

		(1) Please describe recent situation or problem if any caused by the transboundary movement of the selected item.	(2) Is there any guideline or criteria (written or unwritten) distinguish second-hand commodity from waste (not directly usable for its original purpose)? If so, please provide information about the definition or criteria.	(3) How is the items usually used, recycled or disposed in landfill in your country?	(4) Do you have a list of disposal/recovery facilities? If so, Please indicate the information source.
CB	TVs	The broken CRTs were disposed to the opened dumping site due to It could not be repaired and sold to the recycler. Sometimes, the broken CRTs were compiled on the ground near the shop and children or scavenger to collect the metal scrap for sales cracked it. In some remote areas, the price of plastic housing is very cheap therefore scavenger or owner did not collect it economically. Finally, it was disposed to the open dumpsite without proper management.	NONE	There is no unite and legal system of items used, recycled or disposed in the landfill. It is done in the different way depend on the situation and location.	N/A
	pcb	In the process of used electronic equipment repairing or dismantling and cracking in downtown and remote area has indicated that each operation is carried out in the rear or in front or inside of the shop or house with open floor close to eating or sleeping area. Secondly, the released residue or dust management is generally, not in compliance with any environmentally sound practice. The electronic waste is stored openly on the ground, especially at the crap yards that soil or water contamination could easily be occurred, particularly during raining season. In addition, a specific regulation or directive targeting electronic waste management and recycling does not exist yet, and unfortunately, the environmental and health protection afforded under existing legislation is not being	NONE	There is no unite and legal system of items used, recycled or disposed in the landfill. It is done in the different way depend on the situation and location.	N/A
	Battery	With the increasing number of LAB uses, we recognized that the large amounts of used lead acid batteries (ULAB) generated can pose potential harmful effects on the environment and human health due to poor environmental management and a disregard for good hygiene controls. Such risks also posed problems for those involved in ULAB collection, storage, transportation and local recycling using low cost recovery methods. In addition, LAB related occupations are also potentially exposed to negative impacts due to improper practices and a lack of awareness about the risks to health and the environment through poor operating procedures	NONE	There is no unite and legal system of items used, recycled or disposed in the landfill. It is done in the different way depend on the situation and location.	N/A
CHINA I.	TVs	The E-waste concerned is forbidden to be imported into China.	We will issue Guidance for Distinguishing Solid Waste in the near future, and this guidance will help us to distinguish second-hand commodity from solid Firstly according to the definition of solid waste, secondly according to the categories of solid waste, and reason or using characteristics and environmental impact, a material can be defined as solid waste waste or non-		
	pcb	The E-waste concerned is forbidden to be imported into China.			
	Battery	The E-waste concerned is forbidden to be imported into China.			
CHINA II.	TVs	A great amount of used TV sets and electronics goods are illegally imported from America, Europe and some Asian countries into China. These e-wastes are dismantled in primitive process and techniques, which causes serious environmental pollution.	NO	Some used TV sets are simply repaired and sold to countryside at low price; Some used TV sets are dismantled in small sized factories and family workshops. The copper and plastics contained are recycled as raw materials, and lead and glass are recycled as raw materials in the manufacturing of new	There are some E-wastes recovery/disposal facilities under construction in Nanjing Province of China.
	pcb		NO	The useful components are dismantled from the PCB and reused; Strong acid is used to recover the previous metal (gold, palladium) from the used chips.	Same with used TV sets.
HK		In the past years, a large quantity of used TV sets and CRT monitors were found to be exported from developed countries via Hong Kong to developing countries in Asia. Majorities were destined for dismantling with a view to recovering the CRTs for remanufactureing of new TVs or monitors. It was noticed that part of these used TVs and monitors would be stored temporarily in some remote open sites in Hong Kong pending for buyers. The improper handling and stockpiling of large quantity of these used electronics in these sites may lead to damage of the CRTs releasing the toxic substances to the environment which poses a significant risk of pollution to the local environment and threat to human health.	There is some guidance (written in Chinese) given to the trade of second-hand goods on the good practice to be followed in handling and importing used appliances from overseas as second-hand commodity in order to avoid causing unnecessary suspicion of the control authorities. We are now revising the guidance and will translate into English. The revised guidance will be forwarded to you when available.	Majority of the used monitors and TVs sets are collected by local used appliances collectors and then sold to traders. Some may be donated to charity organizations for repairing and given to the poor for reuse.	Disposal of only used monitors and television in small quantities is permissible at our 3 public landfills.
