

Introduction of the Session 3

Development of Legal Framework for ESM of E-waste including EPR

28-30 November 2017

Hanoi, Vietnam

The Secretariat of the Asian Network

Background (1)

- Recently, many Asian countries have been discussing the necessity to introduce **Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)** based approach for proper management mechanism for E-waste from household.
- It is timely to discuss this issue since many countries have showed great interests in and explained how EPR is to be in place at the workshops in the past.
- There are common and different elements in each country's framework, especially on the idea of **cost-sharing and targeted items**.
- Lessons learned from countries who have already introduced and those who have been introducing EPR system will be a good reference for Asian countries.

Background (2)

- OECD defines EPR as *“an environmental policy approach in which a producer’s responsibility for a product is extended to the post-consumer stage of a product’s life cycle”*.
- According to OECD, an EPR policy is characterized by:
 - Shifting of responsibility (physically and/or economically; fully or partially) upstream toward the producer and away from municipalities; and
 - Still municipalities and other stakeholders have different roles to bear
 - Provision of incentives to producers to take into account environmental considerations when designing their products.

<https://www.oecd.org/env/waste/extended-producer-responsibility.htm>
- It is important to recognize the aim and purpose of the EPR based law and regulation is achieved by all stakeholders. To achieve, financial or physical responsibility is imposed
 - Whoever contributes achieving the purpose, some benefit is provided
- Expert Working Group (EWG) on ESM under the Basel Convention established manuals on EPR and financial scheme. These resources can also be a good reference for each country to take measures.

Questionnaire

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

Outline of Questionnaire

- Questionnaire consists of the following parts

The current status of the Introduction of ERP on E-waste Management

- (1) Current status of E-waste management policy
- (2) Targeted E-waste
- (3) Responsibility of producer (or importer) for collection and recycling
- (4) Collecting mechanism
- (5) Body to manage costs for collection and recycling of E-waste

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

Outcomes of Questionnaire

(1) Current status of E-waste management policy

(→ See Q3- 1(1) of summary sheet for details)

- **6 /11** countries answered that they have or they are now planning EPR based E-waste Management policy.

(Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam)

