

Country Updates & Response of Myanmar to Plastic Waste / E-Waste Amendment

Dr. Tin Aung Win (Mr.)

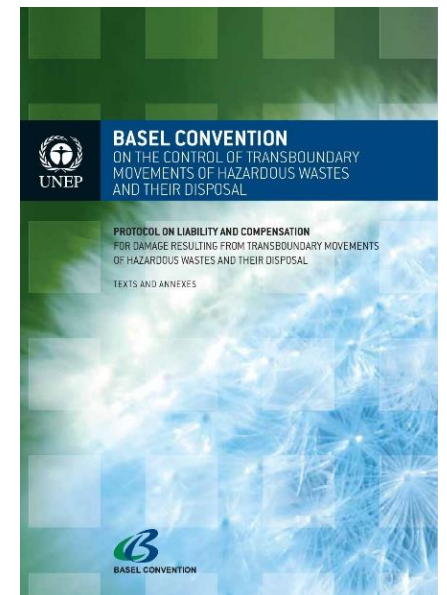
Director

Environmental Conservation Department

Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation, Myanmar

Introduction

- Myanmar ratified the Basel Convention on **6 January 2015** and the Convention entered into force for Myanmar on **6 April 2015**.
- **Focal Ministry** for Implementation of Basel Convention in Myanmar – Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (**MONREC**). Environmental Conservation Department is the focal department under Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC) regarding the implementation of Basel Convention.

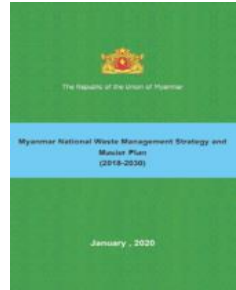
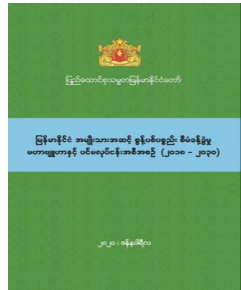


**Environmental Law & Regulations related with
Waste Management / Transboundary Movement
of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes**

Environmental Law & Regulations related with Waste Management / Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes

- Environmental Conservation Law (2012)
- Environmental Conservation Rules (2014)
- Environmental Impact Assessment Procedures (2015)
- National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (2015)
- Myanmar National Waste Management Strategy & Master Plan (2018-2030)
- Myanmar National Hazardous Waste Management Master Plan (2023-2030) (Final Draft)
- Hazardous Waste Management Rules (4th Draft)
- **Procedure on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes (Final Draft) – Already revised the procedure according to the COP14 decisions to follow the plastic waste amendments**
- **Directive for Management on Battery Wastes and Other Wastes of Electric Vehicles (Draft)**
- **National Plastic Action Plan (Draft)**

Myanmar National Waste Management Strategy and Master Plan (2018-2030)



Vision statement

- Sustainable, Green, Clean and Healthy Environment towards a Brighter Future for Myanmar

Mission statement

- To develop and implement the holistic and integrated waste management strategy based on principles of inclusiveness, zero waste, zero emissions and circular economy to achieve a greener, cleaner and healthier environment in Myanmar



Myanmar National Waste Management Strategy and Master Plan (2018-2030)