IDN	TVs	Glass waste from CRTs of waste TVs and monitors is a kind of hazardous waste that is subject to control of the Basel Convention. As no prior notification was issued to the concerned CAs and no consent was given to these shipments, they are illegal under the		Only a small quantities is permissible at our 3 public landfills.	
	Other	1.import of non hazardous waste but contaminated by hazardous waste (ex. contaminated waste paper; "materials" 2.illegaly imported prohibited goods or wastes	There is no specific guideline to distinguish second hand comodity from waste. Indonesia regulation prohibits importing second hand electronic goods such as TV sets, freedges, computers and color photocopiers. The only allowable importing of used (second hand) goods only capital goods such machineries but not for resale, only for their usages.However, illegally imported second hand electronic stuffs may be found in Indonesia	Some are directly used, some need refurbishments but there is no/little information about theirs disposal.	There is one integrated hazardous waste dipsosal facility in Indonesia. However, it is very unlikely that the wastes of electronic goods send to this facility. Most likely the wastes are breaking down and segragate by scavengers and then parts are sold to recycled industries.

		(1) Please describe recent situation or problem if any caused by the transboundary movement of the selected item.	(2) Is there any guideline or criteria (written or unwritten) distinguish second-hand commodity from waste (not directly usable for its original purpose)? If so, please provide information about the definition or criteria.	(3) How is the items usually used, recycled or disposed in landfill in your country?	(4) Do you have a list of disposal/recovery facilities? If so, Please indicate the information source.	
JPN	TVs	It is assumed large quantity of second hands have been exported from Japan in recent years and in some cases wastes for recovery are exported.	Integrated judgment is made whether items in question are second-hand based on: Appearance (e.g. not broken) Storage (Properly stored) Packaging Collection, selection, testing methods (usability as second-hands is confirmed) Information on retailers in importing country There are no written criteria.	There is a recycle system for used TVs sets established. Used TVs is dismantled, segregated by materials, and recycled. Recycle rate is now 81%.	Yes <a href="http://www.aeha.or.jp/05/c.html">http://www.aeha.or.jp/05/c.html</a>	
	PCB	As for export, same as on the left As for import, Japan has been importing electronic parts scrap and printed circuit boards that are difficult to treat through the procedure of the Basel Convention and recover precious metals such as gold and silver at non-ferrous	Same as above	Most of printed circuit boards are dismantled and from which non-ferrous metals such as gold and silver is recovered.	None.	
	Battery	As for export, same as on the left	Same as above	Recycling of lead is practiced in the country. Battery recycling is going to be mandated by law in the future.	None.	
KOR	TVs	It is difficult to distinguish waste and second-hand commodity in transboundary movement. Some cases are mixed items.	We have checking system based on foreign transactions law in importing/exporting goods But, we have no guideline to distinguish second-hand commodity from waste.	The first priority is the recycling. We collect CRT monitor and recover a material in original form. Finally it is incinerated or landfilled. To stimulate further recycling, extended producer's responsibility system was forced from	None.	
	pcb		We have checking system based on foreign transactions law in importing/exporting goods But, we have no guideline to distinguish second-hand commodity from waste.	We separate and break PCB board and recover a valuable metals (gold, silver and copper...)	None.	
	Battery		We have checking system based on foreign transactions law in importing/exporting goods But, we have no guideline to distinguish second-hand commodity from waste.	We collect and break used lead acid batteries and recover a materials (lead, sulfuric acid, plastic...)	None.	
