

Analysis of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes in Asia

<The Second Version>

Background and Objective

The current status of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes in accordance with the Basel Convention reported at the 1st Swiss-Indonesian Country-led Initiative (CLI) meeting revealed the following facts.

<Statistics on transboundary movements reported at the 1st CLI meeting>

- The amount of legal transboundary movements for the purpose of final disposal from OECD countries (developed countries) to non-OECD countries (developing countries), and among non-OECD countries is extremely small. Transboundary movements among non-OECD countries for the purpose of recycling (roughly 2/3) are much larger than those from OECD countries to non-OECD countries (1/3).
- Among the Parties to the Basel Convention, most of the transboundary movements from non-OECD countries to OECD countries, and among non-OECD countries are made for the purpose of recycling, and the major disposal operations are R4 (recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds), R5 (recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials) and R8 (recovery of components from catalysts).

At the 1st CLI meeting, participants agreed that further analysis is required concerning transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes made among non-OECD countries for recycling. In response to this need, Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan (MOEJ) prepared the report which aims to clarify whether the same trends as noted above are to be found in the Asian region and analyzes with a particular focus on understanding the status of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes among non-OECD countries in the region. The following issues are analyzed in the report:

<Issues analyzed in the report>

- Background information: economic status of Asian countries/regions
- Development of recycling facilities for hazardous wastes and other wastes in the Asian region
- Transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes in the Asian region
 - ◇ Total amount of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes
 - ◇ Transboundary movements of individual type of hazardous waste (waste lead-acid batteries, waste electronic and electrical equipment (E-waste))
 - ◇ Transboundary movements of hazardous wastes by category (hazardous wastes requiring special treatment, metallic hazardous wastes, other recyclable hazardous wastes)
 - ◇ Transboundary movements of used electronic and electrical equipment (EEE)

(TV sets, air conditioners, refrigerators, washing machines, and PCs)

The countries surveyed were Brunei, Cambodia, China (including Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR)), Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam, all of which are non-OECD member countries of the Asian Network for Prevention of Illegal Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes hosted by the MOEJ.

The first report was submitted to the 2nd CLI meeting, which was held in Wildhaus, Switzerland, 12-15 January 2010, and uploaded to the Basel Convention website¹. The update of the status of transboundary movement in Asian region on a regular basis is quite important for not only for as input to the CLI, but also for those who involved in the enforcement activities of the Basel Convention in the region including competent authority / focal point of the Convention, as well as Customs department or other relevant international organization branch located in the region. Therefore after the 2nd CLI meeting, the MOEJ collected additional information and statistics and update the information contained in the 1st version of the report.

Summary of the analysis results

- Compared to the situations in 1995 when the Ban Amendment was adopted, some Asian non-OECD countries/regions have reached the similar or even higher economic levels (GDP per capita) as OECD countries (e.g. Japan and Republic of Korea). Even in such countries as Cambodia or Vietnam with relatively low economic levels, rapid economic growth has been observed in recent years (P.5 öBackground information: economic status of Asian countries/regionsö).
- Non-OECD countries with a higher income level (e.g. Singapore and Malaysia) are establishing facilities capable of recycling and treatment of hazardous wastes and other wastes at a comparatively high technological level. In Thailand and the Philippines as well, facilities are being developed and records of recycling for imported wastes have been confirmed. On the other hand, in countries with relatively low GDP per capita, recycling and treatment facilities for hazardous wastes have not been fully developed, and these countries have not reported the import of hazardous wastes and other wastes for recycling (P6 öDevelopment of recycling facilities for hazardous wastes and other wastes in the Asian regionö).
- Regarding the fact reported at the 1st CLI meeting: ötransboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes among non-OECD countries surpass those from OECD countries to non-OECD countries,ö the same trend can be observed in the Asian region. Most of such transboundary movements are made for the purpose of recycling including recovery and reclamation of metals and inorganic substances (P.9 öTotal amount of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes, and P.19 öTransboundary movements of hazardous wastes by categoryö).
- Combinations of exporting and importing countries differ according to the type of hazardous wastes.

¹ <http://www.basel.int/convention/cli/index.html>

In addition to the development status of recycling technology for individual type of hazardous waste, such combinations are significantly affected by any import restriction regulations stipulated by domestic laws of importing countries. For example, until 2002, Indonesia was the largest importer of waste lead-acid batteries but, with the adoption of import ban, Republic of Korea has become the largest importer of such items (P.15 Transboundary movements of waste lead-acid batteries and P.17 Transboundary movements of E-waste).

- It has been observed that non-OECD countries are actively importing the following wastes: metallic hazardous wastes by the Philippines and Malaysia; and recyclable hazardous wastes by Malaysia, Thailand, and the Philippines. On the other hand, hazardous wastes requiring special treatment such as mercury wastes (e.g. waste fluorescent lamps) and PCB wastes, are exported to Japan and other OECD countries for proper treatment (P.19 Transboundary movements of hazardous wastes by category).
- With growing demand for secondhand products and market expansion in the region, the amount of transboundary movements of used EEE is being active. Both OECD and non-OECD countries are exporters of used EEE (P.26 Transboundary movements of used EEE).

→In the Asian region, countries that import hazardous wastes for recycling are non-OECD countries such as Malaysia and Thailand whose economic level is high, and where recycling facilities for hazardous wastes and other wastes are being developed. Transboundary movements by those countries are becoming more and more active, with the progress of economic growth, due to increasing demand for recyclable resources and development of recycling facilities.

Notes: limitation of data and information used in the report

- The Basel Convention national reporting mainly referred to in this analysis is statistical data on legal transboundary movements in accordance with the Basel Convention; therefore, the data does not give a comprehensive picture of transboundary movements including illegal movements.
- The amount of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes reported to the Secretariat is more likely to be the amount which was notified to and obtained consent from importing countries pursuant to the prior notification procedures under the Convention. The amount notified may be in general larger than the amount actually exported and imported.
- The data of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes in the national reporting is being compiled by weight. Therefore, when the total amount of transboundary movements not quantities of individual type of hazardous waste are analyzed, the trend would be skewed by heavier items; the difference in average weight of individual type of hazardous waste must be taken into account.
- National reporting data is based on each country's reporting system; there is no uniformity in the description of wastes reported, and it is difficult to assess the accurate flow of each type of waste (e.g. it is hard to know whether a description of "lead" refers to lead-acid batteries or other lead wastes).

- It is not known from the national reporting data which facility received hazardous wastes imported since there is no specific information on the destination facilities; while disposal operation as per Annex VI of the Convention (R or D codes) is reported.
- Due to the significant variations in the amount of transboundary movements according to the year; it is difficult to find any clear time-series trends from the currently available data.
- The list of recycling and disposal facilities for hazardous wastes and other wastes approved by each country's environmental authority is often publicized on his/her website as well as the Secretariat's website of the Basel Convention. However, the information regarding treatment methods, capacity, and environmental management systems in any facility is lacking; therefore, further information gathering is required for making any judgment as to whether such facility operates in an environmentally sound manner.
- Transboundary movements of used EEE were analyzed using export statistics only; analysis based on import statistics may be also required for the cross checking purpose.

1. Background information: economic status of Asian countries/regions

- Compared to the situations in 1995, the economic levels of non-OECD countries/regions in Asia has improved; not only Brunei and Singapore, but also Malaysia has been reaching the economic (income) level equivalent to those of Annex VII countries (OECD countries) (Table 1).
- Even in the countries with a relatively low economic level such as Cambodia or Vietnam, rapid economic growth has been observed in recent years (Table 2).

Table 1 GDP per capita (Unit: purchasing power parity with US dollar)

Non-Annex VII countries/regions (non-OECD)			Annex VII countries (OECD)		
	1995	2008		1995	2008
Singapore	25,422	51,226	Japan	22,464	34,116
Brunei	42,143	50,199	Republic of Korea	12,766	27,692
Hong Kong SAR	22,685	43,847	Poland	7,256	17,537
Malaysia	7,521	14,081	Mexico	8,090	14,534
Thailand	4,684	8,239	Turkey	6,700	13,139
China	1,514	5,970	Romania	5,876	12,600
Indonesia	2,265	3,980	Bulgaria	5,674	12,322
Philippines	1,981	3,515			
Vietnam	1,009	2,794			
Cambodia	647	2,082			

* As of 1995, Poland, Romania, and Bulgaria were all non-EU or non-OECD countries.

Source: IMF Data and Statistics (<http://www.imf.org/external/data.htm>)

Table 2 GDP growth rates: Asian countries/regions (Unit: %)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
China	8.4	8.3	9.1	10.0	10.1	10.4	11.1
Cambodia	8.8	8.1	6.6	8.5	10.3	13.3	10.8
Vietnam	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.8	8.4	8.2
Singapore	10.1	-2.4	4.2	3.1	8.8	6.6	7.9
Hong Kong SAR	10.0	0.6	1.8	3.2	8.6	7.5	6.9
Malaysia	8.9	0.3	4.4	5.5	7.2	5.2	5.9
Indonesia	5.4	3.6	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.7	5.5
Philippines	6.0	1.8	4.4	4.9	6.4	4.9	5.4
Brunei	2.9	2.7	3.9	2.9	0.5	0.4	5.1
Thailand	4.8	2.2	5.3	7.1	6.3	4.5	5.0
Republic of Korea	8.5	3.8	7.0	3.1	4.7	4.2	5.0
Japan	2.9	0.2	0.3	1.4	2.7	1.9	2.2

Source: IMF Data and Statistics (<http://www.imf.org/external/data.htm>)

2. Development of recycling facilities for hazardous wastes and other wastes in the Asian region

Based on the Basel Convention national reporting and information from literature surveys, this section analyzes the development status of recycling facilities for hazardous wastes and other wastes in Asian non-OECD countries.

- It is reported that some non-OECD countries have imported hazardous wastes (e.g. lead-acid batteries or PVC) for recycling, mainly for R4, R5, and R8 operations in accordance with the Basel Convention (Table 3).
- It can be seen that facilities to recycle or treat hazardous wastes have been established in Asian non-OECD countries (Table 4).
- Some countries, such as Singapore and Malaysia, are developing many facilities capable of treating hazardous wastes using comparatively high standards of technology, while other countries have not yet fully developed such facilities. In the latter countries, health damage and environmental pollution caused by inappropriate treatment of hazardous waste is a particular concern (Table 5, for information on specific facilities, refer to Appendix 1).
- In general, the development status of facilities in each non-OECD country is correlated with the economic level the country achieves (Table 5).

Table 3 Examples of import of hazardous wastes to Asian non-OECD countries

Year	Country	Type of waste	Disposal operation
1998	Indonesia	Lead-acid batteries	R4
1999	Indonesia	Lead-acid batteries	R4
2000	Indonesia	Lead-acid batteries	R4
2002	Philippines	Lead-acid batteries, waste oil, PVC	R4, R9
2003	Philippines	Lead-acid batteries, waste oil, PVC	R4, R9
	Thailand	Cathode-ray tube	R4
2004	Philippines	Lead-acid batteries, waste oil, PVC, solder dross (lead/tin)	R4, R9
2005	Philippines	Lead-acid batteries, nickel hydroxide, solder dross (lead/tin)	R4
2006	Malaysia	Gypsum	R11
	Singapore	Used solvent	R2

Source: Extracted from the document of 1st CLI meeting Paper 3 - Statistics on waste flows from North to South and from South to South

Table 4 Recycling facilities reported to the Secretariat of the Basel Convention
by Asian non-OECD countries²

Country	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Indonesia	R4	R4, R9	R2, R4, R9	R2, R4, R9	R2, R4, R5, R9	R2, R4, R5, R9	R2, R4, R5, R6, R7, R9, R13	R2, R4, R5, R6, R7, R9, R13	R2, R4, R5, R6, R7, R9, R13
Malaysia	R2, R4, R6, R8, R9	R2, R4, R6, R8, R9	-	R2, R4, R5, R6, R9	R2, R4, R5, R6, R9	R2, R4, R5, R6, R9	R2, R4, R5, R6, R9	R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R8, R9, R11	R2, R4, R5, R6, R8, R9, R11
Philippines	-	-	-	-	R4	R4	R4	R4	-
Singapore	-	-	-	R2	R2	R2	R2	R2	R2
Thailand	R1, R2, R4	R1, R2, R4	R1, R2, R4	-	R1, R2, R4	R1, R2, R4	R1, R2, R4	R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R9	-

Legend: The - symbol indicates no report was made to the Secretariat of the Convention.

Source: Basel Convention national reporting

Table 5 Development of recycling and treatment facilities for hazardous wastes in Asian countries

	Development of recycling and treatment facilities	GDP per capita (US dollar, PPP in 2008)
Singapore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 8 recycling facilities were reported in the national reporting (2006). ✓ As of April 2009, 49 recycling facilities were listed on the website of the National Environment Agency (NEA)³. 	51,226
Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A large number of facilities capable of advanced recycling and treatment have been established. ✓ As of April 2006, the number of facilities permitted by the Government reached 19,164 for recycling and treatment and 2,335 for final disposal. 	34,116
Republic of Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A large number of facilities capable of advanced recycling and treatment have been established. 	27,692
Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 104 recycling facilities were reported in the national reporting (2006)⁴. ✓ A list of contractors authorized to recover, transport, storage and treat scheduled wastes onsite or offsite is publicized on the website of the Department of Environment (DOE)⁵. Regarding E-waste, 16 contractors are registered for full recovery and 117 are registered for partial recovery⁶. 	14,081
Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ As of February 2009, 1,356 waste treatment and recycling facilities were registered with the Department of Industrial Works (DIW) of the Ministry of Industry. Details are: facilities for landfill or 	8,239

² In reference to the development status of treatment facilities in national reporting, not all signatories to the Convention have made reports, and the definitions of type of wastes differ according to each country; these points need to be noted.

³ <http://www.nea.gov.sg/cms/rcd/Local%20Recycling%20Plants.pdf>

⁴ <http://www.basel.int/natreporting/2006/compI/t3.pdf>

⁵ <http://www.doe.gov.my/en/content/list-scheduled-waste-contractors-malaysia>

⁶ For others, the following results are reported: waste oil, mineral sludge, and waste coolants: 34 companies; waste solvent: 22; storage batteries: 7; dross, ash, slag, and waste catalyst: 39; used containers, ink, dye, and paint: 31; heavy metal sludge, and rubber: 28; waste acid, and waste alkali: 29; production of materials for cement: 9; waste gypsum: 4; waste film: 4; phenol, adhesive, and resin: 9.

