

Study on Transboundary Movement and Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Wastes in Asia

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1. TBM of HW in Asia

Introduction: Overall Trend of TBM in Asia (2006)



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Recycling/Treatment Facilities

	Ave amount of import (2001-2006)	GDP PPP (USD)		Recycling and treatment facilities	
		1995	2008	(National Reporting 2006, etc)	
Malaysia	213,215	7,521	14,081	104 recycling facilities (2006) 16 full and 117 partial recovery contractors for E-waste	
Rep. Korea	107,953	12,766	27,692	A large number of facilities established	
Indonesia	47,759	2,265	3,980	25 recycling facilities (2006) 225 permits for B3 waste management (2004)	
Philippines	21,468	1,981	3,515	114 treatment/storage/disposal facilities (2009)	
Japan	4,225	22,464	34,116	19,164 recycling/treatment facilities (2006) 2,335 final disposal sites (2006)	
Thailand	327	7,256	8,239	1,356 waste treatment/recycling facilities (2009)	
Singapore	62	25,433	51,226	8 recycling facilities (2006) 49 recycling facilities (2009)	
China	0	1,514	5,970	6 recycling facilities permitted by MEP (2006) 741 hazardous waste recovery facilities permitted by local EMB (2006)	
Vietnam	0	1,009	2,794	Limited number of recycling and treatment companies	
Cambodia sian NT Camboo	0 dia, Honda	647	2,082	Very few intermediate treatment and recycling facilities 5	

2. ESM of HW in Asia

Standards and Criteria for ESM of HW Background: Status of Asia

• Borderless industrial collaboration

• Establishment of ESM facilities

Current situation	Trigger		
Sustainable development	Rapid economic development with environmental concerns		
Rapid development of recycling facilities in Asia	Demand of development for recycling facilities		
Introduction of ESM at high level	High awareness to protect human health and the environment		

Progress in Recycling Activity



Survey for Criteria on Import of Hazardous Wastes/Other Wastes in Asian Countries

Purpose	Identification of requirement or criteria being currently practiced in Asian countries for ensuring those imported wastes (especially, E-waste) which are recycled or treated in environmentally sound manner
Target	Competent Authorities to the Basel convention in the following countries which permit import of hazardous wastes and other wastes only if certain ESM conditions (ESM standards) are met.

	Some Asian countries have introduced concept of ESM		
Results	in import/export permit criteria , and/or facility		
	licensing requirement.		

Result of Questionnaire Survey

	Republic of Korea	Philippines	Singapore	Japan (export case)
Major ESM components in each country's criteria for ensuring ESM of exported/ imported wastes	Korean Basel Law, Waste Management Law	DENR Administrative Order 92-29, 2004-36	Hazardous Waste (Control of Export, Import and Transit) Act	Japanese Basel Law
Occupational and environmental health safety	X	X	X	X
Monitoring, Record, Reporting	Х	X	X	X
Awareness and competency of workers	X	X	X	X
Emergency response	Х	Х	X	X
Securing of finance		X	X	X
Evidence of downstream use and recycling	X	X	X	

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3. Policy for Export and Import of HW in Japan

Japan's Policy on Export: Criteria

Japan's Legislation permits export of hazardous wastes only under certain conditions.

- Lack of technical capacity or necessary facilities in Japan or
 special need for materials for recycling or recovery in the
 state of import
- B Consent of the state of import

Achievement of environmental standards that meets Japan's domestic standards through transport and recycle/disposal

Presence of guarantee for transport and disposal such as insurance coverage, bond etc. or a sufficient financial base and technical capacity

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Examples

Japan's Policy : Export to Non Annex VII

There are <u>specific procedures</u> for the export of hazardous wastes to a Non Annex VII country .

The export is conducted under the Basel Convention with the consent of the state of import.

Prior document examination to confirm whether the facility handling wastes would meet Japan's domestic environmental standards (water/air pollution controls).

Site examination might be conducted additionally, with cooperation of the importer, according to the results of the prior document examination.

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Examples

ESM of HW in Japan



4. Conclusions

TBM and ESM of HW

Both control at the border and end are needed



Conclusions

Considering Asian economic situation, activities for resource
 recovery from waste have been developed in a borderless
 manner.

- In such situation, standards or guidelines for ESM to identify facility which can treat wastes will become essential.
- Introduction of standards or certification scheme for ESM can
 support manufacturers which need ESM facilities as well as
 highlight such enterprises' activities.

Consideration of ESM standards under the Basel Convention

D should learn from experience of leading multinational manufacturers to avoid applying double standards.

Thank you !!