

**JOINT MEETING OF THE WORKSHOP 2013 OF ASIAN
NETWORK FOR PREVENTION OF ILLEGAL
TRANSBOUNDARYMOVEMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTES
AND THE SECOND NETWORK WORKSHOP OF THE
REGIONAL ENFORCEMENT NETWORK FOR CHEMICALS
AND WASTE**

**○ *LATEST INFORMATION ON NATIONAL
REGULATION AND BORDER CONTROL
ACTIVITIES***

- Masnellyarti Hilman, BCRC-SEA
- Bangkok, 19-22 November 2013



PART 1 : UPDATE OF NATIONAL REGULATION AND GOOD PRACTICES

No	Country	Definition	Regulation	New Regulation	Joint practice
1	Philippines	√	√	None	√ (Customs)
2	Malaysia	√	√	√	√ (Customs)
3	Hongkong	√	√	None	√ (HKEPD, Customs, Police, Mainland Authority)
4	Vietnam	√	√	√	√ (Customs)
5	Japan	√	√	None	√ (Customs, MOE, Trade and Industry)
6	Brunei Darussalam	√	√	√	√ (MOE, Customs and Excise Department)
7	Indonesia	√	√	√	√ (Customs, MOT, MOI, MOE)

PART 1 : UPDATE OF NATIONAL REGULATION AND GOOD PRACTICES

No	Country	Definition	Regulation	New Regulation	Joint Practice
8	Cambodia	X	√	X	X
9.	Thailand	√	√	None	√
10.	Singapore	√	√	None	None
11.	Republic of Korea	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A



SECONDHAND EEE CONTROL POLICY

No	Country	Import control on second-hands	Recently developed guideline/ criteria for distinguishing secondhand EEE from e-waste	Newly developed policies for control of export and import of secondhand EEE	Recently developed border control practises forimport/export of reusable EEE
1	Brunei Darusalam	there is no changes for import control on secondhand EEE Policy	None	None	The Royal Customs and Excise Department keeps on monitoring and keeping tab on the import /export of reusable EEE. No issue of illegal exportation/importation of reusable EEE. Brunei Darussalam has no facility to recycle/reprocess reusable EEE.

No	Country	Import control on second-hands	Recently developed guideline/ criteria for distinguishing secondhand EEE from e-waste	Newly developed policies for control of export and import of secondhand EEE	Recently developed border control practises forimport/export of reusable EEE
2	Japan	None	New criteria for distinguishing secondhand goods for export. Expect to start using from 2014.	None, it will be new criteria for application from April 2014.	They have implement border control practices such as visual inspection, information sharing, etc.
3	Philippines	None	Drafting proposed guidelines on WEEE	There are new policies for control of export	Customs and EMB

No	Country	Import control on second-hands	Recently developed guideline/ criteria for distinguishing secondhand EEE from e-waste	Newly developed policies for control of export and import of secondhand EEE	Recently developed border control practises forimport/export of reusable EEE
4	Malaysia	The second-hand multifuction copier machine equipped with networking/ wifi/fax	Guidelines for the classification of used EEE in Malaysia 2010	Any secondhand EEE to be import or export for direct reuse must be less than 3 years from the date of manufacture and is well functioning	None
5	Vietnam	None	None	None	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Registered and licensed with VEA for export hazardous waste. 2. Export of hazardous waste to other countries of Basel Convention members will comply with the Basel Convention. procedures

No	Country	Import control on second-hands	Recently developed guideline/ criteria for distinguishing secondhand EEE from e-waste	Newly developed policies for control of export and import of secondhand EEE	Recently developed border control practises forimport/export of reusable EEE
6	Indonesia	Current Regulation is Minister of Trade Decree No. 48/2011 on Provision on Non-new capital goods under Article 12 concerning terms for categorization of used electronic goods which still could be imported	Guideline/criteria under Minister of Trade Decree No. 48/2011 under Article 12 states that second hand computer and monitor can be imported by fulfilling requirements as follows: Still functioning (proven by certificate) The lifetime is not more than 5 years New technology (definitely not CRT), Must be in one complete set Must be imported in proper packaging	None	Border control is under customs regulation, importing waste with recommendations from MOE and MOI and approval by MOT (Ministry of Trade)

No	Country	Import control on second-hands	Recently developed guideline/ criteria for distinguishing secondhand EEE from e-waste	Newly developed policies for control of export and import of secondhand EEE	Recently developed border control practises forimport/export of reusable EEE
7	Hongkong	EEE may contain hazardous components or constituents will control by WDO and permit system.	Yes WEEE containing hazardous constituents or components and WEEE non-hazardous waste.	There is no exact data to show the difference between the developed guidelines and the old ones.	Permit from EPD, prior contractual arrangement with concerned in the importing countries.
8	Cambodia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

No	Country	Import control on second-hands	Recently developed guideline/ criteria for distinguishing secondhand EEE from e-waste	Newly developed policies for control of export and import of secondhand EEE	Recently developed border control practises forimport/export of reusable EEE
9	Thailand	None	None	None	None
10	Singapore	No Change	No new guideline /criteria apart from those already published at MOEJ Asian Network website	No newly developed policies	No recently developed border control practises
11	Republic of Korea	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

