

Questionnaire Summary

Second Workshop of the Asian Network for
Prevention of Illegal Transboundary Movement
of Hazardous Wastes

Session 3

1

Questions asked..about used



CRT Monitors/TVs



Printed Circuit Boards



Lead Acid Battery

In terms of transboundary movement

◆ Current Situation and Difficulties

- Problems caused by TBM of used items, difficulties encountered
- How is used, recycled or disposed
- Guideline or criteria for distinguishing second- hands from hazardous wastes

◆ Activities

- Activities carried out to tackle the difficulties
- Current and possible cooperative activities, including through the “Asian Network”

2

Current Situation and Difficulties

CAM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Old CRT monitor collected and sell as “new” TVs. The rest becomes waste -Dismantled primitive way, the residue released improperly <u>occurring pollution and health hazard(PCBs)</u> -Large quantity imported from Japan, Korea Philippines, Thai (LAB) -Improperly collected, stored, and treated with low cost recovering method (Used LAB)
CH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Importation of CRT, PCB, and LAB <u>is forbidden</u> -Great amount of used are <u>illegally imported and dismantled in primitive process</u>. -Great profit is made from the dismantlement, causing serious pollution
HK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Majorities for dismantling to <u>recover the CRTs for re-manufacturing</u> of “new” ones -<u>Improper stockpiling</u> caused damages releasing the toxics to local environment -Large demand for used CRTs in Asia as a cheap source for “re-manufacturing”
IND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Prohibited goods or wastes are <u>illegally imported</u> -lack of <u>coordination</u> with customs etc
JP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Large quantity of second hands are exported and some can be wastes. -<u>Difficulty for distinguishing</u> waste from second-hand commodity
KOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -<u>Difficulty for distinguishing</u> waste from second-hand commodity

3

Current Situation and Difficulties

MAL	-import/export of CRT Monitors, TV s, PC and LCBs <u>are prohibited</u> .
PH	-Scrap PC monitor is considered HWs and requires local permit to transport and an Export Clearance from Environment Bureau.
SNG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Many second-hands shipped for transit. -Importing and exporting countries have <u>no clear criteria for second hands</u> and poses a problem
TH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -<u>Uncontrolled import</u> of used electrical and electronic equipments were declared to the Customs as second hand products. It was <u>hard to distinguish whether they are hazardous or second-hands</u>. -After the serious problems caused disguised import as second-hands, government decided to classified used home appliances to be a hazardous waste with the help with the relevant stakeholders.
VET	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -PC Monitor <u>only for direct use</u> allowed, used TVs is prohibited for import, but <u>illegally imported</u> -Lack of capacity and legal system -Import prohibited(PCB, LAB) -Large number is <u>illegally imported and re-exported abroad(LAB)</u>

4

How is used, recycled or disposed

Cambodia	No unite and legal system of items used, recycled or disposed.
China	-Some used TVs are dismantled and recycled as raw materials for <u>manufacturing of new CRT</u> -The useful components are <u>dismantled from the PCB and reused</u>
China, Hong Kong	Disposal of small quantity of locally generated monitors and TVs is permissible at 3 public landfills. <u>Imported ones are re-exported</u>
Japan	-Recycling system is well established and used TVs is dismantled into different parts and recover some materials. Recycle rate is very high.
Indonesia	Some are directly used, some need refurbishments. <u>No/little information</u> about their disposal. <u>One integrated hazardous waste facility</u> but very unlikely e-wastes send to this facility
Korea	Collected CRT first recycled and recover a materials and finally incinerated or landfilled. <u>EPR system was forced from 2003.</u>
Malaysia	Disposing e-wastes into MSW landfill prohibited since 2005. The wastes recycled and disposed only licensed premises in an environmentally sound manner
Singapore	Recycled by local e-waste recycling facilities.
Thailand	Dismantled and valuable parts are segregated. Residues may containing hazardous wastes is <u>dumped into the landfill.</u>
Vietnam	PC monitor reused or recycled by informal sector. <u>No criteria for disposal.</u> LAB recycled in "metals recycling" village(list is available).

