

Introduction of the Session 1 & Summary of the Questionnaire

28-30 November 2017

Hanoi, Vietnam

The Secretariat of the Asian Network

Background (1)

- The Session 1 of the annual workshop is to share updated national policy for the implementation of the Convention of each country. It is beneficial to share updated information of each country as usual.
- In the last few workshops, it has been confirmed that the transboundary movements (TBMs) of E-waste and Used Lead-Acid Battery (ULAB) have been significant issues to be addressed in Asian countries. In response to this, each country has been establishing import/export regulations and criteria for distinguishing wastes from non-wastes.



Photo: SBS
<http://www.sbs.com.au/news/article/2017/01/15/mountains-electronic-waste-asia-danger-health-un-study>



Photo: Bioenergy Consultant
<https://www.bioenergyconsult.com/recycling-lead-acid-batteries/>

Background (2)

- Recognizing that the Minamata Convention on Mercury entered into force in August 2017, it will be necessary to consider regional approaches/measures to ensure the environmentally sound management (ESM) of mercury wastes generated in Asian region.
- Some participants responded to the questionnaire last year that workshop should discuss TBM and ESM issues focusing on E-waste, ULABs and mercury wastes.



Photo: UN Environment Chemical & Waste Website
<https://www.unenvironment.org/explore-topics/chemicals-waste>



Scope of the Session 1

- Session 1 aims to share updated information of national policies/activities of each country with paying attention on **three waste streams, namely E-waste, ULAB, and mercury wastes**, and facilitate the exchange of following information:
 - Present status of recycling and treatment facilities development;
 - Actual cases for pollution or contamination derived from inappropriate treatment and recycling;
 - Import/export statistics and control measures;
 - Challenges on border measures; and
 - Case for takeback.

Outline of Questionnaire

- Questionnaire survey was conducted prior to the workshop in order to collect the basic information relevant to the theme of the Session 1.
- **11 countries** have completed the questionnaire:
(Brunei, Cambodia, Japan, Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam)

Outline of Questionnaire

- Questionnaire consists of the following parts
- 1. Update of national regulation for the implementation of the Basel Convention**
- 2. The current status of 3 waste streams**
 - (1) Recycling/treatment facility development
 - (2) Cases of pollution caused by environmentally unsound treatment/recycling
 - (3) Import/export statistics and control measures
 - (4) Challenges for border control
 - (5) Take-back cases

Please see **“Summary of Questionnaire” (EXCEL file) saved in online storage** for details. The file contain more comprehensive and detail information.

Outcomes of Questionnaire

Update of national regulation for the Basel implementation

→ 7 countries have new/updated policies/regulations (see Q1 of Summary Sheet)

| Country | Name of the new law/regulation | Enforcement date |
|----------|---|------------------|
| Cambodia | Sub-decree on E-waste Management | 1-Feb-16 |
| | Guideline on E-waste Management | 2017 |
| Japan | Act on Control of Export, Import and Others of Specified Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes (Basel Act) (Amended) | 16-Jun-17 |
| | Ministerial Order on Partial Amendment of the Basel Act | 1-Jun-17 |
| Korea | Act on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal | 17-Oct-19 |
| Lao PDR | Prime Minister's Office Notice No. 829/PMO | 13-Jun-16 |
| Malaysia | Customs (Prohibition of Exports) Order 2017 | 1-Apr-17 |
| | Customs (Prohibition of Imports) Order 2017 | 1-Apr-17 |
| | Guidelines for the TBM of Used Electrical and Electronic Equipment (UEEE) | 1-Sep-17 |
| Thailand | Customs Act B.E. 2560 (2017) | 13-Nov-17 |
| Vietnam | Decree No. 114/2014/ND-CP dated 26/11/2014 on subjects eligible and conditions for licensed import and dismantlement of used ships | 15-Jan-16 |
| | Circular No. 37/2015/TT-BGTVT dated July 28, 2015 of the Ministry of Transport providing procedures for licensing import of used seagoing ships for dismantlement | 15-Sep-15 |

Status of facility development (1)