	Development of recycling and treatment facilities	GDP per capita (US dollar, PPP in 2008)
	incineration: 139; separation: 962; recycling: 255.	
China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ As of the end of 2006, 6 recycling facilities with permit issued by Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP) are reported in national reporting. Additionally, provincial environmental protection bureaus issued permits for 741 hazardous waste recovery facilities⁷. ✓ Treatment of imported waste requires permission from the Government, particularly the import and processing of mixed metal (Type 7 waste) is strictly controlled. Every year a list of permitted importers of Type 7 waste is released⁸, and in 2009, 589 companies were listed in China. 	5,970
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 25 recycling facilities were reported in the national reporting (2006). ✓ In 2004, the Ministry of Environment (KLH) issued 225 permits for B3 waste management, including 6 permits for treatment and disposal of B3 wastes. As of 2004, 30 permits were issued for effective use of hazardous wastes. 	3,980
Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A list of registered treatment/storage/disposal (TSD) facilities is publicized on the website of the Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)⁹. ✓ As of October 31, 2009, 114 TSD facilities were registered with the EMB. 	3,515
Vietnam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Urban Environment Company (URENCO) is the leading company in waste treatment, while the number of other companies capable of recycling and treatment of hazardous wastes is limited. ✓ Most of hazardous wastes are considered to be treated in informal sectors or disposed at landfill sites with other solid wastes. 	2,794
Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ There is only one landfill site for special industrial wastes within the country; the site is normally used for waste generated from clothing factories. ✓ In general, there are very few facilities for intermediate treatment and recycling of hazardous wastes. 	2,082

* Brunei is not included in the table since insufficient data is available to assess the development status of recycling and treatment facilities of hazardous wastes.

Other references:

Institute of Developing Economies Japan External Trade Organization: "Fiscal Year 2005 Report of Information Provision Projects Concerning Industrial Wastes and Recycling Policies in Asian Countries" (2007)

EX Corporation: "Fiscal Year 2007 Report of the Project on the Examination of Policies for Promoting Appropriate Treatment of Wastes in Asian Countries" (2007)

Recycle One, Inc.: "Fiscal Year 2008 Report of an Examination Concerning the Validity Evaluation of the Basel Convention Including 1995 Amendment and Review of the Strategic Plan" (2008)

EX Corporation: "Fiscal Year 2008 Report of a Strategic Examination Concerning Policies for Promoting Resource Recycling in Asia" (2008)

⁷ National Reporting China (<http://www.basel.int/natreporting/2006/cfs/china.doc>)

⁸ Publication of companies permitted to process and use mixed metal (http://www.sepa.gov.cn/info/bgw/bgg/200908/t20090807_157226.htm)

⁹ <http://www.emb.gov.ph/hazardous/Treater.PDF>

3. Transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes in the Asian region

(i) Total amount of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes

Based on the Basel Convention national reporting, this section analyzes the total amount of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes subject to the Convention in the Asian region.

[Overall trend of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes subject to the Basel Convention]

- Both the amount of import and export varies greatly according to the year, and no clear time-series trend can be observed (Fig. 1).
- In most of the years, the total amount of import of hazardous wastes is much larger than that of export in the region (Fig. 1).
- According to the data reported by importing countries in 2006, the huge amount of waste was imported into OECD countries (Republic of Korea and Japan). Non-OECD countries (Malaysia and Singapore) also imported wastes in 2006 (Fig 2).
- According to the data reported by exporting countries in 2006, the amount exported from OECD countries (Japan and Republic of Korea) were small; the amount exported from non-OECD to OECD countries and among non-OECD countries accounted for the majority (Fig. 3).
- In the region, most of the countries importing hazardous wastes have reached relatively high economic levels and have developed recycling and treatment facilities within the countries (Table 6).

[Analysis of import and export by country] (Refer to Appendix 2)

■ Import

- The Asian largest importer of hazardous wastes by weight is Malaysia, due to the import of large amount of blast furnace slag.
- Indonesia used to be a big importer, but, since the total import ban of waste lead-acid batteries in September 2002, this has been reduced to zero.
- Among other non-OECD countries, the Philippines imports hazardous wastes every year (although national reporting data in 2006 is lacking). However, variations by year are considerably high.
- Thailand has also reported import of hazardous wastes since 2003; while the amount by weight is small.
- Brunei, Cambodia and Vietnam have not reported the import of hazardous wastes.

■ Export

- The amount exported from Republic of Korea in 1998 was extremely large due to the export of a massive amount of steel scale wastes to Taiwan and Japan.

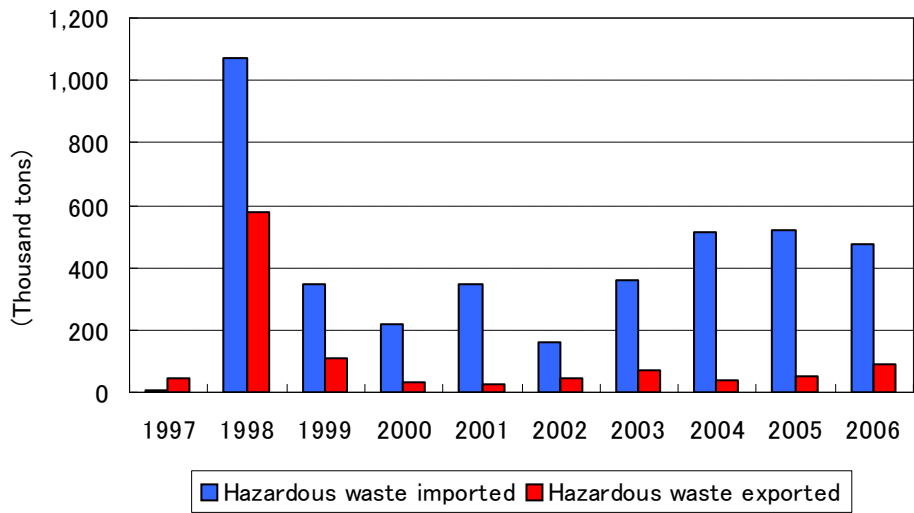


Fig. 1 Import and export of hazardous wastes in Asian countries (1997-2006)

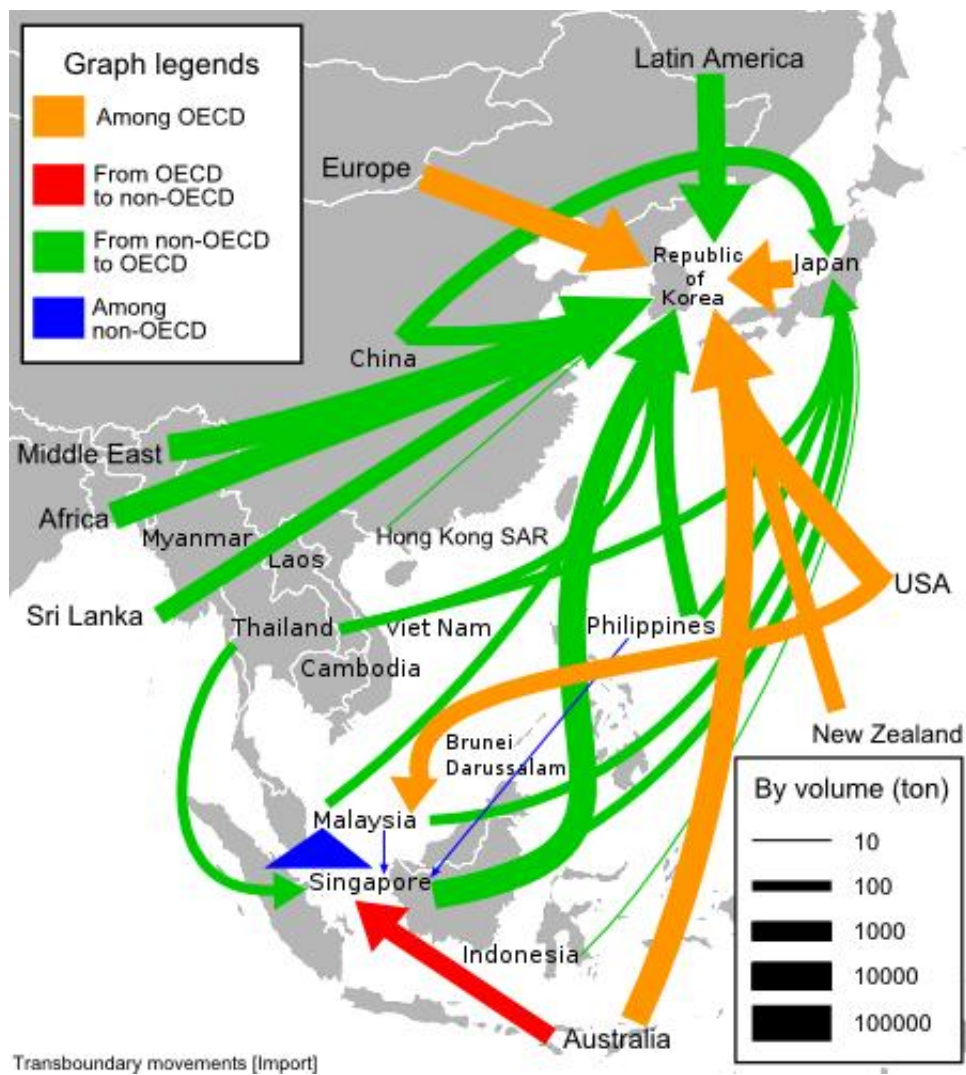


Fig. 2 Transboundary movements of hazardous wastes among Asian countries (Import statistics: 2006)

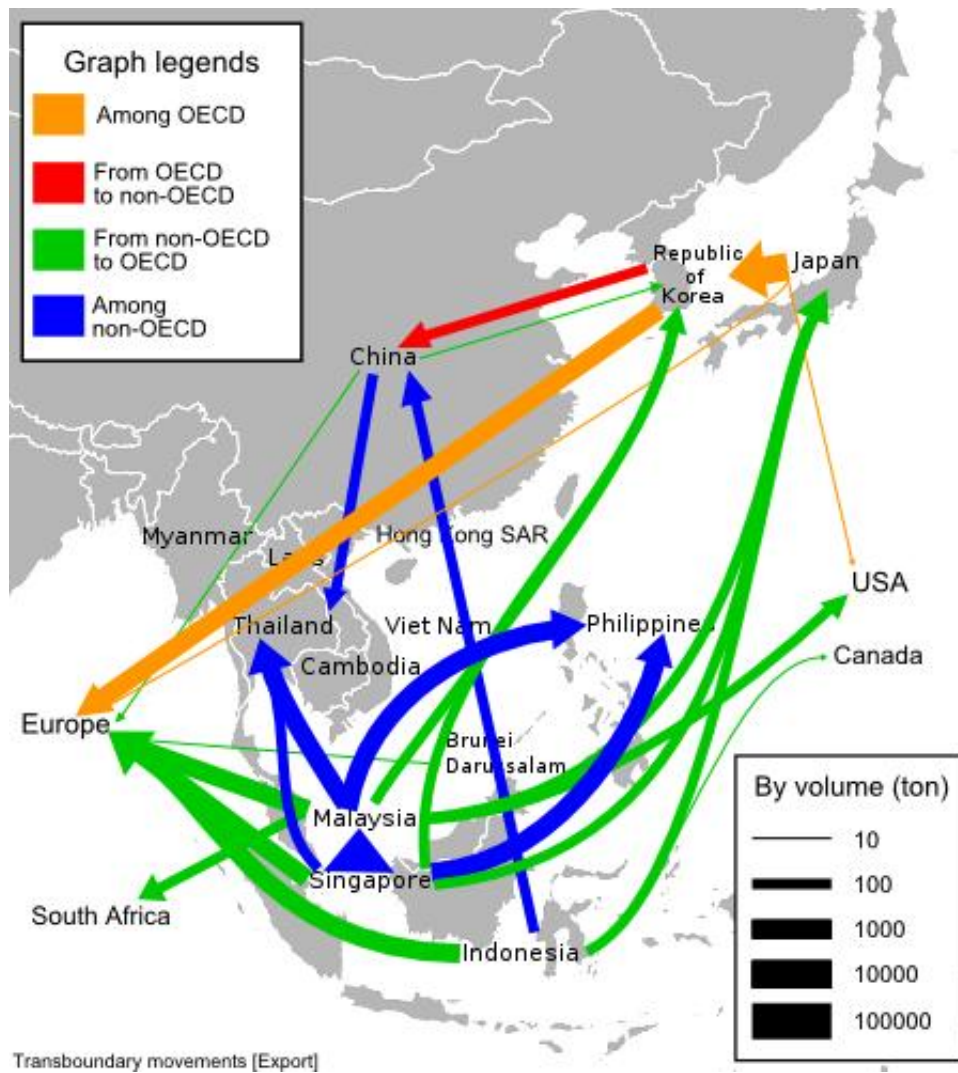


Fig. 3 Transboundary movements of hazardous wastes among Asian countries
(Export statistics: 2006)

Table 6 Summary table of import of hazardous wastes compared with the country's economic status and development of recycling and treatment facilities

	Import of hazardous wastes		GDP per capita (US dollar, PPP in 2008)	Development of recycling and treatment facilities
	Average amount of annual import (2001 to 2006)	Main types of wastes imported		
Malaysia	213,215	Blast furnace slag, copper slag, waste catalysts	14,081	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 104 recycling facilities were reported in the national reporting (2006). ✓ A list of contractors authorized to recover, transport, storage and treat scheduled wastes onsite or offsite is publicized on the website of the Department of Environment (DOE). Regarding E-waste, 16 contractors are registered for full recovery and 117 are registered for partial recovery.
Republic of Korea	107,953	Waste lead-acid batteries and other wastes containing lead, waste nickel-cadmium rechargeable batteries	27,692	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A large number of facilities capable of advanced recycling and treatment have been established.
Indonesia	47,759	Waste lead-acid batteries <i>(Since the total import ban of waste lead-acid batteries in 2002, there have been no import)</i>	3,980	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 25 recycling facilities were reported in the national reporting (2006). ✓ In 2004, the Ministry of Environment (KLH) issued 225 permits for B3 waste management, including 6 permits for treatment and disposal of B3 wastes. As of 2004, 30 permits were issued for effective use of hazardous wastes.
Philippines	21,468	Waste lead-acid batteries and other wastes containing lead, waste oil, other metallic hazardous wastes	3,515	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A list of registered treatment/storage/disposal (TSD) facilities is publicized on the website of the Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). ✓ As of October 31, 2009, 114 TSD facilities were registered with the EMB.
Japan	4,225	CRT glass, E-waste, precious metals, rare metals (e.g. silver sludge), difficult-to-treat wastes (e.g. waste fluorescent lamps)	34,116	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A large number of facilities capable of advanced recycling and treatment have been established. ✓ As of April 2006, the number of facilities permitted by the Government reached 19,164 for recycling and treatment and 2,335 for final disposal.
Thailand	327	CRT glass, waste OA equipment	8,239	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ As of February 2009, 1,356 waste treatment and recycling facilities were registered with the Department of Industrial Works (DIW) of the Ministry of Industry. Details are: facilities for landfill or incineration: 139; separation: 962; recycling: 255.

