

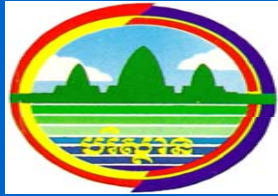


Workshop 2009 of the Asian Network for
Prevention of Illegal Transboundary
Movement of Hazardous Wastes
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**Presentation on
E Waste Inventory in Cambodia**

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1. Background information

Based on the result of E Waste Inventory in Cambodia indicated that:

- ➡ Cambodia does not a country of producing of EEE products and/or exportation to other countries. UEEE were imported into the country. Some imported UEEE have low quality/ improperly function need to be either repaired or dismantled.
- ➡ Awareness and capacity dealing with UEEE and its residues management is commonly limited.
- ➡ The Government policy aims to facilitate and promote the living style of the people, including the poors, therefore, imported second hand facilities/equipments are permitted for objects complying with regulations



1. Background information cont...

Second Hand of Electric and Electronic Equipment are imported such as:

- TV
- Air Condition
- Refrigerator
- Set and Laptop Computers
- Mobile phone
- Washing Machine
- Camera
- Radio and cassette player
- Video cassette recorder
- others





2- Statistic of import UEEE into Cambodia

Year	TV		Air Con	Refrigerator	Computer		Mobile Phone	Washing Machine
	Color	BW			Desktop	Laptop		
2000	66,127	90,969	28,408	15,172	26,342		1,486	529
2001	52,642	109,915	26,450	9,640	1,863		1,407	5,697
2002	44,463	119,200	44,920	14,645	1,990		7,356	20,404
2003	29,257	85,133	36,698	9,895	1,852		12,222	11,554
2004	29,868	96,887	15,070	16,606	1,467	47	142,990	10,519
2005	24,711	70,558	19,331	13,464	9,232	149	113,605	12,213
2006	25,709	60,729	23,114	12,513	3,101	14	86,438	8,209
Total	271,291	632,043	193,391	91,935	13,800	210	343,033	30,941

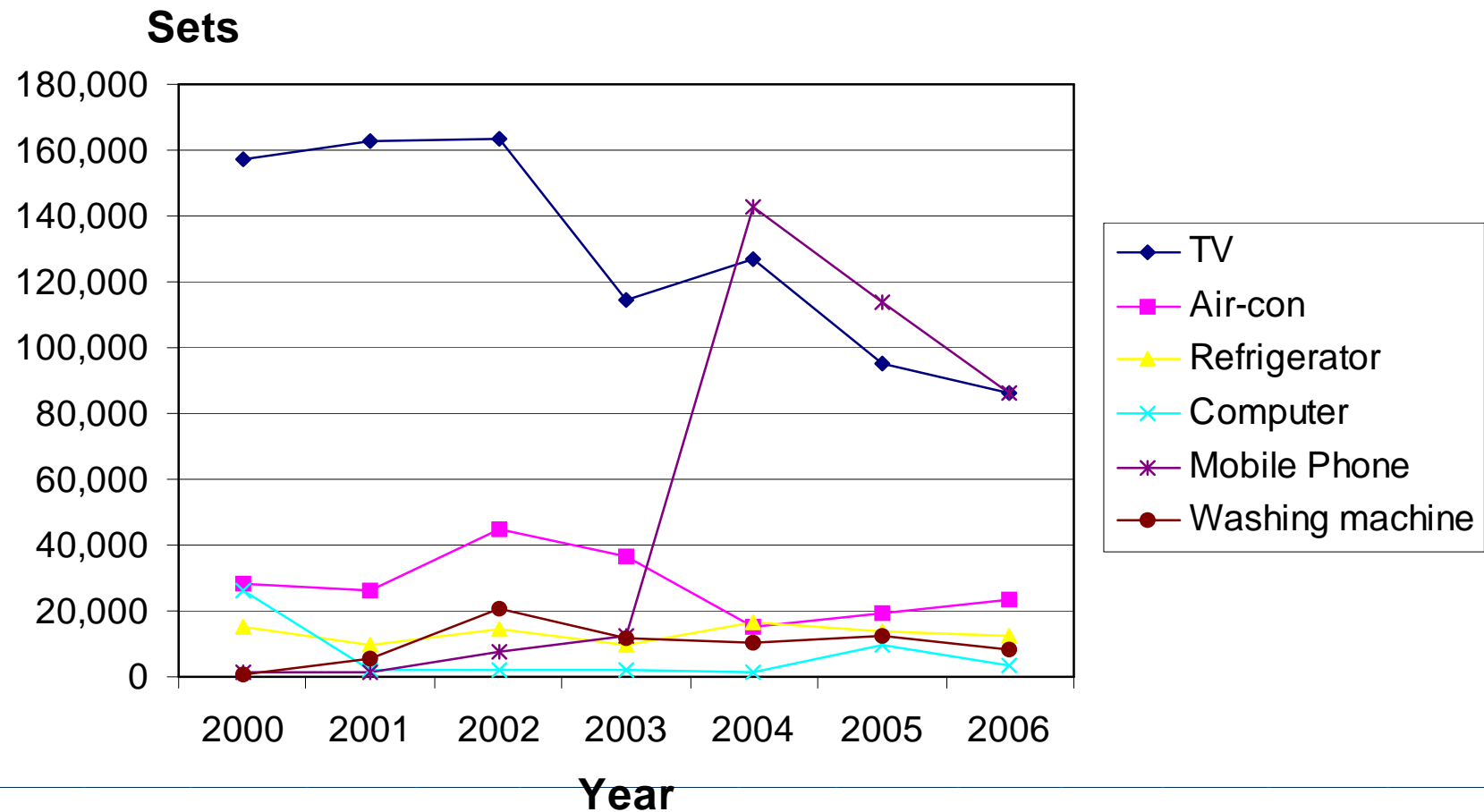
Source: 1. Dept. Of Custom and Excises (MoEF)

