

Overview of

Transboundary Movement of Hazardous and Other Wastes

in the Asia

Shunichi Honda, PhD.

Office of Waste Disposal Management
Ministry of the Environment, Japan
SHUNICHI_HONDA@env.go.jp



Session 2: Border Control Activities for Tackling Illegal Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes

Underlying Assumptions

Current situation

- Necessary to deepen the understanding of TBM of HW
- Analysis of the reasons behind for illegal TBM without ESM

Customs authorities

- A key role in tackling illegal TBM of HW
- First to be in a position to discover illegal traffic

Sharing experiences

- Experiences and difficulties by Customs in enforcing the Basel Convention
- Discussion of possible joint control measures with CA and Customs

Cooperation

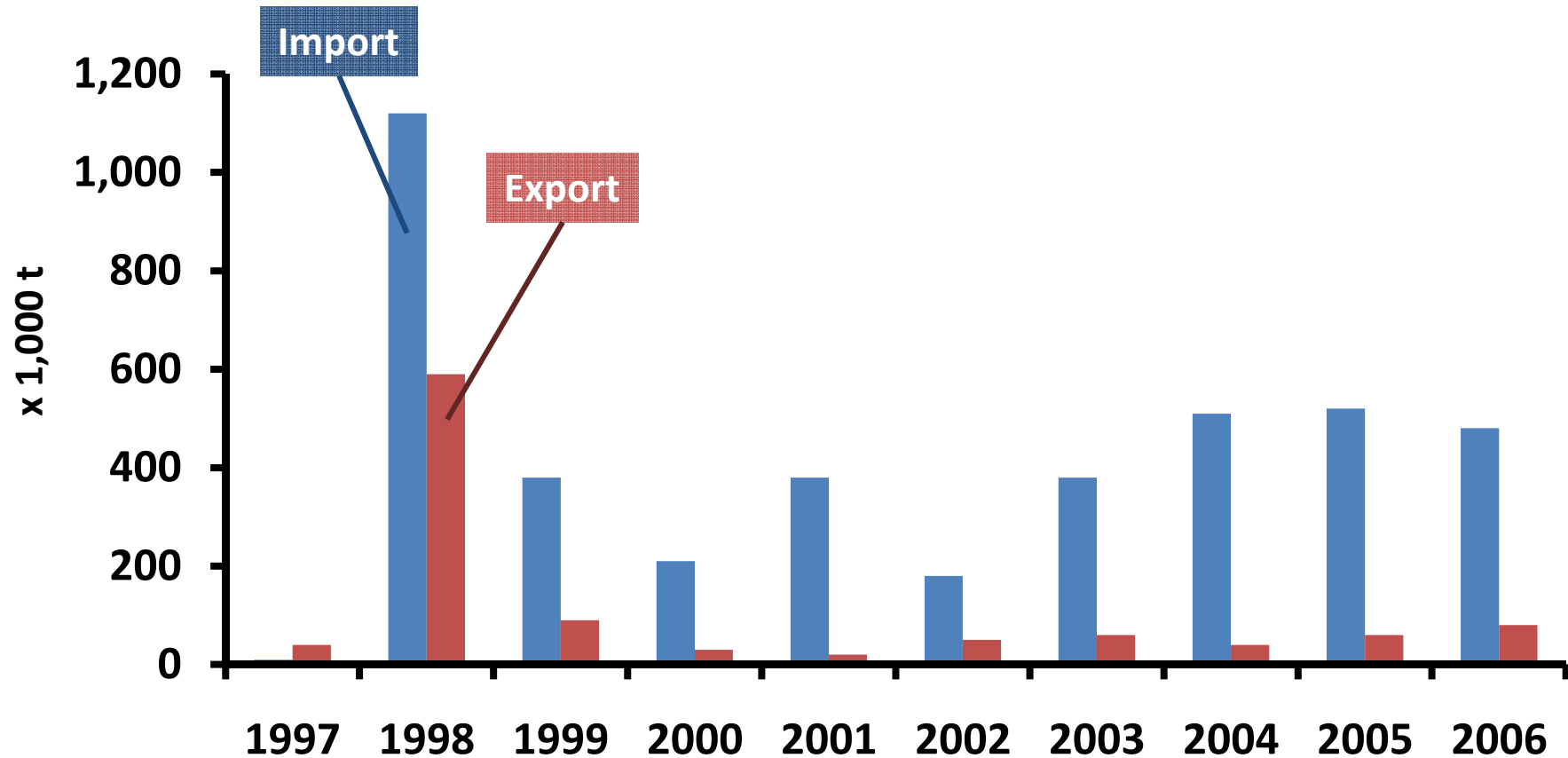
- Ongoing activities by international organizations for combating environmental crime, which are relevant to the scope of the Basel Convention

Introduction

- Identification and Analysis of TBM of HW in Asia -

Data source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basel Convention National Reporting (Export-, Import-based Data), etc 		
Group	OECD (Annex VII)	Non-OECD (non-Annex VII)	
Categorization of HW	<u>Difficult-to-treat waste</u>	<u>Metallic waste</u>	<u>Recyclable waste</u>
	<u>Hg wastes, PCB wastes, etc</u>	<u>Lead-acid battery, e-waste, iron, copper, zinc, precious metals, etc</u>	<u>Blast furnace slag, plastics, fly ash, oil, solvent, OA eqpt, etc</u>
Note for data analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not all the parties report • Gap between export- and import-based data • Difference of reporting modality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Amount of notified, exported/imported or treated ○ HW name under the Basel Convention, or national definition, or only Y code, etc 		