(→See Q2-1(1) of summary sheet for details)

- **E-wastes & ULABs**

- Recycling facilities have been developed in many countries in the region.
- Many facilities in developing countries are small & medium scale facilities conducting collection, storage, preliminary manual dismantling and segregation.
- The cases of environmental pollution/contaminations due to inappropriate recycling have been found in some countries (such as Lao PDR or Viet Nam)
(→see Q2-1(2) of summary sheet)
- On the other hand, some facilities in Asia are recovering some precious metals such as gold through hydrometallurgy with ESM system for the waste generated from the process

Status of facility development (2)

(→See Q2-1(1) of summary sheet for details)

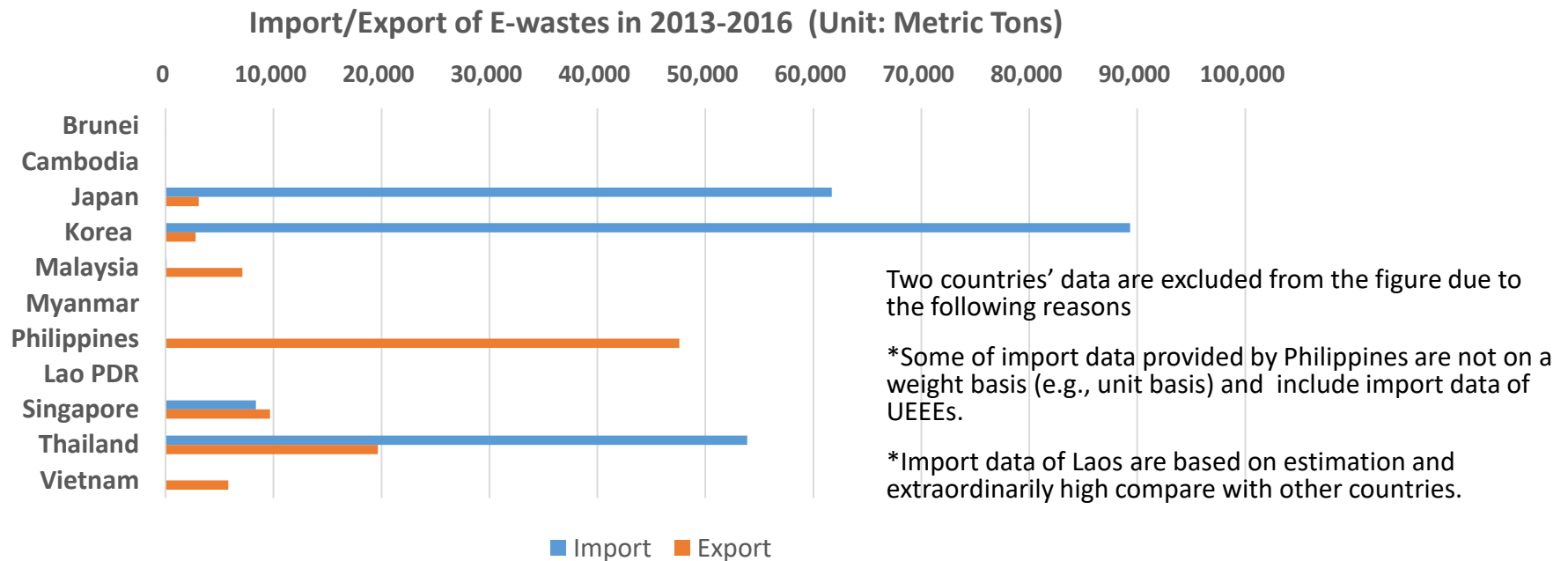
- **Mercury wastes**

- There are small numbers of facilities that can treat mercury wastes. Most of facilities operating in Asia are the ones which carry out pre-treatment of waste fluorescent lamps.
- Limited number of facilities that can recover mercury from waste in environmentally sound manner. No commercially proven technique has been in place in Asia for final disposal of waste mercury (e.g., stabilization & solidification)
- Regional solution or approach for ESM of mercury waste may be necessary.