Outcomes of Questionnaire

(1) Current status of E-waste management policy

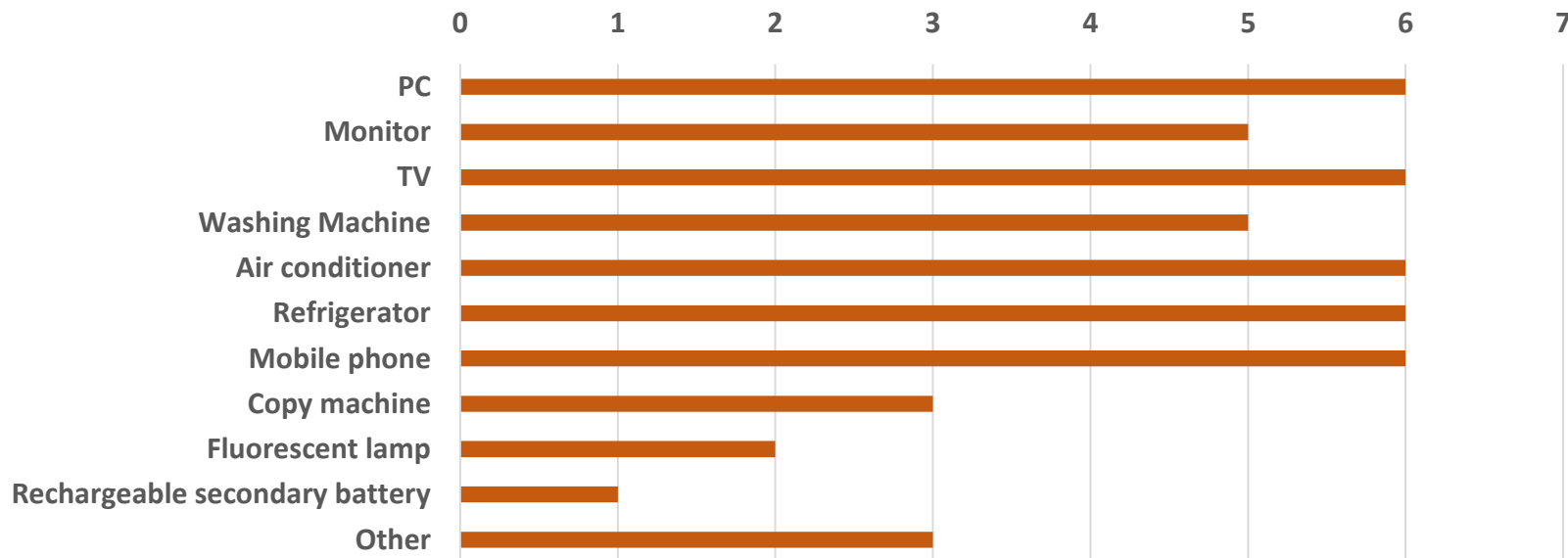
Country	Name of law/regulations/policy	Enacted year	Competent authority
Japan	Home Appliance Recycling Law	1998	MOE, METI
	Law for the Promotion of Effective Utilization of Resources	1991	MOE, METI
	Act on Promotion of Recycling of Small Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment	2012	MOE, METI
Korea	Act on Resource Circulation of Electrical and Electronic Equipment and Vehicles	2007	Ministry of Environment
Malaysia	Environmental Quality Act 1974 (Section 36D(b), 36E(a) & 36E(b))	1974	Hazardous Substances Division, DOE
Philippines	Joint DENR-DOE Administrative Order (JAO) No. 2013-09-0001 on Lighting Industry Waste Management Guidelines	2013	Department of Energy and EMB-DENR
	Draft DAO on the Guidelines on the ESM of WEEE	Public consultations have been conducted. Not yet issued. Still for review of EMB and DENR Policy Technical Working Group	EMB-DENR
Thailand	Draft Act on the Management of WEEE, B.E.	-	MONRE
Vietnam	Decision No. 16/2015/QĐ-TTg dated 22/5/2015 of the Prime Minister on regulations of taking back and treatment of discarded products.	2015	VEA-MONRE, DONRE
	Circular 34/2017/TT-BTNMT dated 04/10/2017 on on regulations of taking back and treatment of discarded products	2017	VEA-MONRE, DONRE

Outcomes of Questionnaire

(2) Targeted Wastes (multiple answer)

(→ See Q3- 1(2) of summary sheet for details)

- All countries target various types of E-waste.
- Some countries answered that they target all types of E-wastes.