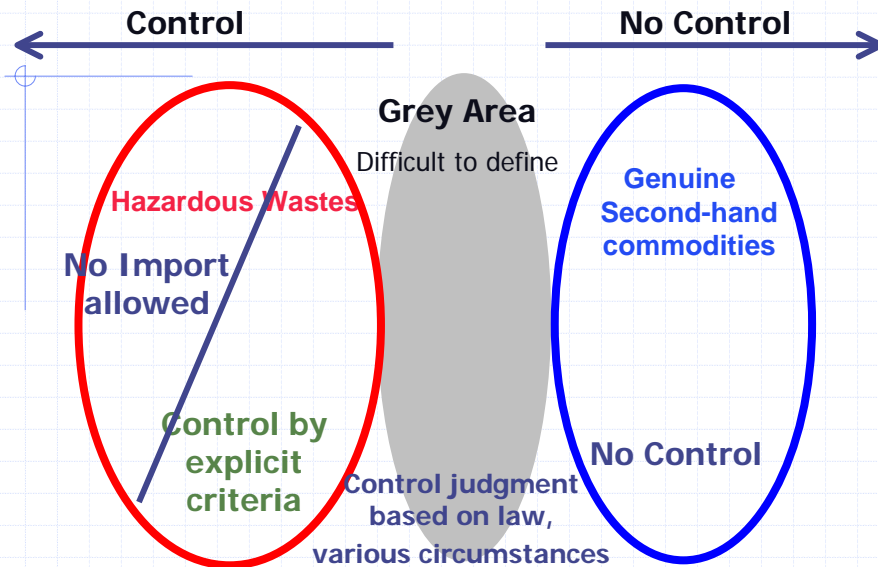
5

Any Guideline or Criteria for second-hands?

Cambodia	No guideline
China	Guidance for distinguishing solid waste to be established in near future
Hong Kong	Guidance on the good practices for importing used appliances from overseas as second-hand commodities. <u>Compliance with the practices will be presumed to be second-hand unless there is other evidence indicating to the contrary.</u>
Japan	There is no written guideline. But the demarcation between second-hands and wastes is <u>based on laws and other various circumstances.</u>
Indonesia	No specific guideline. Importing second hand electronic goods is <u>prohibited but illegally imported second-hand electronics found</u> (partly because of the lack of a guideline)
Korea	No guideline to distinguish second-hand commodity from waste. Checking system based on foreign transactions law in importing /exporting goods is available.
Malaysia	No guideline or criteria to distinguish between second-hand commodity and waste. Used TVs with CRT monitor (include PC monitor) are categorized as wastes
Singapore	Waste is defined as material destined for disposal, recycling, recovery. <u>Second-hand commodity is commodity in good working condition that can be put to use directly and not</u> destined for disposal, recycling, recovery.
Thailand	<u>With the help of relevant stakeholders,</u> control the importation and define used electronics and their parts/components as the hazardous substance
Vietnam	No guideline

6

Types of Control on used commodity



7

Control on second-hands importation

(detail)

Group	Country	Law/regulation	What's controlled
No Import allowed	China	Circular on Import of the Seventh Category of Wastes, List of Goods that are forbidden from being imported(5 th) 2002年第25公示	No used home-appliances is allowed for import.
	Vietnam	Decision 2504/2005/QĐ-BTN dated 10/10/2005 (Regulations on temporary import for re-export and transit of commodities prohibited or suspended from import)	Prohibit temporary import for re-export and transit of commodities <u>Scrap material</u> (except for scrap materials allowed for import as raw materials for domestic production pursuant to Decision 03/2004/QĐ-BTNMT).
Control by criteria	Philippines	Interim Guideline on the importation of Recyclable Materials containing Hazardous substances	For importing electronic components containing hazardous substances such as TVs,VCR,stereo(listed Annex A) is subject to the prior approval.
	Thailand	Notification of Ministry of Industry Re List of Dangerous Articles(1995)	For sale or reuse, must be an equipment that remains its <u>original manufacturing shape</u> , and must have been used for <u>not more than 3 years</u> from the date of manufacture, except photocopier which may have been used for <u>not more than 5 years</u> from the date of manufacture.