Outcomes of Questionnaire

Export/Import of E-wastes

(→ See Q2-2(1)(2) of summary sheet for details)

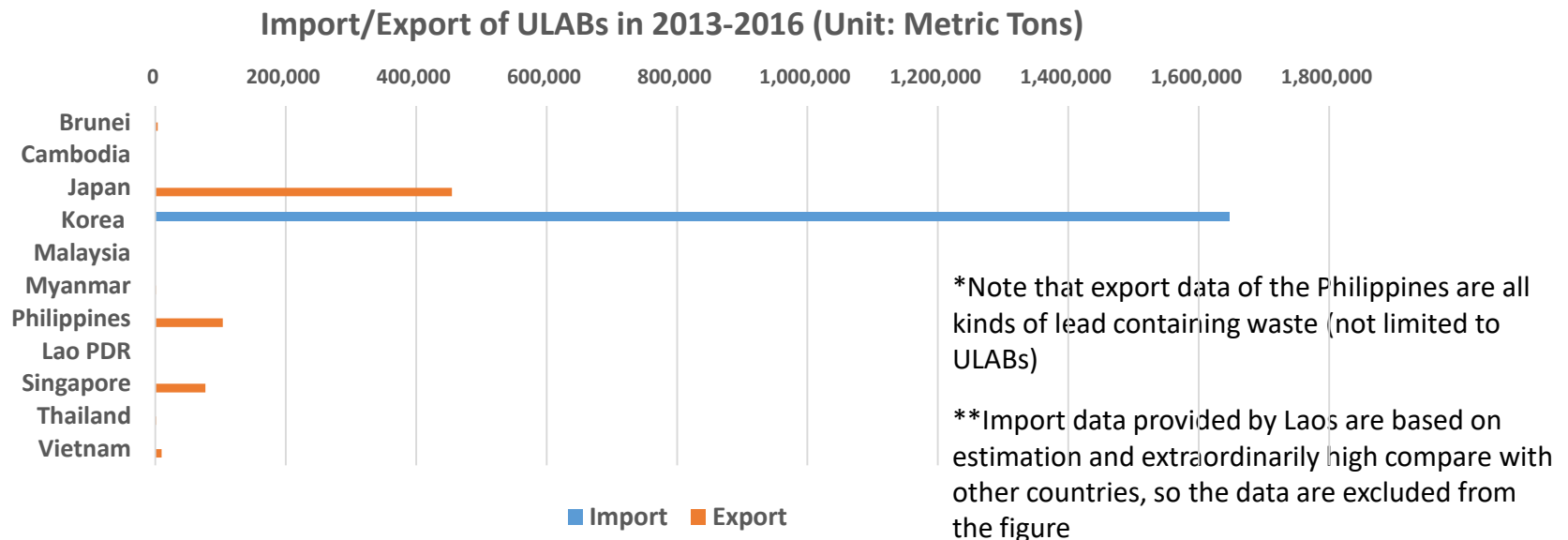


- Many Asian countries have experience to export of E-waste in accordance with the Basel procedure for the purpose of recycling.
- Japan & South Korea are large importers of E-waste in the region. Most of E-waste imported are electronic scraps (e.g., waste printed circuit boards)
- In SEA countries, Thailand imports used Xerox copying machines/equipment from other Asian countries for recycling purpose. Singapore also imports E-wastes on a regular basis from all over the world.

Outcomes of Questionnaire

Export/Import of ULABs

(→ See Q2-2(1)(2) of summary sheet for details)

