

## Summary of Import Regulation on UEEE in Asian Countries (As of December 2023)

The following table summarizes import regulation of Used Electric and Electronic Equipment (UEEE) in the Asian Network countries. The table is prepared by the Asian Network Secretariat based upon available information (mostly from presentation materials of the past workshop). It will be updated on a regular basis and shared among countries in order to enhance mutual understanding of import regulation of UEEE in the region.

<Legend>

\* Criteria for distinguishing UEEEs from e-wastes : (1) Date of manufacturing, (2) Appearance, (3) Product information (model, brand, serial etc.), (4) Packaging, (5) Functionality, (6) Contracts, (7) Existence of secondhand market

Country	Legal basis	Policy for importing UEEE			Criteria for distinguishing UEEE from e-waste*						
		Scope	Competent authority	Requirement (1) For reuse (including direct-use) (2) For repairing/refurbishment	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Brunei Darussalam	Hazardous Waste (Control of Export, Import and Transit) Order, 2013	UEEEs (note: all UEEEs, except those that are regulated by AITI, are categorised as e-waste).	Department of Environment, Parks and Recreation	All UEEEs, except those that are regulated by AITI, regardless of its purpose, are categorised as e-waste and not allowed to be imported into Brunei Darussalam.	No Criteria						
	Telecommunications Order, 2001	Telecommunications and/or radiocommunications equipment, including second-hands	Authority for Info-communications Technology Industry of Brunei Darussalam (AITI)	Any individual or vendor who plans to import telecommunications and/or radiocommunications equipment into Brunei Darussalam must obtain import permit issued by AITI.	No Criteria						
Cambodia	Sub Decree No.16 on Electrical and Electronic Equipment Waste Management (01 February 2016)	UEEE	Ministry of Environment (MoE)	(1) Import of UEEEs is subjected to approval from the MoE (2) Import of UEEEs for repairing or refurbishment purpose is not allowed (3) Importers of EEEs are required to be responsible for the implementation of take-back when EEEs become waste, and the type of EEEs to be regulated will be defined in other legal instruments (Declaration/Prakas) that are currently under development.	✓		✓	✓			
	Sub-Decree No.17 on the Enforcement of the List of Prohibited and Restricted Goods (26 February 2020)										
	Code of Environment and Natural Resource (29 June 2023)										
Hong Kong, China	The Waste Disposal Ordinance (revised 2018)	(a) any waste of a kind specified in the Sixth Schedule, unless the waste is uncontaminated and is imported / exported for the purpose of a reprocessing, recycling or recovery operation or the reuse of the waste; (b) any waste of a kind specified in the Seventh Schedule, or not specified in the Sixth Schedule; or (c) any e-waste that does not fall within the description of paragraph (a) or (b)	Environment Protection Department (EPD)	(1) Any person imports or exports such WEEE should obtain a permit from the EPD in advance. (2) Used electrical and electronic equipment having hazardous components or constituents (e.g. televisions, computer monitors and batteries) and e-waste abandoned by its original user will fall within the waste import / export control unless they will be re-used for their originally intended purpose without repair.	✓ <sup>1</sup>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Advice on Import and Export of Used Electrical and Electronic Equipment Having Hazardous Components or Constituents (Aug 2022)	UEEEs having hazardous components or constituents	Environment Protection Department (EPD)	(1) Importers and exporters are strongly advised to take the following measures before importing or exporting into/from Hong Kong any such equipment to facilitate the import/export compliance checking (vi) Select only those used equipment of reasonably new models and ages with genuine demand in the second-hand market of the importing countries. In any case, it is advisable to avoid any unit with over 5 years from the date of manufacturing; (vii) Arrange examination, repairing, retrofitting and testing of the used equipment to ensure that the used equipment is in good conditions meeting both the technical specifications and safety standard of the destined countries and suitable for reuse as such direct by consumers before they are exported. In any case, no damaged or non-working items should be allowed in the shipment;							

<sup>1</sup> Up to 5 years.

