Introduction

By 2100 the growing global population will be producing three times as much waste as it does today. In many countries the current methods of waste disposal are unsustainable and insufficient, more developed nations such as the US and Canada, with small recycling and waste management industries typically ship their waste to LEDCs. The ban of waste imports into China has placed a higher burden on the developing world, as nations switched to exporting trash to countries in Southeast Asia, where some have lax environmental regulations that make it easier to dispose of the garbage. However, the global waste trade in its current state is not coping, as LEDCs have started to ship deceptively labelled waste back to their countries of origin, due to the negative environmental, economic and health impacts the waste takes on these states. Measures must be taken to eradicate the burden of industrial waste on these LEDCs.

Definition of Key Terms

Chemical waste

Chemical waste includes smaller scale chemicals disposed of from businesses and households and harmful chemical by-products from laboratories and manufacturing facilities. Chemical waste can be classified as hazardous depending on the severity of the disposal procedure.

Electronic waste

Electronic waste or e-waste describes discarded electrical or electronic devices. Used electronics which are intended for refurbishment, reuse, resale, salvage recycling through material recovery, or
disposal are also considered e-waste. Computers, copiers, VCRs, televisions, stereos, and fax machines are common electronic products discarded as e-waste.

**Hazardous waste**

EPA Definition of Hazardous Waste: Hazardous waste is waste that is dangerous or potentially harmful to our health or the environment. Hazardous wastes can be liquids, solids, gases, or sludges. They can be discarded commercial products, like cleaning fluids or pesticides, or the by-products of manufacturing processes. Hazardous waste may result from manufacturing or other industrial processes.

**Incinerator ash**

Incinerator ash, also known as Incinerator bottom ash (IBA) is ash produced in incineration facilities. This material is from the moving grate of municipal solid waste incinerators. Following combustion, the ash typically has a small amount of ferrous metals contained within it. Pollutants can be created at all stages, such as in air plumes which leave the stack, that have the ability to contaminate the surrounding wildlife, plants and animals.

**Industrial waste**

Waste material produced by industrial processes or activity. This can include cafeteria garbage, dirt and gravel, masonry and concrete, scrap metals, trash, oil, solvents, chemicals, weed grass and trees, wood and scrap lumber, and similar wastes. Industrial solid waste - which may be solid, liquid or gases held in containers - is divided into hazardous and non-hazardous waste. Industrial waste has been a problem since the industrial revolution. Industrial waste may be toxic, ignitable, corrosive or reactive. If improperly managed, this waste can pose dangerous health and environmental consequences.

**Inert waste**

Inert waste is waste which is neither chemically nor biologically reactive and will not decompose, such as sand and concrete. As inert waste typically requires lower disposal fees than biodegradable waste or hazardous waste it has particular relevance to landfills.

**Material recovery**

Resource recovery method where facilities separate and process waste products to reclaim usable material.
Mixed waste

Waste that contains both hazardous chemicals and radioactive wastes. Mixed waste is more difficult to clean up than the wastes dumped separately, and so have a far more detrimental impact on the environment.

Municipal waste

Municipal solid waste, colloquially known as trash or garbage in the United States and rubbish in Britain, it is a waste type comprising of everyday items that are discarded by the public.

Non-hazardous waste

Non-hazardous industrial wastes are those that do not meet the EPA's definition of hazardous waste and are not municipal waste.

Packaging waste

Containers and packaging for products that are assumed to be discarded the same year the products they contain are purchased. These are typically made of single use plastics.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Gear such as helmets, safety shoes, glasses, gloves, designed to protect the wearer's body from injury or infection. The hazards protected by PPE include chemicals, physical, biohazards, electrical, heat, and airborne particulate matter. The lack of access in dumps, recycling plants or ship salvage yards to PPE in under-developed countries exposes the workers to dangerous conditions and is detrimental to their physical health.

Radioactive waste

Radioactive waste is waste that contains radioactive material. It is usually a by-product of nuclear power generation and other applications of nuclear technology or nuclear fission, such as research and medicine.

Salvage recycling

Recovering condemned, discarded, deteriorated, or broken property from general waste for recycling.