	Import of hazardous wastes		GDP per capita (US dollar, PPP in 2008)	Development of recycling and treatment facilities
	Average amount of annual import (2001 to 2006)	Main types of wastes imported		
Singapore	62	E-waste, etc.	51,226	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 8 recycling facilities were reported in the national reporting (2006). ✓ As of April 2009, 49 recycling facilities were listed on the website of the National Environment Agency (NEA).
China	0	No record of any import	5,970	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ As of the end of 2006, 6 recycling facilities with permit issued by Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP) are reported in the national reporting (2006). In addition, provincial environmental protection bureaus issued permits for 741 hazardous waste recovery facilities. ✓ Treatment of imported waste requires permission from the Government, particularly the import and processing of mixed metal (Type 7 waste) is strictly controlled. Every year a list of permitted importers of Type 7 waste is released, and in 2009, 589 companies were listed in China.
Vietnam	0	No record of any import	2,794	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Urban Environment Company (URENCO) is the leading company in waste treatment, while the number of other companies capable of recycling and treatment of hazardous wastes is limited. ✓ Most of hazardous wastes are considered to be treated in informal sectors or disposed at landfill sites with other solid wastes.
Cambodia	0	No record of any import	2,082	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ There is only one landfill site for special industrial waste within the country; the site is normally used for waste generated from clothing factories. ✓ In general, there are very few facilities for intermediate treatment and recycling of hazardous wastes.

* In the table, surveyed countries are arranged in the order of their average amount of annual import of hazardous wastes (six years from 2001 to 2006). Brunei is not included in the table since insufficient data is available to assess the development status of recycling and treatment facilities of hazardous wastes.

(ii) Transboundary movements of individual type of hazardous waste

This section analyzes transboundary movements of individual type of hazardous waste (waste lead-acid batteries and E-waste), based on the Basel Convention national reporting.

(1) Summary of transboundary movements by individual type of hazardous waste (Refer to Appendix 3)

- The most imported and exported hazardous wastes by weight in Asia are as follows: blast furnace slag, waste lead-acid batteries, copper slag, CRT glass, lead (except for lead-acid batteries and CRT glass), waste catalysts, and waste oil.
- Malaysia is the largest importer of blast furnace slag (46.5% of the total nine-year import in the region). Malaysia treated blast furnace slag as designated waste (hazardous waste) and it was subject to import controls. However, following the amendment of the regulations for designated waste in 2005, blast furnace slag was excluded from the list of designated waste; no transboundary movements were reported in 2006.
- The large amount of iron exported from Republic of Korea in 1998 was accounted for by the export of a massive amount of steel scale wastes to Taiwan and Japan.

(2) Waste lead-acid batteries

- From 1998 to 2002, Indonesia was the major importer of waste lead-acid batteries. After import ban in 2002¹⁰, the amount of import to Republic of Korea increased from 2004 onward¹¹ (Fig. 4).
- The constant amount of import to the Philippines is observed, presumably for deliveries to registered recycling facilities (Fig. 4).
- Republic of Korea imports and recycles lead-acid batteries from all over the world. This would imply the fact that facilities capable of recycling waste lead-acid batteries in an environmentally sound manner have been established in the country. (Figs. 5 and 6).

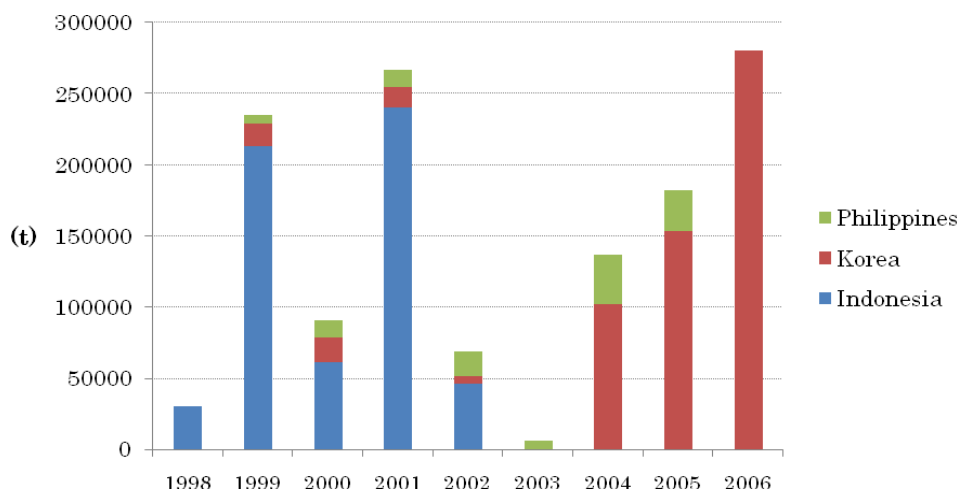


Fig. 4 Import of waste lead-acid batteries (1998 to 2006)

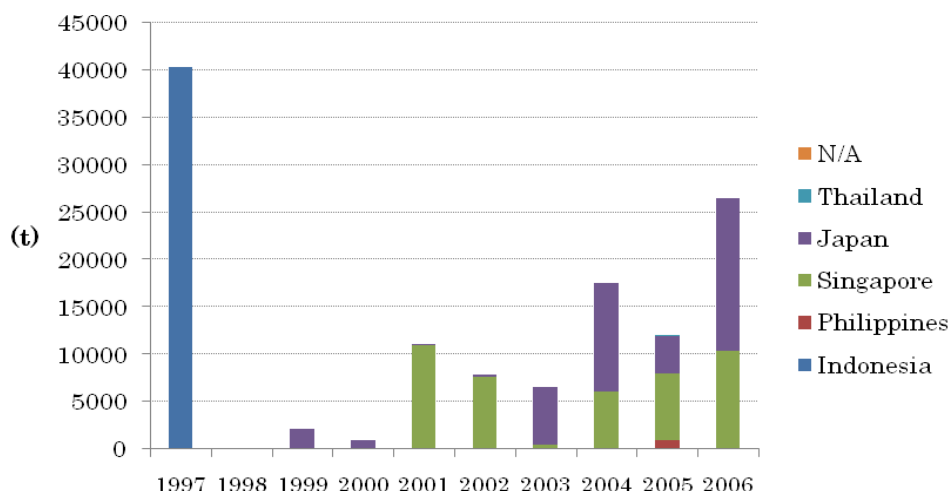


Fig. 5 Export of waste lead-acid batteries (1997 to 2006)

¹⁰ In 1997 Indonesia incorporated provisions that banned the import of hazardous wastes in Article 21 of the Law Concerning Environmental Management; however only lead-acid batteries were given a grace period until total ban of import came into effect from September 2002.

¹¹ The major waste lead-acid battery exporters to Indonesia before 2002 were Singapore and Middle East countries such as Jordan, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen. On the other hand, the largest waste LAB exporters to Republic of Korea in 2006 is Japan (accounts for roughly 31% of total import), followed by the United States, Australia, Kuwaiti, and United Kingdom.

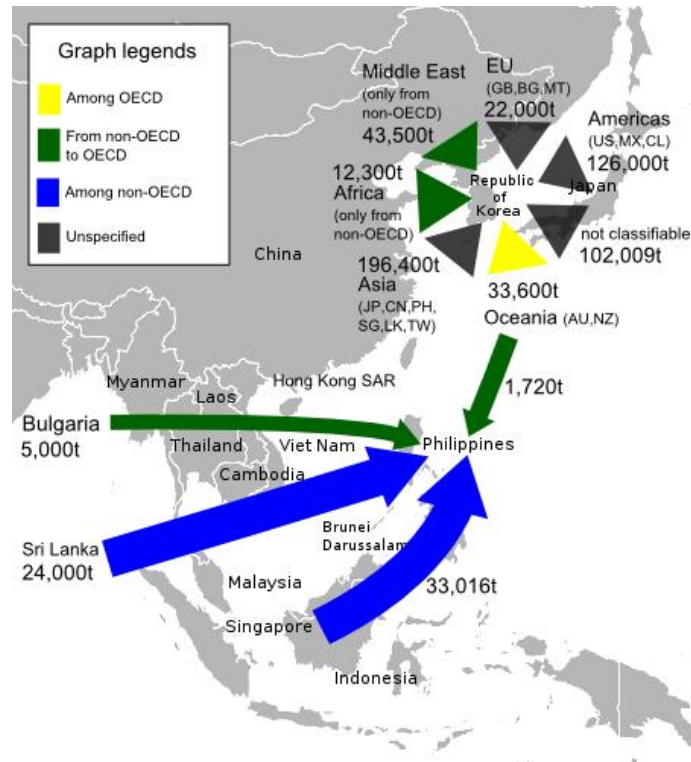


Fig. 6 Transboundary movements of waste lead-acid batteries (Import statistics: 2004 to 2006)¹²

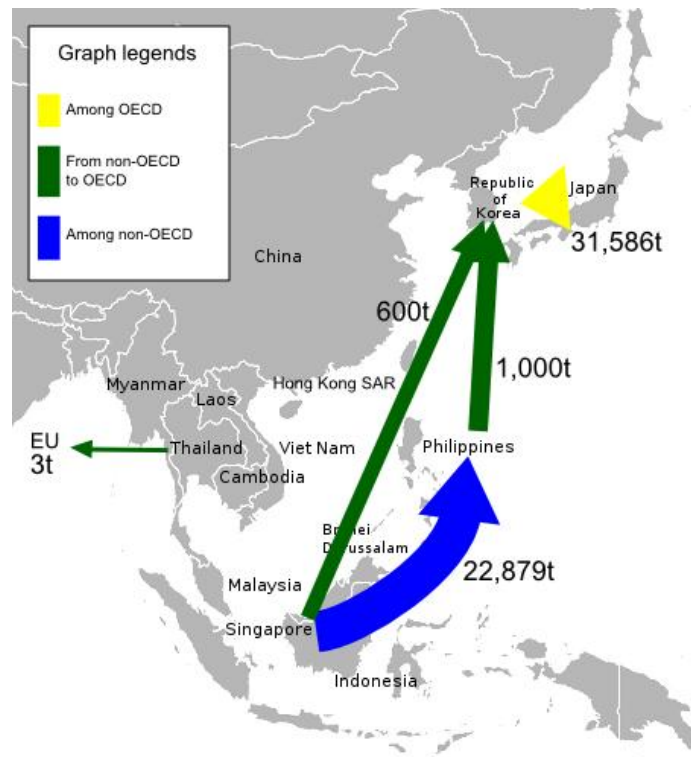


Fig. 7 Transboundary movements of waste lead-acid batteries (Export statistics: 2004 to 2006)

¹² More than two importing or exporting countries/regions are sometime covered in one notification. For example, Republic of Korea imported roughly 90,000 tons of waste lead-acid batteries in 2004 from Japan, Philippines, Kuwait, Hong Kong SAR, Bulgaria, and United States. In this case it is difficult to find out the ratio each country accounts for. Thus this case was categorized into not classifiable.

(3) E-waste (waste electronic and electrical equipment)

- The major importer of E-waste is Japan. Japan has imported waste printed-circuit boards from the Philippines and electronic scrap from Thailand, Singapore, and the Philippines (Figs. 8, 10, and 11).
- The major exporters of E-waste are the Philippines and Thailand. The Philippines mainly exports waste printed-circuit boards to Japan. Thailand also exports E-waste mainly to Japan (Figs. 9, 10, and 11).
- In 2006 Malaysia and Singapore exported E-waste and the main importer was Thailand (Figs. 9 and 11).

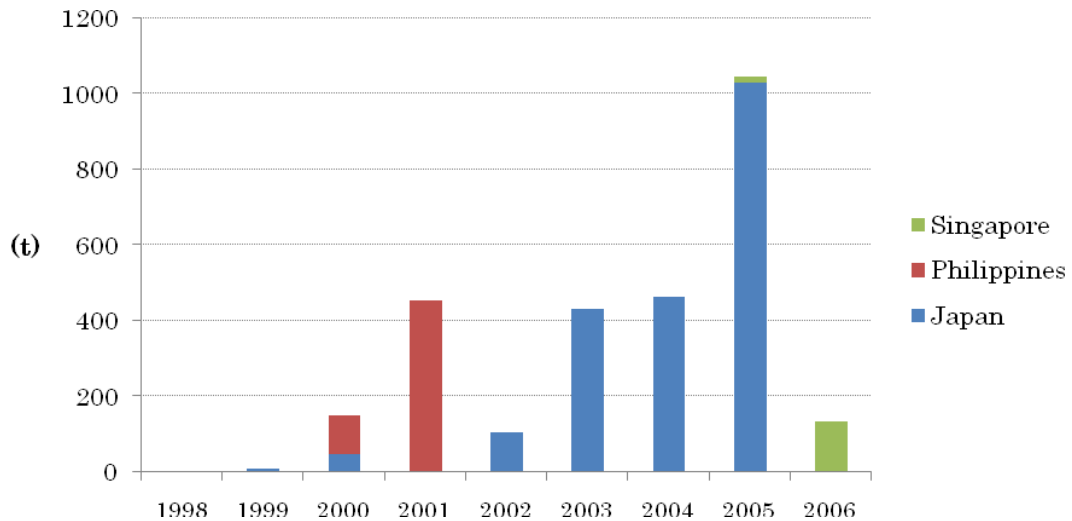


Fig. 8 Import of E-waste (1998 to 2006)

