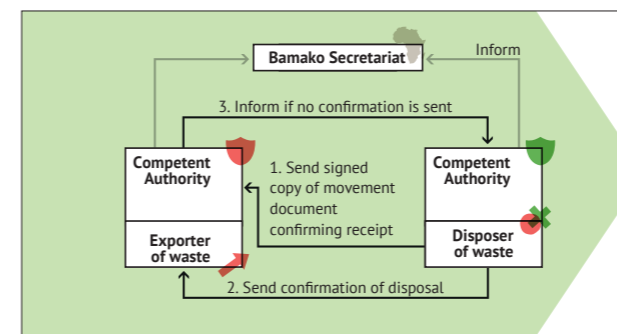
STEP 7

TBM – confirm receipt and disposal

- Finally, the movement document is to be used by the relevant disposal or recovery facility to confirm that the waste has been received.
- If the recovery or disposal operation does not take place immediately, its completion must be confirmed at a later point.
- If no confirmation is sent to the CA of the exporting country, the CA of the importing country must be informed.

The receipt and disposal of hazardous wastes in the transboundary movement (TBM) process are critical steps to ensure that wastes are managed in an environmentally sound manner.

When transboundary movement of hazardous and other wastes for which consent has been given by the countries concerned cannot be completed, the country of export must ensure that the wastes in question are returned to the country of export for disposal if alternative arrangements cannot be made. If illegal traffic of waste takes place (as defined in Art. 9, paragraph 1), the country of export must ensure that the wastes in question are returned to the country of export for their disposal or are disposed of in accordance with the Convention provisions.



Key Elements of the Receipt and Disposal Process:

- * **Accuracy and Verification:** Ensuring that the hazardous waste received matches the documentation provided during the prior informed consent process.
- * **Communication:** Providing timely and accurate information back to the exporter and relevant authorities about the receipt and disposal of the waste.
- * **Environmental Compliance:** Adhering to environmental regulations and guidelines to ensure that the disposal is conducted safely and responsibly.
- * **Documentation:** Maintaining thorough records to support transparency and accountability throughout the entire transboundary movement and disposal process.

Article 9 on Illegal Traffic:

For this Convention, any transboundary movement of hazardous wastes under the following situations shall be deemed to be illegal traffic:

- (a) if carried out without notification, pursuant to the provisions of this Convention, to all States concerned; or
- (b) if carried out without the consent, pursuant to the provisions of this Convention, of a State concerned; or
- (c) if consent is obtained from States concerned through falsification, misrepresentation or fraud; or
- (d) if it does not conform in a material way with the documents; or
- (e) if it results in deliberate disposal of hazardous wastes in contravention of this Convention and of general principles of international law.

In case of a transboundary movement of hazardous wastes deemed to be illegal traffic as the result of conduct on the part of the exporter or generator, the State of export shall ensure that the wastes in question are taken back by the exporter or generator or if necessary by itself into the State of export, within 30 days from the time the State of export has been informed about the illegal traffic. To this end the Parties concerned shall not oppose, hinder or prevent the return of those wastes to the State of export and appropriate legal action shall be taken against the contravener(s).



— Notification forms

To facilitate the submission of notifications of final regulatory action and the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention, and help Designated Competent Authorities (DCA), the Secretariat has developed specific forms.

Annex IV A: Notification form	page 24
Annex IV B: Information for movement	page 25
Informations to be provided	page 26 - 29
Substances covered by the Bamako convention	page 30
Reporting Requirements under the Bamako Convention	page 31

Annex IV A: Notification form

Annex IV A contributes to legal clarity by establishing a common understanding and interpretation among the Parties to the Convention regarding disposal operations.

Roles and responsibilities

The State of export shall notify, or shall require the generator or exporter to notify, in writing, through the channel of the competent authority of the State of export, the competent authority of the States concerned of any proposed transboundary movement of hazardous wastes.

Purpose of the document

Annex IV A Notification form ensures proper communication and documentation for the safe and environmentally sound management of hazardous waste movements across borders. It plays a crucial role in protecting human health and the environment.

