



BASEL CONVENTION

**Updated regulations and current
management status of E-waste,
Used lead –acid battery and
Mercury wastes
in Vietnam**



**Vietnam Environment Administration (VEA)
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MoNRE)**

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I. Updated of national regulations on the Implementation of the Basel Convention

1. The Law on Environmental Protection 2014

Revises and replaces the LEP 2005: provisions regarding implementation of Basel Convention are not changed

❖ *Definition of waste and scrap:*

- Waste is materials which are discarded from production, business, services and living or other activities.
- Scrap is materials which are recovered, classified, selected from materials, products discarded from manufacturing or consumption activities to use as raw materials for other production process.

❖ *Importation of waste and scrap:*

- Prohibit:
 - + Importation and transiting of waste in any forms
 - + Importing machinery, equipment and means that are not meeting environmental standards
- Allow:
 - + Used marine vessels
 - + Scrap

1. The Law on Environmental Protection 2014

❖ Importation of scraps

- Imported scraps must meet technical regulation on environment and in the allowable list
- Organizations and individuals importing scraps must comply with requirements:
 - + Re-exporting of scrap does not meet the technical regulations on environment; or treat according to regulations on waste management;
 - + Making a deposit for imported scraps.

3. Decision No. 73/2014/QD-TTg of the Prime Minister on stipulating the list of import scraps for production

Vietnam allows import of certain categories of scraps for use as secondary materials for industrial production as listed in the appendix of the decision (36 kinds of scraps permitted for import).

4. National Technical standards

- National Technical Regulation on environment for imported steel scrap QCVN 31:2010/BTNMT
- National Technical Regulation on environment for imported plastic scrap QCVN 32:2010/BTNMT
- National Technical Regulation on environment for imported paper scrap QCVN 33:2010/BTNMT

3. Decision No. 73/2014/QD-TTg of the Prime Minister on stipulating the list of import scraps for production

No.	Name of scrap	Code number		
1	Gypsum	2520	10	00
2	Granulated slag (slag sand) from the manufacture of iron or steel	2618	00	00
3	Chemical elements doped for use in electronics, in the form of discs, wafers, or similar forms.	3818	00	00
4	Waste, parings and scrap, of plastics of polyethylene (PE): spongy, un-solid.	3915	10	10
5	Waste, parings and scrap, of plastics of polyethylene (PE): Other.	3915	10	90
6	Waste, parings and scrap, of plastics of polystyrene (PS): spongy, un-solid.	3915	20	10
7	Waste, parings and scrap, of plastics of polystyrene (PS): Other.	3915	20	90
8	Waste, parings and scrap, of plastics polyvinyl chloride (PVC): Spongy, un-solid.	3915	30	10
9	Waste, parings and scrap, of plastics of polyvinyl chloride (PVC): Other.	3915	30	90
10	Waste, parings and scrap, of other plastics	3915	90	00
11	Recovered (waste and scrap) paper or paperboard: Unbleached kraft paper or paperboard or corrugated paper or paperboard.	4707	10	00
12	Recovered (waste and scrap) paper or paperboard: Other paper or paperboard made mainly from bleached chemical pulp, not colored in the mass.	4707	20	00
13	Recovered (waste and scrap) paper or paperboard: Paper or paperboard made mainly from mechanical pulp (e.g, newspapers, journals and similar printed matter).	4707	30	00
14	Recovered (waste and scrap) paper or paperboard: Other, including unsorted waste and scrap.	4707	90	00
15	Waste silk (including cocoons unsuitable for reeling, yarn fiber scrap and garnetted stock).	5003	00	00
16	Cullet and other waste and scrap of glass; glass in the mass.	7001	00	00
17	Waste and scrap of cast iron.	7204	10	00

