

### Policy Direction on E-Waste Recycling in Korea

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## Generation of E-Waste

The generation of E-waste in Korea has been rapidly increased, due to economic growth & shortening life span of the products



## History of Recycling Policy of E-Waste

#### Introduction of Waste Deposit-Refund System(1992)

• A deposit is levied on products sold for their collection and recycling, and refunded based on the amount of products recycled (TV, washing machines)

#### Guideline for Improvement of Material/Structure of Products for Stimulating Recycling (1993)

• Guideline on restriction of use of hazardous substances and recyclability rate

#### Extended Producer Responsibility System (2003)

 Producers should recycle E-waste for themselves and report the results to the government.

### Items under EPR system

• It began with 5 items and extend to 10 items now

Year	Items
2003	• Refrigerators, Washing Machines, TV, Air Conditioners, PC(including Monitor)
2005	• Audio, Mobile Phone
2006	• Printers, Copy Machines, Facsimile

### E-Waste EPRS

## Player's Role

#### • Respective role is assigned to each player

Player	Roles
Producers	<ul> <li>Produce and design of recycling-friendly products</li> <li>Establish and manage recycling facilities</li> <li>Charge expenses to recycle E-Wastes</li> </ul>
Consumers	• Separate discharge of the recyclable goods
Sellers	<ul> <li>Collect wasted products at no cost (in case of purchasing new product)</li> </ul>
Local Authorities	Collect wasted products
Recyclers	<ul> <li>Recycle wasted products and report the results</li> </ul>

## E-Waste EPRS

### Outcome of EPR system

• Remarkably increase in collecting and recycling rate (50% increase for 3 years)



### E-Waste EPRS

### E-Waste Recycling Center

• 5 recycling centers are operating across the country



 Background : Supplementation & Extension of Existing Regulations



Design & Production in consideration of recycing

- Elimination of hazardous substances
- Design of product to easyto-dismantle
- Use of easy-to-recycle substance

Environmentally friendly collection, treatment & recycling

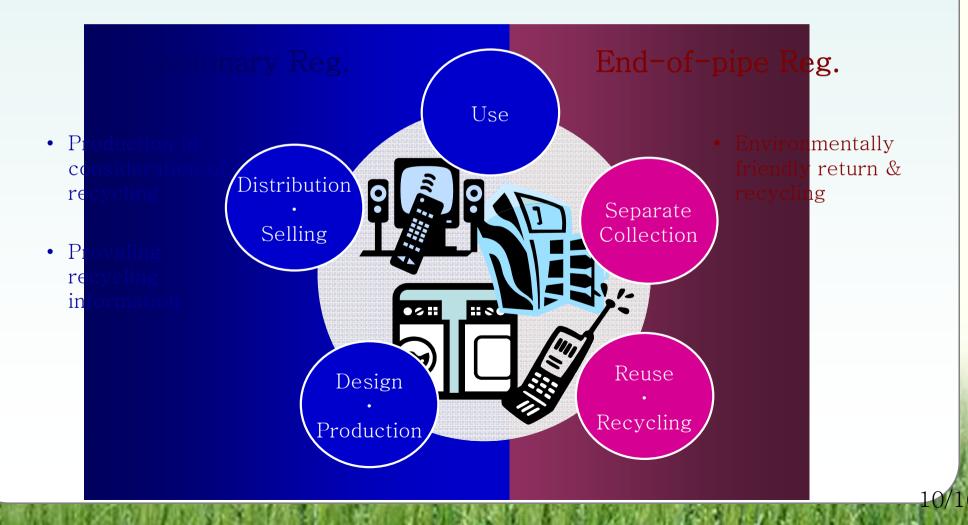


Systematic collection, sorting, transport of wasted product

- Environmentally friendly pre-treatment
- Return of environment-economic value through recycling
- Environmentally friendly treatment of waste

### Structure of the proposed act

• The act consists of precautionary and end-of-pipe regulation along with life cycle of the product