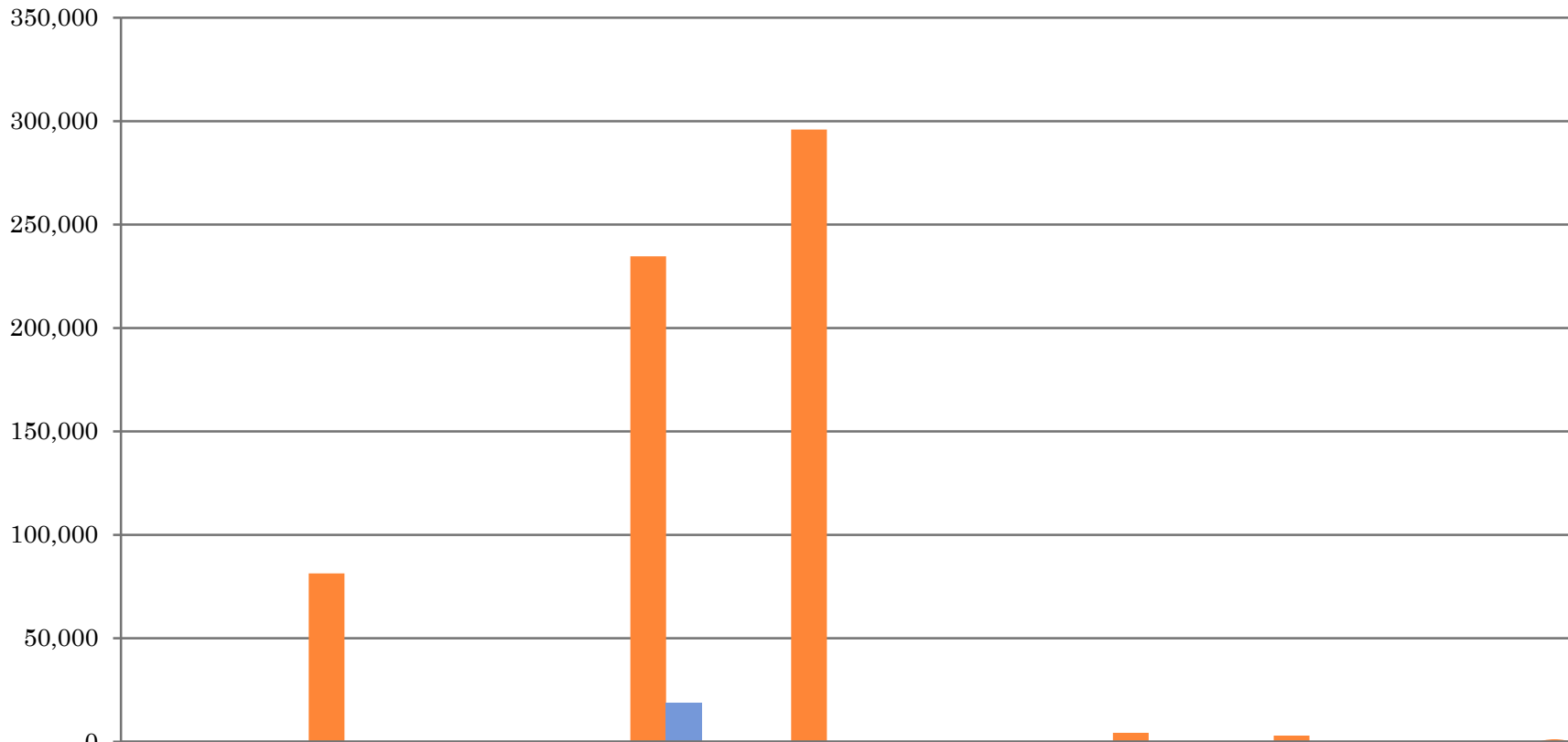
Total import of hazardous waste and waste from 2010 – 2012 (in metric ton)

No	Country	Years		
		2010	2011	2012
1	Brunei Darussalam	0	0	0
2	Japan	81,358	3,956	1,785.67
3	Hongkong	0	0	0
4	Philippines	234,626.5	52,436.67	181,513.9
		* 18,765 unit	* 1,534 unit	* 14,700 unit
		N/A	N/A	* 42,000 pieces
5	Malaysia	295,900	157,588	129,400
6	Vietnam	0	0	0
7	Indonesia	0	110,894,877	3,891,571
8	Cambodia	N/A	N/A	N/A
9	Singapore	2,953.21	N/A	3,333.72
10	Thailand	4,247	3,047.32	3,904
11	Republic of Korea	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note : Indonesia only import non hazardous wastes.