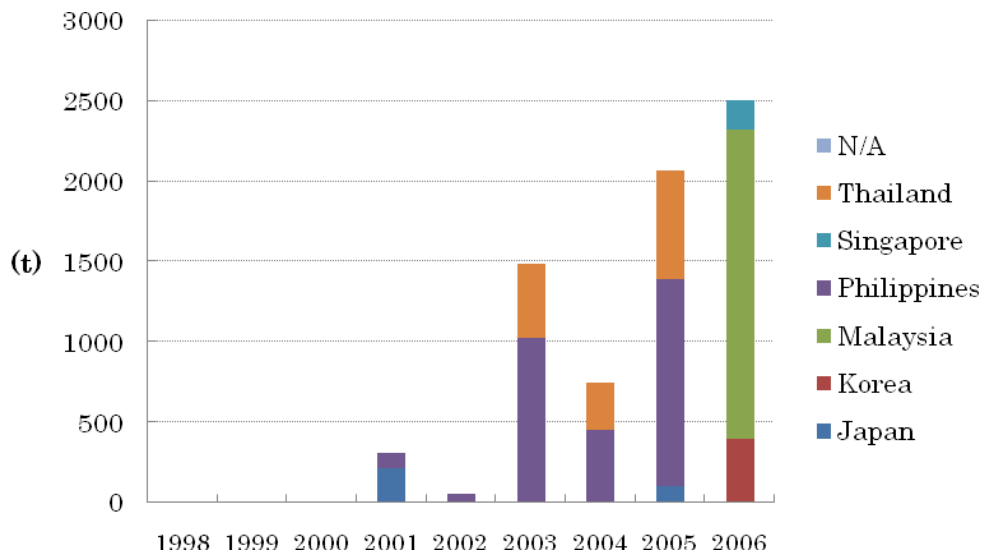


Fig. 9 Export of E-waste (1998 to 2006)

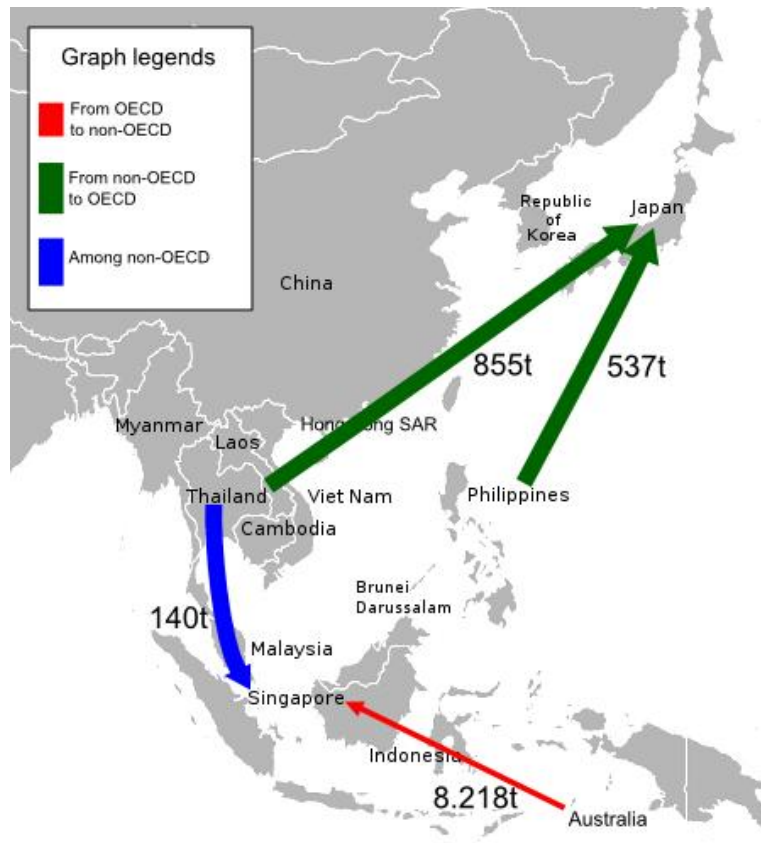


Fig. 10 Transboundary movements of E-waste (Import statistics: 2004 to 2006)

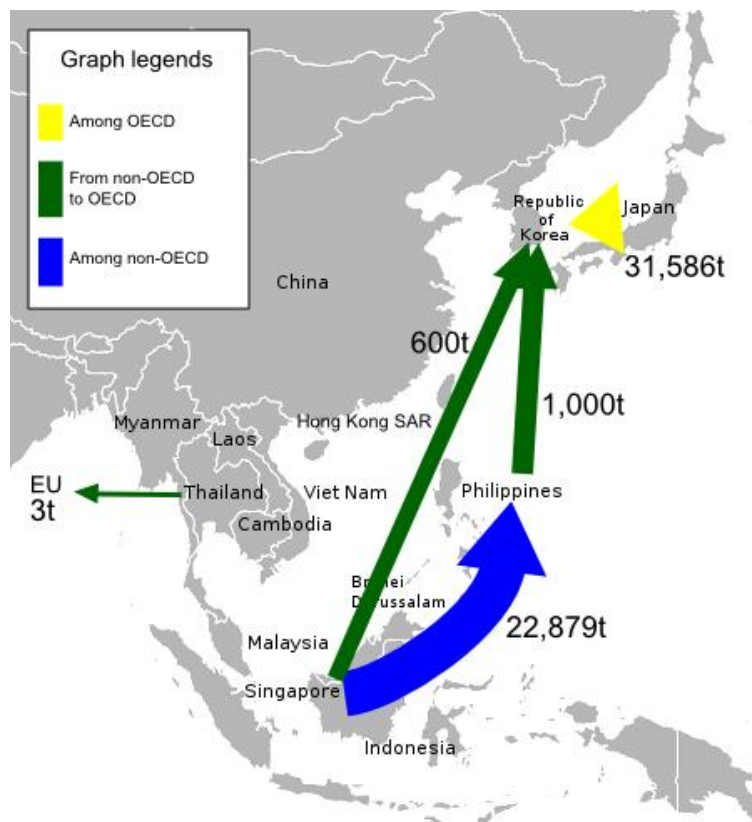


Fig. 11 Transboundary movements of E-waste (Export statistics: 2004 to 2006)

(iii) Transboundary movements of hazardous wastes by category

Based on the Basel Convention national reporting, this section analyzes transboundary movements of hazardous wastes according to the category of hazardous wastes as shown below (for classification by category, refer to Appendix 4).

- ✧ Wastes that contain mercury or PCB and require special treatment (difficult-to-treat wastes)
- ✧ Metallic hazardous wastes mainly consisting of ferrous or nonferrous metals
- ✧ Other recyclable hazardous wastes to be used as raw material

(1) Transboundary movements by category

- The majority of import to the Asian countries is metallic hazardous wastes and other recycling wastes (Fig. 12).
- Metallic hazardous waste for recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds (R4) accounts for the major reason of export (Fig. 13).

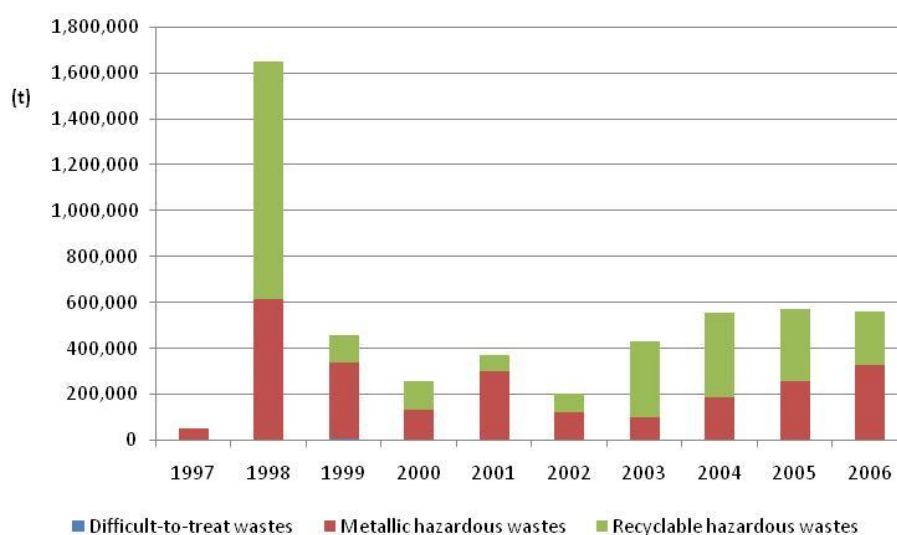


Fig. 12 Import of hazardous wastes by category (1997 to 2006)

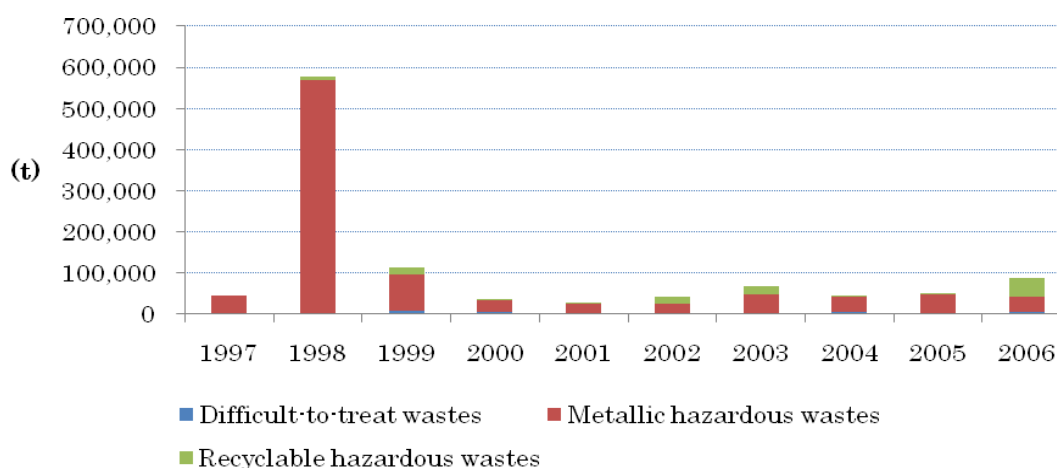


Fig. 13 Export of hazardous wastes by category (1997 to 2006)

(2) Hazardous wastes requiring special treatment (difficult-to-treat wastes)

- In general, transboundary movements of hazardous wastes requiring special treatment (e.g. wastes containing mercury or PCB) tended to decrease (Figs. 14 and 15). (In 1997 Republic of Korea imported more than 100 tons of waste fluorescent lamps from Germany).
- In recent years, the only importer of difficult-to-treat wastes within the region is Japan; the main imported waste is waste fluorescent lamps from the Philippines and other countries (Figs. 14 and 16).
- The major exporter of difficult-to-treat wastes from 1998 to 2001 was China; the country exported mercury wastes and PCB wastes to France and Finland for incineration (D10). In recent years the Philippines exported waste transformers and waste fluorescent lamps to EU countries for incineration (D10). Republic of Korea also exported PCB waste to Netherlands and France in 2005 and 2006 respectively (Figs. 15 and 17).

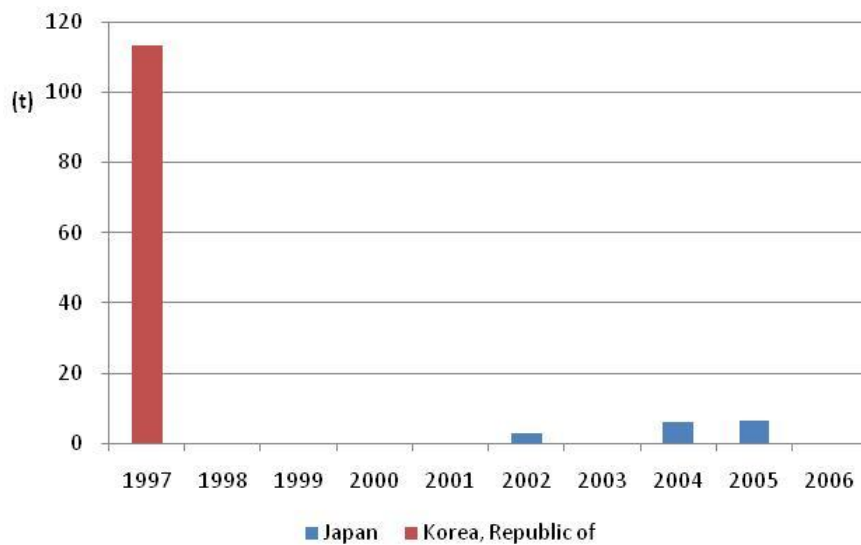


Fig. 14 Import of difficult-to-treat wastes (1997 to 2006)

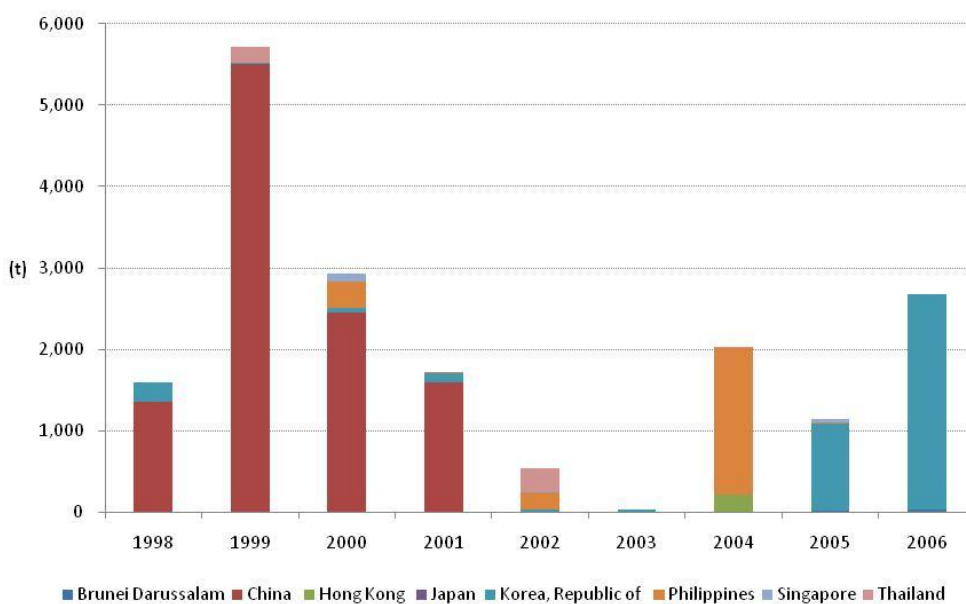


Fig. 15 Export of difficult-to-treat wastes (1997 to 2006)



Fig. 16 Transboundary movements of difficult-to-treat wastes (Import statistics: 2004 to 2006)

