

Updates of National Regulations and Current status of management of the specific waste streams and challenges

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1. Updates on National Laws/Regulations

Environment Protection Law (2012)

Article 68: General Prohibitions

Persons, legal entities or organizations, both local and foreign, shall be prohibited from these following behaviours:

2. Import, export, transit, sell, store, use, **reproduce and demolish toxic** and ozone depleting chemicals, equipment with ozone depleting chemicals, radiation, **hazard wastes** and persistent organic pollutants without permissions;

Name of the new regulation	Contents of laws/regulations	Enforcement date (dd/mm/yy)
Prime Minister's Office Notice No.829/PMO	Import and export of E-waste is prohibited in Lao PDR	13 June 2016

2. Current Status of the Management of the Specific Waste Streams and Challenges; E-wastes, ULABs and Mercury Wastes

Q1 Current status of recycling and treatment in your country?

Name of facility	Location	Category of waste to be recycled/treated	Recycling/treatment Capacity (ton/year)	Treatment method
Lao Patthanaloha Vathoudip (2015)	Vientiane Capital	WEEE or E-wastes	25,000	Dismantling, valuable resource recovery, blast furnace
Khounkham-Thanglong Lead Processing (2016)	Savannakhet province	ULAB	54,750	Drainage, crushing, separation (plastic, lead grid and paste), smelting

Name of facility	Location	Category of waste to be recycled/treated	Recycling/treatment Capacity (ton/year)	Treatment method
Nikhom Outsahakham (2015)	Champassak province	E-wastes	42,680	Dismantling, valuable resource recovery, blast furnace
Chancel Renewable Resources Co., Ltd (2015)	Vientiane Capital	WEEE or E-wastes	20,000	Dismantling, valuable resource recovery, blast furnace
Wang Jin Metal Processing Co., Ltd (2014)	Vientiane Capital	WEEE or E-wastes	35,000	Dismantling, valuable resource recovery, blast furnace

Name of facility	Location	Category of waste to be recycled/treated	Recycling/treatment Capacity (ton/year)	Treatment method
Hokeng Metal Processing Co., Ltd (2014)	Vientiane Capital	ULAB and E-wastes	14,150	Drainage, crushing, separation (plastic, lead grid and paste), smelting. Dismantling, valuable resource recovery, blast furnace
KTM Factory (2015)	Vientiane Capital	WEEE or E-wastes	8,000	Dismantling, valuable resource recovery, blast furnace

Name of facility	Location	Category of waste to be recycled/treated	Recycling/treatment Capacity (ton/year)	Treatment method
Vientiane Waste Electronic Recycle (2014)	Vientiane Capital	WEEE or E-wastes	3,500	Dismantling, valuable resource recovery, blast furnace
KD Lead Processing (2015)	Savannakhet province	ULAB and Lead waste	32,000	Drainage, crushing, separation (plastic, lead grid and paste), smelting
Leumgor Lao Lead Processing (2015)	Champasak province	ULAB	20,300	Drainage, crushing, separation (plastic, lead grid and paste), smelting

Name of facility	Location	Category of waste to be recycled/treated	Recycling/treatment Capacity (ton/year)	Treatment method
Mouang Houn Copper Procesing (2014)	Oudomxay province	E-wastes and ULAB	50,400	Dismantling, valuable resource recovery, blast furnace. Drainage, crushing, separation (plastic, lead grid and paste), smelting

WEEE/E-wastes recycling facility



Import of WEEE/E-wastes



Import of WEEE/E-wastes (Cont')



Dismantling



Dismantling (Cont')



Valuable resource recovery



Valuable resource recovery (Cont')