MAL	TVs	The Department of Environment (DOE), Malaysia as the competent authority under the Basel Convention has received a number of enquiries/applications to import/export of used TV sets with CRT monitor (include PC monitor). To date DOE has not approved any of these applications. Malaysia's policy is not to allow any import/export of e-wastes including used TV sets with CRT monitor (include PC monitor).	Used TV sets with CRT monitor (include PC monitor) are categorized as scheduled wastes, category SW 110 under our domestic legislation, the Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations 2005 as follows: SW 110 - Waste from electrical and electronic assemblies containing components such as accumulators, mercury-switches, glass from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glass or polychlorinated biphenyl- capacitors, or contaminated with cadmium, mercury, lead, nickel, chromium, copper, lithium, silver, manganese or polychlorinated biphenyl. At the moment there is no guideline or criteria to distinguish between second-hand commodity and waste.	Some of the used TV sets with CRT monitor (include PC monitor) which are still in good working conditions are reused/refurbished or sold as second-hand products while some equipment are discarded as wastes which are normally recycled for its component such as the plastic casing, printed circuit board and metals. With the enforcement of the Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations 2005 which comes into force on the 15 August 2005, no person is allowed to dispose any e-wastes into municipal wastes landfill. The wastes shall be recycled/ recovered at prescribed/licensed premises while disposal shall be at prescribed/licensed premises only, to be carried out in an environmentally sound manner.	The Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations 2005 comes into force on the 15 August 2005 to replace the Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations 1989. E-wastes including used TV sets with CRT monitor (include PC monitor) has been included in the scheduled wastes list in the new regulations. Under the regulations all e-wastes recovery/recycling facilities are required to submit applications to have a licence from the Director General of Environmental Quality. For this purpose they are given three months grace period to comply with the requirements. The Department of Environment Malaysia at this moment is in the stage of compiling a complete list of e-wastes facilities in the country and therefore is unable to provide a list of these facilities yet.	
	Battery	The Department of Environment (DOE), Malaysia as the competent authority under the Basel Convention has received a number of enquiries/applications to import/export of used lead acid batteries. To date DOE has not approved any of these applications. Malaysia's policy is not to allow any import/export of used lead acid batteries.	Used lead acid batteries are categorized as scheduled wastes, category SW 102 under our domestic legislation, the Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations 2005 as follows: SW 102 - Waste of lead acid batteries in whole or crushed form.	Used lead acid batteries are collected and sent to off-site recovery facilities mainly for lead recovery.	In Malaysia there are four licensed off-site recovery facilities for used lead acid batteries by the Department of Environment as follows: 1. Metal Reclamation Industry Sdn. Bhd., Klang, Selangor. 2. Intercedar Industry (M) Sdn. Bhd., Batang Kali, Selangor. 3. Tai Kwang Yokohama Battery Industry Sdn. Bhd., Ipoh, Perak. 4. Sri Titian Industris (M) Sdn. Bhd., Nilai, Negeri Sembilan.	
PHL	TVs	* 2,227 sets of scrap computer monitors were shipped to Hongkong without the required export clearance. These were intercepted by the Environmental Protection Department of Hongkong and sent back to the Philippines. The company involved with the illegal shipment was administratively fined by EMB.	** Prior to import of any recyclable material containing hazardous substances, the importer must first register with EMB. The Registration Certificate being issued to them by EMB indicates what they intend to do with the shipment (whether they will be for recycling, reuse, resell, repair, etc.) Second-hand commodities are distinguished from waste by knowing who the importer is. (i.e., if the importer is a facility that is registered as one which resells second-hand TVs, then, it is assumed that the materials being imported are for reselling). The Import Clearance being issued by EMB indicates whether the imported commodities are for reuse, recycling, re-selling, etc.	Second hand TVs and computers are usually resold while those that are considered already wastes are scrapped for parts that can still be used for refurbishing.	*** Yes, we have a list of disposal or recovery facilities. This is based on our database since it is our Agency, the EMB that is mandated to accredit or register Treatment, Storage and Disposal (TSD) facilities for hazardous wastes.	
	pcb			Printed circuit boards are usually shredded then encapsulated in EMB-registered Treatment, Storage and Disposal (TSD) facilities.		
	Battery	With the pending Basel Regulation on the banning of the entry of E-wastes containing lead to developing countries such as the Philippines, the possibility of the reduction in the supply of ULABs to the Philippine Recyclers, Inc. (PRI), the only registered ULABS recycling facility in the Philippines, will pose a problem. At present, there is limited local collection or supply of ULABs to sustain the continued operation of the said facility. Economically, the impact is to import primary lead for battery manufacturing which is one of the biggest exports of the Philippines since we are not lead producing country.			Lead in ULABs is recovered thru smelting to produce ingots.	
	Other	*159 pieces of used non-PCB transformers were imported in the Philippines and the import clearance presented by the importer to the Bureau of Customs (BOC) for the said shipment was found to be falsified. (The BOC coordinated with EMB to verify the authenticity of the import clearance.) The importer was fined.				
