

Practice of Shenzhen Customs

Distinguished Deputy Director General Mr. Li Xinmin, delegates, ladies and gentlemen,

Good morning.

We are honored to have the opportunity to participate in this workshop, to share with you about the experience of prevention illegal transboundary movement of hazardous waste! In accordance with the agenda, I would like to give a brief introduction to you on the Shenzhen Customs supervision of solid waste case.

Great significance of effectively carrying out import and export of solid waste regulation on development of economic, social and environment

China is not only a developing country with huge population, but also with large need of minerals, raw materials and energy consumption of the total in the world. With the continuous development of China's economy, all kinds of resource-based products in a large number of social production and life consumption, lack of resources has become increasingly prominent, rising raw material prices, import large quantities of solid wastes as raw materials to make up for a lack of domestic resources became an important channel. Meanwhile, the import of solid waste and recycling, reducing domestic natural resources extraction and refining process, to avoid damage to the environment pollution, protect the natural environment, and promote China's renewable resources industry.

At the same time, we also recognize that a wide range of solid waste, some can be recycled, such as scrap metal, scrap plastic, waste paper, etc.; some do not have a recycling value, or the extent of environmental damage greater than recycling value, such as waste electronic products, waste clothes, waste slag. As the latter treatment

and disposal of high input costs, some countries (especially developed countries with large quantity of production) often encourage exports, the transfer of pollution to developing countries. This type of waste, we have the image of the title, called "foreign garbage." In China, these "foreign garbage" are prohibited to be imports.

China customs undertake national supervisory duties of import and export, on the one hand, to provide facilities for legal import and export clearance of solid waste meeting environmental standards in China; on the other hand, make "foreign garbage" resolutely stop outside the door, to play an important role of preventing the illegal import of solid waste. Therefore, China Customs duty is to realize the effective supervision of import and export of solid waste, both to promote China's renewable resource industries, but also to prevent the transfer of pollution to the environment outside the territory.

The main measures of import solid waste management taken by Shenzhen Customs

Southern China is the main area of radiation of Shenzhen Port, which is the earliest development area of China's processing industries, the most developed regions with strong demand for raw materials. It also determines the Shenzhen Port as China's major import port of solid waste. Three quarters of 2011, the total 4.2546 million tons solid waste imported through Shenzhen Customs District, total import value was \$ 1.471 billion, with an increase of 11.69%, and 44.45% respectively. The main types of solid waste imports are waste paper, waste plastic and scrap metal. Among them, the import of waste paper ranked third in the country, imports of waste plastics ranked the second place; scrap metal ranked fifteenth in the country.

Main regulatory measures for import of solid waste taken by Shenzhen Customs

To meet the need of regulatory situation of the import of solid waste, Shenzhen Customs has taken the following measures:

1. Implementation of the "classification shipment, itemized reporting" system.

According to the problems showed up by shipment solid waste by artificially mixed with false reporting, concealment, etc. concealing the more prominent smuggling case, we introduced the "notice on strengthening the import management of key solid waste", requiring scrap metal, scrap plastic, paper shall not be mixed with other shipments in the same container, all kinds of key solid waste should be separated, must be pretreated with pressure bar, bundling, packaging, shipping, and declare standard reporting requirements individually; supervise the reporting documents, price, classification, and classification packaging strictly so as to ensure clearance of imported solid waste in a standard way.

- 2、The implementation of "three 100%" in the inspection, which means the local customs equipped with cargo inspection machine(H986), all the cargos should be inspected by the machine, the suspected cargos will be inspected manually, these customs without H986, all the cargos will be inspected manually, and 100% of the trucks transporting solid waste will be weighed, and the key point is to verify the illegal mixed storage, fake weight and false reporting.

- 3、closure management in the inspection area. special waste inspection area will be set up with clear sign, the inspection area is divided into unknown areas, inspection areas and release areas, the implementation of inspection is carried out one by one, all the cargos of the inspection should be moved before the next inspection to ensure that the clear order.

4. Combating illegal transboundary movement of solid waste strictly, and

enhance the cooperation between different customs and pay attention to the illegal traffic in all kinds of transportation tools or fishing boats.

5. Strengthening the cooperation with environment, quality supervision and foreign customs. Shenzhen customs has signed “contact and cooperation method in strengthening solid waste import inspection” with Bureau of Quality supervision, inspection and quarantine of Shenzhen, we have information exchange mechanism and we are studying the operation of “joint-cabinet opening”, “joint inspection” and so on.

Shenzhen customs has set up Joint trade control system with Guangdong and Shenzhen environmental authorities, and exchange the data regularly. Currently, the waste permit could be cancel after verification on the internet, and feedback the data to environmental department. Meanwhile, under the WCO "global trade security and facilitation standards framework", launched a pilot security smart trade routes with EU, China Customs are strengthening cooperation with EU in customs, exchange of data transmission from the source. Also enhance the cooperation with Hong Kong government and international agencies to broaden the clues, establishing contact with the solid waste management system, collect and access to smuggling intelligence including environmentally hazardous substances to realize intelligence and information sharing and work together to combat solid waste smuggling.

(2) Case study

Since 2008, Shenzhen Customs has seized 95 cases of waste smuggling, intercepted a large number of waste electrical and other "foreign rubbish." Most smugglers used boats or barges and other small vessels, the “foreign garbage” and other tax-related goods, are smuggled in the place without customs in order to evade

Customs supervision. The other main approach is a case of false reporting and concealing, through open ports to normal customs clearance, declaring the banned solid waste as legal ones, to achieve the purpose of illegal entry. Such as the April 24, 2009 Yantian Port seized the largest smuggling cases (waste ore). Another example is the May 11, 2009, in Huizhou Honghai port, the customs discovered a smuggling case utilizing waste plastics concealing various types of waste batteries, waste copiers, CRT monitors about 166 tons. In addition, 19 October 2009 in Huizhou Port uncovered the use of waste plastic concealing of cars and other solid waste.

I believe that this workshop will enhance bilateral and multilateral mechanism in combating illegal transboundary movement of hazardous waste and Shenzhen Customs will continue to engage effective measures to improve the supervision and combating smuggling, and make our own contributions to the development of circular economy and environmental protection.