



WG2: Result of Questionnaire  
(as of March 24<sup>th</sup>, 2006)  
International flow of 3R-related goods,  
materials and products

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# IGES and 3R Initiative

- IGES was established by an initiative of the Japanese Government in 1998.
- IGES conducts policy research to support sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region.
- IGES is an integral part of the 3R initiative as a coordinator of joint project among MOEJ and the relevant international organizations to follow-up the 3R initiative.
- IGES supports MOEJ as a secretariat for Senior Officials Meeting (SOM) on the 3R Initiative.

# A summary of the survey

- The questionnaire was sent to the all participating countries and organisations.
- The respondents of the questionnaire as of March 24th 2006 include the following 20 countries and organisations:

Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, India, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Republic of Korea, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand, UK, USA, EC, the League of Arab States, ADB, UNCRD, UNEP and UNESCAP

# International 3R policies and strategies

## Question 3.1

### Situation of the transboundary movements of goods and materials for recycling and remanufacturing

- Major exported items:

scrap metals, waste paper, waste plastic, packaging waste, e-waste, end of life vehicle (France, Germany, Japan, Singapore, USA, UK, EU), corrosive liquids, environmental hazards, metal and mineral wastes, battery wastes, flammable liquids (Canada)

*-EC reports that exports are increasing mainly to Asian countries.*

- Major imported items:

slag, steel scrap (UK, USA, Japan), solvents, waste oil (India, UK), waste vegetable oils (Japan)

used paper, cullet and plastic (Malaysia)

nonferrous metal (India)

environmental hazards, flammable liquids, corrosive liquids, battery wastes, metal and mineral wastes (Canada)

*-Japan and USA report that imports are decreasing or occasional.*

# International 3R policies and strategies

## Question 3.1

### Situation of the transboundary movements of goods and materials for recycling and remanufacturing (contd.)

#### Problems associated with transboundary movements

- Difficulty in distinction between (hazardous) waste from normal goods and products (Germany, Japan, Korea, USA, the League of Arab States, EU)
- Environmental pollution (Brazil, France, Germany, Japan, USA, EU, the League of Arab States)
- Lack of the capacity for environmentally-sound management of wastes (Brazil, Thailand, the League of Arab States, EU, UNEP, UNESCAP)
- Too strict and inefficient regulation (UK, USA)
- Trade barrier (UK, USA)
- Lack of incentive systems
- No coordination among different governmental agencies (Malaysia)
- Lack of a comprehensive analysis on hazardous recyclable materials returned to the country in origin (Canada)

# International 3R policies and strategies

## Question 3.2

### Environmentally-sound management in transboundary movement of recyclable resources and remanufactured goods

#### Policies and measures to prevent environmental pollution

- Technology transfer (Germany, Thailand, the League of Arab States)
- International network or mechanism of governments and stakeholders to secure environmentally-sound international flow (Japan, Thailand, USA, the League of Arab States, UNEP)
- Information disclosure and sharing (Germany, Japan, Korea, Thailand, UNEP)
- Prior Informed Consent (PIC) (Singapore)
- Appropriate market mechanism (UNESCAP)
- Region-wide harmonization of environmental policy (EU)
- Reducing trade barriers for remanufactured goods (USA)
- Proper domestic capacity for environmentally-sound management of wastes (Brazil, Korea, Singapore, UNESCAP)
- Development of HS-Code on recyclables (Korea)
- Import and export licensing scheme (India)
- Implementation on regulation of transboundary movement of hazardous waste and hazardous recyclable materials (Canada)

# International 3R policies and strategies

## Question 3.3

### Harmonisation of economic and environmental benefits through the transboundary movements of recyclable resources and remanufacturing goods

#### Positive effects:

- Utilization of advanced technology (Japan, Korea, USA)
- Increasing trade of 3R-related goods cause economic development (such as increase in job opportunities) (EU, USA, UNESCAP)
- Substitution of natural resources (Korea, Singapore, UNESCAP)

#### Negative effects:

- Increase of illegal trade (Japan)
- Environmental pollution (Korea)
- Environmental impact caused by social inequality (UNESCAP)

#### Policies and measures to enhance positive effects and mitigate negative effects

- Reduction of barriers to international flow of goods and materials (Thailand, USA)
- Balance between domestic and international treatment (France)
- International network for access to information (Brazil)
- Increasing environmental efficiency (UNESCAP)
- Coordination of various governmental agencies (Malaysia)
- Stricter regulation (Korea)
- Licensing and registration scheme for recyclers (India)
- Prior consent (India, Singapore)