

**Question 2a. National Definition of waste****2001. Africa. (Parties which did not report are not listed).****Algeria:** Definition exists

Any residue of a process of transformation or using or in general any substance or product and any personal estate that the property or the holder wants to get rid of or eliminate.

**Benin:** Definition in preparation**Botswana:** Definition does not exist**Burundi:** Definition exists

Wastes are any residues resulting from a process of extraction, exploitation, transformation, production, consumption, use, control or treatment, whose condition does not allow them to be used at the point of origin, or, more generally, objects that are disposed of, or that the owner intends to dispose of.

**Egypt:** Definition exists

"Wastes" are substances or objects which are disposed of or are intended to be disposed of or are required to be disposed of by the provisions of National Law.

**Ethiopia:** Definition does not exist**Gambia:** Definition in preparation

The Environmental Protection, Prevention of Dumping Act of 1988 which makes provisions for the prevention of dumping of industrial wastes, defines wastes as "Any form of industrial waste product or matter, whether known to be hazardous to human health or the natural environment". However, due to technical reasons related to its implementation this Act will be replaced upon enactment of the Waste Act referred above. The National Environment Management Act (NEMA) 1994 defines wastes as: "Waste includes any matter, whether liquid, solid, gaseous, or radioactive, which is discharged, emitted, or deposited in the environment in such volume, composition or manner likely to adversely affect the environment".

**Madagascar:** Definition in preparation**Mauritius:** Definition does not exist**Morocco:** Definition in preparation

The Draft Law on Waste Management and their Disposal foresees a list of hazardous wastes, the importation of which will be banned. The Draft Law defines "wastes" at national level, as residues coming from the production process, from transformation or from utilization, all substances, materials, products or more generally abandoned goods, meant to be discarded, or disposed of with the aim of protecting the environment and the people.

**Mozambique:** Definition does not exist**Niger:** Definition exists

Law No. 98-56 of 29 December 1998 within Framework Law on the Environmental Management; and Decree No. 93-13 of 2 March 1993 establishing a public health code.

**Nigeria:** Definition exists**South Africa:** Definition exists

The proposed Waste Bill which is currently under review defines waste as any matter whether solid, liquid or gaseous or any combination thereof which is emitted, discharged or deposited in the environment in such volume, composition or manner as to cause pollution and shall include: (a) refuse; (b) hazardous waste; and (c) any substance prescribed as waste by regulation under this Bill.

**Tunisia:** Definition does not exist

**Uganda:** Definition exists

“Waste” includes any matter prescribed to be waste, and any matter, whether liquid, solid, gaseous or radioactive which is discharged, emitted or deposited into the environment in such volume, composition or manner as to cause an alteration of the environment.

**Zambia:** Definition exists

According to the Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Act (EPPCA) of 1990, amended in 1999, “waste” means garbage, refuse, sludges and other discarded substances resulting from industrial and commercial operations and from domestic and community activities, intended to be disposed of, or are disposed of or are required to be disposed of, but does not include waste water as defined in Part IV of the Act.

## **Question 2b. National Definition of Hazardous waste**

### **2001. Africa. (Parties which did not report are not listed).**

**Algeria:** Definition exists

Hazardous special wastes: all special waste which by its constituents or by characteristics of hazardous matters that hold back are susceptible to be harmful to public health and for the environment.

**Benin:** Definition in preparation

**Botswana:** Definition exists

Controlled waste which has a potential even in low concentrations to have significant adverse effect on public health or environment on account of its inherent chemical and physical characteristics such as toxic, ignitable, corrosive, carcinogenic or other properties.

**Burundi:** Definition exists

The definition is given in Act No. 1/010 of 30 June 2000, the Burundi Environment Code (article 14): hazardous wastes are all those wastes, in whatever physical state, that because of their corrosive, toxic, poisonous, reactive, explosive, inflammable, biological, infectious or irritant properties, represent a danger to the ecological balance or the environment, according to the definition in article 2 of the Bamako Convention of 30 January 1991.

**Egypt:** Definition exists

“Hazardous wastes” are wastes of activities and processes or its ashes which retain the properties of hazardous substances and have no subsequent original or alternative uses, like clinical waste from medical treatments or the waste resulting from the manufacture of the pharmaceutical products, drugs, organic solvents, printing materials.

**Ethiopia:** Definition exists

“Hazardous Waste” means any unwanted material that is believed to be deleterious to human safety or health or the environment (Article 2 sub-article 9, Environmental Pollution Control Proclamation, Proclamation No. 300/2002).

**Gambia:** Definition in preparation

Under the waste act that is being prepared, Hazardous Wastes Regulations are being elaborated. The definition of hazardous waste will be broader than Basel definition and will cover radio-active wastes.

**Madagascar:** Definition in preparation

“Projet de definition”: In general, waste could be defined as all residues resulting from production process, transformation or use, or any substance, materials, products or more generally, any material or item which has been abandoned by its owner, either because its economic value is too small, or because it is low in quantity to justify an investment. In summary, it is an item, product or by-product which cannot be utilised for different reasons.

**Mauritius:** Definition exists

According to the Environment Protection (Standards for Hazardous Wastes) Regulations 2001, which came into force on 1 April 2002, “hazardous waste” means any waste specified in the third column of the First Schedule (available on request) in respect of the

corresponding waste stream specified in the second column of that Schedule; or having as constituents one of the substances specified in the Second Schedule (available on request), and displaying any of the hazardous properties specified in the Third Schedule (available on request).

**Morocco:** Definition in preparation

The Draft Law on Waste Management and their Disposal foresees a list of hazardous wastes at national level, the importation of which will be banned. The Draft Law defines hazardous wastes as all wastes which because of the elements constituting them, or by their noxious characteristics contained in them are susceptible to harm the people and the environment, the list of which is established by regulation.

**Mozambique:** Definition exists

The Environmental Law of 1997 (definitions section) defines hazardous wastes and residues as substances destined for elimination, and posing a risk to human health or the environment due to one or more of the characteristics listed in the provision. The definition is in accordance with the Annexes I, II and III of the Basel Convention.

**Niger:** Definition does not exist

**Nigeria:** Definition exists

The National Guidelines and Standards for Environmental Pollution Control in Nigeria defines “Hazardous Wastes” as a by-product of society that can pose a substantial or potential hazard to human health or the environment when it is improperly disposed. The definition is based on hazardous characteristics e.g. (ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity or toxicity).

**South Africa:** Definition exists

The Minimum Requirements for Handling, Classification and Disposal of Hazardous Waste defines hazardous waste as waste that has a potential, even in low concentrations, to have significant adverse effect on public health and the environment because of its inherent toxicological, chemical and physical characteristics.

**Tunisia:** Definition exists

In Tunisia there is a national definition of hazardous wastes. Tunisian list (list available on request) of hazardous wastes consists of (i) wastes contained in Annex I (hazardous wastes list) and; (ii) any other waste containing any Annex II constituents and exhibits any Annex III hazard characteristics. Each hazardous waste is assigned a six digit code.

**Uganda:** Definition exists

“Hazardous waste” means any waste specified in the Fifth Schedule or any waste having the characteristics defined in the Second Schedule and determined in accordance with guidelines set out in the Third Schedule of The National Environment (Waste Management) Regulations 1999. The definition of hazardous waste under the waste management regulations follows the standard definitions laid out in Annexes I, II and III of the Basel Convention. The only modification however, is the inclusion of carcinogenic and radioactive wastes. The waste management regulations lay down in detail the substances, which are considered hazardous, and this list closely follows the list laid down in the Bamako convention, which was preferred to that of the Basel Convention due to its comprehensive coverage.

**Zambia:** Definition exists

According to the Hazardous Waste Management Regulation of 2001 “hazardous waste” means waste, including objects, articles or substances, which is poisonous, corrosive, irritant, explosive, inflammable, toxic or harmful to man, animal, plant or environment.

**Question 2c. Article 1(1)b wastes**

**2001. Africa. (Parties which did not report are not listed).**

**Algeria:** Art. 1(1)b waste does not exist

**Benin:** Art. 1(1)b waste does not exist

**Botswana:** Art. 1(1)b waste does not exist

**Burundi:** Art. 1(1)b waste exists

Wastes that belong to one of the categories given in annex 1 of the Bamako Convention.

**Egypt:** Art. 1(1)b waste list under preparation

**Ethiopia:** Art. 1(1)b waste exists  
Radioactive wastes.

**Gambia:** Art. 1(1)b waste list under preparation  
These wastes are yet to be determined.

**Madagascar:** Status not provided

**Mauritius:** Art. 1(1)b waste exists  
Radioactive materials.

**Morocco:** Art. 1(1)b waste list under preparation  
The preparation of the list of hazardous wastes subject to import ban is foreseen by the Law on Hazardous Wastes Management and their Disposal.

**Mozambique:** Art. 1(1)b waste list under preparation

**Niger:** Art. 1(1)b waste does not exist

**Nigeria:** Art. 1(1)b waste does not exist

**South Africa:** Art. 1(1)b waste does not exist

**Tunisia:** Art. 1(1)b waste exists  
Wastes included in the Tunisian definition of hazardous wastes that are in addition to those defined under Art. 1 (1)a of the Basel convention (list available on request).