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		Scope	Competent authority	Requirement (1) For reuse (including direct-use) (2) For repairing/refurbishment	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
				(viii) Properly record the examination, repairing and testing results of each of the used equipment, which should include their brand names, models and serial numbers, years of manufacturing, problems/damages found and fixed, dates and results of compliance testing conducted, and the correspondence details of the company responsible for the testing. Testing should be done not more than 2 years before shipment to the importing country. All the above information should be made available to the concerned control authority for inspection and checking upon request; (ix) Provide proper and sufficient individual protective packaging to each of the used equipment to protect the WHOLE unit from damage during transportation and the associated loading and unloading operations. There should not be any direct physical contact between each unit and the packaging should be able to withstand the weight of the units placed on it. There should be legible labels or signs (e.g. with unique serial numbers) on the packaging to identify each item. Photos of the packaging should be provided, if considered necessary, to the relevant control authority for advice; and (x) Make prior contractual arrangement with concerned parties in the importing countries to secure proper second-hand outlet. Confirm with the control authorities of the importing countries on whether import of used equipment is allowable and whether the consignee or buyer is permitted to import them for sale as second-hand commodities. (2) Used electrical and electronic equipment having hazardous components or constituents (e.g. televisions, computer monitors and batteries) and e-waste abandoned by its original user will fall within the waste import / export control unless they will be re-used for their originally intended purpose without repair.									
	How to distinguish between e-waste and second-hand regulated electrical equipment	Regulated electrical equipment (air-conditioners, refrigerators, washing machines, televisions, computers, printers, scanners and monitors) that has been abandoned by the original owner	Environment Protection Department (EPD)	(1) "e-waste" that has undergone testing / proper repairing, destined for reuse for its originally intended purpose locally or overseas and with proper handling (e.g. protected by appropriate packaging or measures, to prevent damage during storage or transportation) may be classified as "second-hand REE", which is not subject to the control of the Waste Disposal Ordinance. Testing or repairing records of the "second-hand REE" should be properly kept and made available for inspection by relevant departments. (2) Used electrical and electronic equipment having hazardous components or constituents (e.g. televisions, computer monitors and batteries) and e-waste abandoned by its original user will fall within the waste import / export control unless they will be re-used for their originally intended purpose without repair.									
Indonesia	Ministry of Trade Regulation Number 44/2021 Amending on Number 118/2018 concerning on Importation Used Capital Goods (16 July 2021)	Used Capital Goods (Goods for business capital or to produce something, still useable, or to be reconditioned, remanufactured, multi functioned and not for scrap) <sup>2</sup>	Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Trade	Used Capital Goods that may be imported shall cover the goods in the list of this Regulation. Only used capital goods are permitted to import by direct user companies and reconditioning companies in bonded areas. The condition should be useable in one packaging, still function, not more than 5 years from production year and latest specification. Any import of used capital goods must obtain approval to import from the Director of the Directorate of General of Foreign Trade of Ministry of Trade.	✓	—	✓	✓	✓	—	—		
Japan	The Criteria for Distinguishing UEEE as Secondhand Goods as Its Exportation (Sep, 2013)	All type of UEEE	Ministry of the Environment	(1) No regulation on import of UEEE. Only UEEE fulfilled the criteria can be exported for direct reuse purpose. (2) No regulation for import and export of UEEE for repair / refurbish purpose	✓ <sup>3</sup>	✓ <sup>4</sup>	—	✓ <sup>5</sup>	✓ <sup>6</sup>	✓ <sup>7</sup>	✓ <sup>8</sup>		
Lao PDR	Decision on Pollution Control (No.1687/MONRE, 2021)	All types of e-waste	Department of Environment	Import of hazardous and toxic waste, such as chemically contaminated waste, radioactive waste, electronic waste, and used battery, are not allowed to import (Article 8).									

<sup>2</sup> Article 5, Ministry of Trade Regulation Number 118/2020 Appendix II including monitor are not for remanufactured purpose

<sup>3</sup> Up to 15 years (air-conditioner and television) and up to 10 years (refrigerator, freezer and washing machine) are recommended in the guidelines.