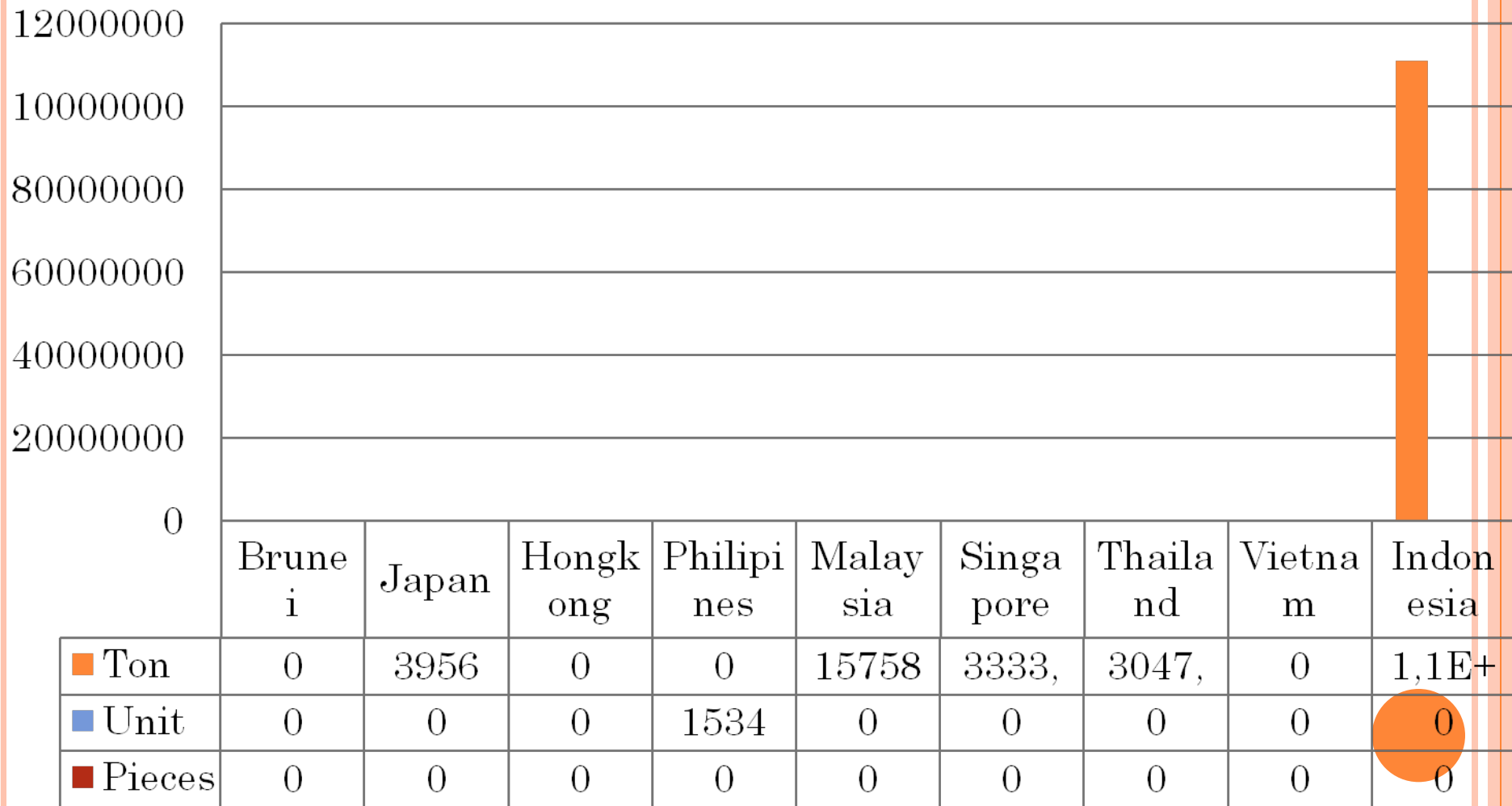


REPORT OF IMPORT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE IN 2010

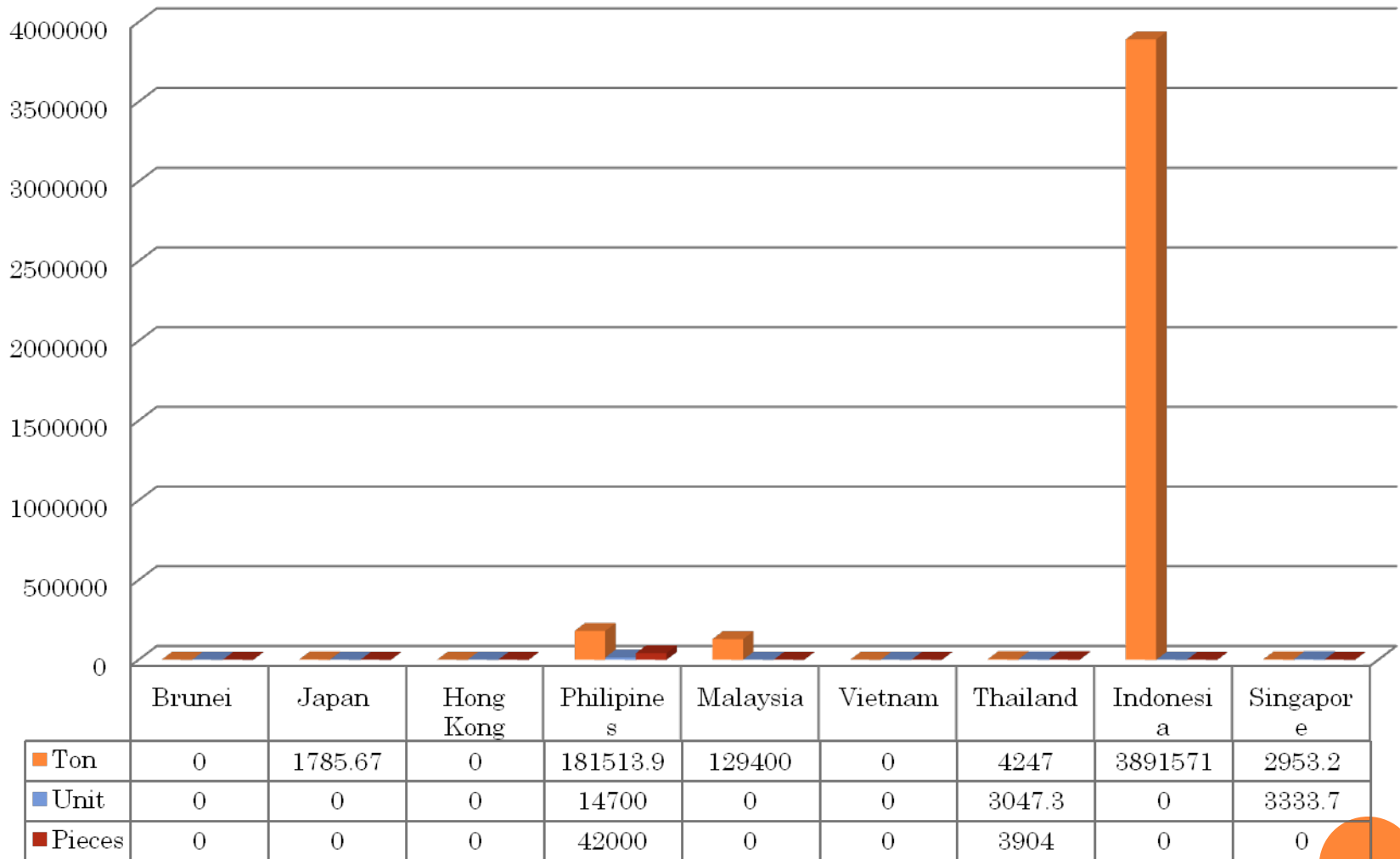


	Brunei	Japan	Hongkong	Philippines	Malaysia	Vietnam	Thailand	Singapore	Indonesia
Ton	0	81,358	0	234,627	295,900	0	4,247	2,953	0
Unit	0	0	0	18,765	0	0	0	0	0
Pieces	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

