

Workshop 2016 of the Asian Network for Prevention of  
Illegal Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes  
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CAMBODIA

Updates of National Regulations, Implementation Status and  
Import/Export Statistics

# Legal and Institutional Frameworks

- **Restructure of MoE's organization 2015.** Department of Hazardous Substances Management is established under General Department of Environmental Protection whose directly involve with substances and waste management in Cambodia.
- Up to now, Cambodia has relevant policy, legislations and regulations of WEEE (or E-waste) management. Although most of them are not specifically to WEEE but these may use as the common tool for govern WEEE on the right way. Relevant policy, legislations and regulations are described below.

# Legal and Institutional Frameworks

**Existing policy:** It is not a particular policy of the sound management of E-Waste. One of the core areas, however, mentioned in the Policy platform of the Royal Government of Cambodia of the Fifth Legislature of the National Assembly (Sept. 2013) noticeably addresses that “Increasing environmental control and reducing pollution including: the management of solid waste, hazardous substances, air quality monitoring and quality improvement, monitoring and prevention of land and water pollution, including noise and visual pollution”. It actually can be interpreted the policy tool covering E-Waste, where E-Waste is so-called hazardous waste referred to the Sub-decree on Solid Waste Management (1999).

# Existing legislation and regulations

## A- At National level

Up to now several environmental legislations and regulations are enter into forces. Few of them may indirectly impact to the management of E-Waste.

- Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Management (1996)
- Sub-decree on Solid Waste Management (1999)
- Sub-Decree on Water Pollution Control (1999)
- The Sub-decree on Environment Impact Assessment (1999)
- Sub-decree on Air Pollution and Noise Disturbance (2000)
- Sub-Decree on Business Facilitation by Risk Management (2006)
- Law on Water Resources Management in the Kingdom of Cambodia (2007)
- Law on Land Traffic (2007)
- Law on Standards of Cambodia (2007)

# Existing legislation and regulations

## A- At International level

As prioritized in the Political Platform of the Royal Gov't of Cambodia of the 5<sup>th</sup> Legislature of the National Assembly in September 2013, Cambodia via the MoE joins the international and regional communities in the context of environmental protection by doing the bunch of activities under:

- The Stockholm convention (POP)
- Vienna convention and Montreal Protocol
- Basel convention
- Minamata convention (mercury)

Outputs of these activities include such as: capacity building and awareness raising, nat'l reports, nat'l strategies and action plans, etc.

# Specific E-Waste Management Legislation

B-Cambodia have the specific E-Waste management legislation “the Sub-decree on E-Waste Management” endorsed by Government of Cambodia on 01 Feb 2016.

C- Draft of Guideline on the Environmental Sound Management of E-Waste in Cambodia will become the implement tool to achieve the target of the Sub-decree based on the environmental manner (In the processing of preparation).

D- Draft of Guideline on Hazardous waste management  
(In the processing of preparation).

# Restrictions on Transboundary Movement

- ***Restrictions on export for final disposal:*** Cambodia has no restrictions on the export of hazardous wastes and other wastes for final disposal or resource recovery purpose.
- ***Restrictions on import for final disposal :*** Cambodia restricts the import of hazardous wastes and other wastes for final disposal. The Article 21 of the Solid Waste Management Sub-Decree states that "the import of hazardous waste into the country is strictly prohibited".

# Conclusion

To minimize and phase out these constraints, Cambodia, especially, the MoE step-by-step efforts as possible for:

- Capacity building and institutional strengthening (at both nat'l and sub-nat'l levels) to minimize and intercept environmental pollution, including public awareness promotion to relevant stakeholders
- Controlling/monitoring and assessing environmental pollution activities and/or projects, including transboundary issues
- Developing specific legislations/regulations based on current requirement
- Promoting and strengthening the cooperation among nat'l and sub-nat'l institutions, or among riparian countries and countries in the region/world, including networking development.



**THANKS YOU  
FOR YOUR KIND ATTENDTION !!**