<sup>4</sup> No damage, scar or stains (When major repair is required, the item is not considered to be a second-hand item for re-use purpose.) \*There is concrete criteria for the specific kinds of home appliances.

<sup>5</sup> Appropriate packaging (appropriate packing, stacking and storage to avoid damage during collection, transportation, loading and unloading).

<sup>6</sup> Confirmation of the fact situation surrounding the market of second-hand goods with a contract document, etc.

\*The contract document must at least include: 1. Details concerning the sale of used electrical and electronic equipment as second-hand product (including information on prices); and 2. The products in question being not destined for the cannibalization of spare parts.

<sup>7</sup> Existence of a second-hand market for the products in question in an importing country.

<sup>8</sup> Proper functioning of individual products through the power test.

Country	Legal basis	Policy for importing UEEE				Criteria for distinguishing UEEE from e-waste*						
		Scope	Competent authority	Requirement (1) For reuse (including direct-use) (2) For repairing/refurbishment	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Malaysia	Guidelines for the transboundary movement of used electrical and electronic equipment in Malaysia	UEEEs or its components does not fulfill the definition of the code SW 110 or not contaminated with any scheduled waste under the provision of Environmental Quality Regulations, 2005		(1) UEEE less than 5 years after the date of manufacturing can be imported for direct reuse purpose (2) Operational licensed from relevant agencies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Description of the processes and the relevant flow diagrams of the imported UEEEs</li> <li>Valid contractual agreement between the importer and the Original Equipment Manufacturer which consists of the responsibilities and obligations of both parties (e.g. management of hazardous waste, reporting)</li> <li>Signed declaration and documentation with full details of importer</li> </ul>	✓ <sup>9</sup>	—	✓	✓	✓ <sup>10</sup>	—	—	
Myanmar	Ministry of Commerce Notification 36/2020	Imported Used Machine	Trade Department, Ministry of Commerce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Notification mainly focus for the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise to enhance and support for increase production and capacity and to decrease the cost of investment.</li> <li>The equipment that not concerned with the production process such as home appliances (refrigerator, air-conditioner, washing machine, copier, television) are not allowed to import</li> <li>The imported used machine must be only for direct-used in production process and are not allowed to import for the purpose of redistribution and retailing.</li> <li>Directorate of Industrial Supervision and Inspection is the focal for inspection procedure.</li> </ul>	✓ <sup>11</sup>	✓	✓ <sup>12</sup>	—	✓ <sup>13</sup>	✓ <sup>14</sup>	—	
	Procedure on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste and Other Waste	Hazardous Waste	Environmental Conservation Department, Ministry Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Importation of e-waste is not allowed because of inadequate technology regarding Environmentally Sound Management (ESM).</li> </ul>								
Philippines	DENR Administrative Order 2013-22: Revised Procedures and Standards for the Management of Hazardous Wastes	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)/e-waste or Used/Second-hand Electrical and Electronic Equipment (UEEE)	Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Environmental Management Bureau	(1) For reuse (including direct-use) and recycling/recovery	No distinction between WEEE and UEEE. Both are classified as e-waste							
Singapore	Import and export of e-wastes and used electronic equipment	UEEEs	National Environment Agency (NEA)	(1) For Re-use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For both import and export: Surveyor report by an authorized third-party inspection body (issued in country of export) indicating that all UEEE are in good working condition prior to shipment. Importing company shall prove that UEEE purchased are for re-use purposes (i.e. ready market for the equipment)</li> </ul> (2) For Repair and Refurbishment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For import: Importer has contractual agreement with EEE manufacturers to repair and refurbish their equipment. Importer shall have repair facility. Importer shall prove that equipment repaired and refurbished have an outlet (i.e. ready market for the equipment). The import of UEEE for the purpose of final disposal is not allowed.</li> <li>For export: Exporter owns the used electrical and electronic equipment. Exporter has a contractual agreement with overseas repair and refurbishment facility to repair and refurbish their equipment (the overseas repair and refurbishment facility shall be an approved facility in the importing country).</li> </ul> (3) For Recycling and Recovery: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For import: Approval from importing country's competent authority allowing the import. Importer shall have recycling facility. Surveyor report prior to shipment to verify the goods declared for import</li> <li>For export: Approval from importing country's competent authority allowing the import. Importer shall have recycling facility. Exporter shall apply for Basel Export Permit should the e-waste fall under category of hazardous waste</li> </ul>	—	—	—	—	✓	✓	✓	
Thailand	Notification of the Department of Industrial	32 UEEEs and 31 parts or components of UEEEs with Import	Department of Industrial Works	Condition for the approval import of used electronics equipment and electronics part: 1. Reused	✓ <sup>15</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	