Overall Trend of TBM in Asia

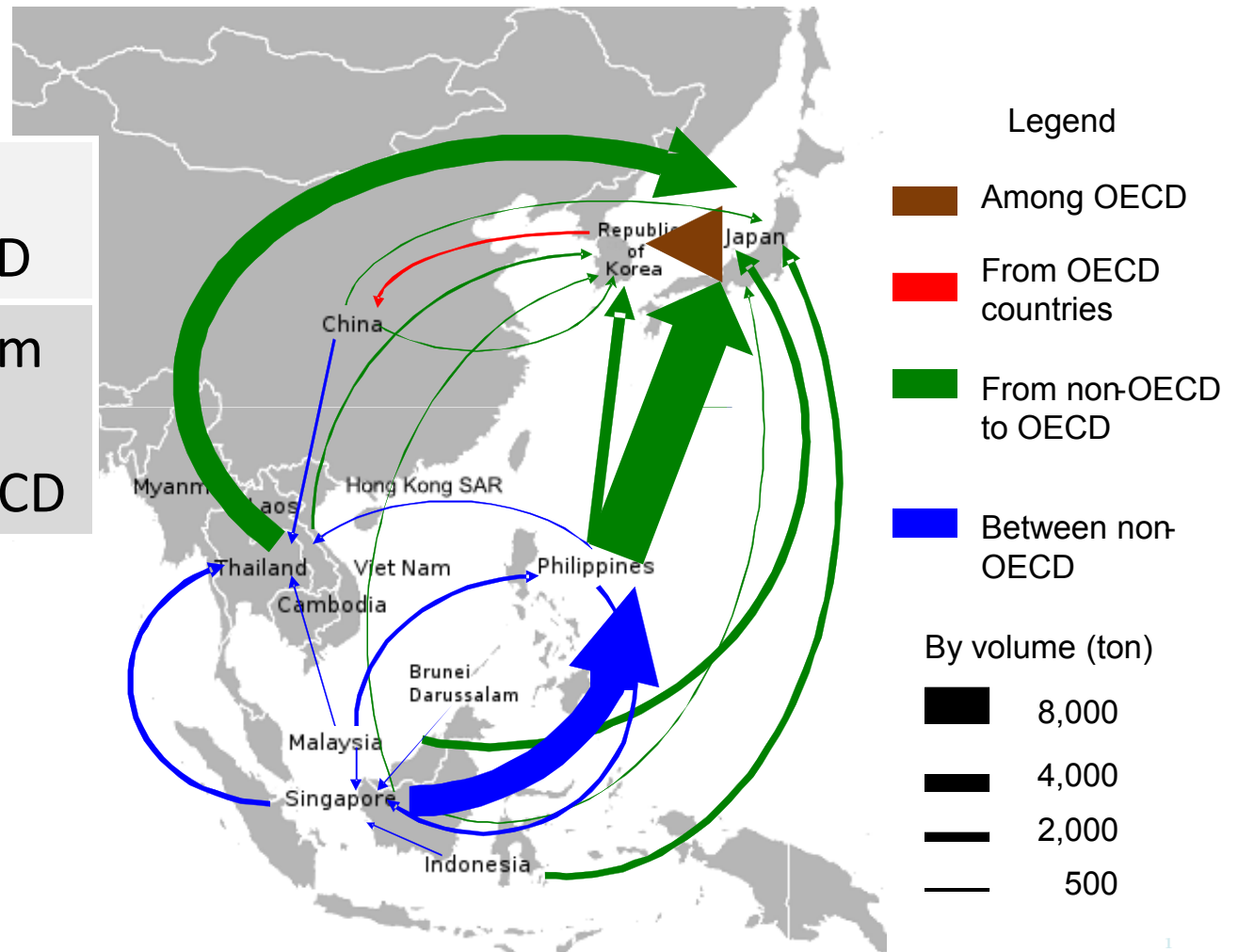


- Great variance and no clear time-series trend
- Amount imported surpasses amount exported
- Asia functions as an importer of HWs

Overall Trend of TBM in Asia (2006)

- Export-based Data, SBC National Reporting -

- Small amount exported from OECD
- Majority traded from non-OECD to OECD and among non-OECD



Comparison Table

	Ave amount of import (2001-2006)	GDP PPP (USD)		Recycling and treatment facilities (National Reporting 2006, etc)
		1995	2008	
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	0	647	2,082	Very few intermediate treatment and recycling facilities

TBM of Difficult-to-treat HW (2004-2006)