3. Decision No. 73/2014/QD-TTg of the Prime Minister on stipulating the list of import scraps for production

No.	Name of scrap	Code number		
18	Waste and scrap of alloy steel: Stainless steel.	7204	21	00
19	Waste and scrap of alloy steel: Other (other than stainless steel).	7204	29	00
20	Waste and scrap of tinned iron or steel.	7204	30	00
21	Other waste and scrap of iron or steel: Turnings, shavings, chips, milling waste, sawdust, filings, trimmings and stampings, whether or not in bundles.	7204	41	00
22	Other waste and scrap of iron or steel: Other	7204	49	00
23	Remelting scrap ingots (iron, steel, cast iron)	7204	50	00
24	Copper waste and scrap	7404	00	00
25	Nickel waste and scrap.	7503	00	00
26	Aluminium waste and scrap	7602	00	00
27	Zinc waste and scrap	7902	00	00
28	Tin waste and scrap	8002	00	00
29	Tungsten (wolfram) waste and scrap	8101	97	00
30	Molybdenum waste and scrap	8102	97	00
31	Magnesium waste and scrap	8104	20	00
32	Titanium waste and scrap	8108	30	00
33	Zirconium waste and scrap	8109	30	00
34	Antimony waste and scrap	8110	20	00
35	Manganese waste and scrap	8111	00	00
36	Chrome waste and scrap	8112	22	00

5. Decree No.38/2015/ND-CP of the Government on the management of wastes and scraps

- Importer must make a deposit for importing scrap (10-20% rate of shipment value).
- In case of scraps can not be imported or re-exported, the deposit is paid the cost of disposal. Scrap importers shall have to pay additional fees if it exceeds the deposit.

6. Circular No. 41/2015/TT-BTNMT on environmental protection in import of scrap for use as raw production materials

- MONRE/DONRE: issue the permit
- In case of violated shipments, Importers must:
 - + re-export or dispose,
 - + requiring the exporter to take back
 - + bear all costs
 - + disposed by permitted treatment companies

7. Decree No.19/2015/ND-CP of the of the Government on detailing a number of articles of the Law on Environmental Protection 2014

- Facility of ship dismantling must comply with requirements of environmental protection:
- The Ministry of Transport is responsible to coordinate with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment in setting up and implementation of environmental protection regulations for import, demolition of used marine vessels.

8. Circular No. 36/2015/TT-BTNMT

- ❖ Registration of exporting hazardous waste: Article 22 and Appendix 8A of Circular No 36 and The Basel Convention.
- ❖ The export registration can be done for every single trip or many trips per year. Hazardous waste generator/exporter coordinates with relevant parties applying the registration to VEA.

9. Circular No. 31/2015/TT-BTTTT guiding a number of articles of the Decree No.187/2013/ND-CP on export and import activities of used information technology products

This is an important legal basis to prevent a surge in importing of UEEE.

List of used information technology appliances banned from import (Appendix 1): used printers, computers, mobile phones, LCD/CRT screens...

8. Circular No. 23/2015/TT-BKHCHN on import of used machinery, equipment and technological lines

- Used equipment may be imported if it satisfies the following criteria:
 - + Its age does not exceed 10 years;
 - + It is manufactured in accordance with a National Technical Regulation (QCVN) or Vietnam's Standard (TCVN) or standards of G7 countries with regard to safety, energy saving, and environmental protection.

II. Current status of management of E-waste, Used lead-acid battery and Mercury waste

2.1. Current status of management of E-waste

1. Decision No. 16/2015/QD-TTg on providing regulations of take and treatment of discarded products

- ❖ Discarded products shall be retrieval in the following manners:
 - Manufacturers carry out directly or cooperate with one another to carry out the retrieval through the designated places;
 - Manufacturers cooperate/authorize waste transportation /treatment organizations with appropriate permit to carry out;
 - Waste transportation/treatment organizations with appropriate permit directly carry out retrieval in accordance with regulations on waste management.
- ❖ Discarded products after being discarded must be managed and treated in accordance with legal regulations on waste management.