Ship breaking
Ship-breaking is a type of ship disposal involving the breaking up of ships for a source of parts, which can be sold for re-use, or for the extraction of raw materials, mainly scrap. It may also be referred to as ship recycling, ship dismantling, or ship cracking.

**Toxic colonialism**

Toxic colonialism the process through which underdeveloped states, usually in the ‘Global South’ are used as inexpensive alternatives for the export or disposal of hazardous waste pollution by developed states. Toxic colonialism may be seen to represent the neo-colonial policy which continues to maintain global inequality today through unfair trade systems. The term colonialism is used because the characteristics of colonialism such as economic dependence, exploitation of labour, and cultural inequality are present within the global waste trade.

**Background Information**

**The global waste trade**

The global waste trade is the international trade of waste between countries for processing, further treatment, disposal, or recycling. These toxic or hazardous wastes are typically exported from developed countries to developing countries. The burden these wastes from the Global North typically falls onto developing countries in the Global South such as Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

**Economic impacts**

There is a clear economic advantage for developed countries to have their waste shipped and sorted in LEDCs. Developed countries then don’t have to spend resources developing the waste management industry in their own countries, but instead send it to countries where workers get paid around 1 USD per day, far lower than anything they would have to pay workers in their own countries. While it is an advantage to more developed countries, majority of the time LEDCs buckle under the pressure of thousands of tons of waste being sent every year. With the amount of waste rising while wages and their industries remain the same it is a system so unsustainable, that even the rare success case such as Guiyi, comes at great environmental and human cost. However, with the growing trend of these countries banning the import of waste into their countries, more developed countries are being forced to develop their own waste management industries on tight deadlines. These potentially rushed plans cost more money, than developing their own waste management system would have cost in the first place.
Environmental impacts

The waste trade has disastrous effects upon the environment and natural ecosystems in affected areas. The concentration of pollutants has poisoned the areas surrounding dump sites, killing birds, fish, and other wildlife, which has a knock-on effect upon the rest of the ecosystem, which may lead to the extinction of animals or bugs that were vital to the balance of the ecosystem. Around toxic dump areas there are heavy metal chemical concentrations in the air, water, soil, and sediment, and the concentration levels of heavy metals in these areas are extremely high and toxic. This will affect the quality of life for every living thing involved, as the local crops and water sources become contaminated so will everything that consumes them, the presence of these chemicals may even halt the growth of certain crops altogether, and make food scarcer in an area. The smell of rotting and improperly managed waste will also be a burden to those around the affected area, as they will live in discomfort due to the air pollution.

Effects on humans

The waste trade has serious effects upon the health of humans. Those living in developing countries are more vulnerable to the dangerous effects of the hazardous waste trade and from developing health problems as a result. Many developing countries are unable to use safe methods to manage the waste they are sent, and even if they did have proper managing facilities, many are unable to properly cope with the sheer amount of waste they are sent. The methods of disposal of these toxic wastes such as incinerators or open landfills in developing countries exposes the general population to the highly toxic chemicals. Workers are provided with little to no personal protective equipment when processing these toxic chemicals, and so they are directly exposed to these toxins through inhalation, contact with soil and dust, but also indirectly as they consume contaminated locally produced food and drinking water. These hazardous wastes can cause many health problems in humans by such as neurotoxicity, cancer, emphysema, diabetes, skin alterations, kidney damage, liver damage, reproductive damage, and many other fatal conditions. The improper disposal of these hazardous and industrial wastes creates fatal health problems, and is a grave public health risk in these LEDCs.

Major Countries and Organizations Involved
Bangladesh

A dumping ground for everything from plastic waste and asbestos to defective steel, waste oil, lead waste and used batteries from different countries. According to studies by the Environment and Social Development Organization, more than 83% of child workers are exposed to toxic substances related to e-waste recycling in Bangladesh. The ship breaking yard in Chittagong, Bangladesh, is the biggest of its kind in the world, employing over 200,000 people for only 1.5 USD per day. Workers who often find themselves at the risk of getting poisoned or falling from high fixtures due to a lack of health and safety regulations. According to a local watchdog group Youth Power in Social Action, on average one worker dies every week.

Canada

One of the most prolific dumpers of industrial waste. It’s mismanagement of waste has led to many health and environmental risks, with some associated cases listed under the affected states below.