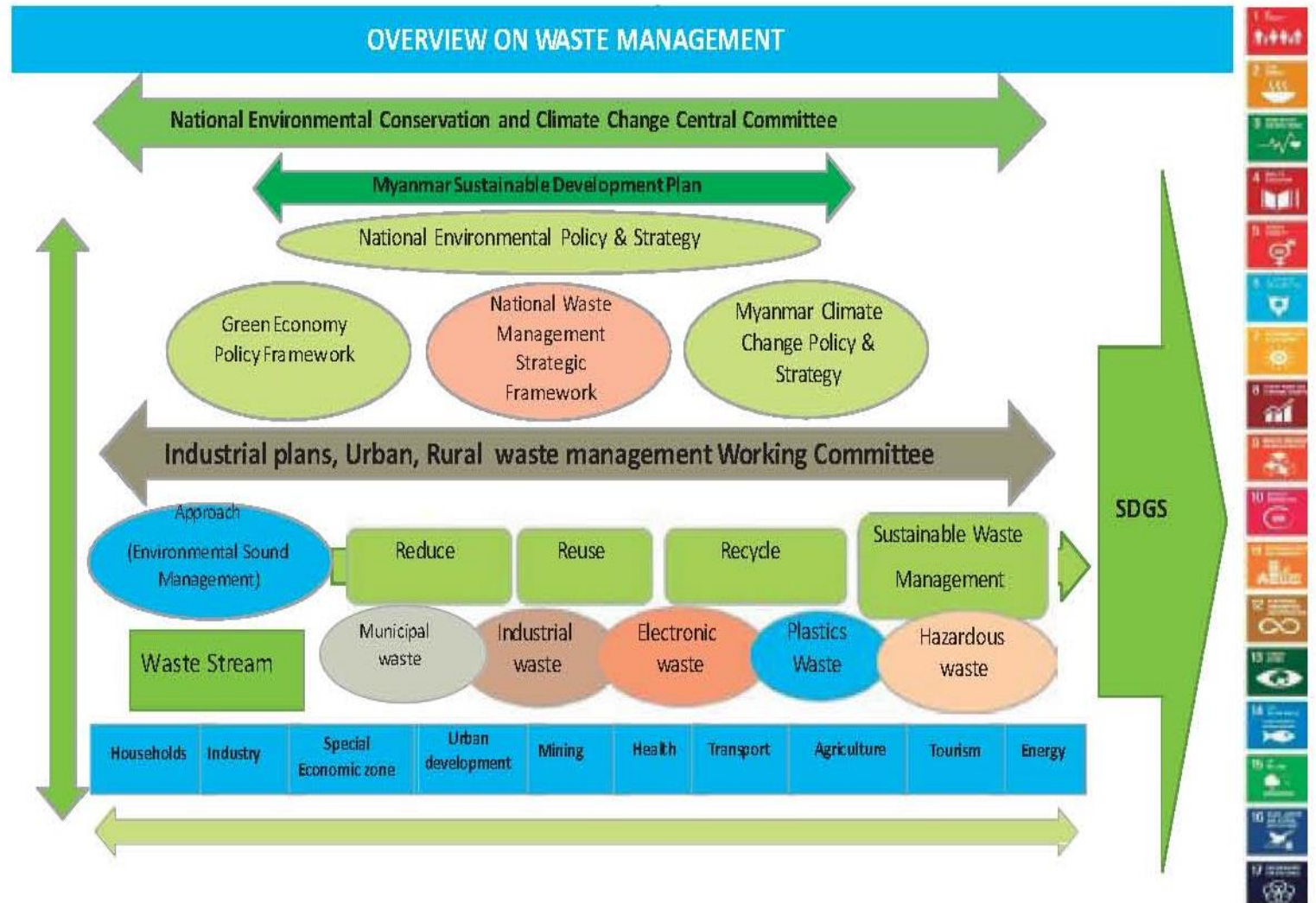
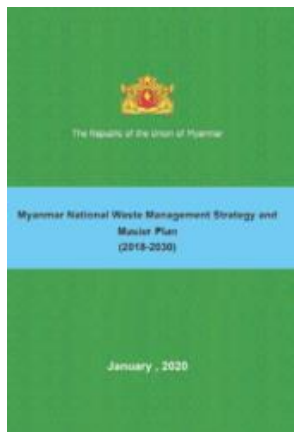
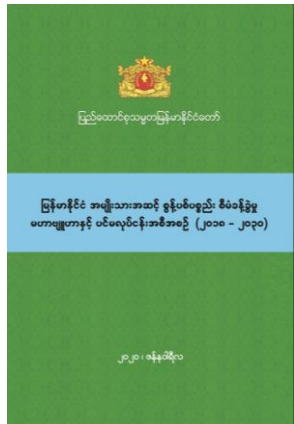


Figure 10: Strategic link with other national policies and strategies

Environmental Impact Assessment Procedures (2015)

No.	Type of Economic Activity	Criteria for IEE Type Economic Activities	Criteria for EIA Type Economic Activities
103.	Non-Hazardous Waste Disposal Facilities	Landfills < 10 t/d and total capacity < 25,000 t Others < 50 t/d	Landfills ≥ 10 t/d or total capacity ≥ 25,000 t Others ≥ 50 t/d
104.	Non-Hazardous Waste Incinerators	< 3 t/h	≥ 3 t/h
105.	Non-Hazardous Waste Recycling, Recovery or Reuse Facilities	< 50 t/d	≥ 50 t/d
106.	Hazardous Waste Disposal Facilities	-	All Sizes
107.	Hazardous Waste Recycling, Recovery or Reuse Facilities	< 10 t/d	≥ 10 t/d

National Environmental Quality (Emission) Guidelines (2015)