The Annex IV A Notification form is used when exporting or importing hazardous wastes. It ensures that all relevant parties are informed about the planned waste movement.

This notification is sent through the channel of the competent authority and informs the competent authority of the States concerned about any proposed transboundary movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes

Only one notification needs to be sent to each State concerned.

Article 6, paragraph 1 of the Bamako Convention states that the State of export must notify, or require the generator or exporter to notify, the competent authority of the State of export in writing.

ANNEX IV A: INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED ON NOTIFICATION

Notification information for transboundary movements/shipments of waste

1. Exporter - notifier Registration No: Name: Address: Contact: Tel: Fax: E-mail:	3. Notification Notification: A. Individual shipment: <input type="checkbox"/> (i) Multiple shipments: <input type="checkbox"/> (ii) B. Disposal: <input type="checkbox"/> (i) <input type="checkbox"/> (ii)
2. Importer - consignee Name: Address: Contact: Tel: Fax: E-mail:	4. Total intended number of 5. Total intended quantity: Tonnes m ³ :
8. Intended carrier(s) Name: Address: Contact: Tel: Fax: E-mail: Means of	6. Intended period of time for shipment(s): First Last departure: 7. Packaging type(s): Special handling requirements: Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input type="checkbox"/>
9. Waste generator(s) - producer(s) Name: Address: Contact: Tel: Fax: E-mail: Site and process of	11. Disposal operation(s) D-code: Technology: Reason for export:
	12. Designation and composition of the waste: (nature and the concentration of the most hazardous components)
	13. Physical characteristics:
	14. Waste identification (fill in relevant codes) (i) Basel Annex VIII (or IX if (ii) OECD code (if different from

Page 1 of 4

Annex IV B: Information for movement

This annex provides information related to the movement of hazardous wastes across borders. Specifically, it focuses on the documentation required for such movements.

Roles and responsibilities

The generator (the country where the waste originates) and the country of export (where the waste is shipped from) both play a role in completing and verifying the movement form.

The Parties to the Convention shall require that each person who takes charge of a transboundary movement of hazardous wastes sign the movement document either upon delivery or receipt of the wastes in question.

Purpose of the document

Annex IV B outlines the details that must be included in the movement document when hazardous wastes are transported from one country to another. This form ensures transparency, accountability, and proper handling during the entire process.

Notification forms explained

ANNEX IV B: INFORMATION TO BE PROVIDED ON THE MOVEMENT DOCUMENT

Movement document for transboundary movements/shipments of waste

1. Corresponding to notification No:		2. Serial/total number of shipments:	
3. Exporter - notifier Registration No: Name: Address: Contact person: Tel: Fax: E-mail:		4. Importer - consignee Registration No: Name: Address: Contact person: Tel: Fax: E-mail:	
5. Actual quantity: Tonnes (Kg): m ³ :	6. Actual date of shipment:		
7. Packaging Type(s):	Number of packages:		
Special handling requirements: Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input type="checkbox"/>			
8.(a) 1 st Carrier (β): Registration No: Name: Address: Tel: Fax: E-mail:	8.(b) 2 nd Carrier: Registration No: Name: Address: Tel: Fax: E-mail:	8.(c) Last Carrier: Registration No: Name: Address: Tel: Fax: E-mail:	
----- To be completed by carrier's representative -----			
Means of transport: Date of transfer: Signature:	Means of transport: Date of transfer: Signature:	Means of transport: Date of transfer: Signature:	More than 3 carriers
9. Waste generator(s) - producer(s): Registration: Name: Address: Contact person: Tel: Fax: E-mail:		12. Designation and composition of the waste: 13. Physical characteristics: 14. Waste identification (fill in relevant codes)	