Control on second-hands importation (con'd)

Group	Country	Law/regulation	What's controlled
Control judgement made based on law and other various circumstances	HongKong	Part IVA of Waste Disposal Ordinance, Chapter 354 of Laws of Hong Kong.	<p><u>Used Articles subject to Control</u> Any used articles which are unwanted and given up by the original users or destined for recycling or remanufacturing are regarded as waste and subject to import and export permit control.</p> <p>Judgment based on all circumstantial evidence-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Packaging provided • Way of packing in container • Ages, models and brand names • Physical damages • Marks and labels on the articles • Documents evidences • Existence of secondhand retail outlet
	Japan	Law for the Control of Export, Import and Others of Specified Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes (Basel law)/Waste Management and Public Cleansing Law	Items is defined by comprehensive judgments such as: appearance (damage), storage way, packing way, sorting way, confirmation of secondhand shop in importing countries, price

9

Activities to tackle difficulties

Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inventory research on TVs, PC, mobile phone, lead acid battery carried out. -National action plan on ESM of e-wastes and capacity building for raising awareness is needed
China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Issuing regulations and standards for e-waste import, recovery and disposal. -Enhancing the supervision of the custom; and preventing the importation of e-waste from overseas.
China, Hong Kong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Various measures to tighten up <u>control over illegal import and export</u> of used monitors and TVs have been taken -EcoPark to facilitate and encourage local recycling business including the recycling of WEEE.
Japan	Cooperation with custom , preventing suspicious shipment being imported
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Strengthening coordination with customs and other concerned institutions -Inventory making -Issued the <u>specific regulations</u>
Korea	-Basel focused on hazardous wastes, new regulations of second-hand commodity is needed.
Malaysia	- Holistic approach managing e-waste which includes education, regulation and establishing the appropriate infrastructure for handling e-waste.
Singapore	-Checks are conducted on traders to ensure the used monitors are in good working condition.
Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Establish the local network between the Customs for enhancing the closed cooperation -Conduct the capacity building program on the identification and prevention of illegal traffic of wastes for the Customs and Port Authorities.
Vietnam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Development of legislation system. -Capacity building implementing BC locally. -<u>More international, regional collaboration</u>. -Information exchange

10

Summery

Current situation

- ◆ Importation prohibited but illegal trade found
- ◆ Transit, re-export is often case
- ◆ Recycle or “re-manufacturing” at final destination and residue treatment is unclear and sometimes primitive
- ◆ Difficulty on distinguishing second-hands from wastes (causing illegal disguised trades)

Activities

- ◆ Inventory
- ◆ Criteria on second-hands to control HW trades
- ◆ Issued specific regulation on second-hands
- ◆ Cooperation with customs
- ◆ Capacity building for customs and port authority
- ◆ Checks on traders ensuring genuine second-hands trade
- ◆ Relevant infrastructure

Suggestions for Further activities follows

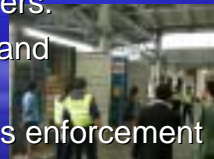


Asian Network

THE ASIAN NETWORK FOR PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL
TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTES

Cooperative Activities through the Asian Network suggested

- Inventory research (possibly joint one).
- Direct communication allowing effective flow of information and prompt response to enquiry among members.
- Sharing info how second-hands used, treated and enforcement intelligence.
- Cooperation with relevant stakeholders such as enforcement bodies and CA, industry, custom, NGOs.
- Sharing good practices on illegal trade control.
- Notification under BC article 3
- Harmonizing definition or criteria for second-hands.



Promoting regional cooperation and supporting local collaboration among stakeholders