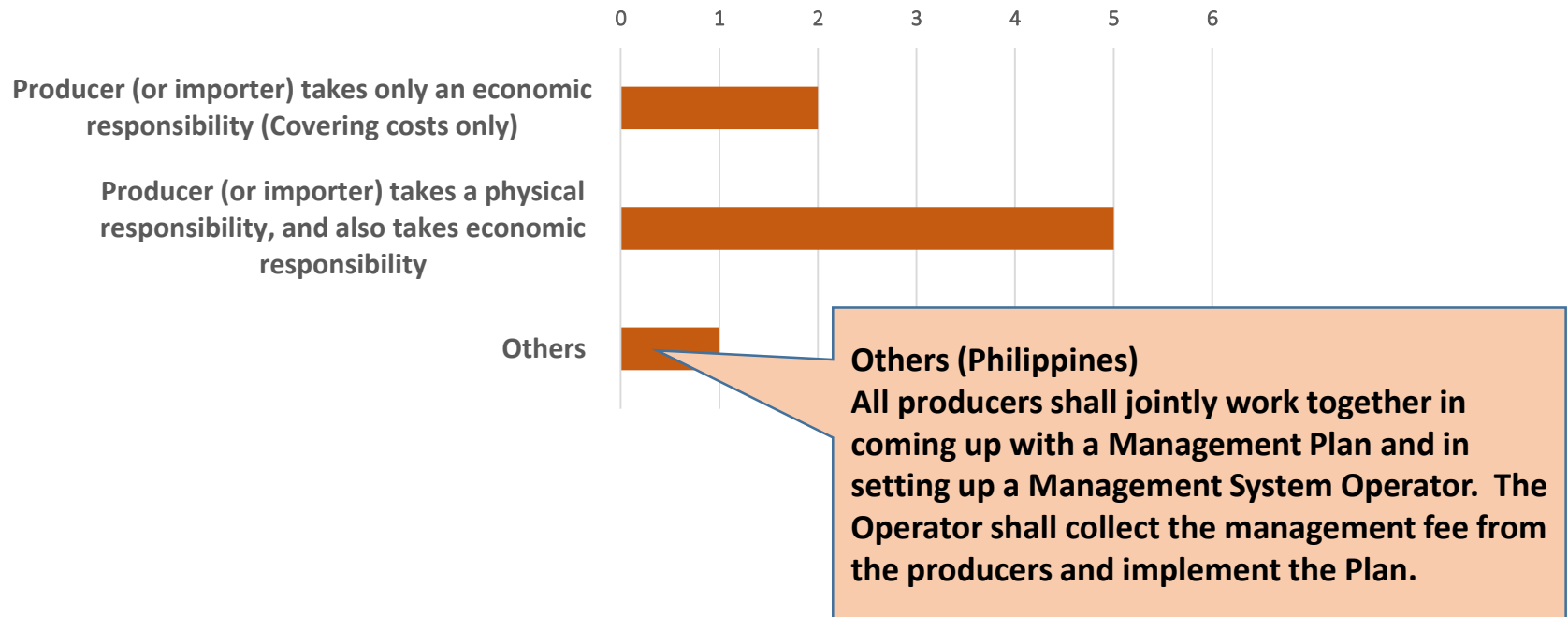


Outcomes of Questionnaire

(3) Responsibility of producer (or importer) for collection and recycling

(→ See Q3- 1(2) of summary sheet for details)

- Different types of responsibility are given to producers/importers among countries

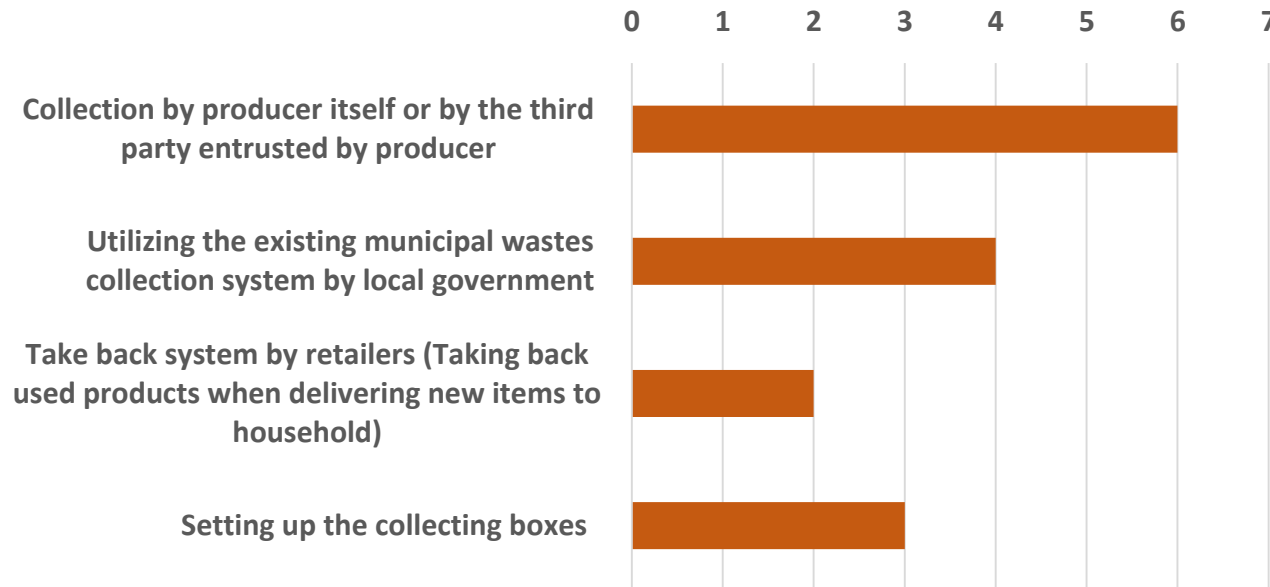


Outcomes of Questionnaire

(4) Collecting mechanism (multiple answers)

(→ See Q3- 1(3) of summary sheet for details)

- The effective collection mechanism can be different by country depending on local circumstances.
- Most of the countries make use of the various collection channel to promote E-waste collection.