Page 1 of 4

Information to be provided on Notification

Tasks	Notes
1 Exporter of the waste	Registration number, name and address; contact person, phone, fax and email address.
2 Importer	Registration number, name and address; contact person, phone, fax and email address.
3 Notification No: Notification concerning	Issued by competent authority. Indicate if this is an individual or multiple shipment. Indicate whether the shipment is destined for disposal or recovery.
4 Total intended numbers of shipment	From one to multiple.
5 Total intended quantity	Attach list if multiple shipments are concerned.
6 Intended period of time for shipment(s)	Give first and last departure. List can be attached for specific dates of multiple shipments. Intended period may not exceed one year.
7 Packaging type(s)	See list of codes.
Special handling requirements	Attach details if necessary.
8 Intended carrier(s)	Give registration number, name, address, contact person, telephone number, email, fax and means of transport (see list of codes). Attach list if more than one.
9 Waste generator(s) – producer(s)	Give registration number if available, name, address, contact person, telephone number, email, fax and site and process of generation.
10 Disposal/Recovery facility	Technology employed. Reason for export, e.g. no available destruction technology available locally.
11 Designation and composition of the waste	Use list of abbreviations and codes
12 Designation and composition of the waste	Name of material (common or commercial); if several constituents, give information for all and fractions. Attach list/annex if necessary.
13 Physical characteristics	Use list of abbreviations and codes

14 Waste identification	see Annex I - categories of waste) UN numbers of substances and UN proper shipping names. The shipping name must be preceded by the word WASTE.
	Custom codes (HS codes)
15 Countries/States concerned	State of export, state of transit, state of import. Code number of competent authorities, specific points of exit or entry.
16 Custom offices of entry and/or exit and/or export	If countries of the European Union are part of the movement.
17 Exporter's – notifier's/ generator's – producer's declaration	Each copy needs to be signed and dated. Generator or person in possession of waste also needs to sign unless not practicable.
18 Number of annexes attached	Each annex needs a reference to the notification number to which it relates.
19 Acknowledgement from the relevant competent authority of countries of import – destination/ transit/export/ dispatch	
20 Written consent to the movement provided by the competent authority of (country)	
21 Specific conditions on consenting to the movement document or reasons for objecting	Article 9 on Illegal Traffic

Information to be provided on Movement

	Role	Tasks	Notes
1	Exporter of the waste	Registration number not necessary. I	Registration number, name and address; contact person, phone, fax and email address.
2	Importer		Registration number, name and address; contact person, phone, fax and email address.
3	Notification No: Notification concerning	Issued by competent authority.	Indicate if this is an individual or multiple shipment. Indicate whether the shipment is destined for disposal or recovery.
4	Total intended numbers of shipment		From one to multiple.
5	Total intended quantity	Attach list if multiple shipments are concerned. It is not possible to send more than indicated here.	Always use specified unit.
6	Intended period of time for shipment(s)	Give first and last departure. List can be attached for specific dates of multiple shipments.	Intended period may not exceed one year. Information in Block 20 given by the competent authority overrides this information.
7	Packaging type(s) Special handling requirements	See list of codes. Attach details if necessary.	For Hazardous waste likely numbers 7. (pressure receptacle) or 9. (other – to be specified) apply.
8	Intended carrier(s)	Give registration number, name, address, contact person, telephone number, email, fax and means of transport (see list of codes).	Attach list if more than one.
9	Waste generator(s) – producer(s)	Give registration number if available, name, address, contact person, telephone number, email, fax and site and process of generation.	*Same as 1* may be entered. If true generator is not known, then enter whoever is in possession or control of the waste.
10	Disposal/Recovery facility	D-code/R-code Technology employed Reason for export, e.g. no available destruction technology available locally.	Usually D10 for Hazardous waste. Attach list if necessary.

