MANAGEMENT OF TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENT AND RECYCLING OF WASTES IN INDONESIA

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Back Ground

- Trans-boundary movement of wastes is controlled by the Government Regulation Number 18 Year 1999 jo. Government Regulation Number 85 Year 1999 regarding Hazardous Waste Management.

- According to these legislations, importation of any hazardous waste to Indonesia for any purposes including recycling is prohibited. Consequently, hazardous waste trans-boundary movement regimes in Indonesia only allows for export but prohibit for import.

- Trans-boundary movements of wastes from developed countries to developing countries is being common, which is probably the biggest global problem with respect to electronic waste.

- Indeed the most of the trade in electronic waste currently taking place as an illegal trade come in to the territory.

- There is no specific regulation on managing e-waste in Indonesia, however some related regulations and policies are already existed in order to control the e-waste trade and its environmentally sound management.

CURRENT REGULATIONS

- Act Number 23 Year 1997 regarding of Environmental Management (Article 20 and 21, which is stated of the prohibition of hazardous waste import).
- Presidential Decree Number 61 Year 1993 regarding of Basel Convention Ratification, under the Annex VIII stated that e-waste is categorized as hazardous wastes, but if its e-waste do not content of the characteristic under the Annex III is not categorized as hazardous waste.
- The Government Regulation Number 18 Year 1999 jo. Government Regulation Number 85 Year 1999 regarding Hazardous Waste Management.
- Decree of Ministerial Trade and Industry Number 229 Year 1997 that stated imported product should be a new product
- Decree of Ministerial Trade and Industry Number 39 Year 2005 regarding of import machines and equipments which are not new (transportation equipments)
- Decree of Ministerial Trade and Industry Number 520 Year 2003 regarding the prohibition of hazardous waste import

E-WASTE PROHIBITED TO BE IMPORTED

- Photo Copy Machines,
- Color Printer
- Multifunction Color Machines
- Used Computers
- Used Fridges
- Used AC
- Used Washing Machines
- Used irons
- Used TV, etc

STATISTICAL DATA OF ILLEGAL TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENTS IN INDONESIA YEAR 2004 TO YEAR 2006

No.	CASES	ACTION	YEAR
1.	Hazardous wastes import by APEL Company from Singapore to Galang Island, Riau Province (1.149,4 ton)	▪Reexport to Singapore ▪Clean Up the balanced open dumping of hazardous wastes (36,4 ton) by GOI	Midle of Year 2004
2.	Import of unsorted waste paper or mixed paper by Nusa Inti Persada Co. (Fictive Company) from UK (20 containers)	Reexport to China (Juli 2005)	2005
3.	Import of waste paper content of HZW by Paper Internasional Co. From UK (19 containers)	Reexport (March 2005)	2005
4.	Indah Kiat Pulp and Paper Co, through Bina Sinar Amity Co. Import of 5 containers waste paper mixed with other wastes.	Reexport to the original country	
5.	Container Maritim Activities Co. Impot of waste paper unsorted/mixed waste paper from Netherlands to Jakarta (20 containers)	Reexport to Rotterdam, Netherlands	10 July 2005
6.	Bina Sinar Amity Co. import of waste paper old corrugated containers	Reexport	10 Juyi 2005
7.	Bina Sinar Amity Co. import of waste paper old corrugated containers	Reexport	10 Juyi 2006
8.	Import of Soya Bean Meal Extraction content of HZW from India to Vietnam via Singapore which is entry to the Indonesian teritory (Batu Ampar, Batam Province) by Katimuri Marine Co.	2 Januari 2007 reexport to Malaysia	November 2006

MANAGEMENT OF HZW FROM MANUFACTURE AND AGRO INDUSTRIES YEAR 2006

No	Kind of Industries	Produced	3R	Managed	Dumping
1	Steel Smelter	1,764,631.51	1,115,585.14	195,402.41	453,643.96
2	Metal Smelter	7,918.34	7,256.05	626.07	36.22
3	Cement	1,126,162.34	926,777.14	199,385.20	-
4	Chemist	288,440.16	16,139.15	259,613.72	12,687.30
5	Specific Supplementary industry	1233142.59	30912.46	1151918.67	50311.46
6	Agroindustry	785,768.83	302,912.54	482,855.82	-
(Tonnase)	Total	5,206,063.78	2,399,582.48	2,289,801.89	516,678.94

From the above table can be resumed:
- 46% 3R (Reuse, Recycle, dan Recovery)
- 44% managed by incinerator and still on the temporary storage
- 10% open dumping.

- Indonesian regulation has no any definition for “e-waste” term.

- Stakeholders have a common understanding that in this concern, e-waste might be interpreted as any obsolete electronic and electrical goods or components or parts. In addition, it should be differentiated between non-hazardous and hazardous e-waste

- Although e-waste is constituted by hazardous waste and non hazardous waste material there are many of e-waste commonly disposed of from household and office activities.

- Indonesia treats e-waste as under hazardous waste regulation, considered that e-waste resulted from manufactured products and the content of hazardous waste.

- Under the existing regulation in Indonesia which is the most appropriate one in order to avoid any uncontrollable intention to dump this waste to solid waste disposal site or anywhere else.

E-WASTE INVENTROY

- Normally e-waste entry into territory illegally through the small islands most in the Eastern Indonesia such as Pare-pare, South Sulawesi and Wakatobi Islands in Southeast Sulawesi, Maluku, Papu asn NTT

- The preliminary inventory has been conducted with the following activities:
  1. Identification refurbishment/recondition facilities of e-waste (West Java; Bogor, Depok, Tangerang and Bekasi),
  2. Identification of e-waste recycle facility (Batam and East Java),
  3. Influx of Used Electronic Goods (Batam, Eastern Indonesia)

E-WASTE INVENTROY

- Result of e-waste inventory study:
  1. Small islands is market targeted for illegally e-waste import into territory.
  2. Most of e-waste recycle industry have smelter facility to produce metal scrap.
  3. As a special bonded area, Batam has privilege to import almost anything but prohibited goods. For this reason, brand new goods might be imported cheaply and even lower for used ones. Most goods supplied to Batam were imported particularly from Singapore or Malaysia
  4. Used electronic goods in Batam Island mostly are still valued including hazardous e-waste (PC Board, residue and scrap metal).
  5. Most industries in the industrial area have followed several activities; collecting, separating, reconditioning, recycling, packing and re-selling (national market and export).

An open storage of imported monitors in a reconditioning facility in East Java

A small informal seaport in Batam Island was used for transshipment of used goods

Electronic parts and components found in a recycle facility in Batam

CHALLANGES OF E-WASTE MANAGEMENT

- The absence of such regulation would result in difficulties in collecting data on e-waste from households which considered as the largest consumers of electronic products.
- In addition, no obligation for producers to “take back” their obsolete products indicates that there is no liable party responsible for generation of e-waste including its management.
- The Ministry of Environment has not yet had any specific regulation or policy on electronic waste treatment and disposal rather than treated as other hazardous waste or controlled waste.
- Factors to be Considered in Preparing National Inventory of E-Waste:
  1. Collecting Data from Specific Sources
  2. Collecting Data from Recycle Facilities
  3. Collecting Data of Post Consumer Electronic Products

NEED ASSESSMENT ON MANAGING NATIONAL E-WASTE

- Regulation Aspect
- Institutional Aspect
- Technical Aspect
- Law Enforcement and Inspection
- Consumers Protection
- Environmental and Economic Aspect

THANK YOU