REPORT IMPORT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE FROM 2011



REPORT IMPORT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE FROM 2012

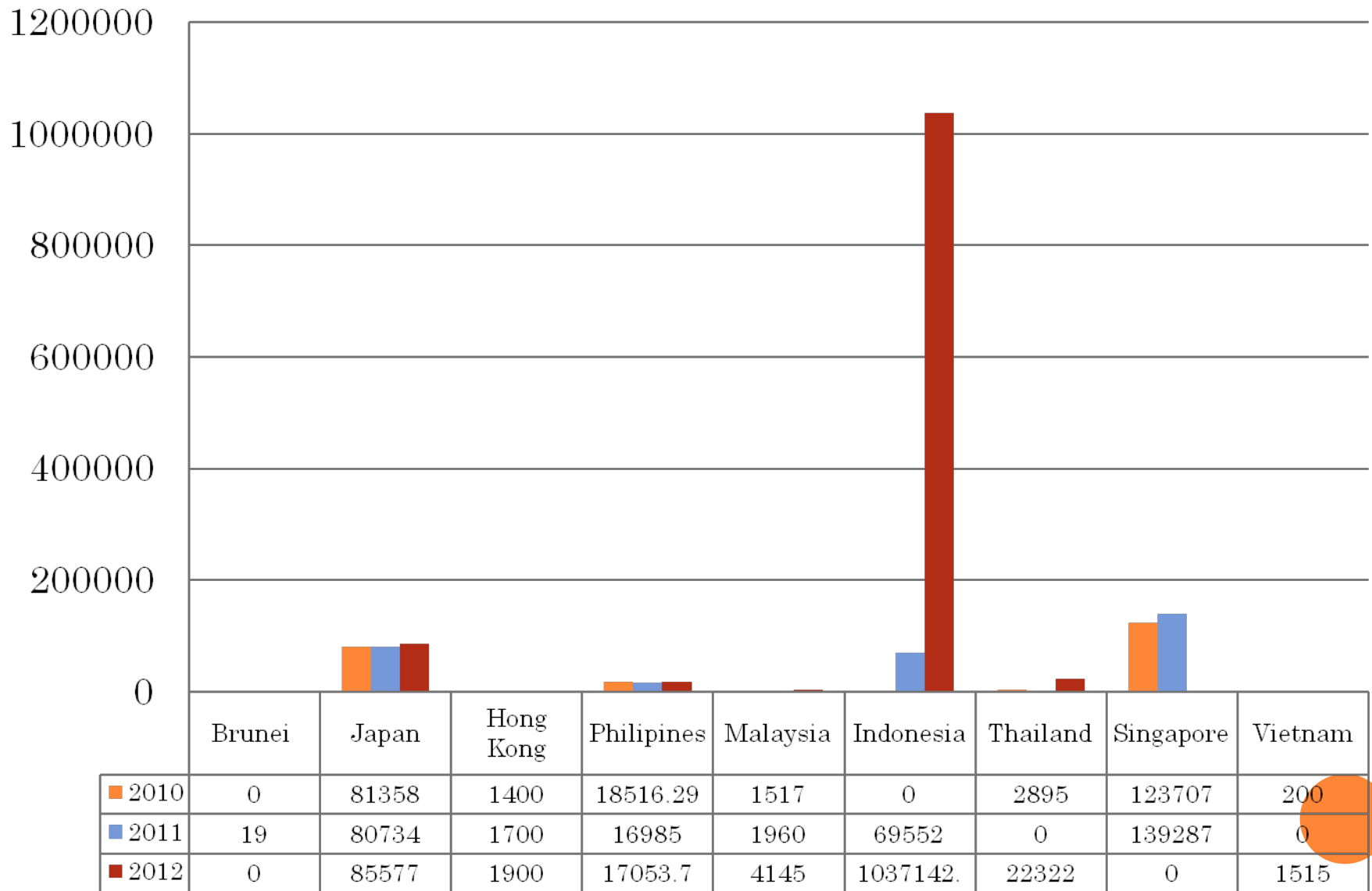


Total Export of hazardous waste (metric ton) from 2010 – 2012

No	Country	2010	2011	2012
1	Brunei darusalam	0	19	6.4
2	Japan	81,358	80,734	85,577
3	Hongkong	1,400	1,700	1,900
4	Philippines	18,576.29	16,985	17,053.7
5	Malaysia	295,900	157,588	129,400
6	Vietnam	200	0	1,515
7	Indonesia	0	695,552	1,037,142.2
8	Cambodia	N/A	N/A	N/A
9	Singapore	123,707.31812	139,286.5388	In progress
10	Thailand	2,895	3,773.25	22,322
11	Republic of Korea	N/A	N/A	N/A



REPORT EXPORT HAZARDOUS WASTE 2010-2012



THE MOST DOMINANT TYPE OF HAZARDOUS WASTE FOR IMPORT

PHILIPPINES

Country	Year		
	2010	2011	2012
Philippines	Steel Scrap	Steel Scrap	Steel scrap
	Whole battery scrap rains/ underdrained battery	Waste slop/sludge oil without PCB	Electronic waste
	Waste Slop oil	Electronic waste	Waste slop/sludge oil without PCB
	PVC	Whole battery scrap rains/ underdrained battery	Whole drained/underdrained battery scrap rains
	Electronic Waste	Scrap PVC	Aluminium Metal Scrap

THE MOST DOMINANT TYPE OF HAZARDOUS WASTE FOR IMPORT JAPAN

Country	Year		
	2010	2011	2012
Japan	Lead compounds acidic solutions or acids in solid form	Lead compounds	Copper compounds
	Antimony compounds	Waste from surface treatment of metals and plastic	Zinc compounds
	Arsenic compounds	Copper compounds	Lead compounds
	Antimony Compounds	Cadmium compounds Mercury Compounds	Waste from surface treatment of metals and plastics Cadmium Compound

THE MOST DOMINANT TYPE OF HAZARDOUS WASTE FOR IMPORT MALAYSIA

Country	Year		
	2010	2011	2012
Malaysia	Waste gypsum from power plant	Waste gypsum from power plant	Waste gypsum from power plant
	Copper slag	Copper slag	Copper slag
	Calcium hydroxide sludge	Calcium hydroxide sludge	Calcium hydroxide sludge
	Spent acid	Spent acid	Fly ash



THE MOST DOMINANT TYPE OF WASTE FOR IMPORT INDONESIA

Country	Year		
	2010	2011	2012
Indonesia	N/A	Steel Scrap	Steel Scrap
		Paper waste	Paper waste
		Scrap/plastic waste	Scrap/plastic waste
		Rubber scrap	Glass scrap
		Cotton waste	Rubber scrap
		Glass Scrap	

THE MOST DOMINANT TYPE OF HAZARDOUS WASTE FOR IMPORT

THAILAND

Country	Year		
	2010	2011	2012
Thailand	Used Xerox office equipments	Used Xerox office equipments	Used oil residues
	Used Xerox supplies containing residual toner	Used Xerox supplies containing residual toner	Used Xerox supplies containing residual toner
			Used Xerox office equipments

THE MOST DOMINANT TYPE OF HAZARDOUS WASTE FOR IMPORT SINGAPORE

Country	Year		
	2010	2011	2012
Singapore	Electrical & electronic equipments and assemblies e.g. Computers & mobile phones.	Electrical & electronic equipments and accessories.	Data In Progress
	Electrical and electronic part and accessories.	Electrical and electronic part and assemblies e.g. Computers & mobile phones.	
	Waste circuit boards and spare parts, general E-waste.	Waste lithium ion. (rechargeable) batteries.	
	Scrap of mobile phones , parts, PCB, Accessories, Lithium-ion.	Scrap of mobile phones , parts, PCB, Accessories, Lithium-ion	

2010	2011	2012
1. Steel Scrap 2. Whole Drained/Undrained battery scrap (rains) 3. Waste Slop Oil 4. PVC 5. Electronic Waste	1. Steel Scrap 2. Waste Slop/Sludge Oil without traces of PCB 3. Electronic Waste 4. Whole Drained/Undrained battery scrap (rains) 5. Scrap PVC	1. Steel Scrap 2. Electronic Waste 3. Waste Slop/Sludge oil without traces of PCB 4. Whole battery scrap rains 5. Alluminium metal scrap

2010
1. Lead compounds 2. Acidic solutions, acidic in solid forms. 3. Antimony compounds. 4. Arsenic compounds.