**Uganda:** Art. 1(1)b waste exists  
Uganda further regulates wastes containing/contaminated by radio-nuclides, (the concentration or properties of which result from human activity) and carcinogenic wastes as hazardous wastes.

**Zambia:** Art. 1(1)b waste exists  
Schedule 4 (Regulation 3), Schedule 5 (Regulation 3), Schedule 6 of the Hazardous Waste Management Regulations, 2001, provides a list of hazardous waste, list of hazardous characteristics (Annex III of the Basel Convention) and categories of wastes to be controlled (Annex I of the Basel Convention) respectively.

### ***Question 2d. Wastes requiring special consideration***

#### ***2001. Africa. (Parties which did not report are not listed).***

**Algeria:** Waste requiring special consideration does not exist

**Benin:** Waste requiring special consideration does not exist

**Botswana:** Waste requiring special consideration does not exist

**Burundi:** Waste requiring special consideration exists  
Tyres, second-hand clothing, automobile scrap (second-hand vehicles) and floor-covering materials (used carpets).

**Egypt:** Waste requiring special consideration exists  
All wastes.

**Ethiopia:** Waste requiring special consideration does not exist

**Gambia:** List of waste requiring special consideration in preparation  
These wastes are yet to be determined.

**Madagascar:** Waste requiring special consideration exists

Radioactive wastes and nuclear wastes. Law 97-041 related to the protection against danger of radiation from ions and the management of radioactive wastes in Madagascar was enacted on 02.01.98. This law applies to the National Authority for Protection and Radiological Security, which is a governmental institution headed by the Primer Minister, Chief of Government, whose responsibility is the illegal traffic control of radio-nuclear substances.

**Mauritius:** Waste requiring special consideration does not exist

**Morocco:** List of waste requiring special consideration in preparation

**Niger:** Waste requiring special consideration does not exist

**Nigeria:** Waste requiring special consideration exists  
Radioactive wastes.

**South Africa:** Waste requiring special consideration exists  
Radioactive waste and mining waste.

**Tunisia:** Waste requiring special consideration exists

Waste anode butts made of petroleum coke and/or bitumen; used single-use cameras not containing batteries; wastes of synthetic or artificial fibres; waste photographic papers and films; spent activated carbons other than those mentioned in the Tunisian list of hazardous waste (list available on request) (080702, 180106); and ships and other floating engines to be dismantled, emptied of freight and any material classified as hazardous require special consideration when subjected to transboundary movement.

**Uganda:** Waste requiring special consideration exists  
Expired foodstuffs.

**Zambia:** Waste requiring special consideration does not exist

### ***Question 3a. Amendment to Basel Convention (Decision III/1)***

#### ***2001. Africa. (Parties which did not report are not listed).***

**Algeria:** Not implemented

**Benin:** In preparation

**Botswana:** Not implemented

The Amendment has not been officially ratified but the provisions are in practice and have been implemented in Botswana's National Legislation.

**Burundi:** Not implemented

Article 125 of the Environment Code stipulates that nobody may import hazardous wastes into Burundi nor use the country for transit purposes for them. It is forbidden to export hazardous wastes to any other country.

**Egypt:** Implemented

The national legislation prohibits the importation of hazardous waste from any country.

**Ethiopia:** Not implemented

The process to ratify the Basel Convention Ban Amendment is under consideration in Ethiopia.

**Gambia:** Implemented

Ratified by the Gambia National Assembly in April 1999. Instrument of Ratification was deposited in July 2000.

**Madagascar:** In preparation

**Mauritius:** Not implemented

**Morocco:** In preparation

Ratification of the Ban amendment is under preparation.

**Mozambique:** Implemented

**Niger:** Not implemented

**Nigeria:** In preparation

A memo for the implementation of the amendment to the Basel Convention (Decision III/I) is being considered by the Federal Executive Council.

**South Africa:** In preparation

South Africa does not import Article 1 (a) waste s from Annex VII countries but does import Article 1 (b) wastes from Annex VII countries for Annex IV (B) operations.

**Tunisia:** Implemented

Tunisia has ratified by law n°78 of 1999, on 2 August 1999, the Amendment to the Basel Convention (Decision III/1).

**Uganda:** In preparation

**Zambia:** Implemented

The Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Act (EPPCA) No. 12 of 1990, amended 1999 prohibits the import of any type of hazardous waste.

### ***Question 3b. Export restrictions for final disposal***

#### ***2001. Africa. (Parties which did not report are not listed).***

**Algeria:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** Law no 01-19 of 12/12/2001 related to the management, control and disposal of wastes.

**Benin:** Restrictions do not exist

**Botswana:** Restrictions do not exist

**Burundi:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** Article 125 of the Environment Code (30 June 2000). It is forbidden to export hazardous wastes to any other country.

**Egypt:** Restrictions exist

**Remarks** Export of hazardous waste is not forbidden but restricted in accordance to the Basel Convention regulations.

**Ethiopia:** Restrictions exist

*Countries:* Countries either lacking disposal facilities or those having the latter but not expressing (prior) consent.

*Remarks:* Moreover, as a Party to the Convention, Ethiopia is bound by the relevant provisions of the Convention restricting the export of hazardous wastes and other wastes for final disposal.

**Gambia:** Restrictions in preparation

*Legislation:* The Draft Waste Act is yet to be adopted.

*Remarks:* Bearing in mind that the Gambia does not have the facilities to treat or dispose off hazardous wastes, the decision regarding the export of hazardous wastes is not to ban, but to avoid to the extent possible. The Draft Waste Act contains provisions for this.

**Madagascar:** Restrictions in preparation

*Legislation:* Decree on Application of Compatibility of Investments and the Environment, Law 99-954 of 15.12.99.

**Mauritius:** Restrictions exist

*Legislation:* The Environment Protection (Standards for Hazardous Wastes) Regulations 2001 came into force on 1 April 2002.

*Countries:* The restriction covers all countries/regions and all wastes.

*Remarks:* No person shall export hazardous waste without the approval in writing of the enforcing agency, which according to the Environment Protection Act 2002 is the Ministry responsible for the subject of Local Government.

**Morocco:** Restrictions in preparation

*Legislation:* Legislation concerning the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes for final disposal is being adopted.

*Remarks:* The export of hazardous wastes and other wastes for final disposal is prohibited to (i) states that have prohibited import of such wastes, (ii) to states that have not prohibited such import but for which there is no specific and written consent and (iii) to states which are non-Parties to the Convention.

**Mozambique:** Restrictions do not exist

**Niger:** Restrictions do not exist

*Legislation:* The Constitution of Niger dated 9 August 1999 does not mention export of hazardous wastes from Niger's territory to foreign countries (Article 27).

**Nigeria:** Restrictions in preparation

*Legislation:* Decree No. 42 of 1988 on Harmful Wastes currently restricts the export of hazardous wastes for final disposal in Nigeria.

*Countries:* The restrictions on the export of these hazardous wastes apply to all countries

*Remarks:* Decree No. 42 of 1988 on harmful waste is being reviewed to harmonize it with the Basel Convention.

**South Africa:** Restrictions do not exist

**Tunisia:** Restrictions exist

*Legislation:* By law n°96-41 on wastes and the control of their management and disposal (entered into force on the 10 June 1996), the export of hazardous wastes, as defined by national legislation, for final disposal and for recovery, to any State that prohibits the import of such wastes, is banned. Also is banned the export of hazardous wastes, for final disposal and for recovery, to any State that does not prohibit the import of such wastes in the case of the absence of its specific written consent. The authorization of export is not attributed unless the satisfaction of the followed conditions:- Due account is taken of international rules and standards in the field of packaging, labelling and transport;- The presentation of a written contract between the exporter and the disposer/person in charge of the recovery;- The presentation of an insurance contract presenting sufficient financial guarantees; and- The presentation of the movement document signed by the person who takes charge of the transboundary movement of the wastes in question.

*Countries:* All countries are covered by this restriction.

**Uganda:** Restrictions exist



**Legislation:** The National Environment statute (1995); and the National Waste Management Regulations (1999).  
**Countries:** This restriction is global and covers all wastes.  
**Remarks** No Export of Hazardous Waste is allowed except for destruction purposes in accordance with the Basel Convention. Export will be in accordance with the Guidelines setup by NEMA.

**Zambia:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** The Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Act, 1990, amended in 1999; The Hazardous Waste Management Regulations, Statutory Instrument No. 125 of 2001  
**Countries:** The restriction covers those countries which have not consented to receive the waste and those that are not under Annex VII, unless a bilateral agreement exists.

**Question 3c. Export restrictions for recovery**

**2001. Africa. (Parties which did not report are not listed).**

**Algeria:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** Law no 01-19 of 12/12/2001 related to the management, control and disposal of wastes.

**Benin:** Restrictions do not exist

**Botswana:** Restrictions do not exist

**Burundi:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** Article 125 of the Environment Code (30 June 2000). It is forbidden to export hazardous wastes to any other country.