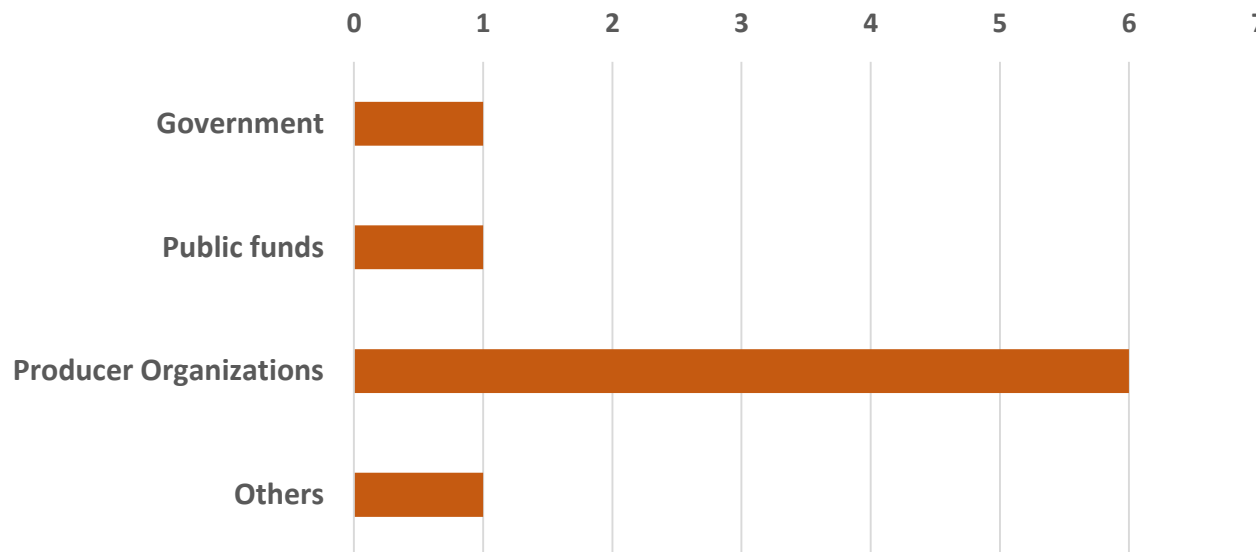


Outcomes of Questionnaire

(5) Body to manage costs for collection and recycling of E-waste

(→ See Q3- 1(4) of summary sheet for details)

- Recycling fee management systems are different by country.
- PRO: Producer Responsibility Organization is one of the common approaches to manage EPR based recycling fund.



Summary

- **Regulation targets various E-waste including bulky items from household. Some country targets rechargeable battery and lamp**
- **In terms of producers responsibility, financial and physical responsibility or only financial responsibility is imposed. Some country allows producers to form PRO to manage the takeback scheme including the collection, recycling and managing the finance for the E-waste management.**
- **Multi channel collection such as local authority collection or retailer is common**
- **Government and private oriented including PRO fund management is common for the collected fund from the stakeholders**

Structure of the Session 3

Presentations:

- **Mr. Kojima (IDE-JETRO):** Comparative study of EPR system in different countries and EPR manual developed by ESM expert group under the Basel Convention
- **Country presentations from 4 countries (*Hong Kong SAR, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand*)**, including the following;
 - Targeted items
 - Responsibility & rules of producers, importers, governments and other stakeholders).
 - Collection system
 - Financial scheme
- **IMPEL:** EU's E-waste management system
- **ICT Group:** WEEE policy recommendation from Industry

Structure of the Session 3

Points of discussion

- What is the efficient EPR based E-waste management approach suitable to Asia and what can be done to achieve?
- What are challenges in planning and introduction of the EPR system?
- What is important perspective in promoting the EPR, considering current E-waste handling and management status in Asian region?

Expected outcome

- Information and challenges on EPR systems already introduced or planned in each country will be shared.
- Important viewpoints in promoting the EPR system will be shared.

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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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