

Agenda

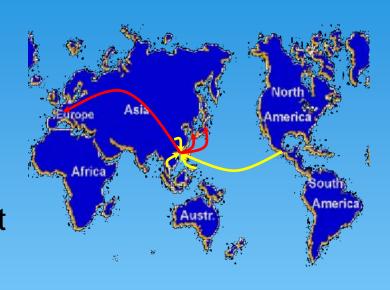
- Introduction
- Updates on Waste Import and Export
- Tightened control on import of e-waste
- New legislation on control of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)
- Combating illegal traffic

Introduction



Waste Import/Export Activities in HK

- Convenient location
- Gateway to the Southern China
- Efficient harbour facilities
- One of the major cargo transshipment port in the Asia-Pacific Region







Control under the Waste Disposal Ordinance Through a Permit System

Waste is any substance or article once given up by its original users, irrespective whether it is still functional or can be sold for a value.

Common hazardous e-wastes intercepted in Hong Kong are notebook computers, flat panel displays, cathode-ray tubes (CRTs) and batteries

Control under the Waste Disposal Ordinance (WDO) Through a Permit System

- Import and export of waste requires a permit unless the waste is
 - listed in the Sixth Schedule of the WDO; and
 - uncontaminated as defined under the WDO; and
 - imported for genuine recycling or reuse purpose.
- For any export of green waste (eg. computers, printers, second-hand clothes, ...) to Hong Kong, exporters are requested to contact Hong Kong EPD to verify if there are such suitable recycling facilities to recycle or reuse the green wastes in Hong Kong.
- Basel Ban





Updates on Waste Import and Export



Request for Transit under the Basel Convention

Transit Notifications received in 2015

Applications	24
Consented	19

Waste Types	Waste battery, galvanic sludge, wastes containing mercury,
Export Countries	Australia, Brunei, China, Indonesia, Japan, New Zealand, Thailand & Vietnam
Import Countries	Belgium, Canada, Germany, Japan & Korea

Import and Export Permits Issued under the Basel Convention

Permits issued in 2015

	Permit Issued
Import Permits	0
Export Permits	9

Waste Types:	Office equipment, batteries, metal ash and mercury.
Receiving Countries:	Italy, Japan, Korea, Singapore, Switzerland and Thailand.

Export Permits Issued under the Basel Convention

Waste Types

Rechargable Batteries

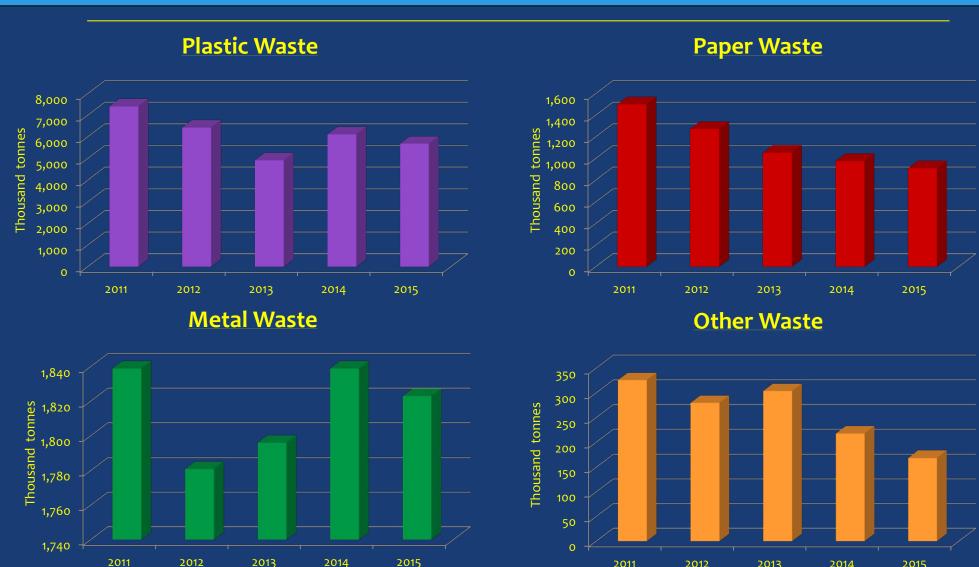
Metal Ash



Recyclable Green Waste



Import and Export Statistics 2011 - 2015 Quantity (Import + Export)