China

China manufactures a lot of electronic devices, and many of these devices are shipped back as e-waste despite the bans that were in place pre-2018. The town of Guiyi has one of the biggest e-waste industries, out of the 150,000 people in the town 120,000 people are engaged in the e-waste industry. While the industry has proved profitable for the town it has impacted the quality of life. 81.8% of rural children under the age of 6 have lead poisoning, the source is likely to be lead ash from chip fragmentation or molten lead solder extracted pollution from gold, copper and other precious or semi-precious metals. Hopefully the ban on imports will alleviate the impact of the waste industry on these residents.

According to a study published in June in Science Advances China has imported about 45 percent of the world’s plastic waste since 1992 for recycling. Starting in January 2018, the government of China banned the import of several types of waste, including plastics. The ban has greatly affected recycling industries worldwide, as China had been the world's largest importer of waste plastics and processed hard-to-recycle plastics for other countries, especially in the West. After the introduction of the policy, China’s imports of plastic waste saw a drop of 99% and imports of mixed paper have fallen by a third, while imports of aluminium and glass waste have been less affected. An even tighter policy introduced on March 1, 2018, aimed to ban all waste imports into the country. The Ministry of Ecology and Environment of China brought the policy into effect on April 19, 2018. 16 types of “Category 7”
(cables with individual shielding typically used in electronics) materials were banned from import beginning 31 December 31, 2018. Another 16 materials will be banned on 31 December 2019.

**Ghana**

A former wetland in Ghana, Agbogbloshie is now one of the world’s biggest dumps and most polluted sites where workers burn waste and strip valuables from obsolete electronics. Workers earn around 2 USD a day at Agbogbloshie with the burning of waste exposing them to toxins that can cause heart disease, strokes and lung cancer. A recent report by the International POPs Elimination Network (IPEN) and BAN, showed dangerous chemicals coming from illegal waste, are affecting the entire food chain in Ghana. The study showed high levels of dioxins and polychlorinated biphenyls in the eggs sold in markets, which can lead to many health risks.

**Guinea**

In the late 80s 15,000 tons of American waste from municipal incinerators in Philadelphia was dumped on the island of Kassa. The waste was labelled as raw material for building bricks, but it actually contained a dangerous mixture of heavy metals as well as toxic dioxins. The waste caused noxious smell and dying vegetation and so was returned to the US where it was buried in a landfill.

**Guinea-Bissau**

In 1988 between 1 million and 3.5 million tons of pharmaceutical and industrial toxic waste was sent to Guinea Bissau from countries such as Switzerland, the UK and US. Country officials originally signed a five-year contract for the burial of 15 million tons of toxic waste sent over by these companies, but workers were not told what exactly these barrels contained. After worker incidents and environmental concerns, the contract was renounced due to public outcry.

**Haiti**

In 1988, over 4000 tons of toxic incinerator ash, falsely described as fertilizer from Philadelphia was dumped on a beach near the Haitian city of Gonaives. The incinerator ash remained on the beach until 2000, when the U.S. State Department, the city of Philadelphia and the New York City Trade Waste Commission agreed to ship it back to the United States. Despite the eventual clean up, the ash had an adequate amount of time to negatively affect the environment, having great effects on the marine and plant life in the area.

**India**
European waste such as metals, textiles, tires and illegal e-waste are sent to India. Unfortunately, the country has poorly equipped facilities which cannot effectively process the waste so are instead sent to incinerators or landfills. India is also the location of the Alang shipyards where half of all the ships that are salvaged around the world are sent for ship breaking. Hundreds of manual laborers dismantle the ships, often in very dangerous conditions. Over 50 workers have died since 2010 as a result of the dangerous conditions in the ship yard. In 2019 India became the first south Asian country to approve the Hong Kong Convention on ship recycling. However, the ratification still requires another vote of confidence in order to come into force.

**Indonesia**

Indonesia imports 15.7% of the world’s plastic. The capital, Jakarta, is home to around 500,000 scavengers who make a living searching through e-waste. While exporting scrap metal to the country is legal, the country has problems with the amount of illegal contaminated waste imported into their country. The country sends all illegal back to the country of origin, typically sending waste back to the US, UK and Canada.