- Export-based Data -

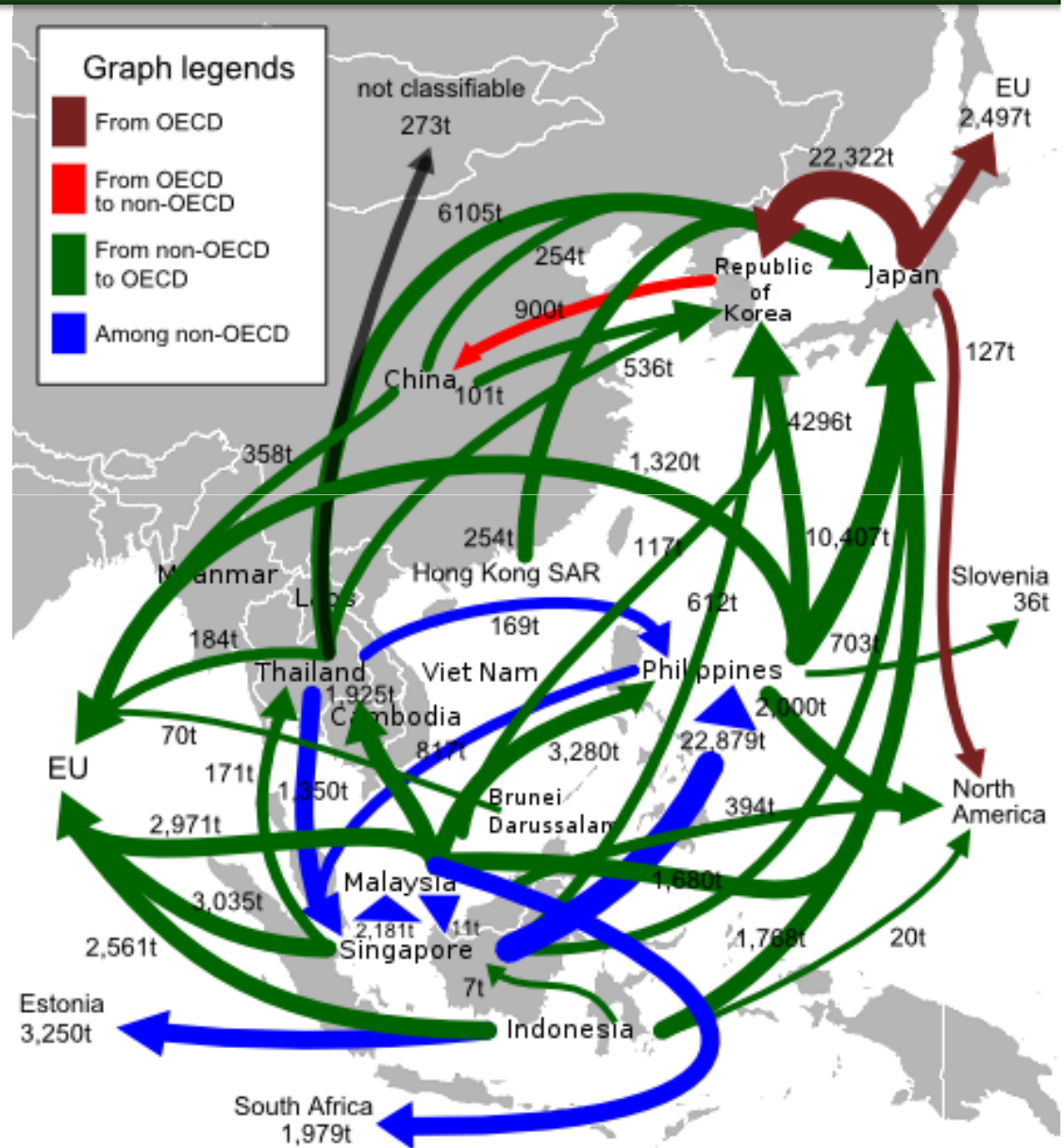
- Difficult-to-treat wastes represent mercury wastes (fluorescent lamps) and PCB wastes
- Those are exported to OECD countries for special treatment (incineration and mercury recovery)



TBM of Metallic HW (2004-2006)

- Export-based Data, SBC National Reporting -

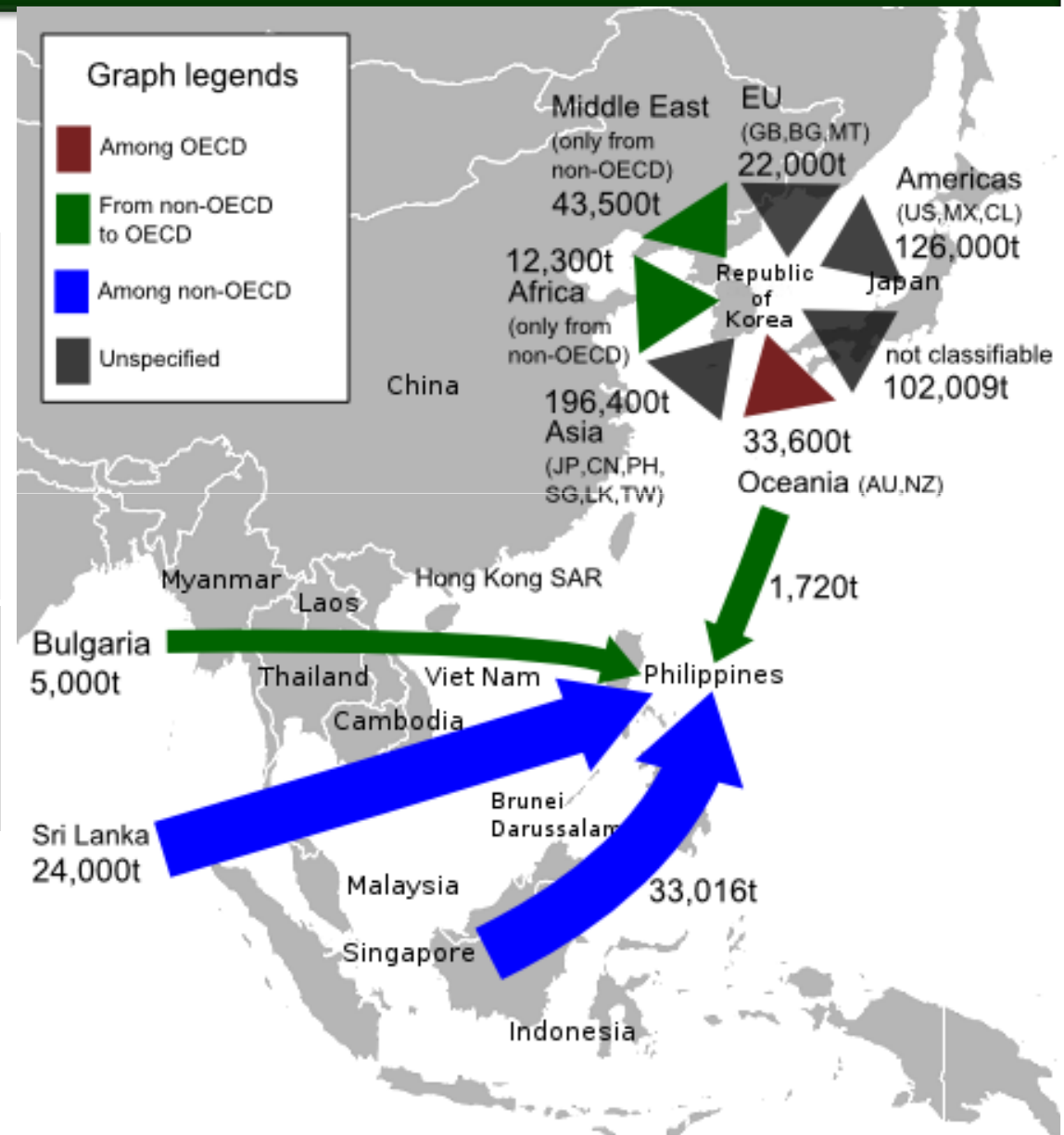
- TBM of HWs for metal recovery is quite active and many non-OECD functions as both importers and exporters
- Asia plays a role as an importer of metallic hazardous wastes in the world