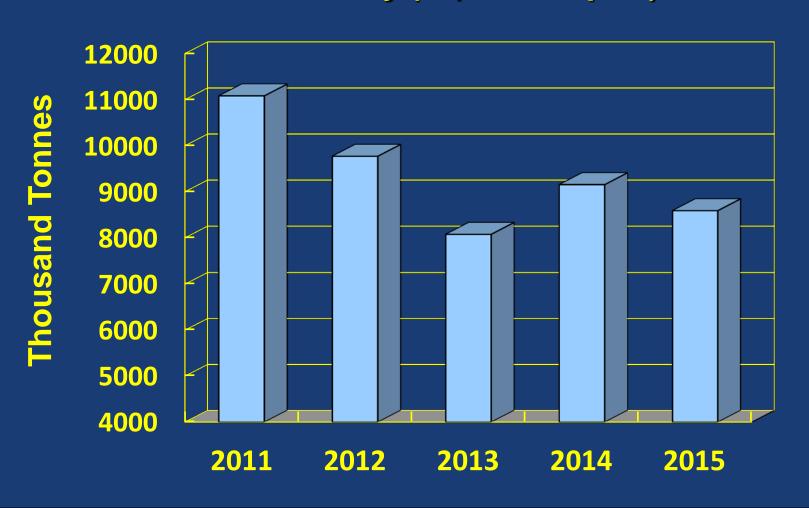


Import and Export Statistics 2011 - 2015

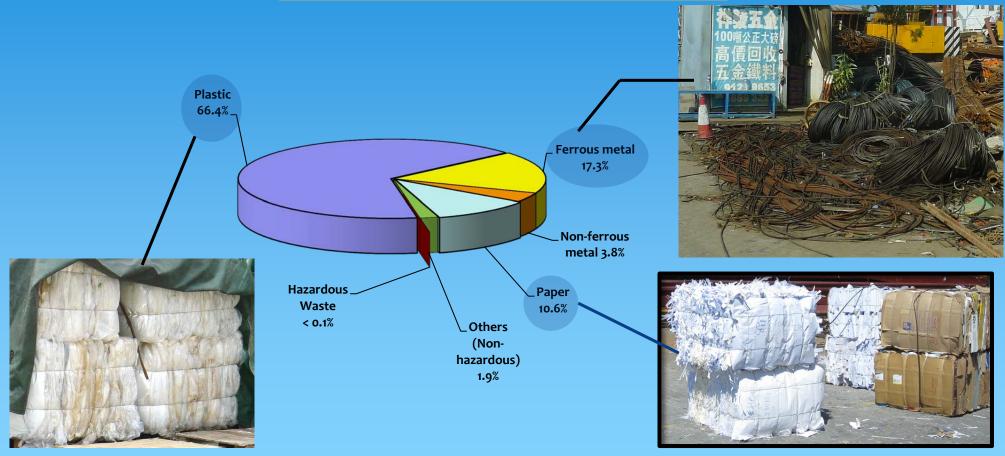
Total Waste Volume

(mainly plastic, metal and paper)

Quantity (Import + Export)



Breakdown of Waste Types Total Import and Export



Total Waste Imported and Exported in 2015

(8.6 million tonnes)

Illegal Import and Export Cases 2015

- Hong Kong is located at a convenient location and has efficient harbour facilities. Therefore, HK is a major transhipment port in the Asia-Pacific Region.
- In 2015, EPD intercepted 40 hazardous waste shipments (41 containers), amounting to 588 tonnes.



Common Hazardous Waste Intercepted in HK



Illegal Import and Export Cases 2015



Major Export Regions	No. of Containers	Weight (tons)
North America	5	89
Asia	31	407
Europe	4	84
South America	1	8

Batteries



Flat Panel Displays



Enforcement Results from 2011 to 2015 on Illegal Import of Hazardous Waste

Hazardous Waste Containers Intercepted = 190

2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
51	19	45	34	41

• All containers were returned to the countries of export promptly after the incidents.







Hazardous Waste Containers Intercepted – Major Types of Waste



Tightened control on import of e-waste



Tightened control on import of e-waste



E-waste imported for direct re-use?

Genuine Ewaste recycling facilities?



Tightened control on import of e-waste

1. Exporters are required to provide details of designated e-waste recycling facilities in Hong Kong for verification

Guidelines available to Importer/exporters:

Advice on Import and Export of Used Electrical and Electronic Equipment Having Hazardous Components or Constituents

(Link: http://www.epd.gov.hk/epd/sites/default/files/epd/english/environmentinhk/waste/guide_ref/files/advice_on_e-waste.pdf)

 For return shipments from Hong Kong, we shall provide details to the export countries for their follow-up actions and request the export countries to take enforcement actions against the exporters

New legislation on control of WEEE

New legislation on control of WEEE

PROMOTION OF RECYCLING AND PROPER DISPOSAL (ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT) (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE 2016

Passed in March 2016

Effective date - Aim at Year 2017

Scope of WEEE control

The new legislation will initially cover eight types of WEEE –

(a)	air conditioners;	(e)	computers (desktops laptops and tablets);
(b)	refrigerators;	(f)	printers;
(c)	washing machines;	(g)	scanners; and
(d)	televisions;	(h)	monitors



Import/export control in relation to WEEE

Permits are required for import/export of WEEE

Proper Treatment of WEEE

Storage, treatment, reprocessing and recycling of WEEE need to be licensed

Disposal ban

WEEE will be banned from disposal at the designated waste disposal facilities.

Combating illegal traffic



Prevention of Illegal Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes can only be achieved by the utmost effort of all parties concerned both locally and internationally

- Source interception
- Intelligence sharing between Competent Authorities
- Joint operations to tackle transboundary movement







Thank you