<sup>9</sup> Up to 5 years.

<sup>10</sup> For reuse.

<sup>11</sup> The machine must be direct-used and not be repaired or refurbished. It must not be used more than 10 years.

<sup>12</sup> Brand Name, Capacity, Model, Production date, Country of Origin, Type of fuel used.

<sup>13</sup> The machine must have at least 80% capacity and pre-shipment inspection certificate within 6 months before shipment must be submitted concerning the running condition of the machine.

<sup>14</sup> Sales Contract or Invoice must be submitted including detail specification of the machine.

<sup>15</sup> For refurbishment, up to 5 years (copying machine and its part (except toner cartridge and fuser module)), up to 3 years (others).

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	Works on the Criteria for the approval of the import of used electrical and electronic equipments into the Kingdom of Thailand (Sep, 2007)	Customs Tariff	(DIW)	<p>Condition: special qualification which are necessary for unique purpose by showing the reasonable necessity and its application as well. Used parts or components which still be kept as original manufactured form and import as spare parts for replacement the broken part by showing a replaceable evidence and reasonable necessity together with the application as well</p> <p>2. Repair 2.1 Re-import of repairing 2.2 Temporary imported for repairing or improving in Thailand Condition: a period of reparation has to be informed and guarantee paper must be shown that these products will be sending out of the country which exporters must get the consent from origin country to send back those broken parts which unable to be reused anymore, in addition, present documents regarding those waste within 30 days from exporting date. Exceptional for UEEE that are manufactured in Thailand, those broken parts are not required to be sent back, but can treat at local facility.</p> <p>3. Import for modify or improve for the same purpose Condition: Copy machine and accessory (e.g. toner) are acceptable.</p>								
Vietnam	Decree No.69/2018/ND-CP on Guidelines for the Law on Foreign Trade Management (May, 2018)	Imported goods in Appendix I of the List of Prohibited Imports	Ministry of Industry and Trade Ministry of Information and Communications	Goods in Appendix I of the List of Prohibited Imports are prohibited to import.	No criteria							
	Decision No. 18/2019/QD-TTg on Import of Used Machinery, Equipment and Technological Lines	Used technological lines classified in HS Code 84 in Appendix I	Ministry of Science and Technology Local Customs Department	<p>Used machinery and equipment may be imported when they meet the following criteria:</p> <p>1. Device age should not exceed 10 years. For machinery and equipment in some specific fields, the age of the equipment is specified in Appendix I of this Decision.</p> <p>2. Manufacturing according to the following standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In accordance with regulations of national technical regulations (QCVN) on safety, energy saving and environmental protection;</li> <li>In the absence of QCVN related to imported machinery and equipment, imported machinery and equipment must be manufactured in accordance with the technical specifications of Vietnam's national standards (TCVN) or standards. national standard of one of G7 countries, Korea on safety, energy saving and environmental protection</li> </ul>	✓ <sup>16</sup>	—	✓	—	✓	—	—	
	Circular No. 11/2018/TT-BTTTT on detailed list of used information technology products prohibited from import with their HS codes	UEEE classified in HS (Chapter 84 and 85) in Appendix	Ministry of Information and Communications, Local Customs Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This is an important legal basis to prevent the importing of UEEE.</li> <li>List of used information technology appliances banned from import (Appendix): used printers, computers, mobile phones, LCD/CRT screens</li> </ul>	No criteria							

<sup>16</sup> Up to 20 years (machinery and equipment in specific fields in Appendix I) Up to 10 years (others).