**Egypt:** Restrictions exist

**Remarks** Export of hazardous waste is not forbidden but restricted in accordance to the Basel Convention regulations.

**Ethiopia:** Restrictions exist

**Countries:** Countries either lacking disposal facilities or those having the latter but not expressing (prior) consent.

**Remarks** Moreover, as a Party to the Convention, Ethiopia is bound by the relevant provisions of the Convention restricting the export of hazardous wastes and other wastes for recovery.

**Gambia:** Restrictions in preparation

**Legislation:** The Draft Waste Act is yet to be adopted.

**Remarks** Bearing in mind that the Gambia does not have the facilities to treat or dispose off hazardous wastes, the decision regarding the export of hazardous wastes is not to ban, but to avoid to the extent possible. The Draft Waste Act contains provisions for this.

**Madagascar:** Restrictions do not exist

**Legislation:** Decree on Application of Compatibility of Investments and the Environment, Law 99-954 of 15.12.99.

**Mauritius:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** The Environment Protection (Standards for Hazardous Wastes) Regulations 2001 came into force on 1 April 2002.

**Countries:** The restriction covers all countries/regions and all wastes.

**Remarks** No person shall export hazardous waste without the approval in writing of the enforcing agency, which according to the Environment Protection Act 2002 is the Ministry responsible for the subject of Local Government.

**Morocco:** Restrictions in preparation

**Legislation:** Legislation concerning the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes for recovery is being adopted.

**Countries:** The export of hazardous wastes and other wastes for recovery is prohibited to (i) states that have prohibited import of such wastes, (ii) to states that have not prohibited such import but for which there is no specific and written consent



and (iii) to states which are non-Parties to the Convention.

**Remarks** The authorization of the country of import is required.

**Mozambique:** Restrictions do not exist

**Niger:** Restrictions do not exist

**Nigeria:** Restrictions in preparation

**Legislation:** Decree No. 42 of 1988 on Harmful Wastes currently restricts the export of hazardous wastes for recovery in Nigeria.

**Countries:** The restrictions on the export of these hazardous wastes for recovery apply to all countries.

**Remarks** Decree No. 42 of 1988 on harmful waste is being reviewed to harmonize it with the Basel Convention.

**South Africa:** Restrictions do not exist

**Tunisia:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** By law n°96-41 on wastes and the control of their management and disposal (entered into force on the 10 June 1996), the export of hazardous wastes, as defined by national legislation, for final disposal and for recovery, to any State that prohibits the import of such wastes, is banned. Also is banned the export of hazardous wastes, for final disposal and for recovery, to any State that does not prohibit the import of such wastes in the case of the absence of its specific written consent. The authorization of export is not attributed unless the satisfaction of the followed conditions:- Due account is taken of international rules and standards in the field of packaging, labelling and transport;- The presentation of a written contract between the exporter and the disposer/person in charge of the recovery;- The presentation of an insurance contract presenting sufficient financial guarantees; and- The presentation of the movement document signed by the person who takes charge of the transboundary movement of the wastes in question.

**Countries:** All countries are covered by this restriction.

**Uganda:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** The National Environment statute (1995); and the National Waste Management Regulations (1999).

**Countries:** This restriction is global and covers all wastes.

**Remarks** No Export of Hazardous Waste is allowed except for destruction purposes in accordance with the Basel Convention. Export will be in accordance with the Guidelines setup by NEMA.

**Zambia:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** The Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Act, 1990, amended in 1999; The Hazardous Waste Management Regulations, Statutory Instrument No. 125 of 2001

**Countries:** The restriction covers those countries which have not consented to receive the waste and those that are not under Annex VII, unless a bilateral agreement exists.

**Remarks** Export will be subject to consent received from receiving country and if receiving country has necessary facilities and capacity to handle hazardous waste.

### **Question 3d. Import restrictions for final disposal**

#### **2001. Africa. (Parties which did not report are not listed).**

**Algeria:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** In accordance with Law no 01-19 of 12/12/2001 related to the management, control and disposal of wastes the import of hazardous special wastes is forbidden.

**Benin:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** Bamako Convention and Constitutional Law.

**Countries:** African countries.

**Botswana:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** Botswana restricts the import of hazardous wastes and other wastes for final disposal by practicing the provisions of the Amendment to the Basel Convention (Decision III/1), although it has not been officially ratified.

**Burundi:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** Article 125 of the Environment Code stipulates that nobody may import hazardous wastes into Burundi.

**Egypt:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** Egyptian Environmental Law No. 4/1994 and its Executive Regulations.

**Countries:** All countries/regions.

**Ethiopia:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** The Environmental Policy of Ethiopia approved in 1996 strictly bans import into and transit through Ethiopia of hazardous wastes as defined in the Convention.

**Remarks:** There is plan to translate what is stated in the Environmental Policy into the relevant legislative provisions.

**Gambia:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** The Environmental Protection, Prevention of Dumping Act (1988); Bamako Convention; Basel Ban Amendment; Draft Waste Act (to be adopted).

**Countries:** The restriction covers all countries/regions and all wastes for the disposal purposes. But for recovery purposes, countries/regions and wastes to be covered by this restriction are yet to be determined. Consideration will include availability of adequate facilities for recycling and recovery of the Waste Stream under question; and the geographic location of the particular country.

**Madagascar:** Restrictions do not exist

**Legislation:** Decree on Application of Compatibility of Investments and the Environment, Law 99-954 of 15.12.99.

**Mauritius:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** The Environment Protection (Standards for Hazardous Wastes) Regulations 2001 came into force on 1 April 2002.

**Countries:** The restriction covers all countries/regions and all wastes.

**Remarks:** The import of hazardous wastes is prohibited.

**Morocco:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** The Draft Law on Waste Management and its Disposal bans the import of hazardous wastes and other wastes, list of which will be determined by regulation.

**Remarks:** Morocco does not have any facility to dispose of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

**Mozambique:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** Under the Environmental Law of 1997, the importation of toxic residues or wastes is expressly prohibited for final disposal and recovery, except under the terms of that would be established under specific legislation. However, such legislation is not in existence yet.

**Niger:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** Constitution of 9 August 1999; and Law No. 98-56 of 29 December 1998 within Framework Law on the Environmental Management.

**Remarks:** The transit, import, stocking, burying and dumping of hazardous wastes are forbidden in Niger. The import of hazardous waste is considered as a crime against the Nation (Art. 27, para. 4 of the Constitution).

**Nigeria:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** Harmful Waste Decree No. 42 of 1988 (special criminal provisions etc.).

**Countries:** All countries.

**South Africa:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** There is no local legislation regarding this matter and the restriction is accordance with the Basel Convention.

**Countries:** As a developing country, South Africa cannot import hazardous waste from a developed country.

**Remarks** South Africa does accept waste for disposal from the developing countries if the necessary facilities to dispose of it exist in the country.

**Tunisia:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** By law n°96-41 on wastes and the control of their management and disposal (entered into force on the 10 June 1996), the import of hazardous wastes, as defined by national legislation (Tunisian list of hazardous waste available on request), for final disposal and for recovery, is strictly prohibited. By law n°96-41, categories of waste, other than those defined as hazardous by national legislation, requiring specific control when imported, can be specified by decree.

**Countries:** All countries are covered by this restriction.

**Uganda:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** The National Environment statute (1995); and the National Waste Management Regulations (1999).

**Countries:** This restriction is global and covers all wastes.

**Remarks** Regarding the transboundary movement of hazardous waste, the import is prohibited. However, persons desiring to import or export any wastes may apply for a license by completing a movement document, which conforms to the Basel Convention requirements. NEMA is required to notify other States through which the waste will transit in order to seek their informed consent. In order to ensure tight control/monitoring of possible illegal hazardous waste imports into the country, only a few points have been designated as entry ports.

**Zambia:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** The Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Act, 1990, amended in 1999; and Hazardous Waste Management Regulations, 2001.

**Countries:** All countries and all wastes.

**Question 3e. Import restrictions for recovery**

**2001. Africa. (Parties which did not report are not listed).**

**Algeria:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** In accordance with Law no 01-19 of 12/12/2001 related to the management, control and disposal of wastes the import of hazardous special wastes is forbidden.

**Benin:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** Constitutional Law, in force since 1990.

**Countries:** All countries and all wastes.

**Botswana:** Restrictions do not exist

**Burundi:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** Article 125 of the Environment Code stipulates that nobody may import hazardous wastes into Burundi.

**Egypt:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** Egyptian Environmental Law No. 4/1994 and its Executive Regulations.

**Countries:** All countries/regions and all hazardous wastes.

**Ethiopia:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** The Environmental Policy of Ethiopia approved in 1996 strictly bans import into and transit through Ethiopia of hazardous wastes as defined in the Convention.

**Remarks** There is plan to translate what is stated in the Environmental Policy into the relevant legislative provisions.

**Gambia:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** The Environmental Protection, Prevention of Dumping Act (1988); Bamako Convention; Basel Ban Amendment; Draft Waste Act (to be adopted).

**Countries:** The restriction covers all countries/regions and all wastes for the disposal purposes. But for recovery purposes, countries/regions and wastes to be covered by this restriction are yet to be determined. Consideration will include availability of adequate facilities for recycling and recovery of the Waste Stream under question; and the geographic location of the particular country.

