

Scope of the Session 4

Policy/practice for ensuring repair and refurbishment of EEEs in an environmentally sound manner

26-28 November 2014, Okayama Japan
The Secretariat of the Asian Network

Objective of the Session

- To develop better understanding of draft E-waste guidelines currently discussed under the Basel Convention.
 - ✓ E-waste guidelines will be the biggest issue in the next COP and inter-sessional work is planned before the COP.
 - ✓ In OEWG9, E-waste guidelines was discussed in the small group, however, only Japan and China from East Asia were nominated, even though major importing countries of UEEEs are in East Asian.
- E-waste guidelines has 2 major elements those are expected to be reflected to each country's implementation scheme of the Basel Convention.
 - ✓ Second hand Criteria for UEEEs
 - ✓ Control Criteria for export/import of UEEE destined for repair/refurbishment

Provisions of the guidelines

- Pursuant to the Decision BC-IX/6, BC-10/5 and BC-11/4, *“Technical guidelines on transboundary movements of E-waste and used electrical and electronic equipment (UEEE), in particular regarding the distinction between waste and non-waste under the Basel Convention”* is now being drafted to be adopted in the 12th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention (COP12) to be held in May 2015.
- Key provisions in the draft guidelines are as follows:
 - *Relevant provisions of the Basel Convention applicable to TBM of E-waste (paragraph 11-22)*
 - *Guidance on the distinction between waste & non-waste (paragraph 23-30)*
 - *Guidance on the distinction between HW and non-HW (paragraph 35-37)*
 - *General guidance on TBM of E-waste and UEEE and enforcement of the control provisions of the Convention (paragraph 38-41)*

Focus of the discussion

- At the COP11 (May 2013), situations where UEEEs should normally considered to be waste/non-waste (paragraph 23-30, especially para 26 (b)) was intensively discussed.
- Para24 (conditions not to be waste)
 - A copy of the invoice or contract
 - Evidence of functionality
 - A declaration of holders not to be waste
 - Appropriate damage protection
- Para 26 (b) (situations where UEEE should normally considered to be non-waste), a number of Parties consider there are a number of situations where UEEE is not fully functional, nevertheless is not to be considered waste, and no agreement could be reached during COP11.



Cases under the para 26(b)

- Cases: Not functional, nevertheless is not to be considered waste?
 - ✓ UEEs to be repaired/refurbished/tested by manufacturers in region-wide centralized repairing center.
 - ✓ Secondhand EEs to be repaired/refurbished by importers or traders.
- But how to distinguish them from illegal cases? And how to deal with hazardous residues generated through the process?
 - ✓ At OEWG9 (Sep.2014), Parties try to discuss conditions to be applied to such export/import.

Decision in OEWG9 (Sep.2014)

- OEWG developed two options for para 26 (b) as follows:
 - ✓ Option1 (26(b)) Criteria of conditions for non-functional UEEEs to be considered non-waste.
 - ✓ Option2 (Alt 26(b)) General terms about conditions which leaves criteria setting to each country.
- Further work by Small Inter-sessional Working Group (SIWG) on E-waste guideline on Option1 before the COP12.
- As an interim solution, in case no agreement on Option1 can be reached before or during the COP12, Option2 will be adopted.

*More detail information of the current draft text of the E-waste Guideline and schedule of inter-sessional work until COP12 will be explained by the BRS Secretariat.

Underlying Assumption

- Asia region is one of the biggest hub where repair and refurbishment of UEEE are undertaken.
- However, inputs or comments from Asian countries for the discussion on the E-waste guidelines have been so far very limited.
- To achieve better understanding of current discussion on para 26 (b), it is valuable to share the practice undertaken by government and industry in Asian region.
- We might consider to make input to SIWG from a summary of this session to express Asian voice.

Questions – for later discussion

- How do you think UEEEs destined for repair & refurbishment should be controlled by the Authorities?
- Which approach do you prefer; Option1 or Option2?
(note: details may be modified through inter-sessional work)
 - ✓ Option1: Share detailed conditions
 - ✓ Option2: Leave condition settings to each country
- What should be the conditions to be met in case of non-functional UEEEs imported to your countries?
 - ✓ What do you think about current proposed 7 criteria?
 - ✓ How/Where should residual hazardous wastes generated through the process of repair/refurbishment be treated?
- Does your country have any relevant policies for encouraging repair/refurbishment in order to expand product life, from the perspective of resource efficiency?

Presentation in the Session 4

- Outline of the “draft E-waste Guideline”.
 - BRS Secretariat
- Activities of EEE manufacturers for environmentally sound repair and refurbishment
 - Japanese industrial Association
 - ICT Group
- Policy/practice for ensuring environmentally sound repair and refurbishment
 - Malaysia
 - Thailand



Thank you