2. Circular No. 34/2017/TT-BTNMT on regulations of take back and treatment of discarded products:

Providing detail guidance of Decision No. 16/2015/QD-TTg on providing regulations for recall and treatment of discarded products

LIST OF DISCARDED PRODUCTS

No.	Description	Schedule of recall and disposal
I	ACCUMULATOR AND BATTERY	
1	All types of accumulator	01/7/2016
2	All types of batteries	01/7/2016
II	ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	
1	Compact light, fluorescent light	01/7/2016
2	Desktop or laptop, computer monitor; CPU (micro processor)	01/7/2016
3	Printer, fax machine, scanner	01/7/2016
4	Photo camera, movie camera	01/7/2016
5	Cell phone, tablet computer	01/7/2016
6	DVD, VCD, CD recorder and other tape or disc player	01/7/2016
7	Photocopier	01/7/2016
8	Television, refrigerator	01/7/2016
9	Air conditioner, laundry machine	01/7/2016
III	DIFFERENT KINDS OF LUBRICANTS	01/7/2016
IV	INNER TUBE, TYRE	
1	All types of inner tubes	01/7/2016
2	All types of tires	01/7/2016
V	Transportation vehicles	
1	All kinds of motorcycles	01/01/2018
2	All kinds of automobiles	01/01/2018

E-waste collection and recycling/disposing

- Almost of e-waste generated in manufacturing facilities is collected and treated/recycled by permitted facilities or export to other countries.
- Permitted facilities: 50/108
- A large amount of e-waste generated from households is not yet properly collected and treated. Most household e-waste is collected by scrap collector and sell to recycling facilities in craft villages. Then e-waste is dismantled, recovered of valuable components (metals, plastic,...).



Implementation of the Basel Convention

Register cases of E-waste export

Category of wastes	Year	Country of destination	Quantity (in metric tons)
E-waste	2013	Korea	200
E-waste	2014	Malaysia	400
E-waste	2014	Japan	600
E-waste	2014	Singapore	1,729
E-waste	2015	Japan	600
E-waste	2015	Malaysia	230
E-waste	2015	Singapore	1,999
E-waste	2016	Singapore	60

2.2. Current status of management of ULABs

Lead batteries reclamation

There are 6 permitted facilities that focus in batteries recycling in Viet Nam



System of Lead batteries reclamation in Thye Ming Company

ULABs recycling facilities in Vietnam

Name of facility	Location	Recycling/treatment capacity (ton/year)	Treatment method
Dung Ngoc Co., Ltd.:	No 43-45, Phuoc Hoa Commune, Tan Thanh District, Ba Ria-Vung Tau Province	8,610	Recycling
Thye Ming Co., Ltd	My Phuoc Industrial Zone 2, Ben Cat District, Binh Duong Province	115,000	Recycling
Nguyet Minh Environment Service Trade Co., Ltd.	Lot HF15, Road 4, Xuyen A Industrial Zone, Duc Hoa, Long An	28,600	Recycling
Ngoc Thien Co., Ltd.	Dong Mai Hamlet, Chi Dao Commune, Van Lam District, Hung Yen Province	12,100	Recycling
Luyen Kim Thang Long Co., Ltd.	Minh Hung-Han Quoc Industrial Zone, Chon Thanh District, Binh Phuoc Province	23,550	Recycling
Thanh Sinh Co., Ltd.	Vinh Cuu Distric, Dong Nai Province	4,800	Recycling

Implementation of the Basel Convention

Register cases of E-waste export

Category of wastes	Year	Country of destination	Quantity (in metric tons)
Used lead-battery	2012	Korea	1.000
Used lead-battery	2013	Canada	15
Used lead-battery	2013	Korea	8,000
Used lead-battery	2013	Korea	500

2.3. Current status of management of mercury waste

Mercury waste: Florescence tube

- HW treatment companies collect and dispose about 830 tons of florescence/year.
- Number of permitted facilities for treatment of florescence is 67.
- Mostly crushed with adsorption, solidified and then land-filled.



III. Conclusions

- E-waste
 - Is one of the fastest growing waste streams in terms of volume and its environmental impact;
 - Already requiring producers to collect and recycle the their electronics products; does not set the target of collection, so that it is difficult to assess the retrieval effectiveness of the manufacturers.
 - Most of e-waste from house hold is transferred to scrap collectors and recycled from craft village.
- ULABs:
 - More and more recycling facilities permitted
 - No more export It is needed to develop the proper recycling technology.
- Florescence tube:
 - Mostly crushed, solidified and then land-filled.

Thank you for your attention!

www.vea.gov.vn

E-mail: baselvn@vea.gov.vn