		*:For instance, cooperation with enforcing body or other stakeholders, inventory making establishing recycling facility and other policy measures.				

		(1) Please describe recent situation or problem if any caused by the transboundary movement of the selected item.	(2) Is there any guideline or criteria (written or unwritten) distinguish second-hand commodity from waste (not directly usable for its original purpose)? If so, please provide information about the definition or criteria.	(3) How is the items usually used, recycled or disposed in landfill in your country?	(4) Do you have a list of disposal/recovery facilities? If so, Please indicate the information source.	
SNG	TVs	We did encounter problem with traders that transit second-hand monitors through Singapore. The importing and exporting countries do not appear to have clear definition or criteria for second hand monitors. Hence, this poses a problem to transit country like Singapore.	Waste is defined as any material that destined for disposal/recycling/recovery. Second-hand commodity is commodity in good working condition that can be put to use directly and not destined for disposal/recycling/recovery.	Used monitors are recycled by local e-waste recycling facility.	Yes. The list can be obtained from NEA website, www.nea.gov.sg	
	pcb	No problem encountered in the transboundary movement of used electronic goods containing printed circuit boards (PCBs).	Waste is defined as any material that destined for disposal/recycling/recovery. Second-hand commodity is commodity in good working condition that can be put to use directly and not destined for disposal/recycling/recovery.	PCBs are processed by local e-waste recycling facilities to recover the precious metals and other valuable resources.	Yes. The list can be obtained from NEA website, www.nea.gov.sg	
	Battery	No problem encountered in the transboundary movement of used lead acid batteries.	All used lead acid batteries are controlled as hazardous waste.	Used lead acid batteries are collected and consolidated by licensed toxic industrial waste collectors and exported to overseas recovery facilities through Basel procedure.	No used lead acid recovery facility in Singapore currently.	
THL	TVs	Five years ago, Thailand has ever faced the problem on the uncontrolled import of used electrical and electronic equipments. They were declared to the Customs as second hand products. It was in suspicious why they were packaged in the bad condition. Those suspected shipments were reported to the DIW (CA) and PCD (FP) for inspection. However, there was nothing that the government can do because they were not clearly defined as wastes. Some of them can still use as second hand products and some had contained valuable materials which can be recycled or used as raw materials in the manufacturing.	Yes. After the serious problem discussed in (1) above, DIW arranged the meeting with all relevant agencies and all stakeholders to consult about the control of the importation of used electrical and electronic equipments. Finally, Ministry of Industry decided to define used electrical and electronic equipments and their parts/components as the Hazardous Substance Type III, pursuant to the Hazardous substance Act 1992, for only import controlling. It means when the importers would like to import such used equipments, they need to apply the permit and follow the criteria set out by DIW.	Most of used electrical and electronic equipments in Thailand are dismantled and the valuable parts, such as plastic cases/materials, metals, etc. are segregated by the junk shop. Those valuable materials are sale to Recycling facilities. Residues which may contain hazardous materials are dumped in the landfill or environment without control. However, there is few facilities to recycle these use equipments in the environmentally sound operation, such as the PC broads recycling facility, CRT recycling facility, etc.	A list of disposal/recovery facilities is provided in the DIW website at <a href="http://www.diw.go.th">http://www.diw.go.th</a> . (Unfortunately, there is only in Thai version.)	
	pcb	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	
	Battery	There was no import of used lead acid batteries into Thailand since 1993.	The National Environmental Broad has the decision to ban the import of used lead acid batteries since 1993. Because a lot of used acid batteries were imported to used as raw materials for lead smelters or illegal smelting without the environmentally sound operation. It also caused the health and environmental effect in the surrounding area. Additionally, there was no need to import used lead acid batteries from the outside because the amount of domestic used lead acid batteries, used in the country, were enough to supply the local lead smelters throughout the country.	Used lead acid batteries are mostly recycled for plastic cases and lead by lead smelters. Only slags are disposed into secured landfill.	Same as above	
VN	TVs	PC Monitor could be imported for direct use without strict control. TV sets are not allowed to be imported. Illegal importation of TV sets observed.	Used Problem with	No guideline.	PC monitor: direct use, some are recycled by individuals, no specific requirements on disposal of PC monitor (beside environmental standards).	No list.
	pcb	Vietnam environment do not allow transportation of used PCB board. could be imported for direct use.	CPU	No guideline.	Direct use or disposal with other waste.	No list.