**Ivory Coast**

The illegal toxic waste dump of 2006 at 18 sites in the middle of a poor residential area of Abidjan, close to water supplies or fields used for growing food, caused the direct death of 8 people and over 100,000 more to seek medical treatment. Over a decade later residents still dealt with the consequences of the illegal toxic waste dump, as they worried over the health consequences such as burning skin, breathing problems and eye problems, they simply did not have the resources to deal with.

**Malaysia**

During the first half of 2018 at the beginning of China’s ban of plastic waste imports, US exports of plastic waste to Malaysia rose by 273%, to 157,299 metric tonnes. Malaysia then revoked permits for some plastic imports after factories involved in recycling in Banting, south-west of Kuala Lumpur, were forced to close due to residents’ complaints of air and water pollution.

**Netherlands**

The best method of waste management in Europe, and perhaps the world. Government policies in conjunction with citizens initiatives regarding the system, is what makes this comprehensive system so efficient at managing waste. It imports tens of thousands of tons of waste every year.
Pakistan

According to the Basel Action Network, more than 500,000 used computers are sent to Pakistan each year from developed nations such as Singapore, USA, and Europe, despite the fact that it is in clear violation of international laws. Only an estimated 15 to 40 percent of the computers are in a usable condition, while the rest are recycled in extremely hazardous conditions.

Philippines

In May, 2019 the Philippines shipped 69 containers of dumped rubbish back to Canada. 103 containers had arrived in 2013 and 2014 falsely declared as recyclable plastic. Several containers of the rubbish had been disposed of, which left 69 containers of electrical and household waste, including used diapers, rotting in two Philippine ports. The rotting garbage, polluted the air in the area, creating an unbreakable stench, and inevitably negatively affected the environment, and even created diplomatic tension between Canada and the Philippines.

Thailand

US exports of plastic waste to Thailand shot up by almost 2,000% in the first half of 2018, to 91,505 metric tonnes. Thailand now plans to stop all imports of foreign plastic scrap by 2021 due to the influx of waste products that used to be recycled in China.

United Kingdom

The UK is not the only European country exporting waste to LEDCs, but it is one of the world’s biggest exporters of waste. As a more developed country, it should strive to refine its waste movement system, as its current methods are simply not enough.

United States

As one of the world’s biggest waste exporters, it is the cause of many illegal industrial waste dumps, which leads to immense environmental ramifications in LEDCs. The US has worked to expand its waste management system since China’s import ban, but it is still exporting extortionate amounts of waste to LEDCs who simply cannot cope due to inadequate resources.

Vietnam

During the first half of 2018 at the beginning of China’s ban of plastic waste imports, US exports of plastic waste Vietnam rose by 46%, to 71,220 tonnes. In May, 2018, Vietnam temporarily banned

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plastic waste imports after two of its ports became overwhelmed with scrap imports following China’s ban. Vietnam is also home to the “rubbish metropolis” of Minh Khai Village, which receives waste from the countries own growing technological industry, Europe and Asia.

**Organization of African Unity (OAU)**

Composed of 32 signatory governments from 1963 to 2002. It has been a key organisation in defending the African countries that waste has been sent to, especially in the creation of conventions such as the Bamako Convention.

**Basel Action Network (BAN)**

A non-governmental organization working to combat the import of e-waste, plastic pollution and end-of-life ships into developing countries. It works to defend the Basel Convention, it has produced reports, does investigative research and works to protect the environmental health of these LEDCs.

**International POPs Elimination Network (IPEN)**

A global network of over 700 NGOs dedicated to elimination pollutants, such as the ones emitted from the improper disposal of waste on LEDCs.

**Environmental Network for Optimizing Regulatory Compliance on Illegal Traffic (ENFORCE)**

ENFORCE is a network of relevant experts, to promote parties’ compliance of the Basel Convention. It was established by the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention. To date it has had 4 meetings.

**UN Environment Programme (UNEP)**

A UN organisation that focuses on the global environment, it has been a key organisation in the creation of many international agreements such as the Bamako Convention, the Tehran Convention and the Carpathian Convention.

**International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)**

A UN organisation that works with other organisations, in order to stop and prevent the illegal traffic of waste.