**Madagascar:** Restrictions do not exist

**Legislation:** Decree on Application of Compatibility of Investments and the Environment, Law 99-954 of 15.12.99.

**Mauritius:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** The Environment Protection (Standards for Hazardous Wastes) Regulations 2001 came into force on 1 April 2002.

**Countries:** The restriction covers all countries/regions and all wastes.

**Remarks** The import of hazardous wastes is prohibited.

**Morocco:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** The Draft Law on Waste Management and its Disposal bans the import of hazardous wastes for recovery. The import of non-hazardous wastes according to the Draft Law is allowed if the wastes are managed in an environmentally sound manner.

**Remarks** The import of non-hazardous wastes is subject to authorisation from the Competent Authority. Morocco imports used tyres to use in cement kilns.

**Mozambique:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** Under the Environmental Law of 1997, the importation of toxic residues or wastes is expressly prohibited for final disposal and recovery, except under the terms of that would be established under specific legislation. However, such legislation is not in existence yet.

**Niger:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** Constitution of 9 August 1999; and Law No. 98-56 of 29 December 1998 within Framework Law on the Environmental Management.

**Remarks** The transit, import, stocking, burying and dumping of hazardous wastes are forbidden in Niger. The import of hazardous waste is considered as a crime against the Nation (Art. 27, para. 4 of the Constitution).

**Nigeria:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** Decree No. 42 of 1988 on Harmful Waste restricts the import of hazardous wastes for recovery in Nigeria.

**Countries:** All countries/regions

**Remarks** Recyclable wastes can only be imported with approved permit given by the Federal Ministry of Environment.

**South Africa:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** There is no local legislation regarding this matter and the restriction is accordance with the Basel Convention.

**Countries:** As a developing country, South Africa cannot import hazardous waste from a developed country.

**Tunisia:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** By law n°96-41 on wastes and the control of their management and disposal (entered into force on the 10 June 1996), the import of hazardous wastes, as defined by national legislation (Tunisian list of hazardous waste available on request), for final disposal and for recovery, is strictly prohibited. By law n°96-41, categories of waste, other than those defined as hazardous by national legislation, requiring specific control when imported, can be specified by decree.

**Countries:** All countries are covered by this restriction.

**Uganda:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** The National Environment statute (1995); and the National Waste Management Regulations (1999).

**Countries:** This restriction is global and covers all wastes.

**Remarks** Regarding the transboundary movement of hazardous waste, the import is prohibited. However, persons desiring to import or export any wastes may apply for a license by completing a movement document, which conforms to the Basel Convention requirements. NEMA is required to notify other States through which the waste will transit in order to seek their informed consent. In order to ensure tight control/monitoring of possible illegal hazardous waste imports

into the country, only a few points have been designated as entry ports.

**Zambia:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** The Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Act, 1990, amended in 1999; and Hazardous Waste Management Regulations, 2001.

**Countries:** All countries and all wastes.

### **Question 3f. Transit restrictions**

#### **2001. Africa. (Parties which did not report are not listed).**

**Algeria:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** Law no 01-19 of 12/12/2001 related to the management, control and disposal of wastes.

**Benin:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** Constitutional Law.

**Countries:** All countries and all wastes.

**Botswana:** Restrictions do not exist

**Remarks** Botswana requires to be informed of prior to any movement of waste into or transiting through its territorial boundaries.

**Burundi:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** Article 125 of the Environment Code stipulates that nobody may use the country for transit of hazardous wastes.

**Egypt:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** Egyptian Environmental Law No. 4/1994 and its Executive Regulations.

**Countries:** All countries/regions and all hazardous wastes.

**Remarks** Restrictions made by Suez Canal Authority and other competent authorities regarding crossing of the national waterways are applicable.

**Ethiopia:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** The Environmental Policy of Ethiopia approved in 1996 strictly bans import into and transit through Ethiopia of hazardous wastes as defined in the Convention.

**Gambia:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** The Bamako Convention and Draft Waste Act (to be adopted).

**Countries:** To be determined.

**Madagascar:** Restrictions do not exist

**Legislation:** Decree on Application of Compatibility of Investments and the Environment, Law 99-954 of 15.12.99.

**Mauritius:** Restrictions exist

**Countries:** The restriction covers all countries/regions and all wastes.

**Remarks** Transit may be allowed subject to prior notification.

**Morocco:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** According to the Draft Law on Waste Management and its Disposal, the transit of hazardous wastes and other wastes is prohibited.

**Mozambique:** Restrictions do not exist

**Niger:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** Constitution of 9 August 1999, Art. 27, para. 4.

**Remarks** The transit, import, stocking, burying and dumping of hazardous wastes are forbidden in Niger. The import of hazardous waste is considered as a crime against the Nation (Art. 27, para. 4 of the Constitution).

**Nigeria:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** Harmful Waste Decree No. 42 of 1988.

**Countries:** All countries.

**Remarks** Basel Convention signatories are required to obtain written consent of the Competent Authority before the movement occurs.

**South Africa:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** There is no local legislation regarding this matter and the restriction is accordance with the Basel Convention.

**Remarks** South Africa allows transit of wastes from some OECD countries, but the said wastes are controlled in terms of article 6 of the Convention.

**Tunisia:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** By law n°96-41 on wastes and the control of their management and disposal (entered into force on the 10th June 1996), the transit of hazardous wastes, as defined by national legislation, is not allowed until the reception by the exporter of the written authorization of the minister of the Environment and Land Use Planning. The authorization of transit is not attributed unless the conditions that are mentioned under the above sub-heading "Restrictions on export for final disposal and recovery" are met.

**Countries:** All countries are covered by this restriction.

**Uganda:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** The National Waste Management Regulations (1999).

**Remarks** Transit must be in line with national regulations and Basel Convention framework.

**Zambia:** Restrictions exist

**Legislation:** The Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Act, 1990, amended in 1999; and Hazardous Waste Management Regulations, 2001.

**Countries:** All countries.

**Remarks** But permission for transit of hazardous waste should be obtained from the authorities and notification of both the country of export and import should be shown received.

**Question 4a. Usage of BC notification and movement document forms**

**2001. Africa. (Parties which did not report are not listed).**

**Algeria:** Documents used

**Problems:** No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

**Benin:** Documents used

**Problems:** No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

**Botswana:** Documents used

**Problems:** No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

**Burundi:** Documents not used

**Problems:** There is no information concerning problems being encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms provided for Burundi.

**Other forms** Burundi has not yet used the notification and movement document forms of the Basel Convention. If a case arose, the national certificate form would be used. These are forms used by the Ministry of Environment (No cases of

movements of hazardous wastes have been officially noted).

**Egypt:** Documents used

*Problems:* No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

**Ethiopia:** Documents used

*Problems:* Problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms. Some transit countries were late in expressing their consent, causing delays in the destruction abroad of obsolete stocks of pesticides accumulating in the country.

**Gambia:** Use of Docs in preparation

*Problems:* There is no information concerning problems being encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms provided for Gambia.

**Madagascar:** Documents used

*Problems:* No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

**Mauritius:** Documents used

*Problems:* No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

*Other forms* None.

**Morocco:** Documents used

*Problems:* No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

*Other forms* Morocco has developed its own Notification and Movement documents, however they are not yet official.

**Mozambique:** Documents used

*Problems:* No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

**Niger:** Documents not used

*Problems:* There is no information concerning problems being encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms provided for Niger.

**Nigeria:** Documents used

*Problems:* Problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms. Difficulty in filling block 15 (waste identification code) since this is yet to be developed nationally. There is need for training of officers who complete these forms in Nigeria.

**South Africa:** Documents used

*Problems:* No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

*Other forms* None.

**Tunisia:** Documents used

*Problems:* No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

*Other forms* The notification form of the European Community is used and accepted.

**Uganda:** Documents used

*Problems:* No problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms.

*Other forms* Forms as set out in the First Schedule, forms I to X in the National Environment (Waste Management) Regulations 1999 are also used in the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes.

**Zambia:** Documents used

*Problems:* Problems have been encountered in the usage of the Notification and Movements documents forms. Delayed response from transit countries.



*Other forms* None.

**Question 4b. Language(s) accepted for Notification/Movement document forms**

**2001. Africa. (Parties which did not report are not listed).**

**Algeria:** Arabic, French

**Botswana:** English, Setswana

**Burundi:** French

**Egypt:** Arabic, English

**Ethiopia:** English

**Gambia:** English

**Madagascar:** French

**Mauritius:** English

**Morocco:** French

**Mozambique:** English, Portuguese

**Niger:** French

**Nigeria:** English

**South Africa:** English

**Tunisia:** Arabic, English, French

**Uganda:** English

**Zambia:** English

**Question 4c. Additional information required in addition to Annex V (A and B)**

**2001. Africa. (Parties which did not report are not listed).**

**Madagascar:**

*Information:* None.

**Mauritius:**

*Information:* None.

**Mozambique:**

*Information:* None.

**Nigeria:**

*Information:* Information on insurance bonds and financial guarantees and proposed route of movement with justification.

