**FORUM**: Environment Commission

**QUESTION OF:** Measures for Addressing Improper Disposal of Industrial Waste in Developed and Developing Countries

**MAIN SUBMITTED:** Djibouti

**CO-SUBMITTER:** Iran, Germany, Kenya, Libya, Sudan, Peru, Iceland, Saudi Arabia, Niger, United Kingdom

ENVIRONMENT COMMISSION,

*Noting* that the inappropriate disposal of industrial waste is a major factor in the deterioration of the global environment, 2 billion tons of industrial waste is produced annually, accounting for approximately half of global waste,

*Recognizing* that the improper disposal of industrial waste in many more economically developed countries damages the environment while also poses a threat to the public health of citizens,

*Emphasizing* that the lack of infrastructure to effectively manage industrial waste in many countries, especially in developing countries and less economically developed countries has led to increased pollution levels and a perpetuating cycle of environmental damage,

*Understanding* the importance of adequate support for waste management infrastructure, particularly in developing countries and less economically developed countries,

*Concerned* that industrial waste from developed countries is exported to developing countries, further exacerbating pollution in regions where the environment is already critically impacted, contributing to the growing problem of global waste trade,

*Acknowledging* that serious environmental threats are posed while technological advancements have improved human productivity and convenience rapidly,

1. Encourage implementation of Public-Private Partnership (PPPs) through asking more economically developed countries (MEDCs) to support developing countries' waste management infrastructure in the following ways but not limited to:
   1. Promote partnerships between developing countries and developed countries through ways including but not limited to:
      1. Developed countries to provide technical support and training to developing countries to help establish effective industrial waste management systems,
      2. Developing countries to provide goods manufactured from industries with the established waste management systems to the developed countries;
   2. Encourage investment of developed countries to developing countries by providing incentives such as the following ways but not limited to:
      1. Tax breaks,
      2. Investment subsidies;
   3. Prevent developed countries from taking advantage of less developed countries in ways such as but not limited to:
      1. Cross-border regulation on shipping industrial wastes to developing countries,
      2. Diving developing countries duty-free and quota-free access to world markets to reduce the need for developing countries to buy industrial wastes;
2. Calls upon the establishment of the UN Working Group on Industrial Waste Management that researches and develops innovative recycling technologies by:
   1. Facilitating the exchange of information and best practices among the Member States in terms of methods and technologies of industrial waste disposal and pollution prevention,
   2. Conducting capacity-building workshops and training programs for the enhancement of technical expertise for government officials and industry stakeholders in sustainable waste management standards,
   3. Presenting guidelines and recommendations regarding sustaining international cooperation and coordination in tackling the problems of global waste trade and cross-border waste management issues,
   4. Granting honors and rewards or subsidize businesses that produce valid research results or provide new and innovative technologies,
   5. Using international funds such as but not limited to:
      1. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),
      2. World Bank,
      3. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP);
3. Calls for the education of all industry workers on the proper way of disposing industrial wastes and the environmental effects of industrial wastes, in ways such as but not limited to:
   1. Educating content such as but not limited to:
      1. Standards to classify wastes,
      2. Handling hazardous wastes,
      3. The negative impacts that improper disposal of industrial wastes resulting in the environment,
   2. Implementing a mandatory education for industrial workers before starting work in industries in ways such as but not limited to:
      1. Prohibiting industrial workers from coming to work before their education,
      2. Requiring the industrial workers to take a standardized test about the content before they can enter work,
   3. Developing a public awareness campaign to educate the community about the dangers of improper waste disposal and the importance of recycling by:
      1. Collaborating with local non-governmental organizations,
      2. Collaborating with education organizations,
      3. Collaborating with expertise,
   4. extending the public awareness campaigns through exploiting such representative Social Network Services (SNS) and offline media including:
      1. Instagram,
      2. Twitter,
      3. Facebook,
      4. Youtube,
      5. Newspaper,
      6. Billboards;

4. Urges nations to raise funds called “Industrial Waste Management Fund” (IWMF) under the supervision of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to mitigate the issues arising from the improper disposal of industrial ways and provide support to the developing countries that are at a disadvantage under the Global Waste Trade in ways but not limited to:

* 1. Raising the fund in ways but not limited to:
     1. Requesting the developed countries to invest more in the fund than developing countries by sanctioning the developed countries they are not willing to invest in the fund,
     2. Donations from individuals and private charity fund organizations,
  2. Supervising the fund in ways but not limited to:
     1. Requiring an annual report of the money sources, money flow, and money spends, etc.,
     2. Establish a website for the fund that displays the report publicly and can receive people’s opinions and criticism for anything dubious,
  3. Using the fund in ways but not limited to:
     1. Compensating developing countries at the developing countries’ cost of not getting involved in the Global Waste Trade,
     2. Investing in the Waste to Energy (WtE) Technology to efficiently dispose of industrial wastes;

5. Encourages all member states to adopt and enforce stringent regulations on the disposal of industrial waste through the following ways but not limited to:

* 1. Government regulations on waste emissions by setting emission allowances for each company based on the amount and type of waste they produce,
  2. Implementing a Smart Waste Monitoring System in industries that contains a smart sensor designated to monitor the level of smart bins and containers using ultrasonic technology to optimize collection routes and reduce waste overflow, utilizing technologies by:
     1. Using sensors to measure the fill level of the containers provide updated information and notify waste management services to empty them,
     2. Using GPS function alerts waste management companies or local authorities when undesirable events occur such as sudden temperature rises or container movement,
     3. Using “Industrial Waste Management Fund” (IWMF) to implement the smartrash to the developing countries;

6. Invites member states to actively implement circular economy principles and Waste-to-Energy (WtE) strategies in ways such as but not limited to:

* 1. Setting incentives for sustainable consumption and production, in ways such as but not limited to:
     1. Awarding green community grants such as the Charrettes Grant and Sustainability Training Grants,
     2. Reducing tax rates for those who implement circular economy principles and WtE strategies;
  2. Building circular economy hubs, innovation clusters, and green business incubators to stimulate more diverse economic development in the transition to a more resource-efficient and sustainable economy over the long term,
  3. Mobilizing the private sector, academia, and civil society to co-develop innovative solutions, business models, and technologies;

7. Requiring whole process supervision of the disposal process by a competent department of ecological environment of the member states, to facilitate the identification of the source of error in the improper disposal of industrial waste and reduce the disposal errors, such as the following processes but not limited to:

1. Production processes in industries,
   1. Developing procedures for the segregation of different types of wastes using color-coded bins from the point of production to facilitate proper disposal,
   2. Making a report system that employees can use to report any instances of improper disposal of wastes, with anonymity guarantee for employees fearing retaliation;
2. Storage of industrial wastes,
   1. Restricting access to storage areas to authorized personnel only,
   2. Setting fencing, locked gates, and access logs,
   3. Incorporating security measures such as surveillance cameras and alarms.
   4. labeling every waste container with the type of waste, hazard symbols, and handling instructions,
   5. conducting regular inspections of storage areas to identify signs of leaks of containers.