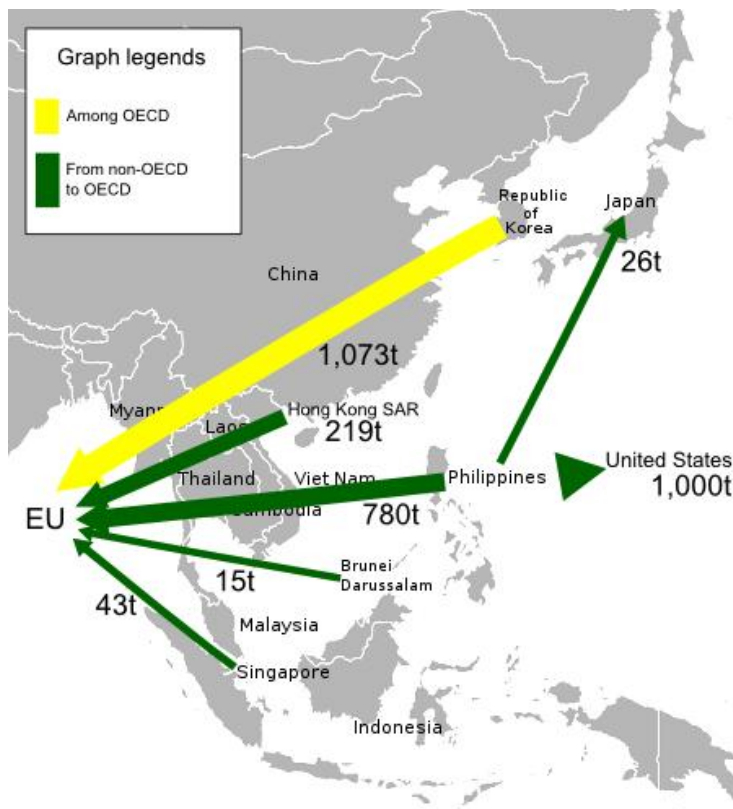


Fig. 17 Transboundary movements of difficult-to-treat wastes (Export statistics: 2004 to 2006)

(3) Metallic hazardous wastes

- Indonesia used to be the largest importer of metallic hazardous wastes, but in recent years Republic of Korea and the Philippines have increased the amount of import (Fig. 18).
- Waste lead-acid batteries account for a large proportion of metallic hazardous waste; over the nine years from 1997 to 2006 they accounted for 87% of the whole metallic hazardous wastes import.
- The amount of export in 1998 was extremely large due to the export of a massive amount of steel scale wastes from Republic of Korea to Taiwan and Japan (Fig. 19).
- Asia plays a role as an importer of metallic hazardous wastes in the world. When comparing the total figures for the years from 1997 to 2006 (excluding 1998), the amount of import is 3.4 times larger than that of export (Figs. 18 and 19).
- Transboundary movements of hazardous wastes for recycling of metal are quite active and many non-OECD countries functions as both importers and exporters (Fig. 20).

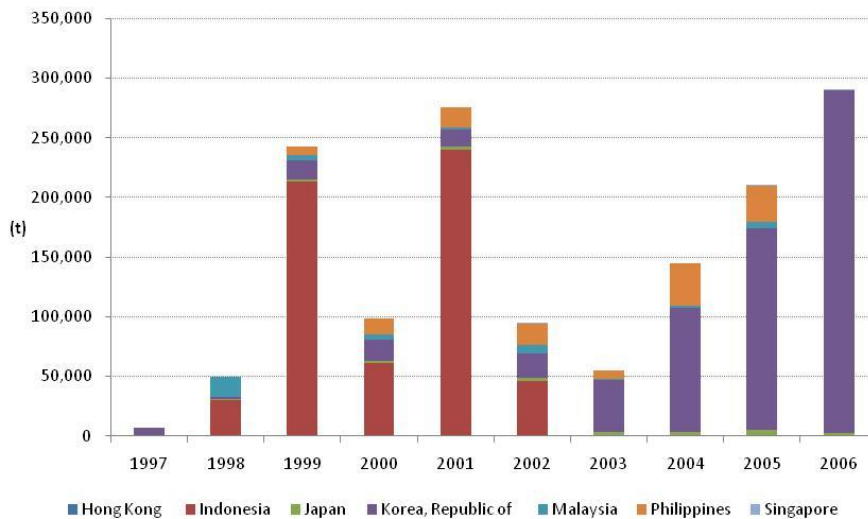


Fig. 18 Import of metallic hazardous waste (1997 to 2006)

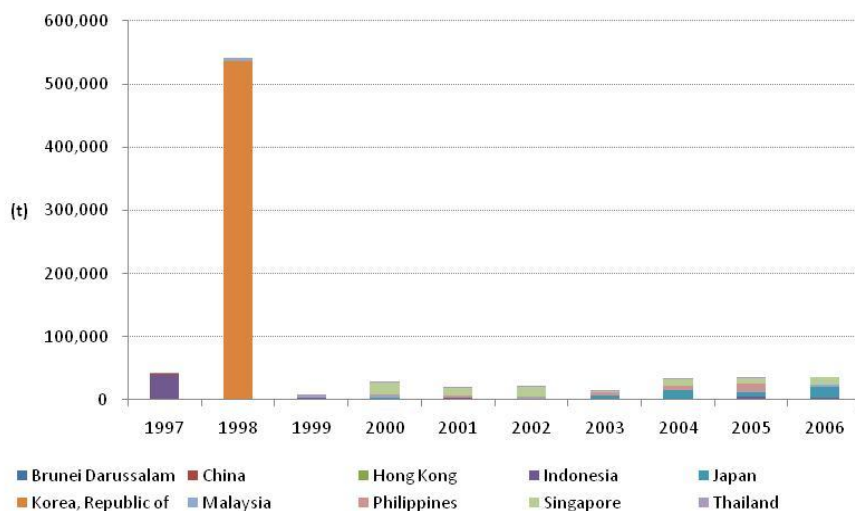


Fig. 19 Export of metallic hazardous waste (1997 to 2006)

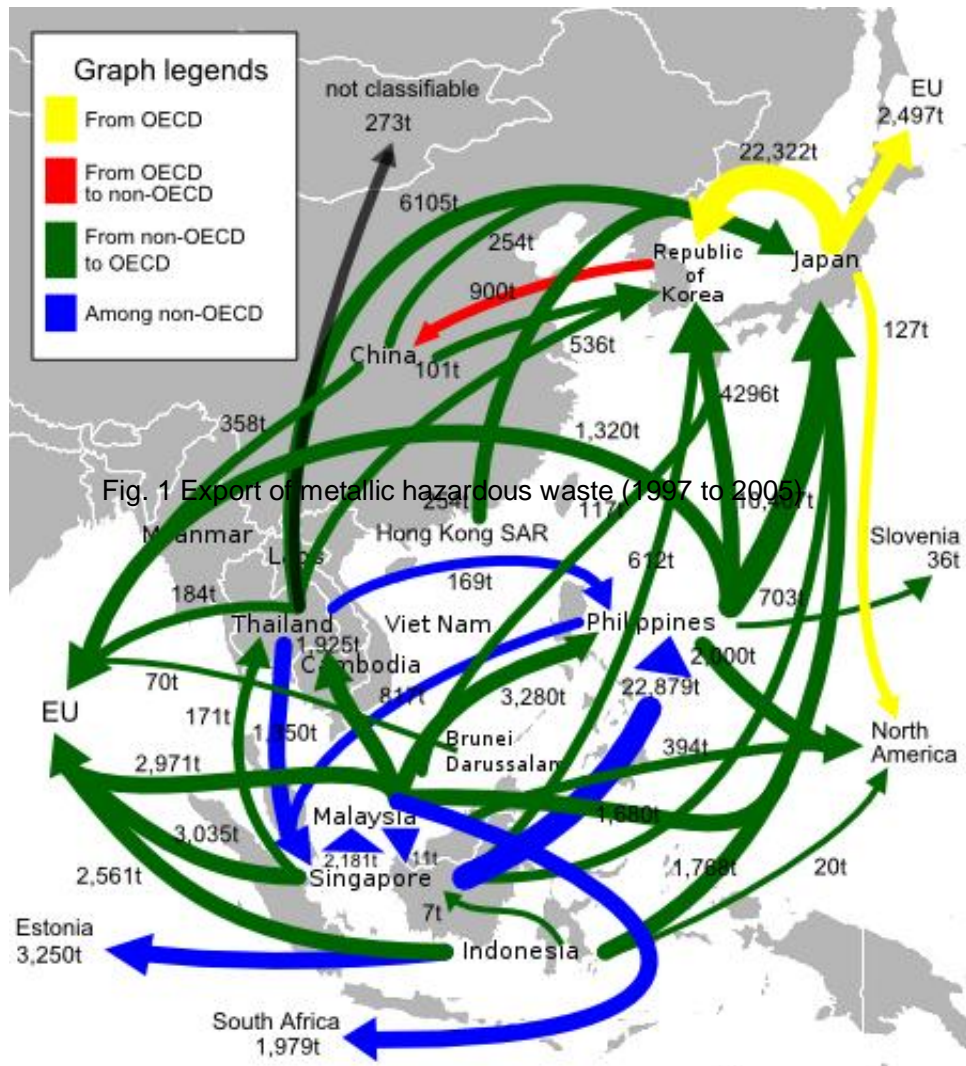


Fig. 20 Transboundary movements of metallic hazardous wastes (Export statistics: 2004 to 2006)

(4) Other recyclable hazardous wastes

- Import of blast furnace slag account for almost all of the total import of other recyclable hazardous wastes by weight (98.5% of the total import over the eight years from 1998 to 2005). All of them were imported from Japan, China, and Singapore to Malaysia (Fig. 21).
- The amount of export varies greatly according to the year and it is difficult to find any clear trends; China has exported such wastes in very large amount, e.g. blast furnace slag to Malaysia; and the Philippines has continuously exported them, e.g. waste OA equipment to Thailand and the US, and waste oil to EU countries (Figs. 22 and 24).
- In addition to OECD countries, imports to Thailand and the Philippines can be observed to be used as raw material (Figs. 23 and 24).

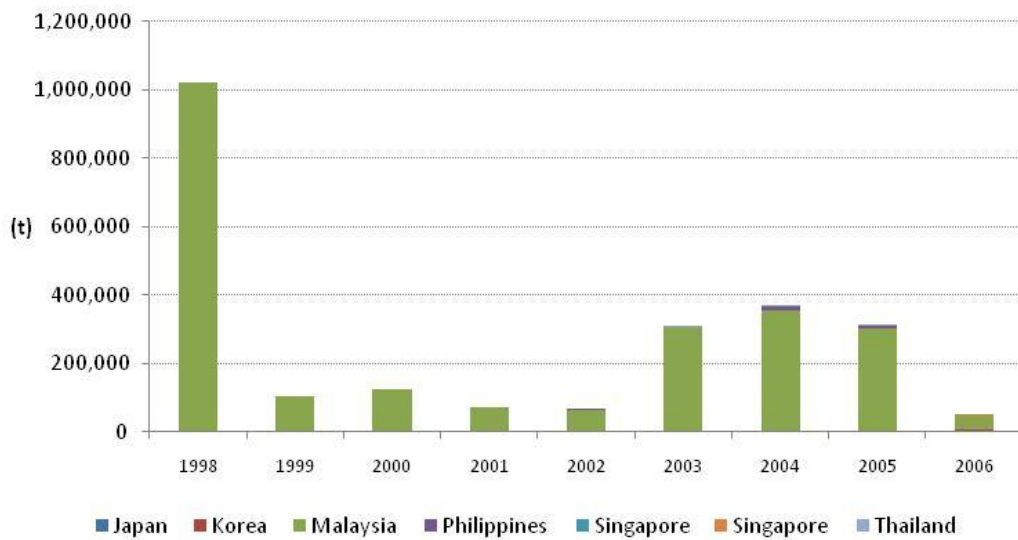


Fig. 21 Import of recyclable hazardous wastes (1998 to 2006)

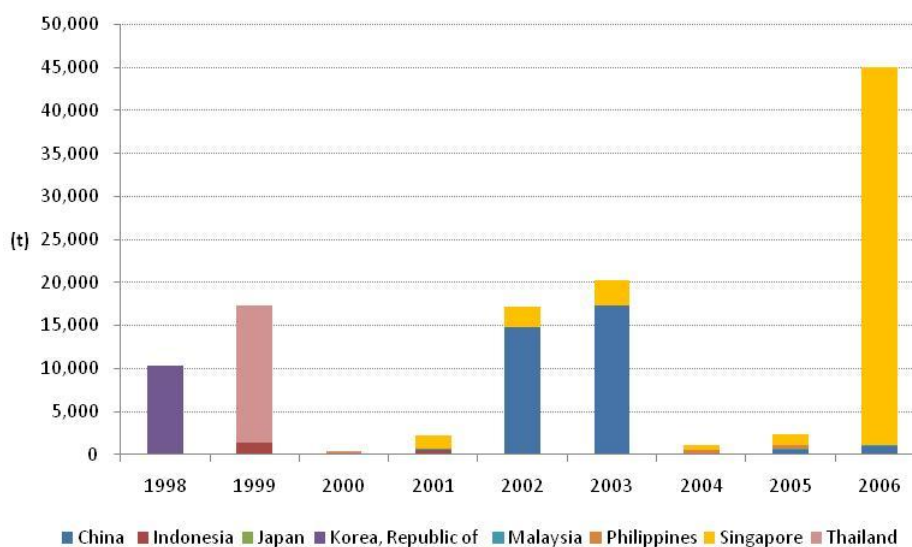


Fig. 22 Export of recyclable hazardous wastes (1998 to 2006)

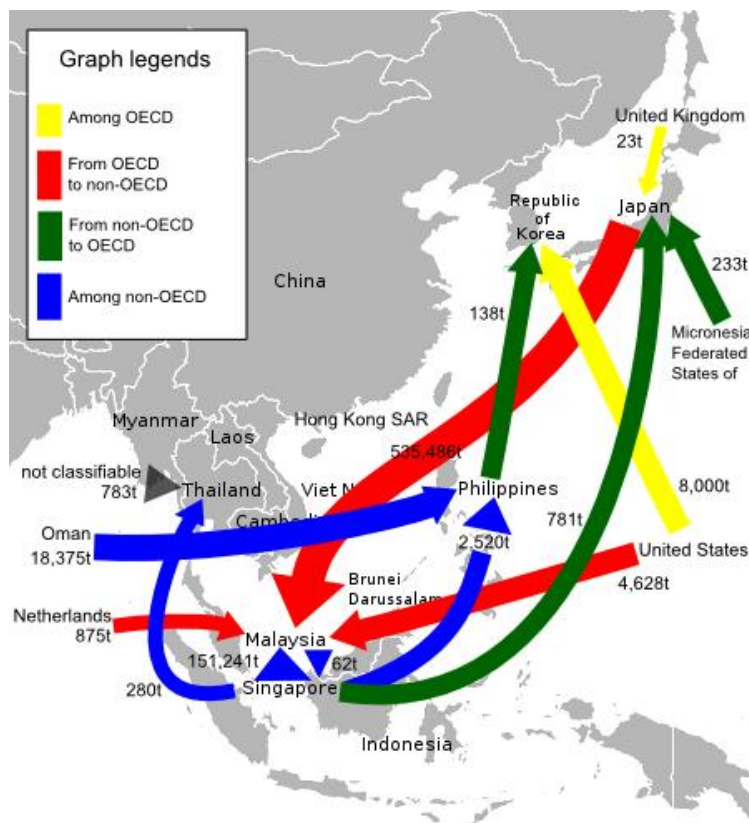


Fig. 23 Transboundary movements of recyclable hazardous wastes (Import statistics: 2004 to 2006)