	Battery	Not allow import lead acid batteries. There is problem with transit of significant quantity of lead acid in Vietnam.		No guideline as not allow to import.	Recycled by individual or a "metals recycling" village.	List of recycling village provided by provincial department of natural resource and environment.
	Other	Plastics / Metals could be imported as raw materials if meet the criteria. Problem with contaminated/ plastic bottles scraps.		A visit of permissible scraps as raw/secondary materials as an annex of Decision 03/2004/QĐ-BNM5.	Recycled as raw/secondary materials for plastics / metal scraps.	No list.
BCRC China	TVs	Few		Yes, but not enter into force.	Used. Recycled.	No
	pcb	Few		Yes, but not enter into force.	Recycled.	No
	Battery	No		Yes, but not enter into force.	Reused. Recycled.	No
	Other					
BCRC Indonesia		- Illegally imported prohibited goods or wastes		There is no specific guideline to distinguish second hand commodity from waste. Indonesia regulation prohibits importing second hand electronic goods such as TV sets, freeedges, computers and color photocopiers. The only allowable importing of used (second hand) goods only capital goods such machineries but not for resale, only for their usages. However, illegally imported second hand electronic stuffs may be found in Indonesia	Some are directly used, some need refurbishments but there is no/little information about theirs disposal.	There is one integrated hazardous waste disposal facility in Indonesia. However, it is very unlikely that the wastes of electronic goods send to this facility. Most likely the wastes are breaking down and segregate by scavengers and then parts are sold to recycled industries.

		(5) What causes the problem described in (1) above specifically?	(6) What activities are being conducted to tackled in (1) above*? Or activities you wish to conduct.	(7) What would be a possible cooperative effort you seek wish to for with other Asian Network Members on the problem described (1) above?
CB	TVs	The main environmental and health concern arising from current practices are the release of toxic materials from used electronic equipment such as lead, mercury, cadmium, chrome, PVC, barium, beryllium, toners, phosphor and some type of flame retardants into the environment during various activities such as repairing, cracking, dismantling, storage and disposal of used electronic equipment. Furthermore, the owner had very little knowledge about the health, safety and environmental aspect of the used TV set.	Some inventory on TV sets, Computer and Mobile phones had been conducted in two cities. However, more detail inventory of electrical and electronic wastes, National Action Plan on ESM of E-waste is needed to implement in the future.	The need of Financial resource for detail inventory of Environmentally Sound Management of E-Waste in the country
	pcb	The worker of recyclable waste collecting site had been dismantling physically by hammer, chisel, and screwdriver and bare hand. The objective of the operations involve dismantling is to separate the primary material such as material containing copper, steel, plastic, aluminum, printer toner and circuit board. The worker and dismantler were not wearing any gloves or mask during dismantling, separating and crushing process	Some inventory on TV sets, Computer and Mobile phone had been conducted in two cities. However, more detail inventory of electrical and electronic wastes, National Action Plan on ESM of E-waste is needed to implement in the future.	The need of Financial resource for detail inventory of Environmentally Sound Management of E-Waste in the country
	Battery	The main environmental and health threats arising from current practices are the release of hazardous materials from ULAB and flammable and obnoxious gas emissions during battery recharging and any ensuing recovery operations, albeit the recovery operations are few and far between as the majority of ULAB are transported abroad for recycling. The materials that can be released into the environment during ULAB recovery operations include, lead oxides, lead sulfates and dilute sulfuric acid (as an acrid gaseous form)	Some inventory on lead acid battery waste had been conducted. However training – workshop on Lead-acid battery waste management is needed to conduct throughout the country in order to raise the public awareness especially for practitioner	The need of Financial resource for public awareness raising on Environmentally Sound Management of Lead Acid Waste in the country
CHINA I.	TVs			
	pcb Battery			
CHINA II.	TVs	1. Lacking of strict regulations to punish the illegal importers and dismantlers; 2. The great profits from the dismantlement of E-waste in China.	1. Issuing the related regulations and standards for e-waste import, recovery and disposal. 2. Enhancing the supervisal of the custom; and upreventing the importation of e-waste from overseas.	1. Sharing the e-wastes management experiences with other Asian members. 2. Strengthening the information communication among Asian countries about e-wastes production, recovery and disposal.
	pcb	Same with used TV sets.	Same with used TV sets.	Same with used TV sets.