**Zero Waste International Alliance (ZWIA)**
An organisation promoting zero waste values worldwide. They work to redesign products and methods of production to eliminate waste by mimicking natural processes. They also help states not use incineration and landfilling, but instead promote resource conservation for methods of production.

### Timeline of Events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description of event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>February, 1975</td>
<td>Lomé Convention first signed</td>
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<tr>
<td>April, 1975</td>
<td>First Lomé Convention comes into force</td>
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<tr>
<td>March 22\textsuperscript{nd}, 1989</td>
<td>Parties sign the Basel Convention</td>
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<tr>
<td>December, 1989</td>
<td>Lomé IV Convention</td>
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<tr>
<td>January 30\textsuperscript{nd}, 1991</td>
<td>Bamako Convention signed</td>
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<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Developed nations start exporting plastic waste to developing countries</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 5\textsuperscript{th}, 1992</td>
<td>The Basel Convention comes into effect</td>
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<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Talks begin on a Protocol on Liability and Compensation</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 22\textsuperscript{nd}, 1998</td>
<td>Bamako Convention comes into force</td>
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<tr>
<td>December 10\textsuperscript{th}, 1999</td>
<td>The Basel Protocol on Liability and Compensation was adopted at the Fifth Conference of Parties (COP-5)</td>
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<tr>
<td>June, 2000</td>
<td>Cotonou Agreement signed</td>
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<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>Cotonou Agreement comes into force</td>
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<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Cotonou Agreement revised</td>
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<tr>
<td>May 15\textsuperscript{th}, 2009</td>
<td>Hong Kong Convention signed, but has not yet entered into force</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Cotonou Agreement revised</td>
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<tr>
<td>June, 2017</td>
<td>China announces a ban on the import of almost all plastic waste, unsorted waste paper and waste textiles effective from December 2017</td>
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<tr>
<td>May, 2018</td>
<td>Major ports in Vietnam ban scrap plastic imports</td>
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<tr>
<td>June, 2018</td>
<td>Thai government temporarily prohibits imports of electronic and plastic waste</td>
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<tr>
<td>July, 2018</td>
<td>Malaysia revokes import permits for plastic waste and stops issuing scrap plastic import permits for three months</td>
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<tr>
<td>October, 2018</td>
<td>Thai government announces a ban on foreign plastic waste imports by 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October, 2018</td>
<td>Taiwan starts restricting imports of plastic waste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 23\textsuperscript{rd}, 2019</td>
<td>Filipino president Rodrigo Duterte threatens to declare war on Canada unless it takes back trash it dumped in Manila between 2013 and 2014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
March, 2019  |  India announces a complete ban on the import of plastic scrap effective from September 2019
May, 2019   |  Malaysia’s environment minister announces the country will be sending 3000 tonnes of contaminated plastic waste back to their countries of origin
May, 2019   |  The Philippines sends 69 shipping containers of plastic waste back to Canada

Relevant UN Treaties and Events

- Lomé IV Convention, December 1989
- The Bamako Convention, January 30th 1991
- Protocol on Liability and Compensation, December 10th 1999
- Cotonou Agreement, June 2000
- The Hong Kong International Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships (the Hong Kong Convention), May 15th, 2009

Previous Attempts to solve the Issue

The Basel Convention

Created in 1989 to regulate the hazardous waste trade, specifically to prevent the dumping of hazardous waste from more developed countries into less developed countries. A central goal of the Basel Convention is “environmentally sound management” (ESM). The Convention officially entered into force on 5 May 1992. 180 states and the European Union are parties to the Convention. Haiti and the United States have signed the Convention but have not ratified it. The Protocol on Liability and Compensation was passed by the Basel Convention in 1999. It was created to improve regulatory measures and better protect people from hazardous waste and to regulate and ensure states and corporations’ compliance with the Basel Convention. An issue with the Basel Convention and other international agreements to regulate the waste trade is the difficulty of establishing clear legal definitions for waste. Terms are typically broad in order to allow more choice and sovereignty for each member state. This is a key problem with international agreements as states are able to interpret the language of the agreements differently, and so act differently. This is seen with the conventions vague criteria for ‘hazardous’, which has in turn allowed the continued export of ‘hazardous waste’, as states simply label
the waste as raw legally importable materials, even though these hazardous wastes are an environmental and health risk to developing countries. 187 states have signed and ratified the convention, however, the US, one of the largest exporters of waste, has signed but not ratified the convention. Surely the inactivity of such a major state, will hinder the progress of the convention.