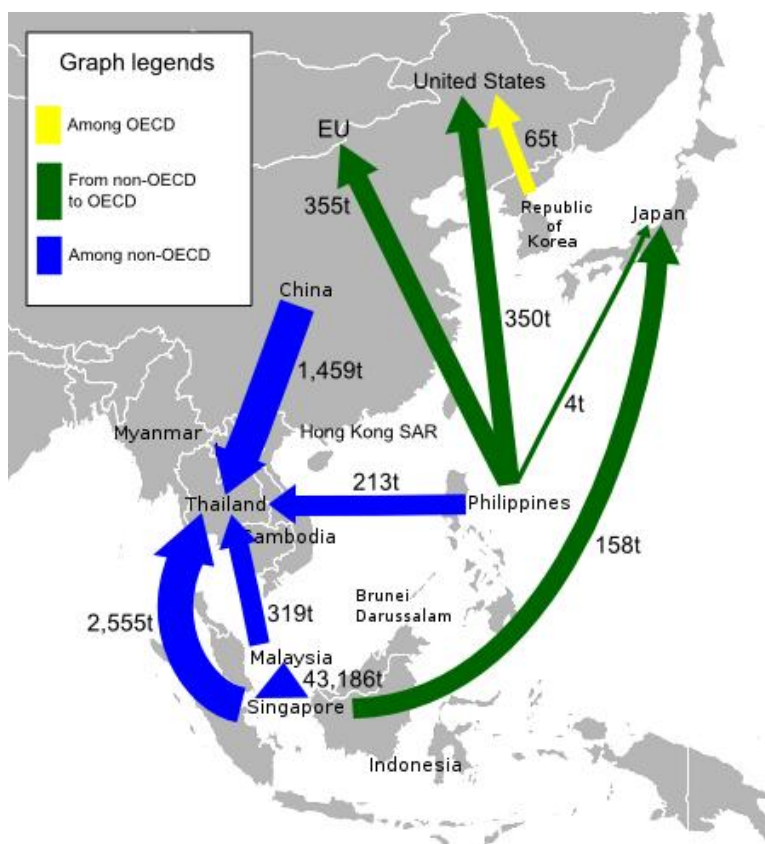


Fig. 24 Transboundary movements of recyclable hazardous wastes (Export statistics: 2004 to 2006)

(iv) Transboundary movements of used EEE

Based on the World Trade Atlas data, a survey was conducted in 2008 to estimate the amount of transboundary movements of used EEE among Asian countries/regions. This section summarizes the estimated results not by weight but by quantity targeting on the products below:

Product	HS code
Color TV sets	85.2812
Air conditioners	84.1510
Refrigerators	84.1810
Washing machines	84.5011
Desktop PCs	84.7141
Laptop PCs	84.7130

The transboundary movements of secondhand products are not distinguished from those of new products in the current trade statistics. For this reason, the following assumption was used to estimate the amount of transboundary movements of used EEE: products were assumed to be used EEE when their average unit price (USD/unit) in export statistics is cheaper than that of the secondhand products of the same kind traded in local markets of the importing country/region.

In their efforts to overcome the uncertainty in estimation and to have better control targeted to used EEE, Japan developed a specific domestic HS code to distinguish used EEE from new products depending on whether or not they are individually packaged for retail sale.

- For all types of used EEE, considerable amount of transboundary movements of used EEE has been observed not only from OECD countries to non-OECD countries, but also among non-OECD countries. At present, non-OECD countries are also exporters of used EEE in the region (Figs. 25 to 30).
- Combinations of exporting and importing countries differ according to the type of products. Some countries are both importers and exporters of the same products.
- Significant amounts of used EEE, e.g. used color TV sets, are exported to countries/regions such as Hong Kong SAR and Singapore; most of them are considered to be re-exported to other countries.

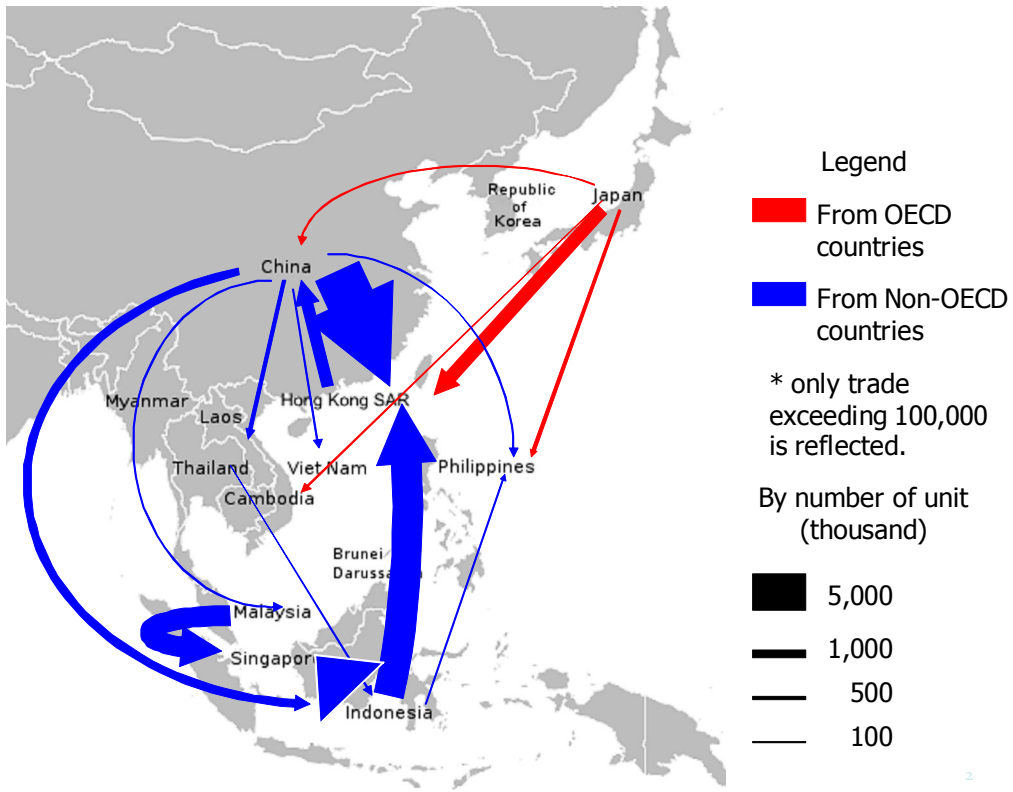


Fig. 25 Estimate of transboundary movement of used color TV sets (Export statistics: 2006)

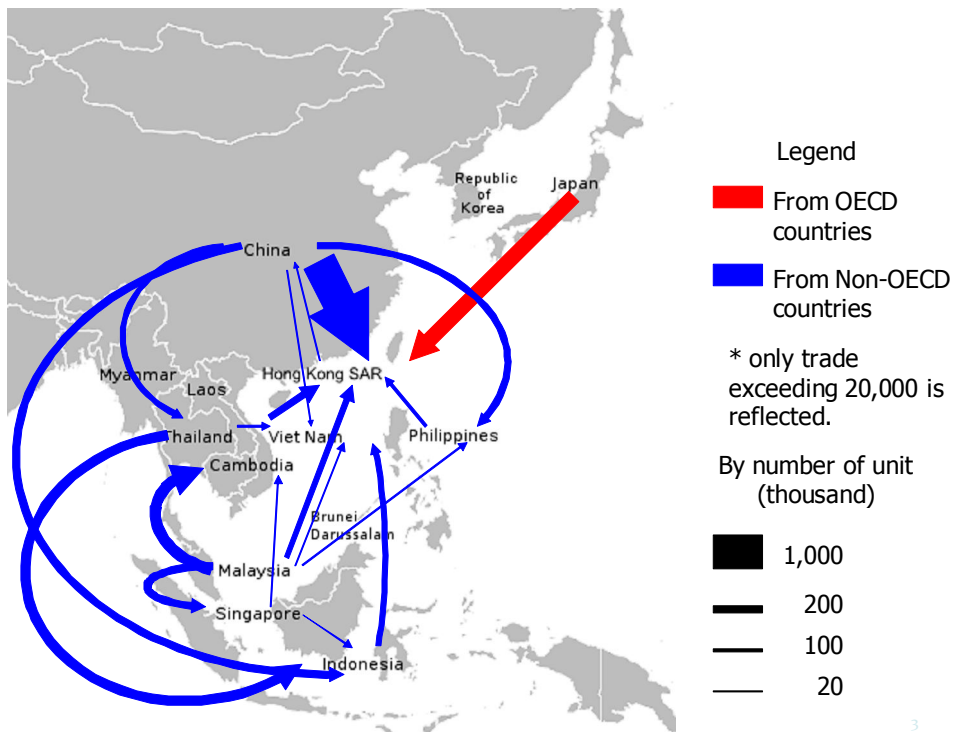


Fig. 26 Estimate of transboundary movement of used air conditioners (Export statistics: 2006)

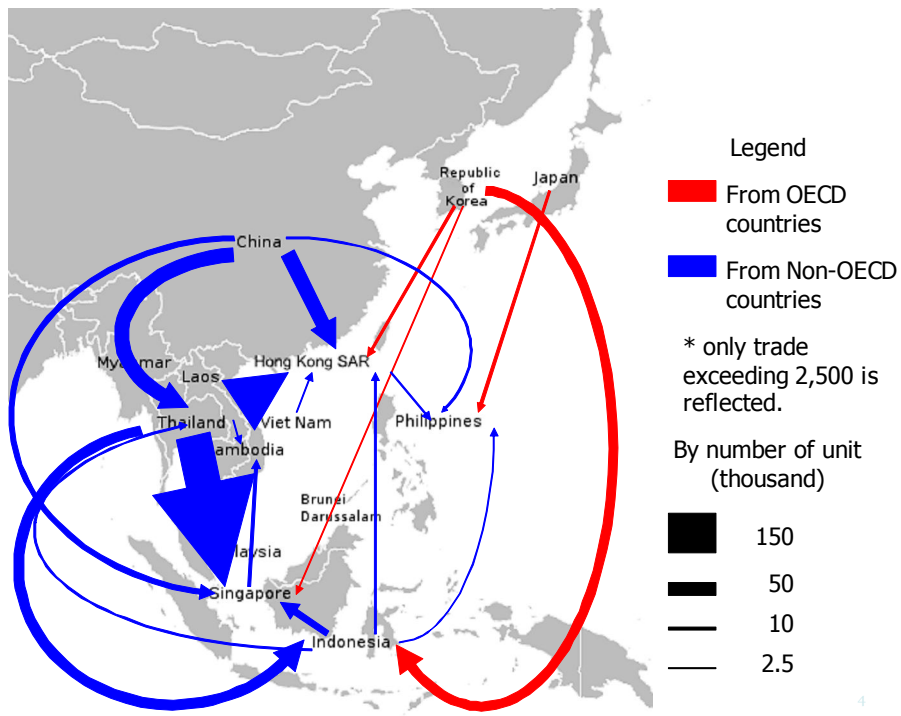


Fig. 27 Estimate of transboundary movement of used refrigerators (Export statistics: 2006)

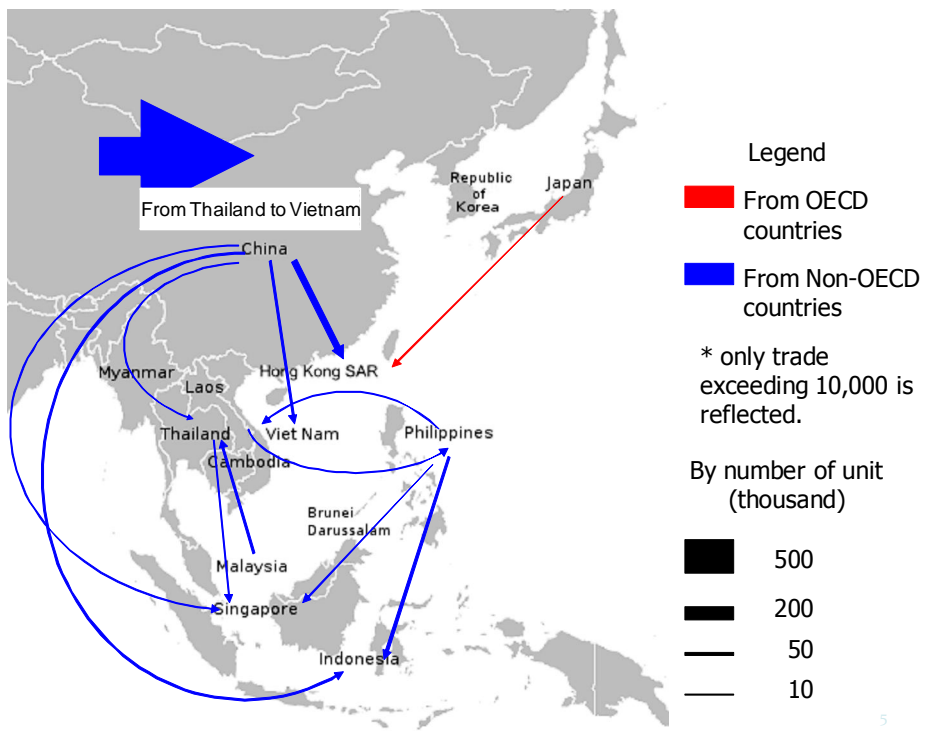


Fig. 28 Estimate of transboundary movement of used washing machines (Export statistics: 2006)