2011
1. Lead compounds. 2. Wastes resulting from surface treatment of metals and plastics. 3. Copper compounds 4. Cadmium compounds 5. Mercury compounds

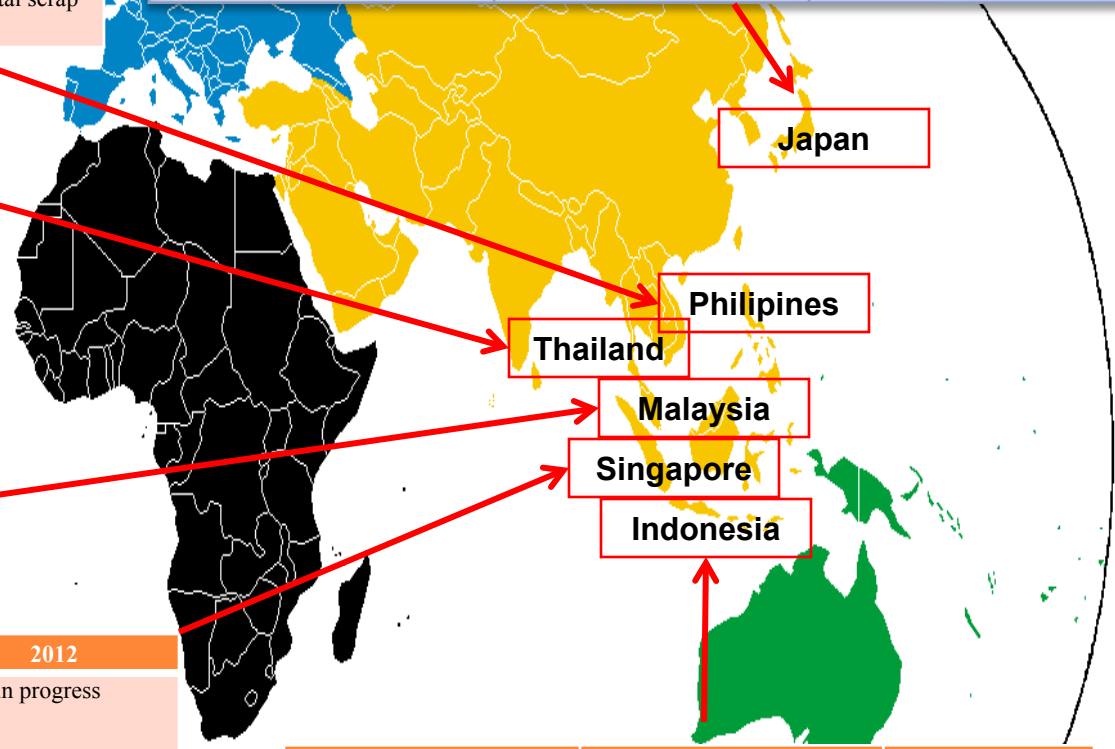
2012
1. Copper compounds 2. Zinc compounds 3. Lead compounds 4. Waste resulting from surface treatment of metals and plastic 5. Cadmium compound

2010	2011	2012
1. Used xerox office equipments 2. Used xerox supplies containing residual tones	1. Used xerox office equipments 2. Used xerox supplies containing residual tones	1. Used oil residues 2. Used xerox supplies containing residual toner 3. Used xerox office equipments

2010	2011	2012
1. Copper slag 2. Waste gypsum from power plant 3. Spent acid 4. Calcium hydroxide sludge	1. Copper slag 2. Waste gypsum from power plant 3. Spent acid 4. Calcium hydroxide sludge	1. Copper slag 2. Waste gypsum from power plant 3. Calcium hydroxide sludge 4. Fly ash

2010	2011	2012
1. Electrical & electronic equipments and assemblies eg. Computers & mobile phones. 2. Electrical and electronic part and accessories. 3. Waste circuit boards and spare parts, general E-waste. 4. Scrap of mobile phones , parts, PCB, Accessories, Lithium-ion.	1. Electrical & electronic equipments and accessories. 2. Electrical and electronic part and assemblies eg. Computers & mobile phones. 3. Waste lithium ion. (rechargeable) batteries. 4. Scrap of mobile phones , parts, PCB, Accessories, Lithium-ion.	Data in progress

2010	2011	2012
N/A	1. Steel scrap 2. Paper waste 3. Scrap plastic waste 4. Rubber scrap 5. Cotton waste 6. Glass scrap	1. Steel scrap 2. Paper waste 3. Scrap/plastic waste 4. Rubber scrap 5. Glass scrap



THE MOST DOMINANT TYPE OF WASTE AND HAZARDOUS WASTE IMPORT BY ASIAN COUNTRIES

THE MOST DOMINANT TYPE OF HAZARDOUS WASTE FOR EXPORT PHILIPPINES

Country	Year		
	2010	2011	2012
Philippines	Copper bearing sludge	Zinc waste and scrap (zinc metal) & copper bearing sludge	Electrical parts scrap
	Zinc ash waste and scrap (zinc metals)	Galvanic	Copper sludge waste and scrap
	Galvanic sludge	Scrap printed wiring board (PWB), copper sludge, hazardous metal scrap material	Galvanic sludge
	Scrap printed wiring board (PWB), electronic scrap and waste containing metals, scrap printed wiring board, copper sludge	Silver sludge	Used waste water sludge
	Copper sludge	Copper sludge & silver wastes	Used lead acid batteries (ULABs)

THE MOST DOMINANT TYPE OF HAZARDOUS WASTE FOR EXPORT MALAYSIA

Country	Year		
	2010	2011	2012
Malaysia	Electronic waste	Electronic waste	Aluminium dross
	Metal hydroxide sludge	Used toner	Electronic waste
	Waste organic solvent	Metal hydroxide sludge	Spent catalyst
			Used toner



THE MOST DOMINANT TYPE OF HAZARDOUS WASTE FOR EXPORT

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM, VIETNAM

Country	Year		
	2010	2011	2012
Brunei Darussalam	-	Lead Acid Batteries Lithium battery	Lead acid battery

Country	Year		
	2010	2011	2012
Vietnam	Electronic waste		Waste lead battery



THE MOST DOMINANT TYPE OF HAZARDOUS WASTE FOR EXPORT JAPAN

Country	Year		
	2010	2011	2012
JAPAN	Lead Compounds (Y31)	Lead Compounds (Y31)	Copper Compounds (Y22)
	Acidic Solutions or Acid in Solid Forms (Y34)	Acidic Solutions or Acid in Solid Forms (Y34)	Zinc Compounds (Y23)
	Antimony Compounds (Y27, Y31 and Y34)	Antimony Compounds (Y27, Y31 and Y34)	Lead Compounds (Y31)
	Y24 (Arsenic Compounds)	Y22 (Copper compounds) Y23 (zinc compounds)	Waste resulting from surface treatment of metals and plastic (Y17) Cadmium Compounds (Y26)