11	Designation and composition of the waste	Use list of abbreviations and codes	5. Liquid for Hazardous waste
12	Designation and composition of the waste	Attach list/annex if necessary.	Name of material (common or commercial); if several constituents, give information for all and fractions.
13	Physical characteristics	Use list of abbreviations and codes	5. Liquid for Hazardous waste
14	Waste identification	Basel Annex VIII or IX not applicable for Hazardous waste waste. UN numbers of substances and UN proper shipping names ¹⁶ . The shipping name must be preceded by the word WASTE.	UN class 2.2 Y-code: Y45 EC list of wastes: 140601* OECD code: AC150 chlorofluorocarbons; AC160 halons
15	Countries/States concerned	Code number of competent authorities, specific points of exit or entry.	State of export, state of transit, state of import.
16	Custom offices of entry and/or exit and/or export (European Community)	If countries of the European Union are part of the movement.	
17	Exporter's – notifier's/ generator's – producer's declaration	Each copy needs to be signed and dated. Generator or person in possession of waste also needs to sign unless not practicable.	Some countries might require proof of insurance against liability.
18	Number of annexes attached	Each annex needs a reference to the notification number to which it relates.	
19	Acknowledgement from the relevant competent authority of countries of import – destination/ transit/export/dispatch		
20	Written consent to the movement provided by the competent authority of (country)		Possible to use OBJECTION in this block.
21	Specific conditions on consenting to the movement document or reasons for objecting		

Substances covered by the Bamako convention

Based on the Basel Convention, the Bamako Convention broadens the definition to ensure more comprehensive protection against potential threats by including nuclear and radioactive materials.

By clearly defining what constitutes hazardous waste, the Convention empowers member states to protect their environments and populations more effectively.

The following substances shall be “hazardous wastes” for the purposes of this convention:

- (a) Wastes that belong to any category contained in Annex I of this Convention;
- (b) Wastes that are not covered under paragraph (a) above but are defined as, or are considered to be, hazardous wastes by the domestic legislation of the Party of export, import or transit;
- (c) Wastes which possess any of the characteristics contained in Annex II of this Convention;
- (d) Hazardous substances which have been banned, cancelled or refused registration by government regulatory action, or voluntarily withdrawn from registration in the country of manufacture, for human health or environmental reasons.

Wastes which, as a result of being radioactive, are subject to any international control systems, including international instruments, applying specifically to radioactive materials, are also included in the scope of this Convention.

The primary aim of the Bamako Convention is to prohibit the import into Africa and control the transboundary movement

Reporting Requirements under the Bamako Convention

The Parties, consistent with national laws and regulations, shall set up information collection and dissemination mechanisms on hazardous wastes.

They shall transmit such information through the Secretariat, to the Conference of the Parties established under Article 15 of this Convention, before the end of each calendar year, in a report on the previous calendar year, containing the following information:

- (a) Competent authorities, Dumpwatch, and focal points that have been designated by them pursuant to Article 5 of this Convention;
- (b) Information regarding transboundary movements of hazardous wastes in which they have been involved, including:
 - (i) The quantity of hazardous wastes exported, their category, characteristics, destination, any transit country and disposal method as stated on the notification
 - (ii) The amount of hazardous wastes imported, their category, characteristics, origin, and disposal methods;
 - (iii) Disposals which did not proceed as intended;
 - (iv) Efforts to achieve a reduction of the amount of hazardous wastes subject to transboundary movement;
- (c) Information on the measures adopted by them in the implementation of this Convention;
- (d) Information on available qualified statistics which have been

compiled by them on the effects on human health and the environment of the generation, transportation, and disposal of hazardous wastes as part of the information required in conformity with Article 4 Section 3(a) of this Convention;

- (e) Information concerning bilateral, multilateral and regional agreements and arrangements entered into pursuant to Article 11 of this Convention;
- (f) Information on accidents occurring during the transboundary movements, treatment and disposal of hazardous wastes and on the measures undertaken to deal with them;
- (g) Information on treatment and disposal options operated within the area under their national jurisdiction;
- (h) Information on measures undertaken for the development of clean production methods, including clean production technologies, for the reduction and/or elimination of the production of hazardous wastes; and
- (i) Such other matters as the Conference of the Parties shall deem relevant.

The Parties, consistent with national laws and regulations, shall ensure that copies of each notification concerning any given transboundary movement of hazardous wastes, and the response to it, are sent to the Secretariat.