Blast furnace



Secondary metals



Battery recycling facility



Import of batteries and lead waste



Drainage



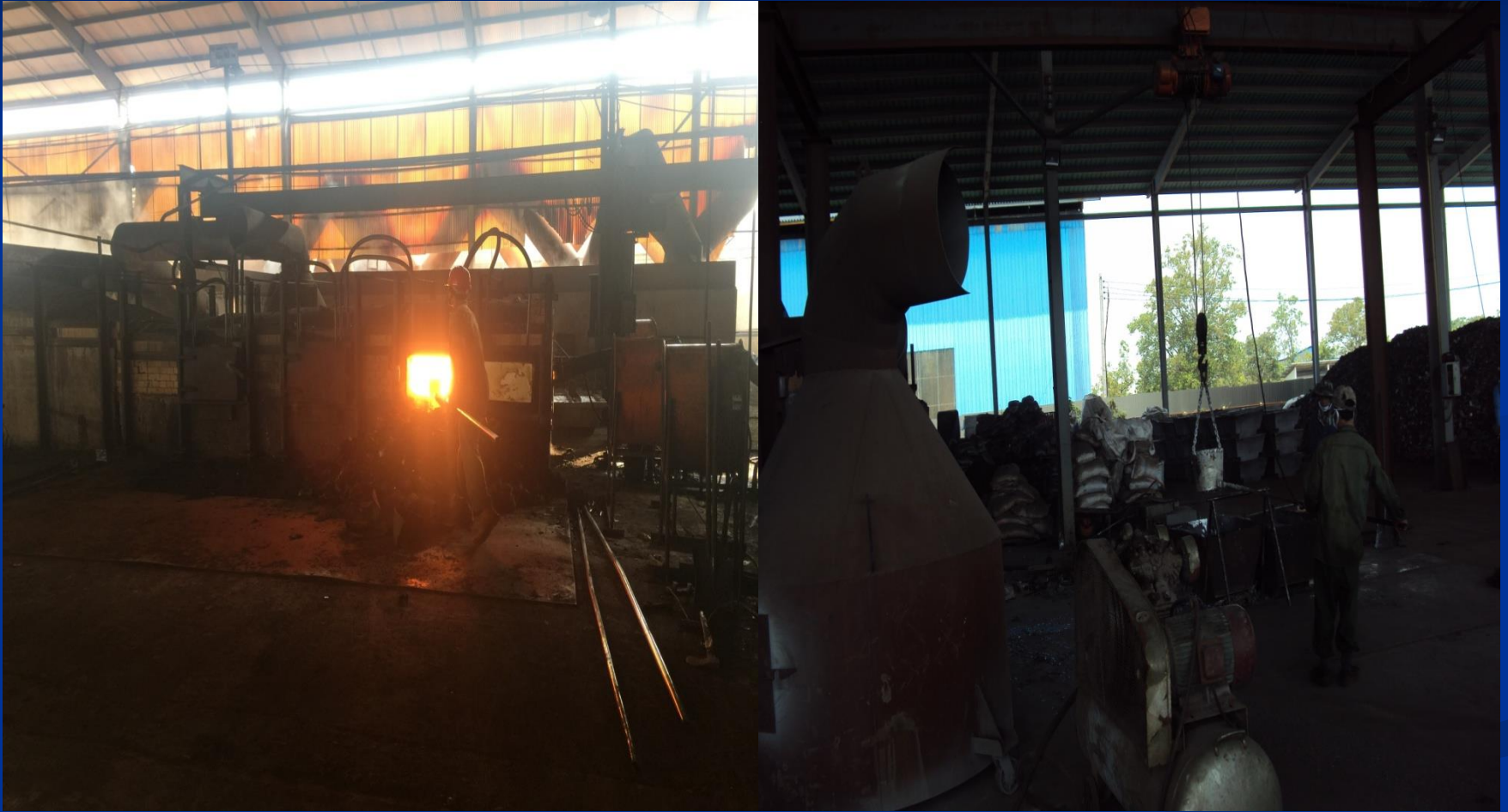
Crushing



Separation (plastic, lead grid and paste)



Smelting



Secondary lead



2) Cases of environmental pollution caused by improper treatment/recycling

Air pollution and wastewater pollution in some factories.

- Environmental Management Plan (EMP) strict implementation , National Environmental Standards and related Ministerial Orders for controlling polluters.

Air Pollution



Wastewater Pollution



Q2 The volume of import/export and control regulations/policies

(1) Amount of import of E-wastes, ULABs and mercury wastes for the last four years

Category of wastes	Year	Country of origin	Quantity (in metric tons)
WEEE or E-wastes	2016	USA, PR China, EU, R Korea, India, Singapore and Hong Kong	Est. 19,800
ULAB and Lead waste	2016	Thailand, Viet Nam and Hong Kong	Est. 5,200
WEEE or E-wastes	2015		N/A
ULABs	2015		N/A
WEEE or E-wastes	2014		N/A
ULABs	2014		N/A

(2) Amount of export of E-wastes, ULABs and mercury wastes for the last four years

Category of wastes	Year	Country of destination	Quantity (in metric tons)
WEEE or E-wastes	2016		No export
ULAB and Lead waste	2016		-ditto-
WEEE or E-wastes	2015		-ditto-
ULABs	2015		-ditto-
WEEE or E-wastes	2014		-ditto-
ULABs	2014		-ditto-

(3) Import/export control regulations on E-wastes, ULABs and mercury wastes

Name of regulations/policies	No
Enacted year	
Competent authority	
Targeted waste	
Overview of regulations/policies (<i>e.g. total ban, permission from government, licensing system, pre-shipment inspection, etc.</i>)	

(4) Challenges for border control

- ❖ Ambiguity of criteria for waste/non-waste
- ❖ Lack of cooperation between ministries in charge
- ❖ Lack of awareness of stakeholders involved

(5) Take-back cases

Year	Country of origin	Type of wastes	Type of illegality (or cause of take-back)*	Current status**
No				

3. Current Status of the introduction of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) regarding the E-waste Management

Q1 EPR based E-waste Management policy

☐ No

4. Others

Q1 Activities which you wish to conduct and themes to be addressed at the Asian Network in the future.

- Information regarding recycling facilities in each country.
- Information regarding countermeasures on respective waste stream (e.g., E-waste, ULABs, mercury waste, ELV, waste tires, waste oil, coal ash, lead glass, etc.).
- Development of take-back for Asian Network participating countries.
- Capacity building program regarding the TBM control or E-waste management (e.g., training program, awareness raising etc.).

*Thank you
for your attention!*