2.4 Waste Management

2.4.1 Solid Waste Management Facilities

This guideline applies to the management of municipal solid waste and industrial waste including waste receipt, unloading, processing, and storage; landfill disposal; physico-chemical and biological treatment; and incineration. Industry-specific waste management activities (e.g. medical waste) are covered in the relevant industry guidelines. Applicable effluent and emission levels are as follows:



Air Emission Levels (from incinerators)

Parameter	Unit	Guideline Value
Cadmium	mg/m ³	0.05-0.1 (0.5-8 hour average)
Carbon monoxide	mg/m ³	50-150
Hydrochloric acid	mg/m ³	10
Hydrogen fluoride	mg/m ³	1
Mercury	mg/m ³	0.05-0.1 (0.5-8 hour average)
Nitrogen oxides	mg/m ³	200-400 (24 hour average)
Polychlorinated dibenzodioxin and dibenzofuran	ng TEQ/m ³	0.1
Sulfur dioxide	mg/m ³	50 (24 hour average)
Total metals	mg/m ³	0.5-1 (0.5-8 hour average)
Total suspended particulates	mg/m ³	10 (24 hour average)

Incinerator bottom ash and other solid residue from industrial or medical hazardous wastes should be treated and disposed as hazardous waste unless it can be demonstrated to be not hazardous.

Myanmar National Hazardous Waste Management Master Plan (2020-2030) – (Final Draft)

Myanmar National Hazardous Waste Master Plan (2020-2030)

Vision: A clean environment, with healthy and functioning ecosystems, ensuring inclusive development and wellbeing for all people in Myanmar (From NEP)

Mission: Improved Management of Hazardous Waste in Myanmar

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Waste Management Hierarchy

Environmentally Sound Hazardous Waste Management

Resource Conservation

Polluter Pays Principle

Precautionary Principle

Proximity Principle

Principle of Self-sufficiency and Least Trans-boundary Movement

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Formulate Hazardous Waste regulations and strengthen compliance, monitoring and enforcement

Raise awareness and build capacities on Hazardous Waste Management

Gather information on Hazardous Waste Generation from various sectors in Myanmar

Propose system for cost recovery and implement 'Polluters Pay Principle'

Prioritise Hazardous Waste avoidance, minimisation, Recycling and Recovery options

Implement environmentally sound Hazardous Waste segregation, collection and transportation

Implement environmentally sound Hazardous Waste treatment and disposal

PILLARS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Political Endorsement

Institutional Responsibilities

Hazardous Waste Regulations

Control, Monitoring and Enforcement

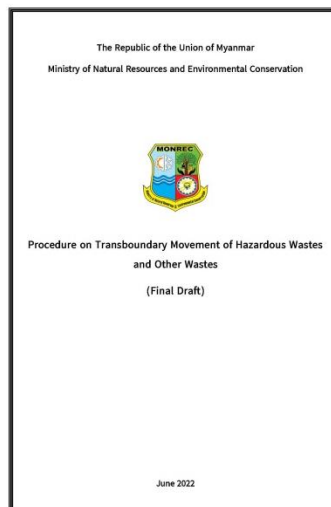
Infrastructure and Support Services

Cost Recovery and Finances

Procedure on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes (Final Draft)

Objectives

- To control the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes
- To control the impacts on human health and environment
- To implement on the obligations of the Basel Convention






Content of Procedure on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes (Final Draft)

- Duties and Powers of the Ministry relating to Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes
- Duties of the Importer and Exporter relating to Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes
- Exporting Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes
- Importing Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes
- Transshipment of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes through the Republic of the Union of Myanmar
- Illegal Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes
- Export to or Import from States which are not Parties to the Convention (Non-parties)
- Inspection and Monitoring
- Prohibitions and Taking Actions

Plastic Waste Amendments to the Basel Convention

- COP-14 of Basel Convention adopted the new plastic amendments to Annexes II, VIII and IX to the Convention and entry into force in 1st January, 2021.
- **Procedure on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes (Final Draft) is already revised according to the COP14 decisions to follow the plastic waste amendments**
- The current situation for import/export of plastic waste is as follows:

New Entry	Brief Description	Export Case (PIC)	Import Case
Annex IX: B3011	Plastic waste presumed not to be hazardous, destined for recycling in an environmentally sound manner and almost free from contamination and other types of wastes		Myanmar only allows the recyclable plastic scraps ; clean, homogenous and ready to use, free from contamination
Annex VIII: A3210	Clarifies the scope of plastic waste that are hazardous		Not allowed to import in Myanmar
Annex II: Y48	Plastic waste, including mixtures of such wastes (excluding those that would fall under A3210 or B3011)		Not allowed to import in Myanmar

