

I. Situation of e-waste management in Lao PDR

- The number of using the electronic equipment in Lao PDR is increasing day by day;
- The number of e-waste from the household appliances, offices, information and communication equipment, entertainment and consumer electronics, lighting equipment, electric and electronic tools are increasing;
- The trend of the e-waste increasing will be the problem in the nearly future in Lao PDR;

I. Situation of e-waste management in Lao PDR (cont.)

- There is no specific legislation regulation for control the import of second hand electrical and the other electronic equipment;
- The regulation an import do not include the risk of e-waste entering the country as second hand equipment;
- The Environmental Protection Law does not mention this type of waste.

1. Decree and Regulation related to control the import and export of electrical equipment

- The Decree on the control of Import, Export and Consumption of Ozone Depleting Substances (decree No. 162/PMO, 13 October 2003);
- The objective of the decree is specifies necessary principles, rules and measures for the control of the import, export and use of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS), in order to protect the environment and prevent the depletion of the ozone layer in accordance with the Country Program on the phase-out of ODS under the Montreal Protocol, ensuring that any development is in compliance with the government's socio-economic plan;

1. Decree and Regulation related to control the import and export of electrical equipment (cont.)

- The regulation on control of Import, Export and Consumption of Ozone Depleting Substances (regulation No. 2358/STEA-PMO, 16 November 2004);
- The regulation has been issued to define the procedure to control the import, exports and consumption of ozone depleting substance and products designed for use of ozone depleting substance in order to implement effectively the Decree No. 162/PMO;

2. The controlled substances include

- Chlorofluorocarbon-11 (CFC-11);
- Chlorofluorocarbon-12 (CFC-12);
- Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-22 (HCFC-22);
- R-502;
- Halon-1211;
- Halon-1301;
- Halon-2402;
- 1,1,1-Trichloroethane; and
- Methyl bromide.

2. The controlled substances include:



- The import of ODS will be prohibited from 2008;
- ODS which have already been licensed for import before 2008 can used until 2010.

II. Management of Transboundary Movement for Hazardous Waste in Lao PDR

• The Government of Lao PDR has effort to develop a number of pieces of legislation to deal with hazardous waste for protecting the country from the import of banned chemicals and hazardous waste:

- 1. Strategy and Legal Framework
- Environment Protection Law (EPL) was signed on 28 April 1999;

1. Strategy and Legal Framework (certification)

- Article 23 of EPL mention that: It is forbidden to import, transport and move all kinds of hazardous waste through land, water and sky border of the Lao PDR";
- The Surface Transportation Law (May 31, 1997). Article 27 mention that:
- "International and trans-boundary transport may or may not involve loading or unloading according to Government agreement. Foreign transport over the territory of the Lao PDR must adhere to Lao traffic regulation and Lao regulation and Laws ".

1. Strategy and Legal Framework

 The Hazardous Chemical Strategy to the year 2020 and Action Plan for the year 2006-2010 is formulated as a starting point for addressing the environmental problems related to the import, production, usage, and disposal of hazardous chemicals in Lao PDR

2. International Cooperation

- The Lao Government has also been a signatory to a number of international conventions and regional agreements:
 - Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1998);
 - Montreal Protocol on Substances the Deplete the Ozone Layer (1998);
 - The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (signed March 5, 2002 & ratified June 20, 2006;
 - Preparing to sign the Basel and Rotterdam Convention.

Thankyou