**South Africa:**

*Information:* None

**Tunisia:**

*Information:* None.

**Uganda:**

*Information:* Registration number and type of vehicles to transport waste (if by road); and quantity of waste per vehicle to be transported.

**Zambia:**

*Information:* None.

**Question 4d. Border Control for export/import/transit of haz./other wastes established**

**2001. Africa. (Parties which did not report are not listed).**

**Algeria:** Control in preparation

*HS:* The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

**Benin:** Control in preparation

*HS:* The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

**Botswana:** Control established

*HS:* The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is not used.

*Remarks:* Botswana has consistently organized workshops with custom official on the principles and philosophies of the Convention.

**Burundi:** Control established

*HS:* The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is not used.

*Remarks:* Customs officers do not have the appropriate training to control the movements of hazardous wastes.

**Egypt:** Control established

*HS:* The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

**Ethiopia:** Control not established

*HS:* The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

*Remarks:* Although there is no specific legislation on the export, import or transit of hazardous wastes, the Customs Authority will not allow such transaction or movement without the prior consent of the relevant governmental agencies. The Harmonized System on customs is applicable in connection to restricted goods, such as, ozone depleting substances. Therefore, same system can be made applicable in implementing the Basel Convention.

**Gambia:** Control in preparation

*HS:* Gambia is in a preparatory process to use the Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization.

**Madagascar:** Control established

*HS:* The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is not used.

**Mauritius:** Control established

*HS:* The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

**Morocco:** Control established

*HS:* Morocco is in a preparatory process to use the Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization.

**Mozambique:** Control not established

**HS:** There is no information concerning the use of the Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization provided for Mozambique.

**Niger:** Control not established

**HS:** Niger is in a preparatory process to use the Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization.

**Remarks:** Harmonization is in progress in the countries belonging to the Economic and Monetary Union of Western African Countries (UEMOA).

**Nigeria:** Control established

**HS:** The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

**Remarks:** There is an alert system in the country involving all security agencies and the Environment Ministry, monitoring transboundary movement of hazardous waste.

**South Africa:** Control not established

**HS:** The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is not used.

**Remarks:** Like any other developing country, South Africa uses the Customs and Excise at the border control for monitoring transboundary movement of hazardous waste. These officials have no technical capacity and expertise to be able to control and detect illegal traffic of export/import/transit of hazardous waste.

**Tunisia:** Control established

**HS:** The Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization is used.

**Uganda:** Control established

**HS:** Uganda is in a preparatory process to use the Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization.

**Zambia:** Control in preparation

**HS:** Zambia is in a preparatory process to use the Harmonized System on customs control of the World Customs Organization.

**Question 5. Reduction/Elimination of generation of hazardous/other wastes**

**2001. Africa. (Parties which did not report are not listed).**

**Algeria:**

**Policies:** The Law no 01-19 of 12/12/2001 set up a National Plan of Management of Special Wastes which define the choice of options relative to wastes treatment trend.

**Legislation:** Law no 01-19 of 12/12/2001 related to the management, control and disposal of wastes.

**Economy:** Tax on pollutant and hazardous activities; incentive tax encouraging the reduction of stocks of industrial wastes; and incentive tax encouraging waste care activities.

**Industry:** The generators and/or holders of hazardous special wastes are required to insure or ensure by their own the collection, sorting, transport, stocking, valorization and the elimination of their wastes.

**Benin:**

**Policies:** There is no appropriate technological equipment.

**Legislation:** National Constitution and National Framework Law.

**Botswana:**

**Policies:** Adoption of the Waste Management hierarchy.

**Legislation:** Botswana's strategy for Waste Management supports cleaner production guidelines; Botswana's Waste Management Act supports polluter pays principle; and Administration of industrial trade effluent agreement.

- Economy:* Polluter pays principle; trade effluent agreements on industrial wastes; and in the near future plans for waste oil recycling charges to importers.
- Industry:* Self regulation initiatives by key oil importing industries; and Move to discourage plastic carriers in commercial premises initiated.

#### **Burundi:**

- Policies:* The request for the preparation of an inventory of wastes and a management plan has recently been sent to the Dakar Centre, as part of Burundi's planned activities for 2003-2004.
- Legislation:* Articles 120, 121, and 122 to 126, the Environment Code, adopted on 30 June 2000 set out general obligations in respect of wastes (Regulations, legislation).
- Economy:* There are Government grants available for municipal technical services for the collection and transport of wastes to dumping sites.
- Industry:* Environmental impact study to be made prior to any industrial unit installation.
- Others:* Ministry of Environment Programme for awareness raising, information and training in relation to the Basel Convention.

#### **Egypt:**

- Policies:* Some strategies related to the hazardous waste management have been adopted: National Strategy for Waste Management; National Strategy for Cleaner Production; and National Environmental Action Plan 2002-2017. Policies adopted for waste generators from the industrial sector regarding hazardous waste include: reduction at sources; identification; safe on-site storage; labeling; reporting on generation; and on-site treatment.
- Legislation:* Egyptian Environmental Law No. 4/1994 and its Executive Regulations present the overall legal framework for hazardous waste management, in addition to laws 93/1961 and 48/198; and the Egyptian Environment Affairs Agency has adopted recently some guidelines for managing the overall hazardous waste management system in addition to that adopted by the Basel Convention. These guidelines cover transportation, on-site interim storage, identification & characterization, permitting system and recycle and disposal.
- Economy:* In preparation.
- Industry:* - Establishing of the National program for modernization of the Egyptian industry;- National strategy for cleaner production; and- Establishing of the National center for cleaner production.
- Others:* - Enhancing partnership with the private sector;- Increase capacity building programs; and- Involvement of NGO's in hazardous waste management.

#### **Gambia:**

- Policies:* Gambia Environmental Action Plan (1992); Gambia Waste Management Strategy (1997); and Environmental Quality Monitoring and Enforcement strategy (1997).
- Legislation:* National Environment Management Act (1994); Environmental Management Discharge Permit Regulations (2001); Environmental Quality Standards Regulations (1999); and Ozone Depleting Substances Regulations 2000.
- Economy:* Monthly Environmental Tax on all salaried workers; Environmental tax on all imported second hand items except used clothing; and National Environment Agency conducts an Annual National Environmental Award Scheme.
- Industry:* The Gambia Tourism Authority has embarked on a yearly award for the Most Environmentally Friendly hotel. The National Environment Agency has also embarked on a few demonstration projects to promote best practices in industry.
- Others:* Sensitization and information campaigns under the Environmental Education and Communication Programme of the N.E.A; and Integration of Environmental Education in the school curricular at all levels.

#### **Madagascar:**

- Policies:* In preparation. On 18 June 1998, the National Committee for the Management of hazardous wastes (GNGPC) was officially created (Decret N°98-444). This committee has been, since this date, the official national mechanism responsible for chemical management in terms of safety.
- Legislation:* A National Law to reduce hazardous wastes is currently being elaborated.
- Economy:* A National Law is currently being elaborated.
- Industry:* Decree of application MECI, Law N°99-954 of 15/12/99. (Accountability of investments towards the environment).
- Others:* None.

#### **Mauritius:**

- Policies:* - According to the Environment Protection (Standards for Hazardous wastes) Regulations 2001, which came into

force on 1 April 2002, a hazardous waste generator shall minimize the generation of a hazardous waste by using the best practicable means;- The law requires new undertakings with significant environmental impacts to go through the EIA process;- Introduction of sulphur-reduced diesel since 2001 and unleaded petrol as from September 2002; and- The revised solid waste management strategy plan adopted in 2002 places topmost priority to waste minimisation.

**Legislation:** - Environment Protection (Standards for Hazardous wastes) Regulations 2001;- Standards for air (ambient air quality and emissions); and- Guidance notes for the implementation of Environment Protection (Standards for Hazardous Wastes) Regulations 2001.

**Economy:** Fines for illegal dumping and penalties to non-compliance to standards and regulations.

**Industry:** Industries are making efforts to reduce the use of hazardous chemicals.

**Others:** None.

#### Morocco:

**Policies:** Study of the creation of a National Disposal Centre is under preparation. The site for the center is being selected. The CMPP plays a coordinating as well as catalytic role of a natural cleaner production market by means of: - the promotion and dissemination of the concept of sustainable ecological industrial development; - improvement of the performance and competitiveness of the enterprise; and - making public opinion sensitive and aware of cleaner production technologies.

**Legislation:** The Law on Waste Management and its Disposal prepared by the concerned departments is in the process of adoption. The Draft Law foresees 3 application decrees that are being prepared:- Decree on the hazardous waste list;- Decree on the disposal sites characteristics; and- Decree on waste incineration.

**Economy:** Creation within the Department of Environment of the Fund for Industrial Depollution (FODEP). The Fund is destined for industrial enterprises willing to engage in depollution projects. 80% of the cost of the project can be financed by FODEP according to the project type:- Integrated project (20% donation and 20-60% of credit at medium or at long term); and- Approved Project (40% donation and 20-40% of credit at medium or at long term).

**Others:** - Some wastes are incinerated at the furnace of cement factories; and- A project to create a waste stock market is currently being developed.