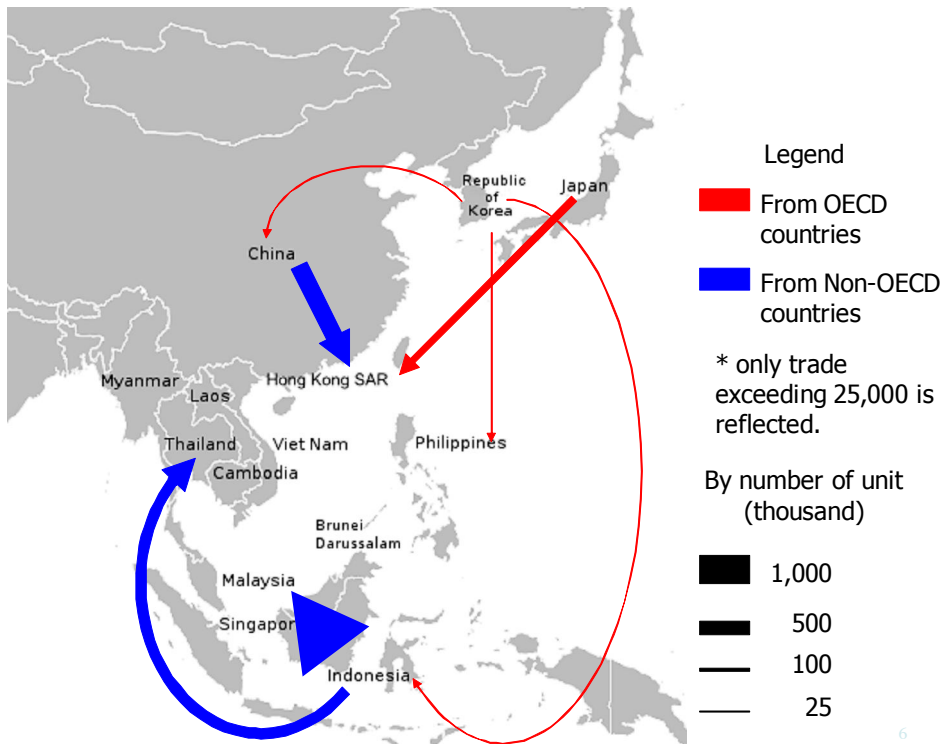


Fig. 29 Estimate of transboundary movement of used desktop PCs (Export statistics: 2006)

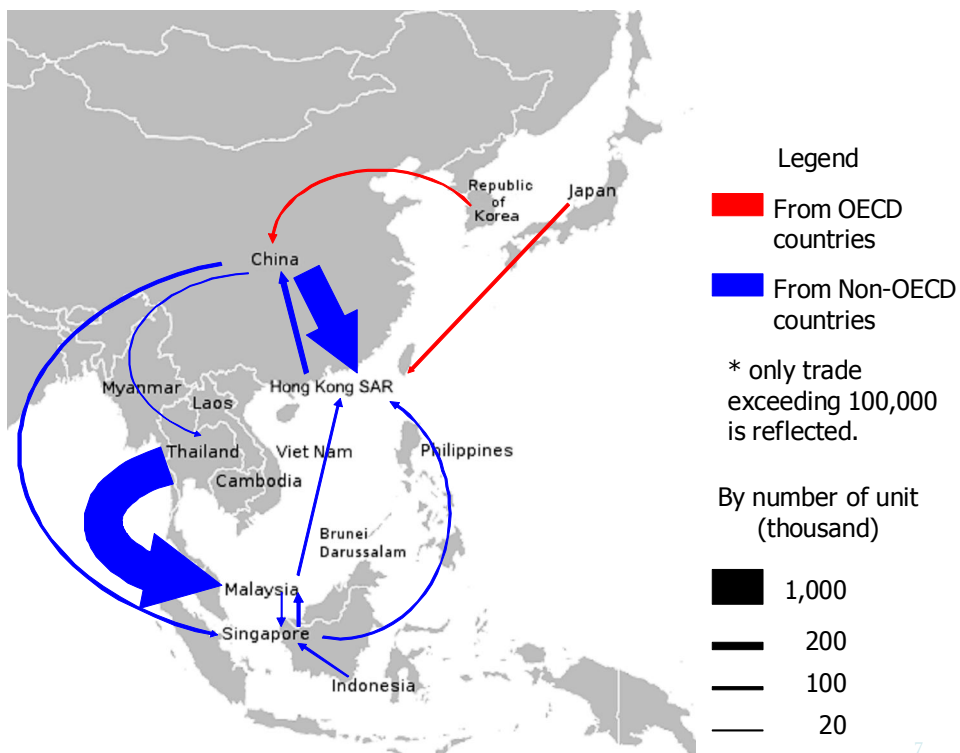


Fig. 30 Estimate of transboundary movement of used laptop PCs (Export statistics: 2006)

Country	Facility Name	Waste Type	Year of Operation
China	Wuxi Wastewater Treatment Plant	Industrial wastewater	2004
China	Wuxi Wastewater Treatment Plant	Industrial wastewater	2004
China	Wuxi Wastewater Treatment Plant	Industrial wastewater	2004
China	Wuxi Wastewater Treatment Plant	Industrial wastewater	2004
China	Wuxi Wastewater Treatment Plant	Industrial wastewater	2004
China	Wuxi Wastewater Treatment Plant	Industrial wastewater	2004
China	Wuxi Wastewater Treatment Plant	Industrial wastewater	2004
China	Wuxi Wastewater Treatment Plant	Industrial wastewater	2004
China	Wuxi Wastewater Treatment Plant	Industrial wastewater	2004
China	Wuxi Wastewater Treatment Plant	Industrial wastewater	2004

Appendix 1

Examples of Facilities That Recycle and Treat Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes in Asian Non-OECD Countries

Exclusion Clause
Information described in this appendix was based on interviews with recyclers, exporters, government officials, etc., and due attention was paid to the accuracy of the information. However, it may contain outdated or inaccurate information to some extent.

Appendix 1-1 Indonesia: examples of recycling and treatment facilities of hazardous wastes

Name of facility	Region	Treatment method and treated amount
PT.PPLI	Cileungsi, Bogor	Treatment and disposal of hazardous wastes by stabilizing, solidifying, incinerating, and landfilling Disposal amount in 2004: 4.8 tons
PT.JawaPower	Desa Cilangkap, Curug-Prwakarta	Disposal facility that landfills fly ash Disposal amount in 2004: 108,800 tons
PT.PaitonEnergy		Disposal of ash and WWTP sludge Disposal amount in 2004: 66,600 tons
Tanjung Enim Lestari	Muar a Enim, South Sulawesi	Landfill of ash, sand, dreg/grits, serene reject, and sludge generated by the company Disposal amount in 2004: 39,000 tons
Lontar Papyrus Pulp and Paper	Tanjung Jabung, Jambi	Landfill of ash, grit/dreg, and serene rejects generated by the company
Indo Bharat Rayon	Jakarta	Landfill of sludge generated by the company Disposal amount in 2004: 18,500 tons
WGI	Cibitung Bakagitel	Waste oil refining
Teknotama Lingkungan Internusa	Lippo Karawachi, Tnagerang	Recovery of acid solution
Agip Lubrindo	Jakarta	Waste oil refining
Multimadya Niaga Pratama	East Jakarta	Recovery of waste solvent
Hanwa Kimia Indonesia	Lippo Cikarang, Bekasi	Recovery of copper chloride, zinc ash, and Zn blowing
Wastec International	Cilegon, Banten	The facility started operation in 2004. It incinerates sludge from effluent treatment facilities and paint sludge and other wastes from the paint industry.

Sources:

Homepage of the Secretariat of the Basel Convention "Country Fact Sheet"

Institute of Developing Economies, Japan External Trade Organization: "Fiscal Year 2005 Report of Information Provision Projects Concerning Industrial Wastes and Recycling Policies in Asian Countries" (2007)

EX Corporation: "Fiscal Year 2007 Report of the Project on the Examination of Policies for Promoting Appropriate Treatment of Wastes in Asian Countries" (2007)

**Appendix 1-2 Malaysia: examples of waste treatment facilities approved by
Department of Environment (DOE), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment**

Facility name and address	Treatment method and process	D Code
Trienekens (Sarawak) Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak	Solidification	-
	Incineration	D10
	Landfill site for domestic wastes and Industrial wastes	D5
	Off-site storage	D15
Tensidchem Sdn. Bhd., Pelabuhan Klang, Selangor	Waste oil	R9
	Waste solvent	
	Recycling of waste containers that contain unprocessed raw materials	
Techno Indah Sdn. Bhd., Pasir Gudang, Johor	Off-site recycling of oil mud and contaminated oil from tankers	R9
Syarikat Perniagaan Liang Seng, Klang, Selangor	Off-site recycling of nonorganic halogen waste solvent, wastes or materials specified for off-site treatment, ink, coloring agent, and paint	R2, R5
Southern Cement Industries Sdn. Bhd., Pasir Gudang, Johor	Off-site recycling of calcium sulfate mud	R5
Sinohydro Corporation (M) Sdn. Bhd., Belaga, Sarawak	Off-site recycling of materials that use fly ash	R4
Positive Chemical Sdn. Bhd., Pasir Gudang, Johor	Waste solvent	R2, R6
	Waste copper chloride	
	Waste alkali	
	Waste acid	
	Recycling of off-site waste ferric chloride	
Metal Reclamation (Industries) Sdn. Bhd., Klang, Selangor	Waste ammoniac chloride solution	R4
	Oxide generated in the process of metal dissolution, slag, ash, dust, or dust generation-controlling systems	
	Oxidized dross Recycling of undetermined wastes or batteries and metallic hydroxide mud discharged from battery plants	
Boral Plasterboard (M) Sdn. Bhd., Parit Buntar, Perak	Off-site recycling of waste plaster discharged from power plants	R11
Kualiti Alam Sdn. Bhd., Port Dickson, N. Sembilan	Physical and chemical treatment site	D9
	Solidification	-
	Incineration	D10
	Landfill site for domestic wastes and Industrial wastes	D5
	Off-site storage	D15
Associated Pan Malaysia Cement Sdn. Bhd., Kanthan Works, Perak	Off-site recycling of iron hydroxide and calcium sulfate mud	R5
	Siliceous mud	R5
	Phenol resin paper	R5
	Off-site recycling of aluminum hydroxide mud	R5
	Fiber mud	R5
	Copper slag	R5
	Aluminum hydroxide powder	R5
Alumina filter solid mud	R5	

Source: Recycle One, Inc.: "Fiscal Year 2008 Report of an Examination Concerning the Validity Evaluation of the Basel Convention Including 1995 Amendment and Review of the Strategic Plan" (2008)

Appendix 1-3 Malaysia: examples of full recovery facilities for e-waste treatment approved by Department of Environment (DOE)¹, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

Facility name	Treatment method	Item to be treated
Victory Recovery Sdn. Bhd.	Crushing, recycling	Waste electronic appliances
	Recycling	Solder paste/solder dross
		Waste container, packing material, waste office equipment
	Recovery of resources	Metallic hydroxide sludge
		Silver paste
		Waste alkali solution (containing cyanogen)
	Incineration	Wastes related to photographic development
Fiber waste, wastepaper		
TES-AMM (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	Recycling, recovery of resources	Waste electronic appliances
	Recovery of resources	Waste electronic appliances containing PCB
		Cinders, slag, soot and dust (containing precious metals)
		Waste alkali solution (containing precious metals)
		Waste chromic acid solution (containing precious metals)
		Wastes related to photographic development
Solder dross		

Source: EX Corporation: "Fiscal Year 2007 Report of the Project on the Examination of Policies for Promoting Appropriate Treatment of Wastes in Asian Countries" (2007)

¹ Malaysia's DOE approves facilities that only disassemble, separate, and crush e-wastes as partial recovery facilities, and facilities that also recover precious metals in addition to the aforementioned treatment as full recovery facilities. As of October 2009, the DOE approved 16 companies in addition to the two mentioned in the table above as full recovery facilities.

(<http://www.doe.gov.my/files/bahanberbahaya28/pdf/contractors/B1.pdf>)

Appendix 1-4 The Philippines: examples of recycling and treatment facilities
of hazardous wastes

Facility name	Item to be treated	Treatment method
INCHEM Environmental, Inc.	Waste acid, waste alkali, inorganic chemical wastes, cyanogen-containing wastes, waste oil, waste organic solvent, ink, paint, etc.	The company has no facilities for disposing of stabilized residues, and monitors hazard levels by using TCLP tests, before disposal at general landfill sites.
Cleanway Technology Corporation	Waste acid, waste alkali, medical wastes, inorganic and organic chemical wastes, waste organic solvent, paint, plate-processed effluent, sludge such as resin and adhesive, cyanogen-containing wastes	The company treats wastes physically and chemically, solidifies them, and then disposes of any treated waste residues. It is now developing a waste-receiving system.
D.H. Lijauco Enterprises	Dehydrated fuel oil	Recycling
Geosphere Industrial Services 3RTC Facility	Waste alkali, wastes containing organic and inorganic substances, waste oil, contaminated containers	Incineration heat treatment, recycling
HARESHIAN PLASTIC INDUSTRIES CORPORATION	Processed plastic wastes	Recycling
HAZCHEM, Inc.	Contaminated water generated through metal production, sludge, waste substrates	Treatment, recycling
HI-PROVITE INDUSTRY, INC.	Waste oil, sludge	Incineration heat treatment, storage, disposal, recycling
Maritrans Recycler, Inc. - LAGUNA	Waste solvent Waste oil	Recycling Recycling
Maritrans Recycler, Inc. - CEBU	Waste organic solvent	Recycling
MR. OILY TRADING	Waste oil	Recycling
O.M. Manufacturing Philippines, Inc.	Solder dross	Recycling
Orin Chem Industrial Corporation	Copper chloride, zinc ash, zinc, dust	Recycling
Petromine (M) SDN. BHD.	Waste oil Sludge	Recycling Recycling
Philippine Recyclers, Inc.	Storage batteries	Recycling
Philippine Sinter Corporation	Waste oil	Recycling
Sacred Heart Scrap Trading	Waste oil Waste oil	Wastes are recycled as fuel. Wastes are recycled as fuel.