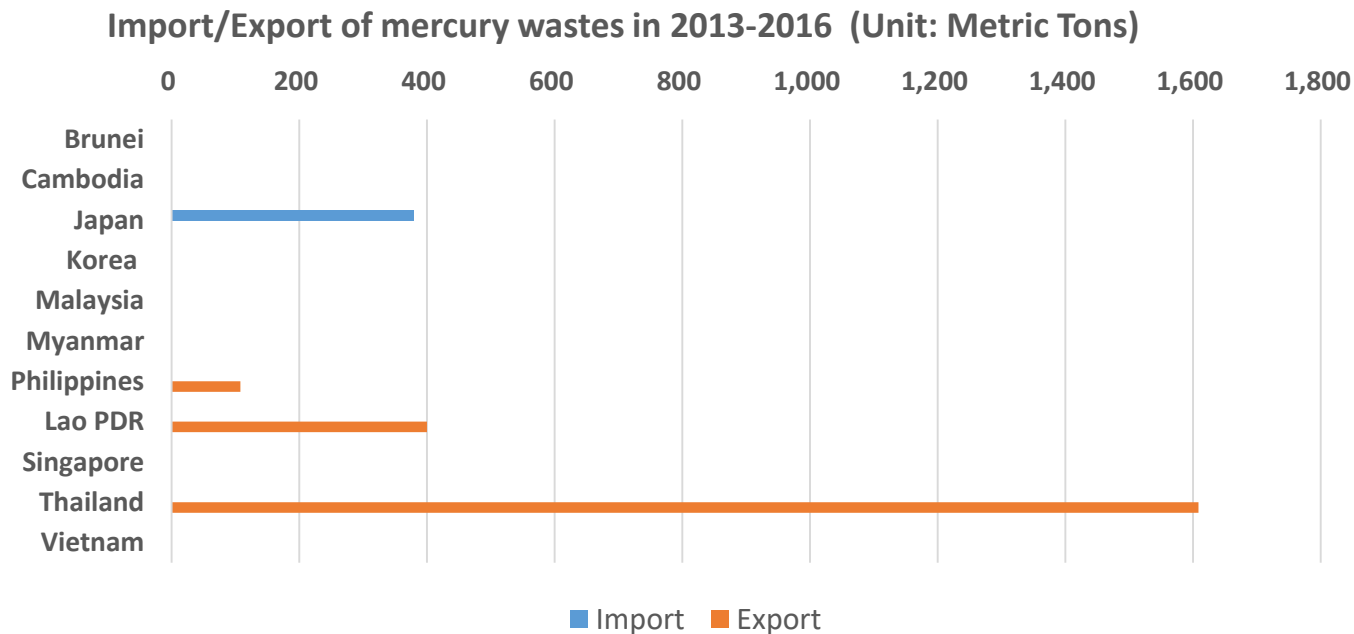


- Some countries prohibits import of ULABs.
- Some countries export ULABs for the purpose of recycling. Major destination are Korea and European countries.
- South Korea is the largest ULAB importer in the world. It imports ULABs from all over the world.

Outcomes of Questionnaire

Export/Import of mercury wastes

(→ See Q2-2(1)(2) of summary sheet for details)



- Compared with E-waste and ULAB which have high resource value, TBM of mercury wastes are less frequent.
- Typical mercury wastes imported/exported are waste fluorescent lamps or oil sludge containing mercury, spent mercury catalyst.
- As of today, Japan is the only country in Asian Network which have imported mercury waste in accordance with the Basel procedure