TBM of Waste Lead-acid Batteries (2004-2006)

- Import-based Data, SBC National Reporting -

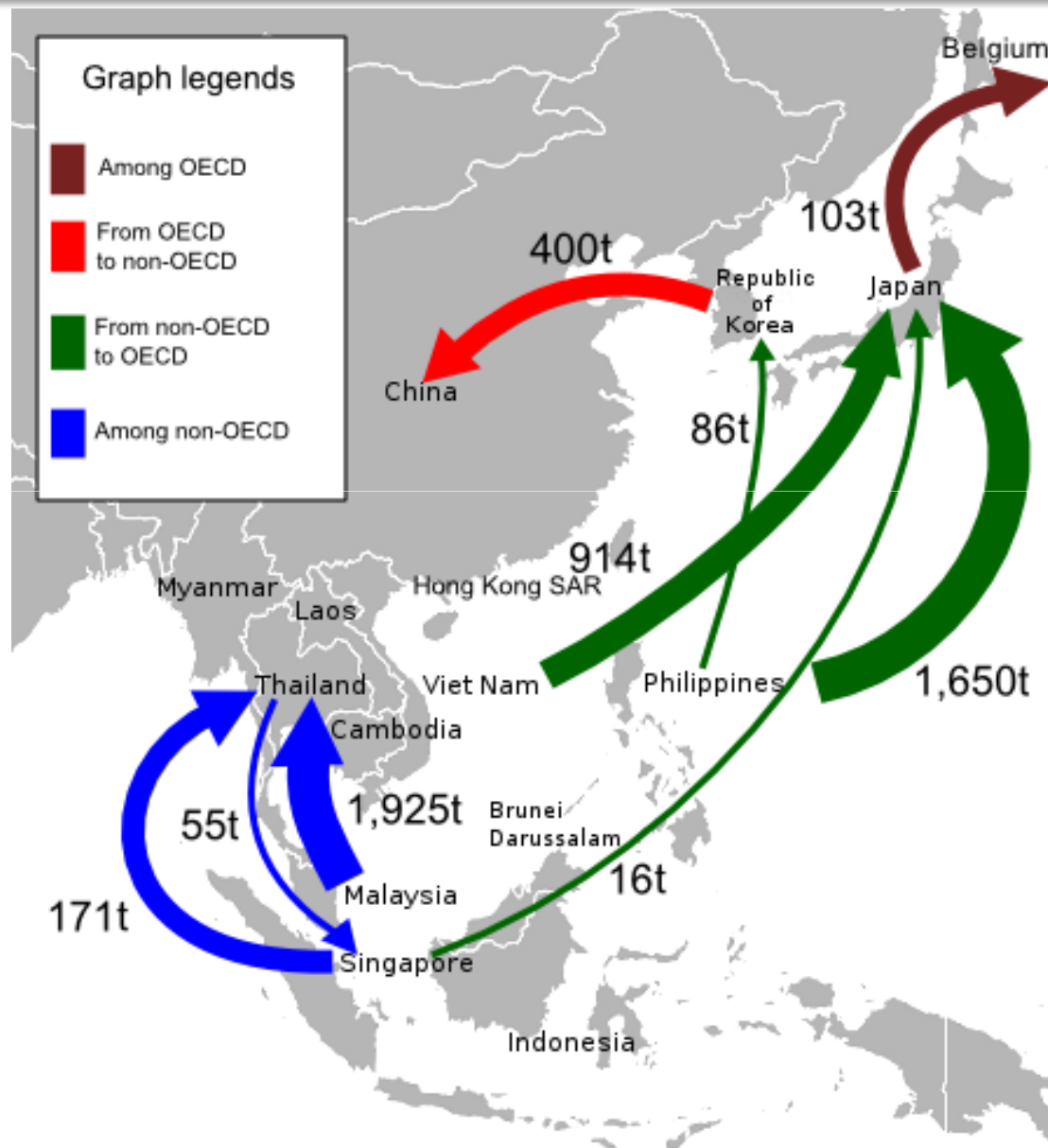
- Republic of Korea and the Philippines are the two exclusive importers implying the existence of recycling facilities
- Indonesia was a major importer before the import ban in 2002



TBM of E-waste (2004-2006)