THE MOST DOMINANT TYPE OF HAZARDOUS WASTE FOR EXPORT

SINGAPORE

Country	Year		
	2010	2011	2012
SINGAPORE	Flue gas desulphurization (FDG)-calcium sulphate.	Flue gas desulphurization (FDG) calcium sulphate	Data in Progress
	Drained battery Scrap/Lead acid battery scrap	Waste containing silver copper scrap	
	Calcium hydroxide sludge Used Xerox supplies	Copper slag	
	Containing residual toner Diluted sulphuric acid	Drained battery scrap/lead acid battery scrap Waste lead acid batteries	

THE MOST DOMINANT TYPE OF HAZARDOUS WASTE FOR EXPORT THAILAND

Country	Year		
	2010	2011	2012
THAILAND	Scrap of electronic component parts, IC scrap, used photoreceptor drum including selenium, scrap and rejected parts from electronics devices production.	Metalic waste (slag and sludge)	Lead acid plates, free of acid
	Spent absorbent containing mercury from natural gas productions (mercury spent absorbent)	Scrap of electronic component parts	Metalic waste (slag and sludge)
	Residues containing mercury from natural gas production (mercury sludge)	Precious metal/copper residue and non-ferrous galvanic sludge	Printed circuid board laminate scrap with solder
	Spent Hg catalyst with ceramic balls	Spent absorbent containing mercury from refinery productions (mercury spent absorbent)	Scrap of electronic component parts
	Galvanic sludge	Printed circuid board laminate scrap with solder	Ni-Sludge

THE MOST DOMINANT TYPE OF HAZARDOUS WASTE FOR EXPORT

INDONESIA

Country	Year		
	2010	2011	2012
INDONESIA		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mill scale • Palladium carbon catalyst • Calcium hydroxide • Zinc metal 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Spent secondary reformer 2. Spent primary reformer 3. Spent catalyst 4. Calcium hydroxide sludge 5. Mill scale 6. Iron sponge 7. Waste zinc metal 8. Copper cake 9. Palladium carbon catalyst 10. Used office equipments and used toner cartridge 11. Copper and brass scrap contaminated with oil 12. Lithium batteries 13. Mercury spent catalyst 14. Mercury contaminated soil, glycol filter, hydrocarbon.



2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Copper bearing sludge Zinc ash waste and scrap (zinc metal) Galvanic sludge Scrap printed wiring board (PWB), electronic scrap and waste containing metals, scrap printed wiring board, copper sludge Copper sludge 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Zinc waste and scrap (zinc metal) & copper bearing sludge. Galvanic Scrap printed wiring board (PWB), electronic scrap and waste containing metals, scrap printed wiring board, copper sludge Silver sludge Copper sludge & silver wastes 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Electronic parts scrap Copper sludge waste and scrap Galvanic sludge Used wastewater sludge Used lead acid batteries (ULABS) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Compounds (Y31) Acidic Solutions or Acid in Solid Forms (Y34) Antimony Compounds (Y27, Y31 dan Y34) Y24 (Arsenic Comounds) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Lead Compounds (Y31) Acidic Solutions or Acid in Solid Forms (Y34) Antimony Compounds (Y27, Y31 dan Y34) Y22 (Copper compounds) Y23 (zinc compounds) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Copper Compounds (Y22) Zinc Compounds (Y23) Lead Compounds (Y31) Waste resulting from surface treatment of metals and plastic (Y17) Cadmium Compounds (Y26)

2010	2011	2012
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Scrap of electronic component parts, IC scrap, used photoreceptor drum including selenium, scrap and rejected parts from electronics devices production. Spent absorbent containing mercury from natural gas productions (mercury spent absorbent) Residues containing mercury from natural gas production (mercury sludge) Spent Hg catalyst with ceramic balls Galvanic sludge 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Galvanic sludge Scrap of electronic component parts Precious metal/copper residue and non-ferrous galvanic sludge Spent absorbent containing mercury from refinery productions (mercury spent absorbent) Printed circuit board laminate scrap with solder 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Lead acid plates, free of acid Metalic waste (slag and sludge) Printed circuit board laminate scrap with solder Scrap of electronic component parts Ni-Sludge

2010	2011	2012
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Electronic waste Metal hidroxide Waste organic solven 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Electronic waste Used toner Metal hydroxide sludge 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Almunium dross Electronic waste Spent catalyst Used toner

2010	2011	2012
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Flue gas desulphurization (FDG)-calcium sulphate. Drained battery Scrap/Lead acid battery scrap Calcium hydroxide sludge Used xerox supplies containing residual toner Diluted sulphuric acid 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Flued gas desulphurization (FDG) calcium sulphate Waste containg silver copper scrap Copper slag Drained battery scrap/lead acid battery scrap Waste lead acid batteries 	<p>Data Inprogress</p>

2011	2012
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mill scale Palladium carbon catalyst Calcium hydroxide Zinc metal 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Spent secondary reformer Spent primary reformer Spent catalyst Calcium hydroxide sludge Mill scale Iron spongs Waste zinc metal Copper cake Palladium carbon catalyst Used office equipments and used toner cartridge Copper and brass scrap contaminated with oil Lithium batteries Mercury spent catalyst Mercury contaminated soil, glycol filter, hydrocarbon.

THE MOST DOMINAT TYPE OF HAZARDOUS WASTE FOR EXPORT FROM ASIAN COUNTRIES

THE MOST IMPORTED TYPE OF HAZARDOUS WASTE FROM OECD COUNTRIES TO ASIAN COUNTRIES

No	Origin Country (OECD Country)	Country of Destination	Type of Hazardous waste
01	Australia	1. Philippines	1. Cast Iron 2. Shredded Steel Scrap 3. Metal Scrap (Cast Iron) 4. Scrap Steel
		2. Thailand	Used Xerox Office Equipment
		3. Singapore	Electrical and Electronic Equipments and Assemblies eg. Computers and Mobile Phones
02	Belgium	Philippines	1. PET Bottles 2. Plastic Scrap 3. Scrap Steel 4. HDPE Bottle Mix Color
03	Canada	Philippines	PET Bottles
04	Germany	Philippines	1. Scrap Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET), 2. Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC), 3. High Density Polyethylene (HDPE)
05	Japan	1. Thailand	1. Used Xerox Office Equipments 2. Used Xerox Supplies Containing Residual Toner
		2. Singapore	1. Electrical and Electronic Equipments & Accessories 2. Stripper (2-Amino Ethanol, Glycol Ether and Water)

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THE MOST IMPORTED OF HAZARDOUS WASTE FROM OECD COUNTRIES TO ASIAN COUNTRIES