HK		There is a huge demand for CRTs in some developing countries in Asia for production of new monitors and TVs. Used monitors and TV sets provide an abundant and cheap source of CRTs and a profit can be made out of them. As such, these "manufactures" source from all over the world for used monitors and televisions. Waste CRTs are classified as hazardous waste worldwide. Their disposal in developed courtiers are quite expensive. Exporting to developing countries provides a fast and cheap solution to them. After all, traders can make a profit by selling these used monitors and TVs to Asian countries, otherwise they may need to manage it at high cost in local facilities.	Hong Kong has taken various measures to tighten up its control over illegal import and export of used monitors and televisions.  Concerning the local generated stuff, we are preparing to set up an EcoPark to facilitate and encourage local recycling business including the recycling of WEEE. We are also exploring the feasibility of introducing producer responsibility on handling local generated WEEE.	The effective control of illegal waste shipment relies on the cooperation of the Network members, both the states of import and export. The following cooperation is suggested:  1. Direct communication channel to be established among the network members to allow effective flow of information and prompt response to enquiry from CAs.
IDN	TVs	The co-existence of supply and demand for used CRTs results in proliferation of the CRTs recycling trade, which lead to an increase in illegal shipments of "waste" monitors and televisions.		2. Member states to exercise tighter control over waste export and import and share enforcement intelligence through an Network
	Other	1.Falsified importing documents 2.Lack of control by customs 3.Local governments wishes 4.Lack of coordination with local governments	1.Strengthening coordination with customs and other concerned institutions 2.Inventory making 3.Issued the Specific Regulations	1.Sharing information on dealing with illegal import of e-wastes including legislature aspects 2.Comparation study with Asian Network members.

		(5) What causes the problem described in (1) above specifically?	(6) What activities are being conducted to tackled in (1) above*? Or activities you wish to conduct.	(7) What would be a possible cooperative effort you seek wish to for with other Asian Network Members on the problem described (1) above?
JPN	TVs	No enough information available about whether items exported is directly reused or dismantled for recycling. Also sometimes it is difficult to distinguish second-hand material from recyclables.	For preventing illegal export of e-wastes, MOE has been increasing cooperation with customs; when wastes are suspicious, Customs and MOE communicate each other.	Since control on export of "gray" materials is difficult, following can be considered.① Exchange of information about practices of reuse and recycling in each country② Preparation of common guideline for judgment of second-hand (or waste)③ To the countries with independent regulation on import on used CRT monitors, it is possible for MOE to regulate export of the said materials if reporting based on the article 3 is done.
	PCB	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above
	Battery	Same as above	Same as above. Since export of used lead acid batteries is sharply increasing, MOE issued a letter calling for attention to ship owners' association and custom agent associations last June.	Same as above
KOR	TVs	We have difficulty to distinguish waste and second-hand commodity.	Basel convention focused on hazardous wastes, and so it need to build a new regulations of second-hand commodity.	We recommend to build a web site and exchange the information about transboundary items.
	pcb	We have difficulty to distinguish waste and second-hand commodity.	Basel convention focused on hazardous wastes, and so it need to build a new regulations of second-hand commodity	We recommend to exchange the recycling technology in each country.
	Battery	We have difficulty to distinguish waste and second-hand commodity.	Basel convention focused on hazardous wastes, and so it need to build a new regulations of second-hand commodity	We recommend to exchange the recycling technology in each country.
MAL	TVs	It is now a well known fact that rapid advances in electronic technology has created a rapid pace of such electrical and electronics equipment becoming obsolete and significant quantity of these equipment are entering the wastes streams which contain valuable resources that can be recycled/recovered from its component parts such as circuit boards containing heavy metals eg. chromium, zinc, lead, silver and copper.	The national policy is towards a holistic approach to managing e-waste which includes education, regulation and establishing the appropriate infrastructure for handling e-waste. The Department of Environment will undertake to compile detailed inventory of e-wastes including their generation, imports and exports and formulate model for e-wastes management in the country. Illegal trade and activities in e-wastes shall be controlled through the enforcement of Section 34B of the Environmental Quality Act 1974 relating to the control on import, export and transit of hazardous wastes and the Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations 2005 by the Department of Environment Malaysia. The list of wastes controlled by the scheduled wastes regulations were also gazetted in the Customs (Prohibition of Import) Order and Customs (Prohibition of Export) Order under the Customs Act 1967 and enforced by the Royal Customs Department of Malaysia.	Cooperation with enforcement bodies and Competent Authorities of the Basel Convention by implementing the procedures on the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes. Malaysia prohibits any import/export of e-waste.