2. Statistics of Imported EEE 2004-2006, Dept. Of Kamcontrol (MoC)

(NATIONAL INVENTORY OF USED EEE IN CAMBODIA 2007)



2- Statistic of import EEE into Cambodia cont..





3. Repairing/dismantling and recycling process

- ☞ The process of repairing and dismantling of few items of UEEE is simply done, due to insufficiency of modern technology, and sectoral awareness.
 - First testing to identify problems as well as other useable parts
 - Connecting or replacing a spare-part from dismantled items to get a new one with appropriate functioning, although it has lower quality



3. Repairing/dismantling and recycling process cont.)

- ➡ Beside simple repairing, some broken/un-functioning UEEE, e.g. laptop computer was sent to overseas for repairing in according to the negotiation between shop owner/manager and customer.
- ➡ Same as a repairing process, there is no technology has been presented and used for dismantling and recycling of UEEE although in Phnom Penh Municipality.



3. Repairing/dismantling and recycling process cont.)



Pic. 21: Unsafe practice for health protection and maintenance during a repairing process, PPM



Pic. 22: Impractical repairing of air-con by local fixers, Kandal Province



Pic. 23: Impractical repairing of refrigerator by local fixers, Kandal Province



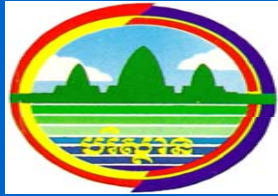
Pic. 18: The disposal of TV screen mixing with domestic wastes



Pic. 19: Un-environmentally sound disposal of

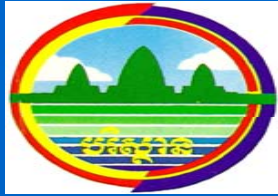


Pic. 20: Un-environmentally sound disposal of



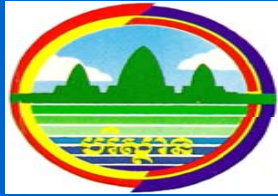
4. Environmental and human health related issues

- However, some impacts might be occurred to human health who get directly involve with the processing of UEEE repairing/dismantling without using safety facilities.
- Residues of UEEE mixing with domestic wastes are disposed at dumpsites and burned. That is a cause of potential risk and hazard to scavengers/waste pickers and atmospheric pollution (also releasing of unintentional POPs by-products)



5. Conclusion

- Obviously, imported UEEE were not thoroughly checked for quality (e.g. identifying remaining lifetime). Therefore, after shortly period of use, some UEEE are sent to repairing/dismantling shops or sold to waste collectors.
- There is little activity on UEEE/EEW management, although related legal tools have entered into force. In this regard, EEW/residues are mixed with domestic wastes and disposed at urban dumpsite.



5. Conclusion (cont.)

Based on these findings, activities and programs should be considered and developed in the second phases of the project, these include as below:

- Transparent action plan to effectively monitor and control the quality of imported UEEE as well as manage EEW generated from repairing/dismantling processes in an environmentally sound manner.
- Capacity building and institutional strengthening program should be developed for concerned government officers, and so should be raising of public awareness and the private sector. In this regard, Cambodia should learn more about 5R experience (reduce, recycle, reuse, repair and refurbishment) and the technical guideline from Basel Convention member-countries, and transforms this knowledge to real practices in the country.



5. Conclusion (cont.)

- Developing and promoting the networking system including exchanging experiences in UEEE/EEW with line institutions and other countries in the region.
- Strengthening the cooperation with international communities in the application of Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal.
- RGC should consider the concept of extended producer responsibility (e.g. UEEE/EEW buy-back policy) with countries in the region, including EEE manufacturing countries in order to elaborate feasible approach to effective management of end-life UEEE and its residues.

Thank You For Your Attention

