



## Satellite Monitoring as a Legal Compliance Tool in the Environment Sector

### International Law: Waste Report

(Ref: AHRC Report 14).

<b>WASTE</b>			
	<b>International Legislation</b>	<b>Objective and Legal Requirement</b>	<b>Possible Application of Satellite Monitoring</b>
1.	Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal 1989	The Basel Convention aims to control the transboundary movement of categories and specific types of hazardous and other wastes (waste) (as specified in Annexes I and II) by imposing controls and restraints on the export of such waste. A state from which the export of waste is proposed must give notice containing prescribed information to the proposed importing state and to all states (whether or not parties to the Convention) through which the waste is to be transported. The export may not proceed unless the importing state gives its consent within a specified timescale with such consent to confirm that a contract exists between exporter and disposer for the environmentally sound disposal of the waste and	(GPS) to track vehicular movement and the use of certain chemicals.

		<p>until the transit states have given their consent. If all the necessary consents are received, export of the waste may proceed, but only following the specific route stated in movement documents issued to authorise the transportation of waste.</p> <p>Waste may not be exported in any event by state parties (1) if the proposed importing state has prohibited importation of the waste type concerned (2) if the exporting state has the technical capacity and necessary facilities to dispose of the waste in an environmentally sound and efficient manner (3) to states which are not parties. Similarly, parties may not receive exports of waste from non-parties (4) no export of waste is allowed for disposal within an area south of 60 degrees south latitude.</p> <p>Waste transported to an importing state and which cannot then be processed must be returned to the state of export unless alternative arrangements can be made for its environmentally sound disposal.</p> <p>States party to the Convention must establish an authority to provide a focal point for the issue and receipt of notifications and responses, and to authorise persons involved</p>	
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		<p>in the export of waste. They must also ensure that their criminal legislation makes the unauthorised export or import of waste a criminal offence, and take measures generally to reduce the generation of waste and the availability of disposal facilities.</p> <p>The Convention came into force on 5/5/1992 and has 169 parties.</p>	
2.	<p>Bamako Convention on the Ban of Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes with Africa 1991</p>	<p>The Bamako Convention introduces a similar regime to the Basel Convention for the control and restraint of hazardous waste exports within Africa. It also prohibits parties from receiving imports of hazardous waste from non-parties or from dumping hazardous waste either in waters within their jurisdiction or the High Seas.</p>	<p>No direct scope for satellite input, unless waste can be monitored by spectral reflectance.</p>