— Lists of hazardous substances

The Bamako Convention bans hazardous waste imports to Africa relying on evolving international law to define these wastes. It classifies hazardous waste into Annex I, for waste generated in Africa, and Annex II, for waste generated outside Africa, which cannot be imported without the importing country's consent.

Annex I – Categories of wastes	page 34 - 35
Annex II – List of hazardous characteristics	page 36 - 37
Annex III – Disposal operations	page 38

Lists of hazardous substances

Annex I – Categories of wastes

Classification	Name
Y0	All wastes containing or contaminated by radionuclides the concentration or properties of which result from human activity
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 biocide 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 operation 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
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 phosphorous compounds
Y38	Organic cyanides
Y39	Phenols; phenolcompounds 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)
Y46	Wastes collected from households, including sewage and sewage sludges
Y47	Residues arising from the incineration of household wastes

Annex II – List of hazardous characteristics

Classification	Name
1 H1	Explosive: An explosive substance or waste is a solid or liquid substance or waste (or mixture of substances or wastes) which is in itself capable by chemical reaction or producing gas at such a temperature and pressure and at such a speed as to cause damage to the surroundings.
3 H3	Flammable liquids: The word «flammable» has the same meaning as «inflammable». Flammable liquids are liquids, or mixtures of liquids, or liquids containing solids in solution or suspension (for example paints, varnishes, lacquers, etc., but not including substances or wastes otherwise classified on account of their dangerous characteristics) which give off a flammable vapour at temperatures of not more than 60.5 degrees C, closed-cup test, or not more than 65.6 degrees C, open-cup test. (Since the results of open-cup tests and of closed-cup tests are not strictly comparable and even individual results by the same test are often variable, regulations varying from the above figures to make allowance for such difference would be within the spirit of this definition).
4.1 H4.1	Flammable solids: Solids, or waste solids, other than those classed as explosives, which under conditions encountered in transport are readily combustible, or may cause or contribute to fire through friction.
4.2 H4.2	Substances or wastes liable to spontaneous combustion: Substances or wastes which are liable to spontaneous heating under normal conditions encountered in transport, or to heating up on contact with air, and being then liable to catch fire.
4.3 H4.3	Substances or wastes which, in contact with water emit flammable gases: Substances or wastes which, by interaction with water, are liable to become spontaneously flammable or to give off flammable gases in dangerous quantities
5.1 H5.1	Oxidizing: Substances or wastes which, while in themselves not necessarily combustible, may, generally by yielding oxygen, cause or contribute to the combustion of other materials.
5.2 H5.2	Organic peroxides: Organic substances or wastes which contain the bivalent-O-O-structure are thermally unstable substances which may undergo exothermic self accelerating decomposition.
6.1 H6.1	Poisonous (Acute): Substances or wastes liable either to cause death or serious injury or to harm human health if swallowed or inhaled or by skin contact.
6.2 H6.2	Infectious substances: Substances or wastes containing viable micro organisms or their toxins which are known or suspected to cause disease in animals or humans.
8 H8	Corrosives: Substances or wastes which, by chemical action, will cause severe damage when in contact with living tissue, or in the case of leakage, will materially damage, or even destroy, other goods or the means of transport; they may also cause other hazards.

9 H10	Liberation of toxic gases in contact with air or water: Substances or wastes which, by interaction with air or water, are liable to give off toxic gases in dangerous quantities.
9 H11	Toxic (Delayed or chronic): Substances or wastes which, if they are inhaled or ingested or if they penetrate the skin, may involve delayed or chronic effects, including carcinogenicity.
9 H12	Ecotoxic: Substances or wastes which if released present or may present immediate or delayed adverse impacts to the environment by means of bioaccumulation and/or toxic effects upon biotic systems.
9 H13	Capable, by any means, after disposal, of yielding another material, e.g., leachate, which possesses any of the characteristics listed above.