- Export-based Data, SBC National Reporting -

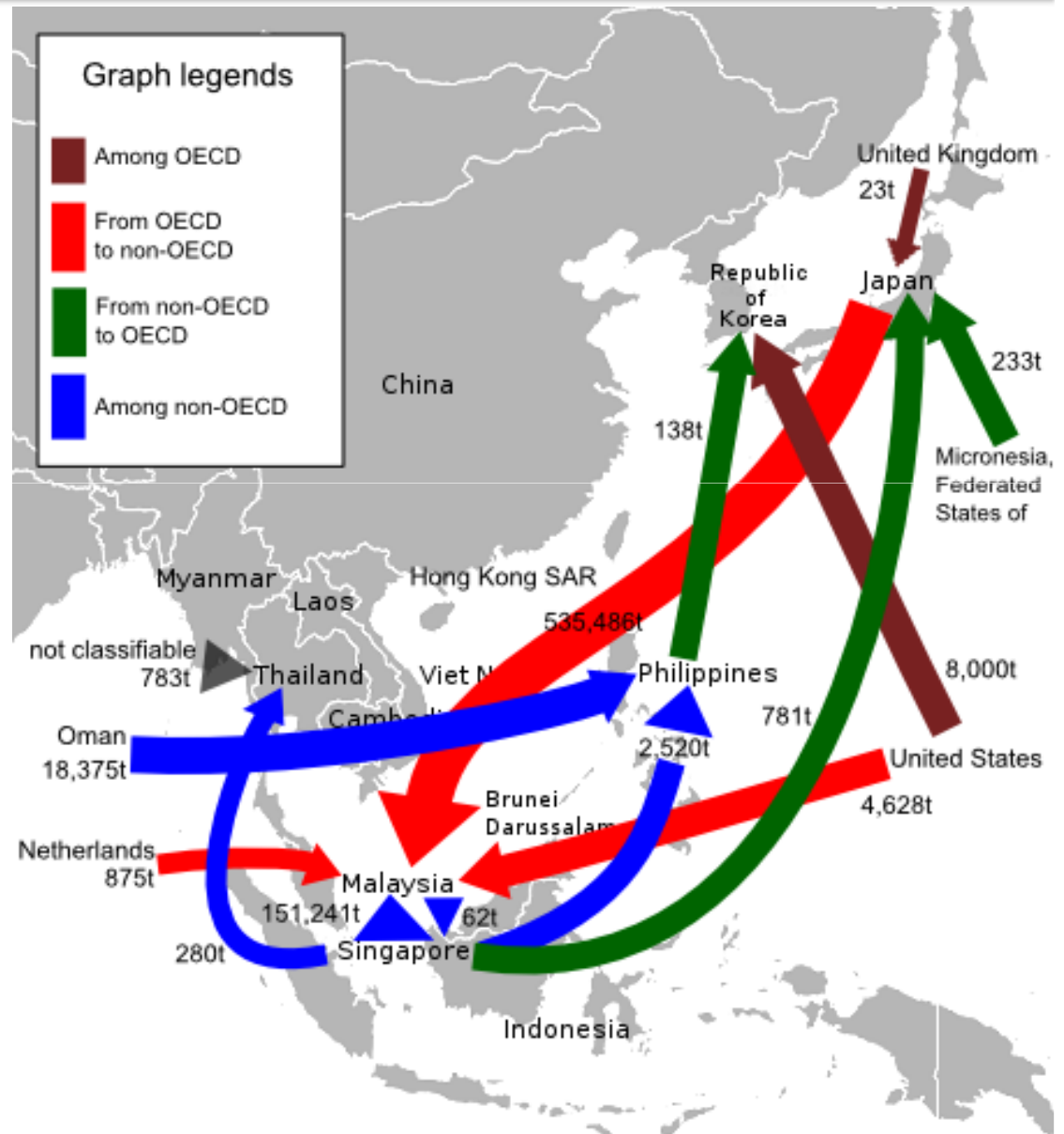
- Japan and Thailand are major importers of e-wastes (printed circuit boards and electronic scraps)
- It reflects the regional recycling scheme a Japanese company developed from its social responsibility



TBM of Recyclable HW (2004-2006)

- Export-based Data, SBC National Reporting -

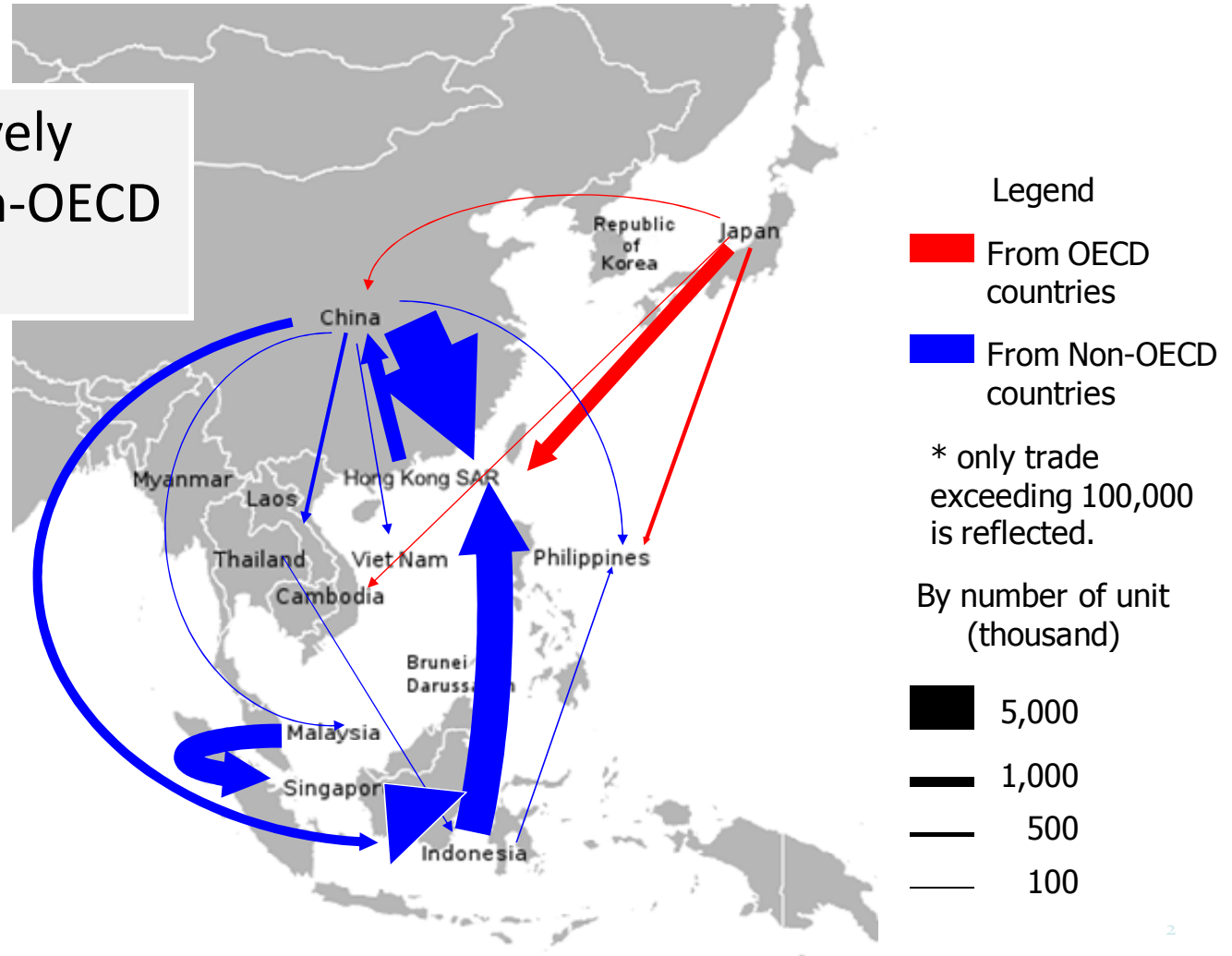
- Malaysia imports the great amount of blast furnace slag from the region (HWs defined by national legislation)
- Other recyclable wastes represent waste oil, CRT glass, fly ash, etc.