Source: Recycle One, Inc. "Fiscal Year 2008 Report of an Examination Concerning the Validity Evaluation of the Basel Convention Including 1995 Amendment and Review of the Strategic Plan" (2008)

Appendix 1-5 Thailand: number of recycling and treatment facilities of industrial wastes approved by the Department of Industrial Works, Ministry of Industry

Treatment facility (101)	139
Wastewater treatment facilities	110
Incinerator	29
Common incinerators	9
Incinerators for non-industrial/infectious/non-hazardous wastes	18
Incinerators for hazardous wastes	2
Segregation/Disposal facility (105)	962
Segregation facilities	940
Landfill sites for non-hazardous wastes	18
Landfill sites for hazardous wastes	4
Recycling facility (106)	255
Total number of facility (101, 105, 106)	1356

Note: The data is as of February 2009.

Source: Recycle One Inc.: "Fiscal Year 2008 Report of an Examination Concerning the Validity Evaluation of the Basel Convention Including 1995 Amendment and Review of the Strategic Plan" (2008)

Appendix 1-6 Thailand: examples of waste treatment facilities

Facility Name	Treatment method	Item to be treated
Siam City Cement Public Co., Ltd. (Geocycle)	Cement raw material	Various items
	Cement fuel	Fly ash, dust
	Cement fuel (in paste form)	Various items
	Mixing, cement fuel	Various items
	Crushing, cement fuel	Various items
Umicore Precious Metals (Thailand) Ltd.	Recycling (electrolysis)	Waste jewelry (silver)
		Waste jewelry (gold)
Recycle Engineering Co., Ltd.	Recycling (distillation, quality improvement)	Wastes generated from the cleaning process and by-products from petrochemical processes
Professional Waste Technology (1999) Co., Ltd.	Solidification	Wastes containing eluting materials
		Processed residues
	Mixed fuel	Waste lubricant

Source: EX Corporation: "Fiscal Year 2007 Report of the Project on the Examination of Policies for Promoting Appropriate Treatment of Wastes in Asian Countries" (2007)

Appendix 1-7 Vietnam: examples of waste treatment facilities

Facility name	Treatment method	Item to be treated
Hanoi Urban Environment Co. (URENCO)	Incineration	Oil mud
		Paint sludge
		Waste rags
	Physical and chemical treatment	Waste oil
		Copper chloride (II) solution
		Waste sulfuric acid
Landfill	Inorganic sludge	
Solidification, landfill	Sludge	
Development Resources & Environmental Technology Joint Stock Co. (DRET)	Cement raw material	Incineration ash, slag
	Cement fuel	Waste oil, waste solvent
	Incineration	Sludge
		Sludge
		Sludge after effluent treatment
Thanh Cong Construction Material Manufacturing Co.Ltd.	Cement raw material and cement fuel	Bottom ash
		Sludge
		Paint residue
		Emery sand for polishing
		Petroleum waste

Source: EX Corporation: "Fiscal Year 2007 Report of the Project on the Examination of Policies for Promoting Appropriate Treatment of Wastes in Asian Countries" (2007)

Country	Waste description	Volume (tonnes)
China	Waste from metal	100000
	Waste from plastic	100000
	Waste from paper	100000
	Waste from glass	100000
Japan	Waste from metal	100000
	Waste from plastic	100000
	Waste from paper	100000
	Waste from glass	100000
USA	Waste from metal	100000
	Waste from plastic	100000
	Waste from paper	100000
	Waste from glass	100000
India	Waste from metal	100000
	Waste from plastic	100000
	Waste from paper	100000
	Waste from glass	100000
South Korea	Waste from metal	100000
	Waste from plastic	100000
	Waste from paper	100000
	Waste from glass	100000

Appendix 2

Import and Export of Hazardous Wastes by Asian Countries/Regions (1997 to 2006)

Appendix 2-1 Import of hazardous wastes by Asian countries/regions: 1997 to 2006

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	10 Year Total
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cambodia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
China	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hong Kong SAR	0	0	16	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	61
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Indonesia	15	30,385	212,810	61,069	240,220	46,332	0	0	0	0	590,831
	0.2%	2.8%	61.3%	27.6%	69.6%	29.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.7%
Japan	0	786	1,939	3,924	4,326	2,505	4,815	3,971	5,419	4,314	31,999
	0.0%	0.1%	0.6%	1.8%	1.3%	1.6%	1.3%	0.8%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%
Republic of Korea	6,787	5,581	16,264	17,380	14,338	20,453	44,190	104,688	168,430	295,618	693,730
	99.8%	0.5%	4.7%	7.9%	4.2%	12.8%	12.2%	20.5%	32.4%	62.6%	17.3%
Malaysia	0	1,034,000	108,957	125,875	69,942	70,763	305,398	354,390	306,646	172,151	2,548,122
	0.0%	96.6%	31.4%	56.9%	20.3%	44.4%	84.4%	69.3%	59.0%	36.5%	63.4%
Philippines	0	0	7,274	12,973	16,470	19,338	6,481	48,006	38,515	0	149,056
	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	5.9%	4.8%	12.1%	1.8%	9.4%	7.4%	0.0%	3.7%
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	162	205	372
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	894	420	645	0	1,959
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Vietnam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	6,802	1,070,752	347,260	221,221	345,341	159,396	361,778	511,475	519,817	472,288	4,016,129

Upper row figures refer to import amount (t/year), and percentages on the lower refer to import by the country against total import of surveyed countries in each year (%)

Appendix 2-2 Export of hazardous wastes by Asian countries/regions: 1997 to 2006

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	10 Year Total
Brunei	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	30,225 44.4%	70 0.2%	15 0.0%	30 0.0%	30,340 2.8%
Cambodia	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	61 0.1%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	61 0.0%
China	0 0.0%	1,351 0.2%	6,800 6.1%	2,970 8.6%	2,841 10.7%	14,770 34.8%	17,559 25.8%	322 0.8%	776 1.6%	1,074 1.2%	48,463 4.5%
Hong Kong SAR	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	451 0.4%	376 1.1%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	219 0.5%	254 0.5%	0 0.0%	1,300 0.1%
Indonesia	40,339 88.7%	235 0.0%	3,603 3.2%	1,977 5.7%	2,100 7.9%	550 1.3%	269 0.4%	760 1.8%	4,218 8.6%	2,883 3.3%	56,936 5.3%
Japan	1,262 2.8%	1,544 0.3%	2,926 2.6%	1,539 4.5%	1,515 5.7%	824 1.9%	6,511 9.6%	14,057 33.9%	6,766 13.8%	17,357 19.9%	54,300 5.0%
Republic of Korea	3,862 8.5%	566,316 98.0%	44 0.0%	60 0.2%	114 0.4%	32 0.1%	27 0.0%	0 0.0%	1,638 3.3%	3,050 3.5%	575,144 53.0%
Malaysia	0 0.0%	8,626 1.5%	5,186 4.7%	4,947 14.4%	2,675 10.0%	3,110 7.3%	2,362 3.5%	3,354 8.1%	5,224 10.6%	5,806 6.7%	41,290 3.8%
Philippines	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	176 0.2%	2,773 8.1%	2,918 10.9%	4,335 10.2%	6,028 8.9%	9,655 23.3%	14,016 28.5%	0 0.0%	39,900 3.7%
Singapore	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	23 0.0%	19,549 56.9%	14,354 53.8%	18,095 42.6%	4,195 6.2%	10,942 26.4%	9,699 19.7%	57,071 65.4%	133,928 12.3%
Thailand	0 0.0%	76 0.0%	92,164 82.7%	193 0.6%	142 0.5%	713 1.7%	915 1.3%	2,089 5.0%	6,532 13.3%	0 0.0%	102,824 9.5%
Vietnam	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%
Total	45,463	578,148	111,434	34,384	26,660	42,428	68,092	41,468	49,138	87,272	1,084,487

Upper row figures refer to export amount (t/year), and percentages on the lower refer to export by the country against total export of surveyed countries in each year (%)

Appendix 3

Import and Export of Individual Type of Hazardous Wastes by Asian Countries/Regions

Appendix 3-1 Import of individual type of hazardous wastes by Asian countries/regions (Unit: t/year)

Waste type	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total	Percentage (%)
Blast furnace slag		600,000	104,917	93,673	31,765	29,940	252,007	293,684	241,872		1,647,859	41.0%
Waste lead-acid batteries		30,385	235,008	90,836	266,966	68,431	6,000	137,025	182,320	280,200	1,297,170	32.3%
Copper slag		417,000		27,254	36,611	33,945	52,283	58,723	58,774	33,674	718,264	17.9%
Other treatment/Unknown			48		47					135,941	136,036	3.4%
Lead	800	261	19	240	950	15,798	43,772	1,021	13,370	3,898	80,129	2.0%
Waste catalysts	5,889	17,224	4,423	4,999	1,565	6,878	1,108	1,108	6,000		49,194	1.2%
Waste oil						1,434		12,203	8,925		22,562	0.6%
CRT glass				2,005	1,739	98	2,828	903	182	12,766	20,521	0.5%
Other metals		28	1,199	47	3,385	1,249	885	2,846	2,157	480	12,276	0.3%
Copper		39	8	1,113	1,301	935	1,474	1,476	1,382	2,260	9,988	0.2%
Waste NiCad batteries		1,139	66	200	66		196	300	1,926	1,990	5,883	0.1%
Precious and rare metals		277	808	148	111	355	691	699	494	150	3,733	0.1%
E-waste		3	10	149	455	104	433	465	1,046	133	2,799	0.1%
Other recycling		2,649	8	19	21				27	36	2,760	0.1%
Waste plastics		1,543						875			2,418	0.1%
Zinc									691	759	1,450	0.0%
Waste catalysts (copper)			468	317							785	0.0%
Waste OA equipment, ink, toners								140	645		785	0.0%
Waste photographic film		204	215	143	113	106					781	0.0%
Waste transformers				33	245	116	91				484	0.0%
Waste fluorescent lights	113					3		6	6		129	0.0%
Waste solvent			20	39							59	0.0%
Iron			43								43	0.0%
Waste ion exchange resin		0		6		4	9				19	0.0%
Fly ash								2	0	0	2	0.0%
Total	6,802	1,070,752	347,260	221,221	345,341	159,396	361,778	511,475	519,817	472,288	4,016,129	100.0%

Appendix 3-2 Export of individual type of hazardous wastes by Asian countries/regions (Unit: t/year)

Waste type	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total	Percentage (%)
Iron		526,100			20						526,120	48.5%
Other metals	2,479	24,467	81,298	2,479	3,343	2,412	32,167	2,936	9,328	2,016	163,228	15.0%
Waste lead-acid batteries	40,339				11,033	7,698	520	6,100	8,016	10,367	84,073	7.8%
Lead	1,849		342	19,765	460	1,016	6,919	14,342	6,608	17,303	68,604	6.3%
Waste catalysts		12,672	3,909	3,371	1,692	8,193	918	5,032	5,635	3,358	44,779	4.1%
Copper slag										43,186	43,186	4.0%
Blast furnace slag						14,770	17,363				32,133	3.0%
Waste plastics		10,252	13,536	26					65		23,879	2.2%
Copper	779	1,600	651	2,498	1,839	1,598	1,374	5,077	3,717	169	19,302	1.8%
Precious and rare metals		125	147	159	907	1,302	1,789	2,087	6,094	64	12,675	1.2%
Waste containing PCB		1,350	687	2,929	1,614	256	27	600	1,073	2,650	11,186	1.0%
Other treatment/Unknown			1,560	1,040	764	1,520	1,783	985	1,167	1,253	10,072	0.9%
CRT glass				170	1,703	2,461	2,935	635	854	634	9,392	0.9%
E-waste					307	54	1,486	745	2,065	2,509	7,167	0.7%
Waste containing mercury			5,000		100	282		1,399	58	30	6,869	0.6%
Waste catalysts (copper)		1,062		1,191	867	690	323	744		965	5,842	0.5%
Waste NiCad batteries		184	536	555	1,383	157	468	224	634	270	4,411	0.4%
Zinc	17				60			39	2,348	1,136	3,600	0.3%
Waste OA equipment, ink, toners								504	1,109	1,230	2,843	0.3%
Other recycling		96	2,343	200	120		18				2,778	0.3%
Waste oil			1,400						355		1,755	0.2%
Waste solvent			0	2	444	13					458	0.0%
Waste fluorescent lights		240	23		3	3	2	15	11		297	0.0%
Waste ion exchange resin						4					4	0.0%
Fly ash								4			4	0.0%
Total	45,463	578,148	111,434	34,384	26,660	42,428	68,092	41,468	49,138	87,139	1,084,656	100.0%

Appendix 4

Classification of Hazardous Wastes by Category

Appendix 4-1 Classification of hazardous wastes by category

Large category	Middle category	Waste type	Disposal operation
Hazardous wastes requiring special treatment	Waste containing mercury	Waste containing mercury	R4 (metal recovery)
		Waste fluorescent lights	R4 (metal recovery)
	Waste containing PCB	Waste containing PCB	D10 (incineration)
Metallic hazardous wastes	Iron	Iron	R4 (metal recovery)
		Copper	R4 (metal recovery)
	Copper	Waste transformers	R4 (metal recovery)
		Waste catalysts (copper)	R8 (recovery from catalysts)
	Lead	Lead	R4 (metal recovery)
		Waste lead-acid batteries	R4 (metal recovery)
	Zinc	Zinc	R4 (metal recovery)
	Precious and rare metals	Precious and rare metals	R4 (metal recovery)
		Waste electric/electronic appliances	R4 (metal recovery)
		Waste photographic film	R4 (metal recovery)
		Waste ion-exchange resin	R4 (metal recovery)
	Other metals	Waste catalysts	R8 (recovery from catalysts)
		Other metals	R4 (metal recovery)
	Waste nicad batteries	R4 (metal recovery)	
Other recyclable hazardous wastes	Waste plastics	Waste plastics	R5 (recovery of other inorganic materials)
	CRT glass	CRT glass	R5 (recovery of other inorganic materials)
	Fly ash	Fly ash	R4 (metal recovery)
	Waste oil	Waste oil	R9 (oil refining)
	Waste solvent	Waste solvent	R2 (solvent recovery)
	Slag	Blast furnace slag	R5 (recovery of other inorganic materials)
		Copper slag	R5 (recovery of other inorganic materials)
	Waste OA equipment, ink, toners	Waste OA equipment, ink, toners	R13 (recycling of multiple materials)
	Other recycle	Other recycle	Other recycle
Others/unknown ²	—	—	—

Note: The classification is based on the classifications made in Recycle One Inc.: "Fiscal Year 2008 Report of an Examination Concerning the Validity Evaluation of the Basel Convention Including 1995 Amendment and Review of the Strategic Plan" (2008)

² Wastes for which there are no specific description for their treatment methods (Y-code) or disposal operations (R-code) were classified as "Others/unknown."