Outcomes of Questionnaire

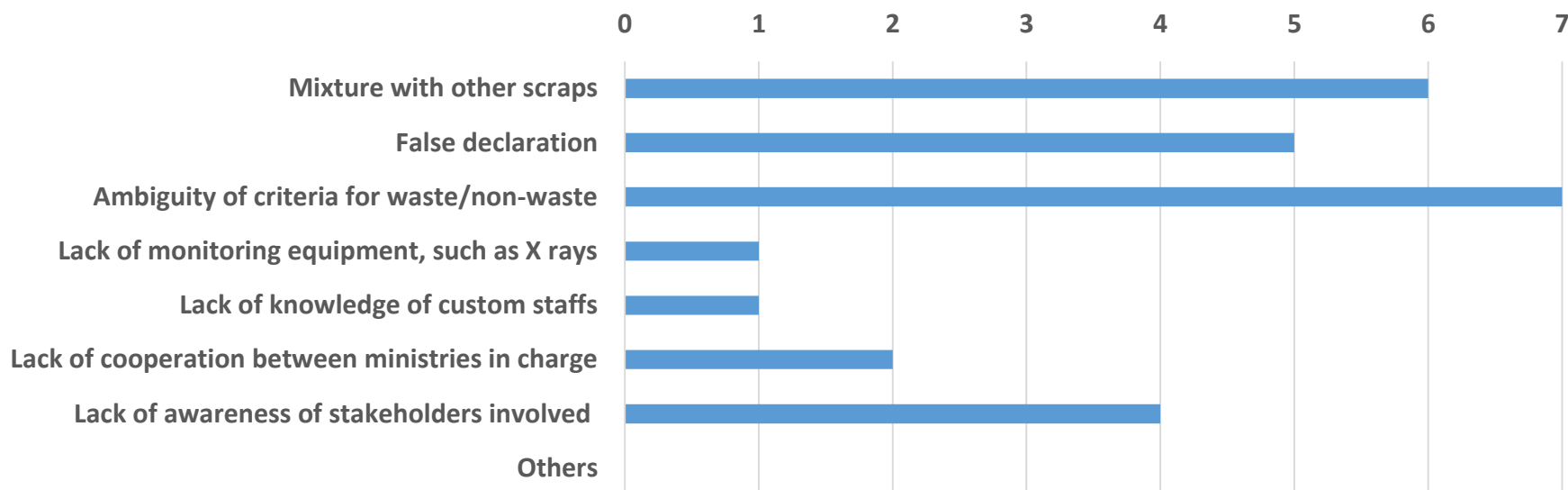
Export/Import control measures (→ See Q2-2(3) of summary sheet for details)

| Country | Name of regulations/policies | Enacted year | Competent authority |
|-------------|--|-------------------|---|
| Brunei | Hazardous Waste (Control of Export, Import and Transit) Order, 2013 | Not yet commenced | Department of Environment, Parks and Recreation |
| | Customs Order, 2006 | 2006 | Royal Customs and Excise Department |
| Japan | Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act | 1949 | METI |
| Korea | Act on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal | 29/05/94 | Regional Environment Agency (7 locations) |
| Malaysia | Environmental Quality Act 1974 (Section 34B) | 1974 | Hazardous Substances Division, DOE |
| Myanmar | Notification on Specifying Types of Hazardous Wastes | on-going stage | ECD-MONREC |
| Philippines | DAO 2013-22 (Revised Procedures and Standards for the Management of Hazardous Wastes) | 2013 | EMB-DENR |
| | DAO 1994-28 (Interim Guidelines for the Importation of Recyclable Materials Containing Hazardous Substances) | 1994 | EMB-DENR |
| Singapore | - | 1998 | PCD, NEA |
| Thailand | Notification of the DIW on the Criteria for the approval of the import of used electrical and electronic equipment into Thailand | 2007 | DIW |
| | The decision of National Environmental Broad | | DIW |
| Vietnam | Circular No 36/2015/TT-BTNMT regarding Hazardous Waste Management | 2015 | VEA-MONRE |

Outcomes of Questionnaire

Challenges for border control

(→See Q2-2(4) of summary sheet for details)



- Different opinion/definition of waste and non-waste among parties involved are critical issue for many countries. This is main reason for takeback cases in Asia (e.g., Japan – Hong Kong, Philippines – Canada, etc.) (→See Q2-2(5) of summary sheet for details)
- Close communication and cooperation among key ministries (e.g., competent authority & Customs, Police or Port authority) in domestic level and between competent authorities in international level are key for efficient implementation of the Basel Convention.

Outline of the Session 1

Structure of the Session

- All countries will deliver presentations, including
 - ✓ Updates of national policy for the implementation of the Basel Convention
 - ✓ Information related to three waste streams (E-waste, ULAB and mercury waste)

Expected outcome

- The latest information for the implementation of the Basel Convention will be shared.
- The current status and challenges on three waste streams in Asian region will be clarified.
- What to be addressed in the future Asian Network will be identified.

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谢谢

Terima kasih

고맙습니다

Xin cảm ơn

Thank you!

ありがとうございます

ขอขอบคุณ

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Salamat

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