### Current Situation

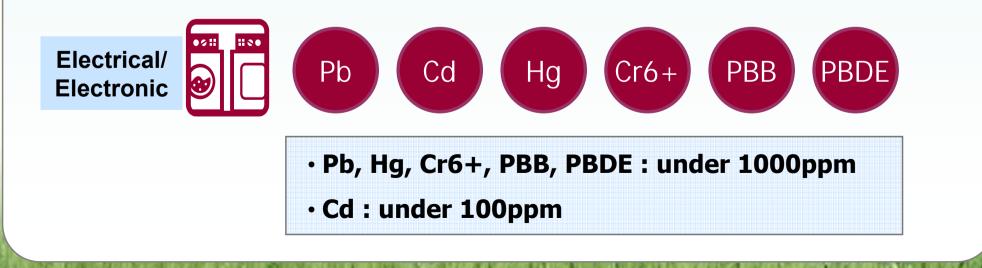
- It is in the process of legislation and will be enforced on Jan.
   2008
- Open forums and symposiums have been held for cooperation among stakeholders (producers, recyclers, NGOs)





Restriction on use of hazardous substances

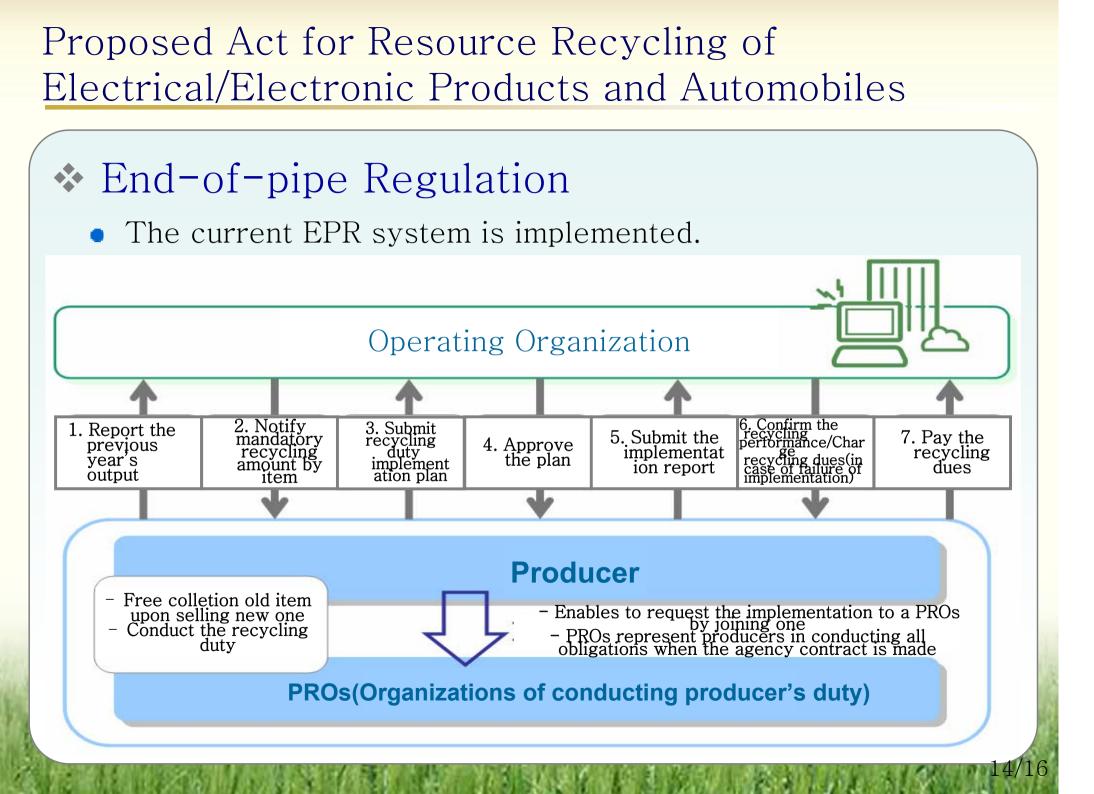
- The use of prescribed hazardous substance in electrical/electronic products is restricted
- Concentration and exemption are the same as to EU RoHS Directive



- Precautionary Regulation
  - Design of easy-to-recycle product
  - At design stage, producers self-test and improve the recyclability
  - The guideline about material/structure improvement should be obliged.
    - \* plastic material labeling, structure to easy-to-separate and dismantle

#### Provision of recycling information

• Producers provide recycler with recycling information to enhance recycling (internet, CD-ROM etc.)



## Future Agenda

Harmonization with international test/analysis methods such as EU, etc.

 Self-declaration concerning to restriction on the use of hazardous substances and standardization of test methods

### Enhancement of cooperation among stakeholders

- Strengthening cooperation among government, civil society and companies for collecting E-waste
- Promoting purchase of green products

### Development of recycling technology

 Technology for environmentally friendly recycling of E-Waste

# Thank You