**Lomé IV Convention and Cotonou Agreement**

Put into effect in 1990 as a supplement to the Basel Convention. Introduced by African, Caribbean, and Pacific States to prohibit the export of hazardous wastes from the European Community to African, Caribbean, and Pacific States. The Cotonou Agreement replaced the Lomé IV Convention when it expired in 2000. Recognises the risk of dumping hazardous waste on LEDC’s, and works to stop the practice. While the number of countries committing to the convention is rising, with the number almost doubling from the 40 countries that signed the 1st convention in 1975, the convention remains unsigned by the majority of states, meaning its applicability remains limited.

**The Bamako Convention**

Introduced in 1991. Developing nations in Africa placed a ban on the import of hazardous wastes into their countries. Banned the import of all hazardous waste generated outside of the OAU. While the Bamako Convention was intended to ban all hazardous waste from outside the OAU, many developing African nations still struggle with imports of toxic and industrial waste from more developed countries. These countries could not successfully implement the demands of the Convention due to limited resources and a lack of powerful enforcement. Therefore, the application of the Bamako Convention was very limited.

**The Hong Kong International Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships (the Hong Kong Convention)**

The diplomatic conference was attended by delegates from 63 countries. Ship recycling yards will be required to provide a "Ship Recycling Plan", specifying how each ship will be recycled. Parties asked to individually take effective measures to ensure that ship recycling facilities under their jurisdiction comply with the Convention. While some of the countries most impacted by the ship salvaging trade attended the initial convention, the countries who send said ships to these countries, did not seem present in these talks. The convention relies on internal state initiative, and some may simply not take enough, or have the resources to take out much needed change.
Possible Solutions

Funding and incentives

Member states in the Global South may particularly struggle with managing, or cleaning up the industrial waste that is shipped to their countries. Perhaps a fund could be put in place for these member states, specifically for the management of industrial waste, which is managed by a UN body/World Bank in order to ensure the rightful use of such funds.

Change within member states

Member states may work to halt or minimise the production of industrial waste within their nations, so that they do not have to export it to LEDCs. They may work to change the composition of the product so as to reduce the amount of waste resulting from the product’s use. States may also reduce or eliminate hazardous materials that enter the production process. Technology may also be implemented to make changes to the production process such as operating conditions, equipment or piping. They may also introduce good operating practices such as waste minimization programs, reform management and personnel practices, and introduce waste segregation to help reduce waste at its source. Member states may also commit to become zero-waste by a certain year.

Consequences of non-cooperation

The non-binding nature of international law and treaties is what makes their implementation quite difficult at times. As climate change is beginning to become accepted as a pressing issue in this day and age, which may raise security concerns for member states, it is justifiable to call it a security council issue. The lack of adherence to new conventions or treaties may be resolved by recommending the security council to place sanctions on member states in order to ensure co-operation.

More specificity in conventions concerning definitions and plans of action

One of the key downfalls of these agreements, is the lack of universal definitions, that all member states will abide by. This means that definitions should be unilaterally be agreed, so that all member states are able to interpret and abide by these agreements in the same manner. The vague nature of some conventions must be also addressed, perhaps it would be better for a plan of action to be decided upon by an independent committee in conjunction with concerned member states, so that states have a support system of policies, they can follow.
Bibliography


“Gaia Homepage.” *Global Alliance for Incinerator Alternatives*, www.no-burn.org/.


**Appendix or Appendices**

- LOME IV: [http://aei.pitt.edu/7561/1/31735055261238-1.pdf](http://aei.pitt.edu/7561/1/31735055261238-1.pdf)
- Consolidated text of the International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in Connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea, 1996, and the
Protocol of 2010 to the Convention:

- Evaluation of Hong Kong Convention in the Maritime Industry:
  https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/f929/2f1b5443e955042e9b7467a27e5c4061b656.pdf

- Basel convention on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal:

- Country classification:

- Netherlands imports more waste: