

Scope of Session 3

Current Discussion and Future
Direction on BAN Amendment and
Measures for promoting
Environementally Sound Management
of Hazardous Wastes

The Secretariat of the Asian Network

Underlying Assumption

- It is important to know the background, purpose, and progress of the Country-Led Initiative(CLI)
 - Led by Government of Indonesia and Switzerland
 - Started based on decision IX/26 COP9

CLI1	June 2009 in Bali	Analyzing the problem.
CLI2	January 2010 in Wildhaus	Continuation of the analysis and beginning to develop options and solutions.
CLI3	September 2010 in Hilterfingen	Formulation of recommendation for the COP 10, containing the analysis of the problem and possible solutions, or way forward.

Background

- The CLI was launched based on the Decision IX/26 on the President's Statement on the possible way forward on the ban amendment at COP 9 which has reaffirmed the <u>objectives of the</u> <u>ban amendment and called countries to explore means by</u> <u>which these objectives could be achieved</u>.
- Participants agreed that the objective of the CLI is to develop recommendations for consideration by Parties at COP 10 for a way forward to ensure that the transboundary movements of hazardous wastes, especially to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, constitute an environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes, as required by the Basel Convention.

Underlying Assumption

- Having an overall picture of recent TBM of the hazardous wastes and recyclable items such as used electrical and electric products in Asia can be a base to understand the series of discussion under the CLI as well as to help for considering a view on BAN amendment.
 - Analysis of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes in Asia was conducted and presented by Japan
 → Reported later.
- It is important to exchange various views on the outcomes of CLI among member countries and to provide inputs toward COP 10, considering the current situation in the region, such as trend of TBM and recent development of hazardous waste recycling facilities with high level of technology ensuring ESM.
 - Survey conducted tells ESM in import/export permit criteria and/or facility licensing requirement have been introduced in some Asian countries → Reported later.

Underlying Assumption

- Among many things suggested by CLI, development of standards and guidelines for ESM would be a key element for ensuring objectives of the BAN Amendment and affect trend of TBM in Asia and each country.
 - CLI omnibus decision and explanatory information has been circulated for its review by CLI members and revised for open comments -> Reported later.
 - Example can be found in the practice by some leading multinational manufacturers. They have own ESM criteria and conduct prior evaluate the recycle/disposal facility before the transaction -> Reported later.
- It is important to have a common view on standards and guidelines for ESM among Asian Network member countries, taking clear map of ESM facilities located in the regions into consideration.
 - Preliminary survey was conducted along with the survey on import/export criteria and ESM facilities in Asian countries → Reported later.

Presentations in Session 3

Progress of Country-led Initiative (CLI)

- Review of the last 3 meetings held under the CLI
- Important discussion points in the CLI process
- Recommendation to COP 10 proposed by CLI member
- Schedule and expected discussion at the COP10
- Request for Asian Network member (if any)

ESM system – example of a multinational company

- Brief introduction of organizational mission and structure
- IBM's corporate Environmental policy, Environmental Requirements and Products end of life management by world wide
- IBM products end of life supplier management (Evaluation item to select ESM suppliers)
- Necessary measures for promoting ESM in the region (from the perspective of private sector)
- Possible future cooperation with Asian Network member (if any)

Presentations in Session 3

Study on TBM and ESM in Asia

- Overview of TBM of hazardous wastes and secondhand EEE in Asia
- Summary of development of standards and guidelines for ESM in Asian countries
- Mapping of ESM facility and its criteria in Asia
 - Practices for ensuring ESM of imported hazardous wastes in the countries
 - Operational and technical criteria for ESM facilities defined in the national law/regulation
 - Capacity and performance of ESM facilities in the country (including amount of imported wastes for recycling, etc)

Discussion 1

 Views on the outcomes of the 3rd CLI meeting (held in September 2010)

Please note that this session is not aimed to discuss ratification of BAN Amendment. The session is aimed to exchange views on rationale of the BAN amendment and proposal drafted by CLI members for achieving the original objective of the BAN Amendment.

Discussion 2

- What measures would be practical and appropriate for Asia in order for achieving TBM of hazardous wastes where ESM is ensured?
- What is the expected effect of development of standards and guidelines for ESM for Asia?
- What kind of standards and guidelines for ESM can be possibly introduced in Asia?
 - What are necessary components of ESM? (e.g., occupational health and safety requirement, monitoring/record/reporting, adequate competency of staffs, etc.)
 - Which level of ESM requirement can be practical and appropriate in Asia? (should be high standard or flexible to the situation of each country?)
 - ESM criteria should be uniform to all the waste streams or should be changeable by waste categories?

Discussion 2

- What is the current status of development of ESM facilities in Asia?
 - How facilities are located in Asia by each waste category? (e.g., E-waste, used lead acid batteries, waste fluorescent lamp, etc.)
 - Do the facilities identified above have the previous cases or actual needs of import of hazardous wastes for recycling?
 - How the governments of each member country ensure ESM of hazardous wastes at the facilities identified above? (e.g., through license, EIA (environmental impact assessment) report, or on-site inspection, etc.)
- What would be a necessary measure and action to promote ESM at a recycling facility?

Expected Goals

- Acquire an overall picture of TBM of hazardous waste and ESM facility in Asia
- Come up with some inputs for CLI and recommendation for COP10
- To have a common understanding to study the ESM criteria which can possibly introduced in Asia to identify ESM recycling facility.

For your information

Progress in recycling activity in Asia



Progress in recycling activity in Asia



Parts removal line



Controlled metal recovery processing line



Waste liquid treatment facility

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

The purpose of the questionnaire is to identify requirement or criteria being currently practiced in some Asian countries for ensuring those imported wastes (especially, E-wastes) are recycled or treated in environmentally sound manner.

The questionnaire is sent to the Basel officer in the following countries which permits import of hazardous wastes and other wastes only if certain ESM condition is met.

- Republic of Korea
- **Philippines
- **©**Singapore

From the survey, it can be found that some Asian countries introduced concept of ESM in import/export permit criteria, and/or facility licensing requirement.

Result of Questionnaire Survey

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