#### Mozambique:

**Legislation:** - EIA Regulation; and- Environmental Law of 1997: Based on the relevant provision of the Constitution, the Environmental Law of 1997 provides a general framework for environmental protection, including management of hazardous wastes. The purpose of the law is "to define the legal basis for the proper use and management of the environment and its elements in order to establish a system of sustainable development" in the country. The law includes several provisions addressing this issue. There is as yet no specific legal instrument on the management of hazardous wastes, or on export and import of such wastes. Work is underway to develop several regulations under the law. The following aspects of hazardous wastes management are addressed in the Environment Law or a separate regulation: definition of hazardous wastes; licensing system for persons managing waste and disposal facilities; restriction/prohibition of export/import of hazardous wastes; and civil liability and reparation of damage.

**Others:** In general terms, the Environmental Law of 1997 imposes strict liability on persons who cause material damage to the environment. The State has the right to assess the damage, fix the amount of compensation, and to take countermeasures at the expense of the person causing the damage. The provision does not relate to hazardous wastes specifically.

#### Niger:

**Policies:** Strategy for the Implementation of a National Environment Plan for Sustainable Development (PNEDD), National Agenda item 21.

**Legislation:** Application of the Law on Environmental Management currently being enforced (Law No. 98-56).

**Economy:** Same as above.

**Industry:** Mining industries and paracheicals apply the guidelines and instructions of their multinational groups on the management of hazardous wastes.

#### Nigeria:

**Policies:** - Promotion for the adoption of cleaner production techniques;- Establishment of Cleaner Production Centre; and- Installation of incinerators for hazardous (hospital) wastes.

**Legislation:** There are existing legislations, regulations and guidelines for the reduction and/or elimination of hazards waste generation in Nigeria. They include:- FEPA Harmful Wastes Provision Decree 42, 1988;- National Guidelines and Standards for Environmental Pollution Control in Nigeria 1990;- National Effluent Limitations Regulations S.1.8 1991;- National Pollution Abatement in Industries and Facilities Generating Wastes Regulations S. 1.9 1991;- S.1. 15 National Environmental Protection Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes Regulations 1991;- FEPA

(Amendment) Decree No. 59 of 1992;- Decree 86, 1992 Environmental Impact Assessment;- National Guidelines and Standards on Industrial Effluents, Gaseous Emissions and Hazardous Waste Management in Nigeria 1991;- National Guidelines and Standards on Water Quality;- National Guidelines and Standards on Water Disposal through Underground Injection;- National Guidelines on Spilled Oil Fingerprinting;- National Guidelines on Registration of Environmental Friendly Products and Eco-labelling;- National Guidelines on Environmental Audit in Nigeria;- National Guidelines on Environmental Management System;- Guidelines on Hazardous Chemicals Management;- The Blue Print on Environmental Enforcement: A Citizen's Guide;- Blue Print on Municipal Solid Waste Management in Nigeria 2000;- The Blue Print on Compliance Monitoring Inspections;- Guidelines on Pesticides Management/Hand Book on Safe and Effective use of Pesticide 2000; and- The Blue Print on Waste Management in Nigeria.

- Economy:* - Environment-friendly awards to industries/facilities that comply with existing rules and regulations on environmental protection; and- Compulsory waste audit of facilities/industries every three(3) years.
- Industry:* - Installation of waste treatment facilities (e.g incinerators, thermal de-sorption units, waste water treatment plants);- Self-monitoring;- Compliance programs; and- Waste Auditing

#### **South Africa:**

- Policies:* The National Waste Management Strategy has set in motion a process that will significantly transform the current approach to waste management in South Africa. In particular, it will result in:- Improved delivery of basic waste management services to a large section of the population who currently receive inadequate or no waste management;- A shift in emphasis away from end-of-pipe treatment to pollution prevention and waste minimization (as part of more general shift towards cleaner production practices);- Reduced risks to human health and the environment from improved waste management practices; and- More effective integration of waste management across all environmental media (land, water and air), through the adoption of a more effective integrated approach to legislation and institutional structures. Industry is compelled by law to prepare hazardous waste management plans. Government will be introducing the Manifest System that will compel generators, transporters and disposers of waste to report annually on amounts and types of waste they handle.
- Legislation:* South Africa adopted the Polokwane Declaration that is targeting zero waste by 2020 and this will include waste minimization techniques.
- Economy:* As part of the achieving zero waste economic instrument will play a role in terms if product liability and other related strategies.
- Industry:* Most of South African industries are members of "The Responsible Care Initiative" that puts emphasis on cleaner production.

#### **Tunisia:**

- Policies:* The National strategy on wastes has four objectives. They are: (i) to ensure that wastes management takes place without endangering public health and the environment; (ii) to encourage the reduction in wastes in both qualitative and quantitative terms; (iii) to encourage recycling and re-use of wastes; and (iv) to establish methods and infrastructure to ensure wastes disposal to the lowest possible cost in environmental and economic terms. The National Programme for Solid Wastes Management (PRONAGDES) was launched in 1993. The aim of the Programme is to provide the country with units for the treatment of household wastes, facilities for the treatment of hazardous wastes, and produce appropriate solutions and management plans for all categories of wastes.
- Legislation:* - Waste and waste treatment fall under the law n°96-41 of 1996 in which the following general objectives are defined: (i) prevention and reduction of wastes especially during fabrication and distribution of products (ii) valorization of wastes by re-use and recycling both as materials or energy source (iii) controlled final landfill as a last resort;- Decree n°97-1102 laying down conditions and methods for the collection and management of used bags and packaging;- Following enactment of law 96-41 on wastes and the control of wastes management and disposal, legal instruments (decrees) on the management of categories of hazardous wastes, based on the polluter pays and producer recovers principles, are in the process of drafting;- Standards on the concentration of pollutants in the industrial wastewater (metals, heavy metals, halogenated solvents, hydrocarbons, mineral oils, phenols, etc.) before junction to the public sewage works or abandon in the hydraulic and maritime property; and- The environmental impact assessment (EIA) mandatory is obligatory for all activities (industrial, agricultural or commercial) that cause risks for pollution or degradation of the environment.
- Economy:* - Companies that carry out hazardous activities are obliged to pay taxes on a yearly basis- Companies that take measures to abate pollution may profit from special investment and tax tariffs:- Exoneration of import tariffs and VAT for equipment that has to be imported and cannot be locally produced, and for VAT for locally produced equipment;- Deduction of taxes of a maximum of 50% of profits reinvested or investment realized for equipment mentioned by decree n°94-1191; and- The Fund on Pollution Abatement (FODEP). This fund has been installed by law n°92-122. It aims at helping the industries to invest in pollution abatement techniques. Projects are financed through this fund with the following financial scheme: 30% of the total project costs are to be financed with companies own means, up to 20% subsidy and for the remainder 50%, soft bank loans may be obtained. Projects are judged by the Ministry for the Environment through a fixed procedure.



**Industry:** - The only-one industry of pulp and paper has replaced the Denora-Permelec process of electrolysis for the production of chlorine used to whiten pulp by a membrane process, which presents less risk for the environment. Thus, the release of significant quantities of mercury in wastewater has been avoided;- The new process of SOTULUB (the Tunisian Company of Lubricating Oils) specialized in the re-refining and regeneration of waste mineral oil has permitted the avoidance of the generation of a significant quantity of hazardous wastes especially acid tars and used acid-treated clay;- The Tunisian industry of electric transforms has avoided the use of mineral oils containing PCB;- Two industries of asbestos-cement pipes, over three in Tunisia, have abandoned this process to the profit of plastic pipe process;- The Tunisia's only refinery has set up: (i) pre-treatment facilities to remove chemical pollutants (sulphur base chemicals, acids, etc.) and oil from wastewater (ii) treatment unit of sludge (high lead content); and- The two industries of car batteries are recycling the lead fraction of the dead batteries.

**Others:** - Over 60 companies in Tunisia are working in the field of the management of wastes: household wastes, wastewater, plastic wastes, metal wastes, health care wastes, dead batteries and accumulators, used printer cartridges, radiological films, paper, sludge of wastewater treatment facilities. Most of these companies received subventions from the National Fund on Pollution Abatement (FODEP);- The Tunisian Company of Lubricating Oils owns and operates a 16000 metric tonnes/year capacity plant for the re-refining and regeneration of used mineral oils; and- A public system (ECO-LEF) for the collection of used packaging and its treatment, recycling and reuse was created. It is financed by contributions from members (producers, packagers, distributors and importers).- Experimental operation of a pilot unit for the treatment of used oil filters (500 tons/year). Industries involved in this project are the Tunisian Company of Lubricating Oils which takes care of recovery and regeneration of the oil fraction; a cement plant which collects the synthetic fraction and assures recovery of its energy content; and a foundry which handles the metal fraction.

## **Uganda:**

**Policies:** Uganda has a national environment policy and an environment sector 5 year plan/programme that is reviewed every 5 years.