TBM of Used TV sets (2006)

- Export-based Data, World Trade Atlas 2006 -

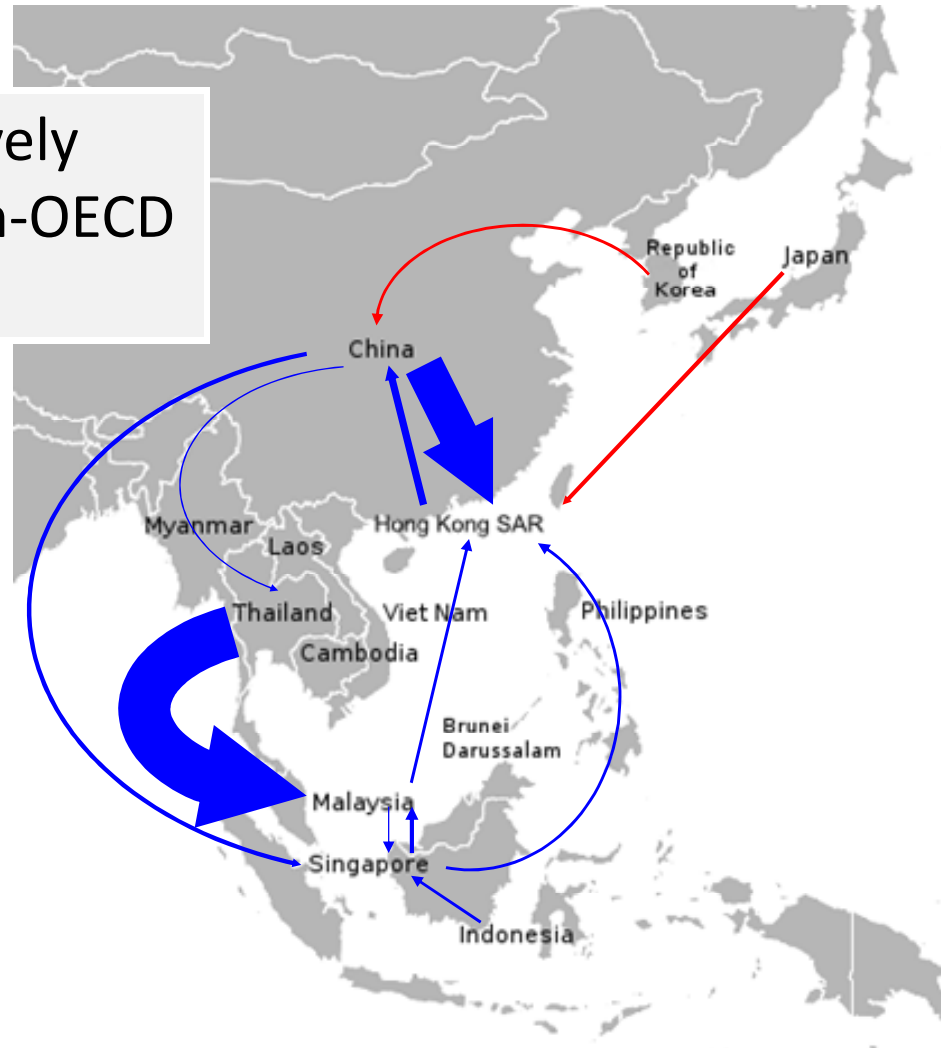
- Used EEE are actively traded among non-OECD countries



TBM of Used Laptop PCs

- Export-based Data, World Trade Atlas 2006 -

- Used EEE are actively traded among non-OECD countries



Legend

Red From OECD countries

Blue From Non-OECD countries

* only trade exceeding 100,000 is reflected.

By number of unit (thousand)