No	Origin Country (OECD Country)	Country of Destination	Type of Hazardous waste
		3. Philipines	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ganulated Blast Furnace Slag 2. Aluminium Metal Scrap 3. Copper Hydroxide Sludge 4. Aluminium Twitch (Shredded Tense) 5. Shredded Steel Scrap
06	Korea	1. Thailand	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Used Xerox Office Equipments 2. Used Xerox Supplies Containing Residual Toner
		2. Singapore	Scrap of Mobile Phones, Parts, PCB, Accessories, Lithium-Ion
		3. Philipines	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scrap Polyvinylchloride (PVC) 2. Used CPU's 3. Used Laptops 4. Used Monitors
07	NETHERLANDS	Philipines	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shredded Steel Scrap 2. Shredded Steel Scrap (Solid Form)
08	NEW ZEALAND	1. Philipines	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Whole Scrap Rains 2. Electronic Parts and Assemblies Containing Lead and Other Metals electronic 3. Used Electronic Part & Assemblies 4. Scrap Steel 5. Whole Battery Scrap Rains
		2. Thailand	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Used Xerox Office Equipments 2. Used Xerox Supplies Containing Residual Toner
		3. Singapore	Electrical & Electronic Parts and Accessories eg. Computer and Mobile Phones

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THE MOST IMPORT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE FROM OECD COUNTRY TO ASIAN COUNTRIES

No	Origin Country (OECD Country)	Country of Destination	Type of Hazardous waste
09	UNITED KINGDOM	Philippines	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Shredded Steel Scrap2. Scrap Shredded Metals3. Electronic Assemblies and Electrical Appliances
10	UNITED STATES	Philippines	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Whole Drained/ Undrained Battery Scrap (Rains)2. Aluminium Tense and Twitch3. Scrap Steel4. Shredded Steel Scrap5. Chromium Iron Scrap (Solid Form)



THE MOST EXPORTED TYPE OF HAZARDOUS WASTE FROM ASIAN COUNTRIES TO OECD COUNTRIES

No	Origin Country (Asian Country)	Country of Destination (OECD Country)	Type of Hazardous waste
01	Indonesia	1. Japan	1. Palladium Carbon Catalyst 2. Zinc Metal 3. Waste Zinc Metal 4. Copper Cake 5. Spent Catalyst
		2. Netherlands	1. Mercury Spent Catalyst 2. Spent Secondary Reformer 3. Spent Primary Reformer 4. Spent Catalyst
		3. Canada	Lithium Batteries
02	Vietnam	1. Korea	Waste Lead Batteries
		2. Canada	Waste Lithium Batteries
		3. Germany	Industrial Sludge Contained Metal
03	Singapore	1. Japan	1. Waste Containing Silver Copper Scrap 2. Copper Base Ash 3. Copper Scrap from Solid Electronic Waste 4. Copper Scrap with Precious Metals 5. Ion exchange resin filter Cartridge, Carbon Cartridge, wiper waste and carbon powder.
		2. Germany	Spent Nickel Catalyst
		3. Korea	1. Drained Battery Scrap Rains/Lead Acid Battery Scrap 2. Waste Lead Acid Batteries (Lead Sulphide, Polypropylene)

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THE MOST EXPORT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE FROM ASIAN COUNTRIES TO OECD COUNTRY

No	Origin Country (Asian Country)	Country of Destination (OECD Country)	Type of Hazardous waste
		4. Sweden	Used Nickel Cadmium Batteries
		5. Canada	Waste Lithium Batteries
04	Brunei Darussalam	1. Korea	Lead Acid Battery
		2. Canada	Lithium Battery
05	Malaysia	1. Japan	1. Metal Hydroxide Sludge 2. Spent Catalyst 3. Used Blasting Material 4. Electronic Waste 5. Aluminium Dross
		2. Belgium	1. Metal Hydroxide Sludge 2. Electronic Waste 3. Spent Catalyst
		3. United State	1. Metal Hydroxide Sludge 2. Spent Catalyst 3. Electronic Waste
		4. Korea	Nickel Cadmium Scrap Batteries
		5. Canada	1. Nickel Cadmium Scrap Batteries 2. Used Toner
		6. Germany	1. Electronic Waste 2. Waste Organic Solvent 3. Spent Catalyst 4. Used Toner

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THE MOST EXPORTED OF HAZARDOUS WASTE FROM ASIAN COUNTRIES OECD COUNTRY

No	Origin Country (Asian Country)	Country of Destination (OECD Country)	Type of Hazardous waste
		7. Finland	1. Phenol Resin Impregnated 2. Spent Catalyst
		8. Netherlands	Spent Catalyst
		9. Sweden	1. Spent Catalyst 2. Nickel Cadmium Scrap Batteries
		10. United Kingdom	Spent Catalyst
06	Thailand	1. Japan	1. Galvanic Sludge Scrap of Electric Components Parts, IC Scrap, Used Photoceptor Drum including Selenium, Scrap, and Rejected Parts from Electronics Devices Production 2. IC Scrap (SnPb) 3. Galvanic Sludges 4. Scrap of Electric Component Parts 5. Electronic Component Scrap (PCB, PCBA IC, Transister, Transformer, Flexible Circuit, Component Gold Coating)
		2. Germany	1. Residues Containing Mercury from Natural Gas Productions (Mercury Sludge) 2. Precious Metal Copper Residue Non-Ferrous Galvanic Sludge 3. Spent absorbent Containing Mercury from Natural Gas Production (Mercury Spent Absorbent)
		3. Sweden	Unsorted Waste Battery
		4. Belgium	Electronic Scrap (Printed Circuit Boards)
		5. Korea	1. Metallic Waste (Slag and Sludge) 2. Waste Sludge

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THE MOST EXPORTED TYPE OF HAZARDOUS WASTE FROM ASIAN COUNTRIES OECD COUNTRY

No	Origin Country (Asian Country)	Country of Destination (OECD Country)	Type of Hazardous waste
		6. Greece	1. Spent Absorbent Containing Mercury from Refinery Production (Mercury Spent Absorbent) 2. Precious Metal/Copper Residue and Non-Ferrous Galvanic Sludge 3. Ni-Sludge
		7. CZECH REPUBLIC	Lead Acid Plates, Free of Acid
		8. France	1. Used Lead Batteries 2. Transformers, Capacitors, Solid and Liquid Waste Contaminated with PCB
		8. Netherlands	Electrical Transformers and Packaging Contaminated with Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB)
07	Philipines	1. Japan	1. PWB 2. Silver Sludge 3. Copper Bearing Sludge
		2. Korea	1. Copper Sludge 2. Zinc Wastes and Scrap 3. Zinc Ash Waste and Scrap (Zinc Metal) 4. Silver Sludge
		3. Germany	1. Discarded Chemicals (Organic and Inorganic) 2. Galvanic Sludge
		4. United State	Galvanic Sludge
		5. France	Solids and Liquids Contaminated with Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB)
		6. Australia	Galvanizers Ash