**Legislation:** The National Environment Statute, 1995 established the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) as the principal agency in Uganda for the coordination, monitoring and supervision of all environmental matters. Under Section 54 of this Statute, NEMA is mandated to make regulations and guidelines for the classification and management of hazardous wastes. NEMA released the following regulations and guidelines: - The National Environment Waste Management Regulations 1999. These regulations apply to all categories of hazardous and non-hazardous waste; the storage and disposal of hazardous waste and their movement into and out of Uganda; and all waste disposal facilities, landfills, sanitary fills and incinerators; - The National Environment (standards for discharge of effluent into water or land) Regulations; - Guidelines for the Management of toxic and hazardous chemicals and materials; - Environmental audit guidelines for Uganda; - Environmental impact assessment regulations, 1998; and - Environmental impact assessment guidelines.

**Economy:** Uganda currently has incentives and/or import duty /sales tax exemptions for "Appropriate – technology" as outlined in the investment code. Other economic incentives/disincentives are currently being discussed.

**Industry:** - Adoption of cleaner production techniques; - A national cleaner production centre has been established with assistance from UNIDO (2000-2001); - Voluntary adoption of environment Management systems (ISO 14000); and - Adoption of environmentally sustainable industrial development thinking/approach.

**Others:** - Under taking of environmental audits and in particular, waste audits; - NEMA is involved in compliance assistance programmes with industry; - Awareness training and increased information disseminations; and - Harmonisation of other sectoral policies and laws.

## **Zambia:**

**Policies:** The final draft of the national waste management strategy is being developed. The Environmental Council of Zambia in conjunction with the industry association has been conducting training on cleaner production techniques. The Environmental Council of Zambia conducts public awareness on proper management of hazardous materials. The Environmental Council of Zambia has also conducted projects that aim at disposal of hazardous material and reduction of generation of hazardous material. Conditional licensing system for generation of hazardous waste has been introduced; the bigger the amount of waste generated, the more one pays.

**Legislation:** - The Zambian Government has an Environmental Protection and Pollution Control Act which was enacted in 1990; - Hazardous Waste Management Regulations, 2001 have been developed to address all aspects of hazardous waste management; - The pesticides and Toxic Substances Regulation came into effect in 1994. It addresses all aspects of chemicals management; and - Guidelines on management of used oil, lead acid batteries and health care waste being developed.

**Economy:** Still to be developed.

**Industry:** Implementation of cleaner production techniques; and setting up of environmental departments.

**Others:** Public awareness programmes.



## **Question 6. Reduction of Transboundary Movements**

### **2001. Africa. (Parties which did not report are not listed).**

#### **Algeria:**

- Policies:** The Law no 01-19 of 12/12/2001 set up a National Plan of Management of Special Wastes which define the choice of options relative to wastes treatment trend.
- Legislation:** Law no 01-19 of 12/12/2001 related to the management, control and disposal of wastes.
- Economy:** Tax on pollutant and hazardous activities; incentive tax encouraging the reduction of stocks of industrials wastes; and incentive tax encouraging waste care activities.
- Industry:** The generators and/or holders of hazardous special wastes are required to insure or ensure by their own the collection, sorting, transport, stocking, valorization and the elimination of their wastes.

#### **Benin:**

- Policies:** None. It is left to industries to take such measures.

#### **Botswana:**

- Policies:** Botswana's strategy for waste management.
- Legislation:** Waste Management Act.
- Economy:** Polluter pays principles; Trade effluent agreement with polluting industries administered; and Tax breaks are currently being evaluated for their impact.
- Industry:** Waste oil recycling by key oil importers.
- Others:** The country approved a common regional workshop dealing with environment crime in particular illegal trafficking of hazardous waste awareness programme. An environmental enforcement agency has been established through the bilateral collaboration efforts between the USA and Botswana.

#### **Burundi:**

- Policies:** The request for the preparation of an inventory of wastes and a management plan has recently been sent to the Dakar Centre, as part of Burundi's planned activities for 2003-2004.
- Legislation:** Regulations put in place by the Ministry of Commerce for the surveillance of traffic in hazardous wastes.
- Industry:** The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock has established a list of products (pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers) permitted entry into the country.

#### **Egypt:**

- Policies:** Some strategies related to the hazardous waste management have been adopted: National Strategy for Waste Management; National Strategy for Cleaner Production; and National Environmental Action Plan 2002-2017. Policies adopted for waste generators from the industrial sector regarding hazardous waste include: reduction at sources; identification; safe on-site storage; labeling; reporting on generation; and on-site treatment.
- Legislation:** Egyptian Environmental Law No. 4/1994 and its Executive Regulations present the overall legal framework for hazardous waste management, in addition to laws 93/1961 and 48/198; and the Egyptian Environment Affairs Agency has adopted recently some guidelines for managing the overall hazardous waste management system in addition to that adopted by the Basel Convention. These guidelines cover transportation, on-site interim storage, identification & characterization, permitting system and recycle and disposal.
- Economy:** In preparation.
- Industry:** - Establishing of the National program for modernization of the Egyptian industry;- National strategy for cleaner production; and- Establishing of the National center for cleaner production.
- Others:** - Enhancing partnership with the private sector;- Increase capacity building programs; and- Involvement of NGO's in hazardous waste management.

#### **Gambia:**

- Policies:** National Action Plan for Chemical Management.
- Legislation:** Draft Hazardous Wastes Regulations under the Draft Waste Management Act.
- Industry:** Use of waste oil in a Clay brick kiln and the Gambia Technical Training Institute Foundry.
- Others:** Sensitization of all relevant institutions including, health, customs, navy, port authority, the police on issues related to

transboundary movements of hazardous wastes; and enlightening these institutions or their respective rules forwarding relevant documentations related to the Basel Convention.

#### **Madagascar:**

*Legislation:* In preparation.

*Economy:* In preparation.

*Industry:* In preparation. Law N° 99-121 of 19/08/99 on the Management Policy and Control of Industrial Pollution.

#### **Mauritius:**

*Policies:* None.

*Legislation:* None.

*Economy:* None.

*Industry:* None.

*Others:* None.

#### **Morocco:**

*Policies:* Study of the creation of a National Disposal Centre is under preparation. The site for the center is being selected. The CMPP plays a coordinating as well as catalytic role of a natural cleaner production market by means of: - the promotion and dissemination of the concept of sustainable ecological industrial development; - improvement of the performance and competitiveness of the enterprise; and - making public opinion sensitive and aware of cleaner production technologies.

*Legislation:* The Law on Waste Management and its Disposal prepared by the concerned departments is in the process of adoption. The Draft Law foresees 3 application decrees that are being prepared:- Decree on the hazardous waste list;- Decree on the disposal sites characteristics; and- Decree on waste incineration.

#### **Niger:**

*Policies:* None.

*Legislation:* None.

*Economy:* None.

*Industry:* None.

#### **Nigeria:**

*Policies:* - Promotion for the adoption of cleaner production techniques;- Establishment of Cleaner Production Centre; and- Installation of incinerators for hazardous (hospital) wastes.

*Legislation:* There are existing legislations, regulations and guidelines for the reduction and/or elimination of hazards waste generation in Nigeria. They include:- FEPA Harmful Wastes Provision Decree 42, 1988;- National Guidelines and Standards for Environmental Pollution Control in Nigeria 1990;- National Effluent Limitations Regulations S.1.8 1991;- National Pollution Abatement in Industries and Facilities Generating Wastes Regulations S. 1.9 1991;- S.1. 15 National Environmental Protection Management of Solid and Hazardous Wastes Regulations 1991;- FEPA (Amendment) Decree No. 59 of 1992;- Decree 86, 1992 Environmental Impact Assessment;- National Guidelines and Standards on Industrial Effluents, Gaseous Emissions and Hazardous Waste Management in Nigeria 1991;- National Guidelines and Standards on Water Quality;- National Guidelines and Standards on Water Disposal through Underground Injection;- National Guidelines on Spilled Oil Fingerprinting;- National Guidelines on Registration of Environmental Friendly Products and Eco-labelling;- National Guidelines on Environmental Audit in Nigeria;- National Guidelines on Environmental Management System;- Guidelines on Hazardous Chemicals Management;- The Blue Print on Environmental Enforcement: A Citizen's Guide;- Blue Print on Municipal Solid Waste Management in Nigeria 2000;- The Blue Print on Compliance Monitoring Inspections;- Guidelines on Pesticides Management/Hand Book on Safe and Effective use of Pesticide 2000; and- The Blue Print on Waste Management in Nigeria.

*Economy:* - Environment-friendly awards to industries/facilities that comply with existing rules and regulations on environmental protection; and- Compulsory waste audit of facilities/industries every three(3) years.

*Industry:* - Installation of waste treatment facilities (e.g incinerators, thermal de-sorption units, waste water treatment plants);- Self-monitoring;- Compliance programs; and- Waste Auditing

#### **South Africa:**

*Policies:* Preventative measures: tThe National Waste Management Strategy encourages industries to avoid generation of waste; recycling industries will be receiving incentives from the government according to the new draft Waste Bill.

South Africa also has the following initiatives:- Cleaner Production initiative; and- Responsible Care initiative (currently managed by industry).

- Legislation:** - Environment Conservation Act;- National Environment Management Act; and- Draft Waste Bill.
- Economy:** - Product liability;- ISO 14000 accreditation; and- Government cooperative agreement with industry.
- Industry:** - Cleaner production; - Minimization; and- Recycling.