Thick black line 1,000

Medium black line 200

Thin black line 100

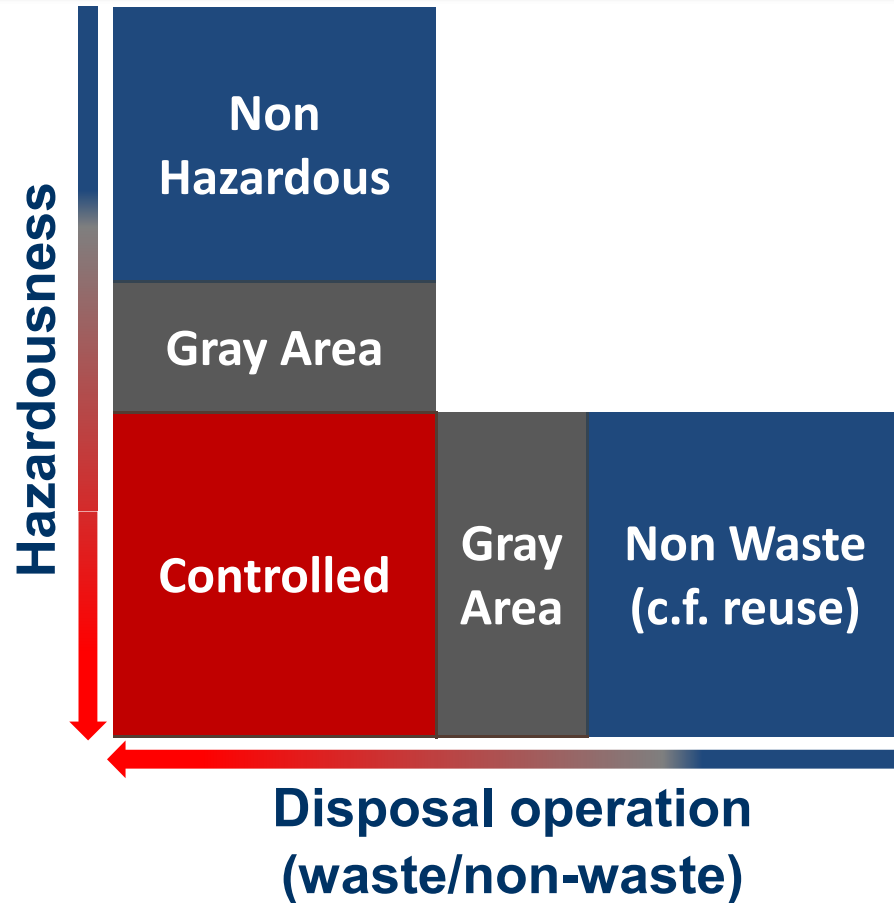
Very thin black line 20

Summary

- TBM of HW in the Asia -

Economic development	Rapid economic growth	Higher level of GDP (PPP)	Development of ESM facilities
Amount of TBM	Among non-OECD countries > Non-OECD → OECD		
Types of HW	Availability of recycling technologies Import restriction regulations		
Trend of TBM	Recyclable HW: non-OECD ↔ OECD Difficult-to-treat HWs : from non-OECD to OECD		
Used EEE	Among non-OECD		

Ambiguity of Interpretation



Each party sets different definitions and criteria on HW

Different criteria can result in illicit trading, difficult to be prevented by one side

Insufficient mechanism to share the criteria on hazardousness and waste/non-waste

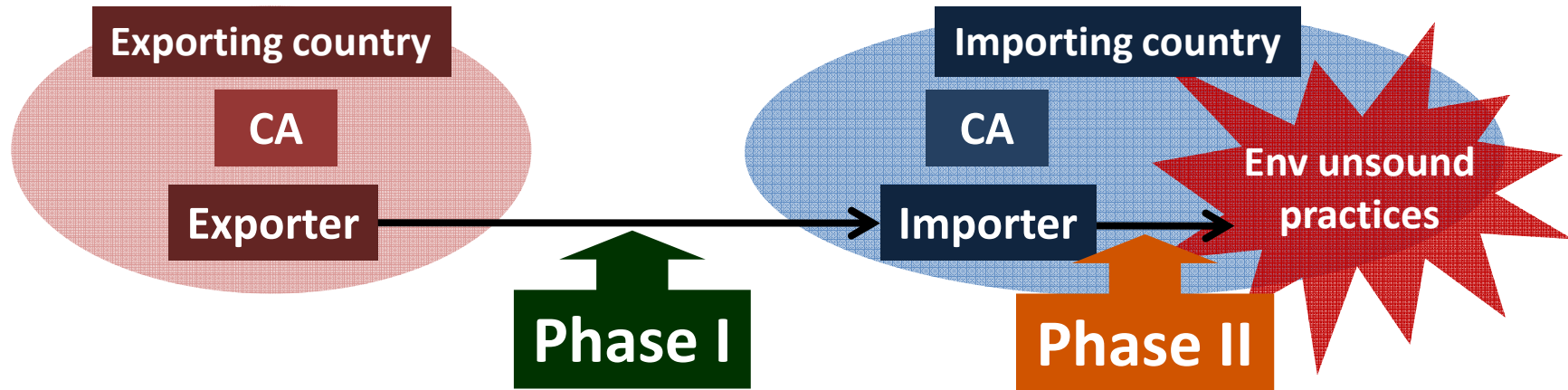
Illegal TBM

TBM of controlled waste without the Basel procedure; controlled by both exporting and importing Parties

Illicit TBM

TBM of gray area waste without the Basel procedure; Often controlled in an importing Party only

Possible Reasons for TBM of HW where ESM cannot be ensured



Phase I	Reasons why legal TBM of HW in accordance with the Basel Convention cannot be ensured
Phase II	Reasons why legally imported HW ends up in environmentally unsound practices

Analysis of Reasons: Phase I

- Reasons why legal TBM of HW in accordance with the Basel Convention cannot be ensured -

Category of problem	Illegal TBM	Illicit TBM
Direct reason	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of capacity• Lack of training	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of legal clarity• Lack of training• Default of Art. 3 notification
Indirect reason	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Price gap• Low awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Complexity of the provisions• Low awareness

Analysis of Reasons: Phase II

- Reasons why legally imported HW end up in environmentally unsound practices -

Category of problem	Inappropriate disposal at destined facility	Inappropriate disposal at not destined facility
Direct reason	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CA's insufficient confirmation of facility's ESM capacity• Lack of ESM criteria or difference in interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CA's insufficient confirmation of completion of disposal (Art. 6.9)
Indirect reason	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lack of information on ESM facilities• Ineffective legislation /enforcement on ESM of HW	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Price gap• Ineffective legislation /enforcement on ESM of HW

Scope of Session 2 - Expected Goals -

Latest information on customs regulations and border control activities by customs authorities in member countries

Sharing difficulties and obstacles in frontline enforcement activities of the Basel Convention and discuss possible mitigation measures in cooperation with the competent authorities

Ongoing activities by the international orgs for combating environmental crime, which can be supportive to the Basel enforcement activities

Possible collaboration identified among national authorities, International organizations and the Asian Network

Scope of Session 2 - Discussion Points -

Illegal/illicit TBM	What are reasons for illegal/illicit TBM where ESM cannot be ensured?
Difficulties/obstacles	What are difficulties and obstacles in frontline enforcement activities of the Basel Convention?
Possible solution	How can we mitigate those difficulties for better monitoring and detection of illegal TBM of HW?
Strengthening cooperation	What are necessary measures for strengthening cooperation between the customs and competent authorities at the national level?
IGO and the Asian Network	What can be learned from experiences of the international organizations combating for environmental crime, and what can be shared and utilized for the Asian Network?