	Battery	Used lead acid batteries are valuable resources for lead recovery.	Illegal trade and activities involving used lead acid batteries shall be controlled through the enforcement of Section 34B of the Environmental Quality Act 1974 relating to the control on import, export and transit of hazardous wastes and the Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations 2005 by the Department of Environment Malaysia. The list of wastes controlled by the scheduled wastes regulations were also gazetted in the Customs (Prohibition of Import) Order and Customs (Prohibition of Export) Order under the Customs Act 1967 and enforced by the Royal Customs Department of Malaysia.	Cooperation with enforcement bodies and Competent Authorities of the Basel Convention by implementing the procedures on the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes. Malaysia prohibits any import/export of used lead acid batteries.
PHL	TVs	For the case stated in (1) above, the violating company claimed that they did not know that scrap computer monitors are considered hazardous waste and that they are required to secure an Export Clearance from EMB.	EMB closely coordinates with our Bureau of Customs (BOC)	***Exchange of information and experiences re: inventory methodology, database, policies, technology(ies) on environmentally sound management of e-waste
	pcb			
	Battery	Basel Regulation on the banning of entry of lead-containing e-waste in developing countries such as the Philippines	It is suggested that Basel allows the entry of lead-containing e-wastes to developing countries as long as it can be assured that the wastes will be handled in an environmentally-sound manner	
	Other	For the case stated in (1) above, the violator claimed that she had been a victim of unscrupulous persons which caused the manufacture of the falsified clearance.		

		(5) What causes the problem described in (1) above specifically?	(6) What activities are being conducted to tackled in (1) above*? Or activities you wish to conduct.	(7) What would be a possible cooperative effort you seek wish to for with other Asian Network Members on the problem described (1) above?
SNG	TVs	No clear definition or criteria for second hand monitors.	Checks are conducted on traders to ensure the used monitors are in good working condition.	Harmonising definition or criteria for second hand monitors.
	pcb	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
	Battery	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
THL	TVs	There is the economical need for the use of second hand products as well as no definition that clearly distinguishes second hand products and wastes.	In addition to the description given in (2) above, Thailand is also conduct the activities as follows:—Establish the local network between the Customs Department and the relevant Authorities, such as the Competent Authority and the Focal Point to the Basel Convention, Port Authority, and shipping agents etc. for enhancing the closed cooperation for the control of the illegal trade of used electrical and electronic equipments and wastes.—Conduct the capacity building program on the identification and prevention of illegal traffic of wastes for the Customs and Port Authorities.	The cooperation among Asian Network members to control the local exporters in your own country to strictly comply with the local regulations of the importing Countries.
	pcb		Same as above	
	Battery			
VN	TVs	Illegal traffic. Lack of capacity.	Further development of legislation system. Capacity building related to BC implementation locally.	Support each other in information, technology. Study tours.
	pcb	Lack of adequate legislation system/ regulation.		Development of legislation system to deal with increasingly problems.
	Battery	Lack of adequate legislation. Lack of capacity. Lack of coordination between authorities.	More internationally, regionally collaboration. Information exchange.	More information exchange. Follow BC guideline in implementation.
	Other	Lack of capacity. Lack of coordination.	Capacity development.	More information exchange. Collaborative work.
BCRC China	TVs	Not Clear	Formation of Related Regulation.	Experience Introduction
	pcb	Not Clear	Formation of Related Regulation.	Experience Introduction
	Battery	Not Clear	Formation of Related Regulation.	Experience Introduction
	Other		Formation of Related Regulation.	Experience Introduction
BCRC Indonesia		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Falsified importing documents</li> <li>- Lack of control by customs</li> <li>- Local governments wishes</li> <li>- Lack of coordination with Local governments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthening coordination with customs and other concerned institutions</li> <li>- Inventory making</li> <li>- Issued the Spesific Regulations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sharing information on dealing with illegal Import of e-wastes including legislature aspects</li> <li>- Comparison study with Asian Network members.</li> </ul>

\*:For instance, cooperation with enforcing body or other stakeholders, inventory making, establishing recycling facility and other policy measures.