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THE MOST EXPORTED OF HAZARDOUS WASTE FROM ASIAN COUNTRIES OECD COUNTRY

No	Origin Country (Asian Country)	Country of Destination (OECD Country)	Type of Hazardous waste
		7. Finland	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Heavy Metal Contaminated Debris, Waste Filters, Dust Collectors 2. Grinding Sludge with Coolant Filters, Coalesces Sludge, Oil/Solvent, Contaminated Debris, Special Process Sludge, Clay Treatment Sludge, Filter Press Sludge 3. Organic Chemicals, Aliphatics and Contaminated Containers 4. PI & PR Contaminated Containers 5. Waste Impregnation



BORDER CONTROL ACTIVITIES

(COLLABORATION AMONG NATIONAL AUTHORITIES)

1. Brunei Darussalam

Joint collaboration and coordination among national authorities is continuously enhanced for controlling border activities for hazardous waste

2. Japan

The border control activities are conducted by Customs in cooperation with Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

3. Philippines

EMB closely coordinates with the Bureau of Customs regarding the importation of recyclable materials containing hazardous substances and export of hazardous wastes. Import & export are subject to permitting requirements of EMB.

BORDER CONTROL ACTIVITIES

(COLLABORATION AMONG NATIONAL AUTHORITIES)

4. Malaysia

Joint training for Customs and Department of Environment officers

5. Indonesia

Joint inspection with Indonesian custom for container contain non hazardous waste such as scrap metal which is indicated mix with hazardous waste and/or domestic/municipal solid waste.

6. Vietnam

- Set up the system of hazardous waste management to control all activities from collection, transport to treatment at central and local level
- Granting permits for the owners of hazardous waste management
- Development of the E-manifest system (sponsored by KOICA – Korea)



GAP & ISSUES ON TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

1. **Japan**

There is no speciality but Japan take necessary action for a take-back based on their past experience

2. **Indonesia**

- different definition of waste categorize
- different HS Code
- Sources of non hazardous waste being imported into Indonesia is not clearly stated

3. **Philippines**

EMB & Bureau of Customs face the challenge of importers importing into the country second-hand electrical and electronic equipment without securing import clearance from EMB.

GAP & ISSUES ON TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

4. **Malaysia**

Different definition of hazardous might lead to illegal shipment, awareness among traders, false declaration

5. **Vietnam**

- Collaboration among relevant national authorities from central to local level is not always smooth and effective, particularly without a prompt and effective information mechanism among national authorities, mostly still with paper-based system



DIFFICULTIES FACED IN SHIPPING BACK ILLEGALLY IMPORTED HAZARDOUS WASTE

1. **Japan**

Japan take necessary action for take-back case based on their past experience

2. **Indonesia**

- the procedure of re-export is not really clear under the Basel Convention. It is only stated 90 days for repatriation procedure, but no detail procedure if the repatriation is rejected by the originated country and takes more than 90 days.
- procedure if the repatriation will be exported to third country



DIFFICULTIES FACED IN SHIPPING BACK ILLEGALLY IMPORTED HAZARDOUS WASTE

3. Malaysia

- the consignee cannot be traced
- the importer claimed that the supplier (exporter) does not want to have
 - back the scheduled waste (bulk purchase)
- the origin country is very far (EU) for them to ship back and the importer already experiencing loss.

4. Vietnam

Difficulty in handling the founded illegal shipments, particularly returning illegally imported waste because the export country do not respond or is not a Basel Convention Party.



RECOMMENDATIONS

- Training on hazardous waste management and implementation of Basel Convention is not only for environmental officers only but should be provided to other line ministeries, especially custom officers;
- Training is also needed for traders and NGOs;
- Visual and technical aspects of the guidelines should be developed for easy comprehension to field officers (Custom, Police and other related agencies);
- Information on regulations of each individual countries should be posted on the web to make it easy for all stakeholders to comply with the regulations
- Facilities for recycling using environmental performance standards in each country, where available, should be informed to stakeholders



- Existing guidelines available in Malaysia, Indonesia and Hong Kong can be used as a basis to develop the differences between e-waste as hazardous waste vs. e-waste as second-hand goods within the southeast Asia region
- Develop a coordinating mechanism using electronic means/technology for effectiveness of control among agencies related to import and export of waste to prevent illegal trade of hazardous waste should be explored



- Existing guidelines available in Malaysia, Indonesia and Hong Kong can be used as a basis to develop the differences between e-waste as a hazardous waste vs. E-waste as second-hand goods within the south-east Asia region
- Develop a coordinating mechanism using electronic means/technology for effectiveness of control among agencies related to import and export of waste to prevent illegal trade of hazardous waste



- Indonesian recommendation on detail procedure if reparation is rejected by originated country more than 90 days and procedure if repratiation will be exported to the third country should be an agenda on the Basel Convention and could be proposed by ASIAN countries.
- Thailand countinously import a certain type of hazardous waste that can be treated or recycle by their facilities. Malaysia also implement the same policy. Therefore each country should inform the type of hazardous waste and their recycle facilities, treatment facilities, environmental performance standard, and names and facilities address. Furthermore we proposed that BCRC could have these data and inform this information on their website.



- The suggestion mention above would support article 4 of the Basel Convention.
- Based on Japan's data the type of hazardous waste imported is the same with type of hazardous waste being exported. On the other hand Malaysia's has a different policy. Malaysian policy is:

“ Since there are already recovery facilities established in Malaysia to process and recover useful materials from hazardous wastes, it is also the policy of the goverment of Malaysia not allowing hazardous waste to be exported out of the country” This policy is really good to be implemented by other Basel Convention parties.



- Since HS number of hazardous waste are not to clear, therefore ASIAN are suggested to create guideline on waste name, Basel Convention list of waste, HS code between ASIAN countries and pictures.
- The recommendation mention above is to support the control of hazardous waste illegal traffic.
- There are still transboundary movement of hazardous waste between parties and non parties of Basel Convention. Therefore parties that are trading with non parties should inform openly on their website if they have MOU with non parties. BCRC and ASIAN Network should inform this information on their website as well.



- Usually developing countries main objective to import hazardous waste is for recycling. Therefore BCRC should have a guideline on environmental standard for each type of recycling.
- Data from the questionnaire, OECD countries that import hazardous waste from ASIAN countries are for treatment. Therefore BCRC should list data of OECD treatment facilities with their environmental standards and announce it on their website.



THANK YOU