For more information:

Asian Network

www.env.go.jp/en/recycle/asian_net/



The Asian Network for Prevention of Illegal Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes aims at facilitating the exchange and dissemination of information on transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and related used products among North-east and South-east Asian countries, and assist participating countries in improving their respective systems to such movements under each country's system taking into consideration necessary procedures required by the Basel Convention. This system will also provide useful information that can contribute to capacity building for the implementation of the Basel Convention.

A project for the establishment of the Asian Network for Prevention of Illegal Transboundary Movement of Wastes has been proposed by the Government of Japan, and was introduced as Annex 1 of the Final Decision of the Government Working Group of the Basel Convention (OEAC) held in Geneva from 25 April to 27 May 2003. This website has been developed by the Ministry of the Environment, Japan as one of the tools to promote information exchange and dissemination for the prevention of illegal transboundary movement of hazardous wastes.

CONTACT US
SECRETARIAT
Office of Waste Disposal Management, Waste Management and Recycling Department,
Ministry of the Environment
1-2-2 Kasumigaoka,
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
100-8975, Japan
Tel: (81) 3-3592-8264
Fax: (81) 3-3593-8264
E-mail: asia@env.go.jp

FOR LINK
Please use this icon for link and contact us at:
asia@env.go.jp

環境省
Ministry of the Environment, Japan

Japan's Activities

www.env.go.jp/en/recycle/basel_conv/index.htm



Basel Convention
JAPAN'S ACTIVITIES FOR THE BASEL CONVENTION

Welcome!

The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, simply abbreviated as "the Basel Convention", is the international treaty to control transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and provide the environmentally sound management of these wastes, particularly for developing countries and countries with economies in transition. It is important to fully comply with the Basel Convention, particularly transboundary movement of hazardous wastes, to protect human health and the environment against adverse effects due to the environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes.

This website aims at providing information about the legal framework under the Basel Convention to foreign counterparts who plan to export hazardous wastes to Japan or import hazardous wastes from Japan. In addition, you can find our activities on the environmentally sound management for hazardous wastes and other information related to the Basel Convention.

HOME
FOR EXPERTS / IMPORTERS
LAW / REGULATION
ACTIVITIES
STATISTICS
ASIAN NETWORK
CONTACT US
SITE MAP

Thank you

APPENDIX

TBM of HW in the Asia (cont.)

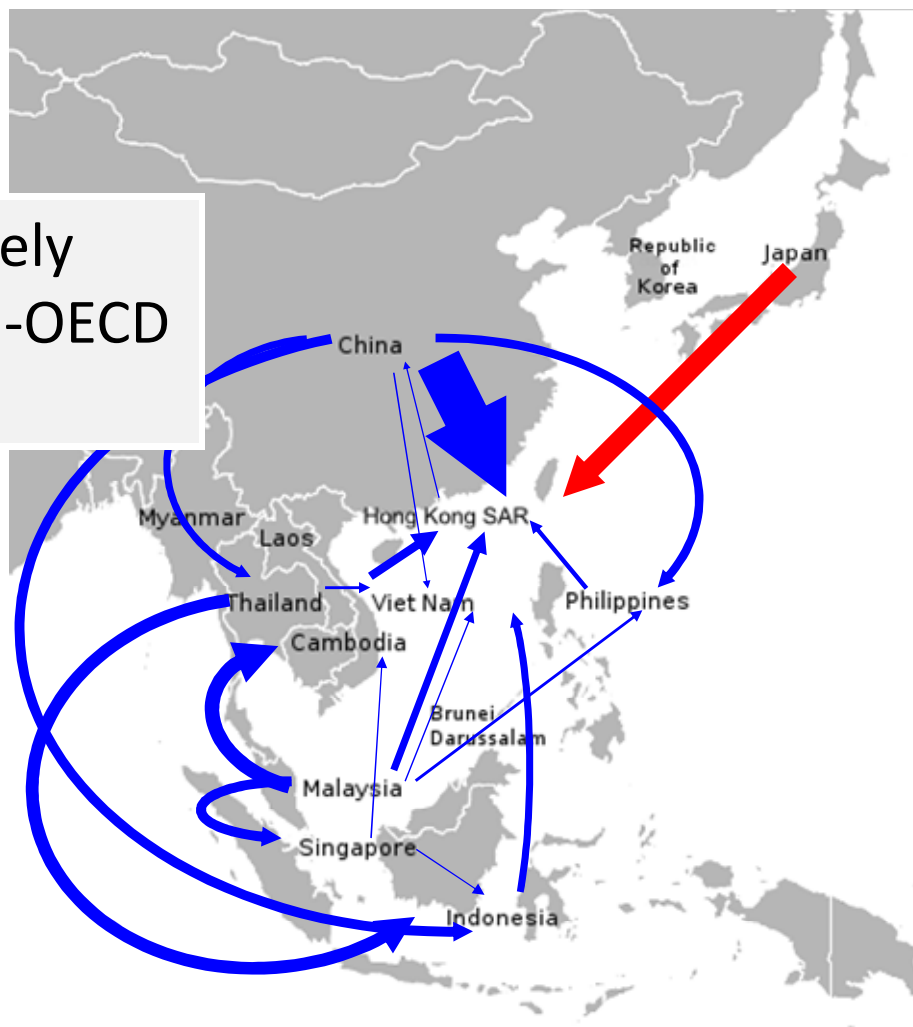


*The Asian NT Workshop
27-30 Jan 2009*


TBM of Used Air Conditioners (2006)

- Export-based Data, World Trade Atlas 2006 -

- Used EEE are actively traded among non-OECD countries



Legend

 From OECD countries

 From Non-OECD countries

* only trade exceeding 20,000 is reflected.

By number of unit (thousand)

 1,000

 200

 100

 20

TBM of Used Desktop PCs (2006)

- Export-based Data, World Trade Atlas 2006 -

- Used EEE are actively traded among non-OECD countries