Annex III – Disposal operations

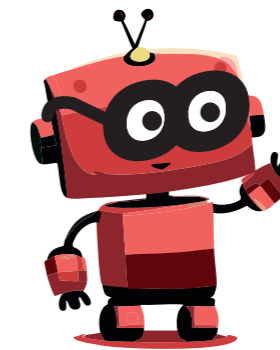
Classification	Name
D1	Deposit into or onto land, (e.g., landfill, etc.)
D2	Land treatment, (e.g., biodegradation of liquid or sludgy discards in soils, etc.)
D3	Deep injection, (e.g., injection of pumpable discards into wells, salt domes or naturally occurring repositories, etc.)
D4	Surface impoundments, (e.g., placement of liquid or sludge discards into pits, ponds, or lagoons, etc.)
D5	Specially engineered landfill, (e.g., placement into lined discrete cells which are capped and isolated from one another and the environment, etc.)
D6	Release into a water body except seas/oceans
D7	Release into seas/oceans including sea-bed insertion
D8	Biological treatment not specified elsewhere in this Annex which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations in Annex III
D9	Physico-chemical treatment not specified elsewhere in this Annex which results in final compounds or mixtures which are discarded by means of any of the operations in Annex III

Differences between the Bamako and Basel Conventions

Difference	Basel Convention	Bamako Convention
Stricter Controls and Total Ban on Hazardous Waste Imports	The Basel Convention regulates the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and promotes their environmentally sound management. However, it does not impose an outright ban on the import of hazardous wastes but rather requires prior informed consent.	The Bamako Convention goes further by imposing a total ban on the import of all hazardous wastes into Africa. This stricter measure was deemed necessary due to concerns that Africa could become a dumping ground for hazardous wastes from developed countries.
Addressing Gaps in the Basel Convention	Despite its comprehensive framework, the Basel Convention has been criticized for loopholes and weak enforcement mechanisms that can be exploited, allowing illegal waste trafficking to persist	The Bamako Convention was designed to address these gaps by providing more robust enforcement mechanisms and clearer definitions of hazardous wastes, making it harder for illegal dumping to occur.
Focus on Africa's Unique Environmental and Socioeconomic Context	While it is a global treaty, the Basel Convention's provisions are not tailored to the specific environmental, economic, and social conditions of African countries.	This convention is specifically tailored to the African context, taking into account the continent's vulnerability to hazardous waste dumping and its limited capacity for waste management and enforcement.
Proactive Regional Cooperation	Being a global treaty, its implementation relies heavily on the cooperation of all member countries, which can sometimes be slow and inconsistent	The Bamako Convention fosters stronger regional cooperation among African countries, enabling them to take collective action and support each other in implementing and enforcing hazardous waste regulations.
Political Statement and Sovereignty	While it represents a significant step towards global cooperation on hazardous waste management, it may not fully address the concerns of all regions equally.	By adopting their own convention, African countries made a strong political statement about their sovereignty and their commitment to protecting their environment from hazardous wastes. It underscored their collective stance against becoming dumping grounds for hazardous wastes from more industrialized nations.
Inclusion of Radiological Wastes	Primarily focuses on chemical hazardous wastes and does not comprehensively cover radiological wastes.	Explicitly includes radiological wastes, providing a broader scope of protection for African nations against various types of hazardous waste.

English – French definitions translations

English	Français
LTWG – The Legal and Technical Working Group	GTJT – Groupe de Travail Juridique et Technique
AHEG-LC – The Ad-Hoc Expert Group on Liabilities and Compensation	GAHE-RI – Le Groupe ad hoc d'Experts sur les Responsabilités et l'Indemnisation
Focal Point / Contact Point	Point de contact
Competent Authority (CA)	Autorité Compétente (AC)
ESM – <i>environmentally sound management</i>	GER – <i>gestion écologiquement rationnelle</i>
Designated Competent Authorities (DCA)	Autorité Compétente Désignée (AC)
Training Tool	Module d'entraînement
Subsidiary bodies	Organes subsidiaires
Dumpwatch	Organe de surveillance



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