## **Tunisia:**

- Policies:** The National strategy on wastes has four objectives. They are: (i) to ensure that wastes management takes place without endangering public health and the environment; (ii) to encourage the reduction in wastes in both qualitative and quantitative terms; (iii) to encourage recycling and re-use of wastes; and (iv) to establish methods and infrastructure to ensure wastes disposal to the lowest possible cost in environmental and economic terms. The National Programme for Solid Wastes Management (PRONAGDES) was launched in 1993. The aim of the Programme is to provide the country with units for the treatment of household wastes, facilities for the treatment of hazardous wastes, and produce appropriate solutions and management plans for all categories of wastes.
- Legislation:** - Waste and waste treatment fall under the law n°96-41 of 1996 in which the following general objectives are defined: (i) prevention and reduction of wastes especially during fabrication and distribution of products (ii) valorization of wastes by re-use and recycling both as materials or energy source (iii) controlled final landfill as a last resort;- Decree n°97-1102 laying down conditions and methods for the collection and management of used bags and packaging;- Following enactment of law 96-41 on wastes and the control of wastes management and disposal, legal instruments (decrees) on the management of categories of hazardous wastes, based on the polluter pays and producer recovers principles, are in the process of drafting;- Standards on the concentration of pollutants in the industrial wastewater (metals, heavy metals, halogenated solvents, hydrocarbons, mineral oils, phenols, etc.) before junction to the public sewage works or abandon in the hydraulic and maritime property; and- The environmental impact assessment (EIA) mandatory is obligatory for all activities (industrial, agricultural or commercial) that cause risks for pollution or degradation of the environment.
- Economy:** - Companies that carry out hazardous activities are obliged to pay taxes on a yearly basis- Companies that take measures to abate pollution may profit from special investment and tax tariffs:- Exoneration of import tariffs and VAT for equipment that has to be imported and cannot be locally produced, and for VAT for locally produced equipment;- Deduction of taxes of a maximum of 50% of profits reinvested or investment realized for equipment mentioned by decree n°94-1191; and- The Fund on Pollution Abatement (FODEP). This fund has been installed by law n°92-122. It aims at helping the industries to invest in pollution abatement techniques. Projects are financed through this fund with the following financial scheme: 30% of the total project costs are to be financed with companies own means, up to 20% subsidy and for the remainder 50%, soft bank loans may be obtained. Projects are judged by the Ministry for the Environment through a fixed procedure.
- Industry:** - The only-one industry of pulp and paper has replaced the Denora-Permelec process of electrolysis for the production of chlorine used to whiten pulp by a membrane process, which presents less risk for the environment. Thus, the release of significant quantities of mercury in wastewater has been avoided;- The new process of SOTULUB (the Tunisian Company of Lubricating Oils) specialized in the re-refining and regeneration of waste mineral oil has permitted the avoidance of the generation of a significant quantity of hazardous wastes especially acid tars and used acid-treated clay;- The Tunisian industry of electric transforms has avoided the use of mineral oils containing PCB;- Two industries of asbestos-cement pipes, over three in Tunisia, have abandoned this process to the profit of plastic pipe process;- The Tunisia's only refinery has set up: (i) pre-treatment facilities to remove chemical pollutants (sulphur base chemicals, acids, etc.) and oil from wastewater (ii) treatment unit of sludge (high lead content); and- The two industries of car batteries are recycling the lead fraction of the dead batteries.
- Others:** - Over 60 companies in Tunisia are working in the field of the management of wastes: household wastes, wastewater, plastic wastes, metal wastes, health care wastes, dead batteries and accumulators, used printer cartridges, radiological films, paper, sludge of wastewater treatment facilities. Most of these companies received subventions from the National Fund on Pollution Abatement (FODEP);- The Tunisian Company of Lubricating Oils owns and operates a 16000 metric tonnes/year capacity plant for the re-refining and regeneration of used mineral oils; and- A public system (ECO-LEF) for the collection of used packaging and its treatment, recycling and reuse was created. It is financed by contributions from members (producers, packagers, distributors and importers).- Experimental operation of a pilot unit for the treatment of used oil filters (500 tons/year). Industries involved in this project are the Tunisian Company of Lubricating Oils which takes care of recovery and regeneration of the oil fraction; a cement plant which collects the synthetic fraction and assures recovery of its energy content; and a foundry which handles the metal fraction.

## **Uganda:**

- Policies:** Uganda has a national environment policy and an environment sector 5 year plan/programme that is reviewed every 5 years.
- Legislation:** The National Environment Statute, 1995 established the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) as the

principal agency in Uganda for the coordination, monitoring and supervision of all environmental matters. Under Section 54 of this Statute, NEMA is mandated to make regulations and guidelines for the classification and management of hazardous wastes. NEMA released the following regulations and guidelines: - The National Environment Waste Management Regulations 1999. These regulations apply to all categories of hazardous and non-hazardous waste; the storage and disposal of hazardous waste and their movement into and out of Uganda; and all waste disposal facilities, landfills, sanitary fills and incinerators; - The National Environment (standards for discharge of effluent into water or land) Regulations; - Guidelines for the Management of toxic and hazardous chemicals and materials; - Environmental audit guidelines for Uganda; - Environmental impact assessment regulations, 1998; and - Environmental impact assessment guidelines.

- Economy:** Uganda currently has incentives and/or import duty /sales tax exemptions for "Appropriate – technology" as outlined in the investment code. Other economic incentives/disincentives are currently being discussed.
- Industry:** - Adoption of cleaner production techniques; - A national cleaner production centre has been established with assistance from UNIDO (2000-2001); - Voluntary adoption of environment Management systems (ISO 14000); and - Adoption of environmentally sustainable industrial development thinking/approach.
- Others:** - Under taking of environmental audits and in particular, waste audits; - NEMA is involved in compliance assistance programmes with industry; - Awareness training and increased information disseminations; and - Harmonisation of other sectoral policies and laws.

#### **Zambia:**

- Policies:** The final draft of the national waste management strategy is being developed.
- Legislation:** - Hazardous Waste Management Regulations, 2001; and - Guidelines on management of used oil, lead acid batteries and health care waste being developed.
- Economy:** Provide for fees to be paid for export of hazardous waste.
- Industry:** Implementation of cleaner production technologies; and change in the processes of production.

### **Question 7. Effects on Health/Environment**

#### **2001. Africa. (Parties which did not report are not listed).**

#### **Benin:**

**Information:** Information is not available.

#### **Burundi:**

**Information:** Almost 50 industries in the capital, Bujumbura, have installed some waste pre-treatment system. A textile factory complex in Bujumbura is the leading environmental polluter (because of poor treatment facilities). Eight petrol stations discharge oil and other wastes into rivers.

#### **Ethiopia:**

**Information:** A project, which is tailored for the environmentally sound disposal abroad (in Finland) of some 1500 tonnes of obsolete stock of pesticides that have been accumulating all over the country since the last three or four decades, have been in full swing since January 2000 under the aegis of the Ministry of Agriculture and FAO. Attempt is being made to raise more fund to see to the total removal and disposal abroad of the remaining obsolete stock of pesticides estimated at 3000 tonnes. This will also include participation in the African Stock Programme.

#### **Gambia:**

**Information:** Information is not available.

#### **Madagascar:**

**Information:** Ministère de la Recherche Scientifique CNRE: Centre National de Recherche sur l'Environnement Antananarivo-Madagascar  
Ministère de la Santé CHU/HJRA: Centre Hospitalo-Universitaire/Joseph Ravoahangy Andrianavalona Antananarivo-Madagascar

#### **Mauritius:**

**Information:** Information is not available.

#### **Morocco:**

*Information:* Statistics are not yet carried out.

**Mozambique:**

*Information:* The amount of hazardous wastes generated is low. Therefore, the effect of hazardous wastes on human health and environment is difficult to assess. However, the wastes may have some effect on health and environment due to poor management of waste such as landfills that are operated not in fully environmentally sound manner.

**Niger:**

*Information:* Polluted soil caused by obsolete pesticides (POPS); source: DPV/Niger, Inventory of POPS, Stockholm Convention. The staff of the electricity company responsible for the refilling of transformers was contaminated with PCB.

**Nigeria:**

*Information:* Detailed statistics yet to be compiled.

**South Africa:**

*Information:* None.

**Tunisia:**

*Information:* None.

**Uganda:**

*Information:* A study was recently done to evaluate the effects of a major landfill site (near Kampala) on the surface waters and soil quality. A study undertaken by Carl Bro on behalf of the Regional Training Centre in Pretoria – A needs analysis for Uganda with regard to Hazardous waste management. Study report can be got from the center in Pretoria.

**Zambia:**

*Information:* - Effect of lead/cadmium on residents of Kabwe town from mining operations of lead/zinc mine (University of Zambia) 1995, Professor Cernak, Chemistry Department/UNZA, Box 32379, Lusaka; - Lusaka Groundwater Monitoring Project (ECZ/CIDA) 1999; and - Libala Dumpsite closed based on findings of above study.