E-Waste by the Basel Convention

Procedure on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes (Final Draft) mentions regarding E-Waste:

List A

- Wastes contained in this list are characterized as hazardous. This does not preclude the use of Annex A section 2 to demonstrate that a waste is not hazardous.
- A 1180** - Waste electrical and electronic assemblies or scrap containing components such as accumulators and other batteries, mercury-switches, glass from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glass and PCB (Polychlorinated Biphenyl) capacitors, or contaminated with No.1-45 constituents (e.g., cadmium, mercury, lead, polychlorinated biphenyl) to an extent that they possess any hazardous characteristics. (note the related entry B1110)

List B

- Wastes contained in this list shall not be wastes considered hazardous unless they contain hazardous material to an extent causing them to exhibit hazardous characteristics.
- B 1110** - Electrical and electronic assemblies-
 - Electronic assemblies consisting only of metals or alloys
 - Waste electrical and electronic assemblies or scrap (including printed circuit boards) not containing components such as accumulators and other batteries included on this list from No 46-106, mercury-switches, glass from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glass and PCB-capacitors, or not contaminated with No. 1-45 constituents (e.g., cadmium, mercury, lead, polychlorinated biphenyl) or from which these have been removed, to an extent that they do not possess any of the hazardous characteristics (note the related entry A1180)
 - Electrical and electronic assemblies (including printed circuit boards, electronic components and wires) destined for direct reuse, and not for recycling or final disposal

National Plastic Action Plan (Draft) Outline

Objective and Scope

- To achieve the overall goal, four pillars of activities are set.
- The four pillars are in line with regional frameworks in ASEAN, such as ASEAN Framework of Action and ASEAN Regional Action Plan

Overall Goal

Reducing marine plastic debris by Integrated Land-to-Sea approach with:

- ✓ Concrete plans focusing on implementation
- ✓ Maximizing the use of regional/national resources through cooperation
- ✓ Consistency with existing regional/national framework.

1.

Policy
Support and
Planning



2.

Research,
Innovation
and Capacity
Building



3.

Public
Awareness,
Education and
Outreach



4.

Private
Sector
Engagement



Import & Export of Hazardous Wastes & Other Wastes including Plastic Wastes & E-Wastes

Import & Export of Hazardous Wastes & Other Wastes including Plastic Wastes

Regulations regarding Import & Export of Hazardous Wastes & Other Wastes including Plastic Wastes

- Environmental Conservation Law (2012)
- Procedure on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes (Final Draft)
- Laws & Regulations of the relevant ministries
- Procedure of the Basel Convention

Import & Export of Hazardous Wastes & Other Wastes including Plastic Wastes (Contd.)

Import Regulation for Plastic Wastes

- Importer/exporter license is required for importation/exportation
- Allow to import and export of recyclable wastes and scraps with recommendation letter from Environmental Conservation Department (ECD)

Import Negative List

- Department of Trade, Ministry of Commerce, Myanmar issued the notification No 22/2019 concerning the Import Negative List.
- H.S Code 39.15 - Waste, parings and scrap, of plastics

Import & Export of Hazardous Wastes & Other Wastes including Plastic Wastes (Contd.)

Cooperation with Relevant Ministries

- Ministry of Commerce
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
- Ministry of Investment and Foreign Economic Relations
- Ministry of Industry

Import & Export of Hazardous Wastes & Other Wastes including Plastic Wastes (Contd.)

**All Hazardous Wastes defined
by Basel Convention are not
allowed to import**

**Transit Trade of all wastes is
not allowed**

According to Myanmar Investment Law, Chapter X, Article 41, Section (a) stated that “Investment activities which may bring or cause hazardous or poisonous wastes into the Union shall be stipulated as the prohibited investment”.

Required Documents for Import & Export of Hazardous Wastes & Other Wastes including Plastic Wastes

- Related Documents of Import Company (Company registration, Importer / Exporter License,...)
- Related Documents of recycling facility (License from City Development Committee,...)
- Sales Contract or Invoices
- Color photos of material
- Samples of material
- Quantity and duration
- Approval Letter of **Environmental Management Plan (EMP) or Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) or Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)** of recycling facility by Environmental Conservation Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

Criteria of Raw Materials for Importing

- Recyclable Scrap
- Clean
- Homogenous
- Direct-used in production process
- Free from contamination and other types of wastes



Approved Cases

PET Scrap



PE Film



Approved Cases

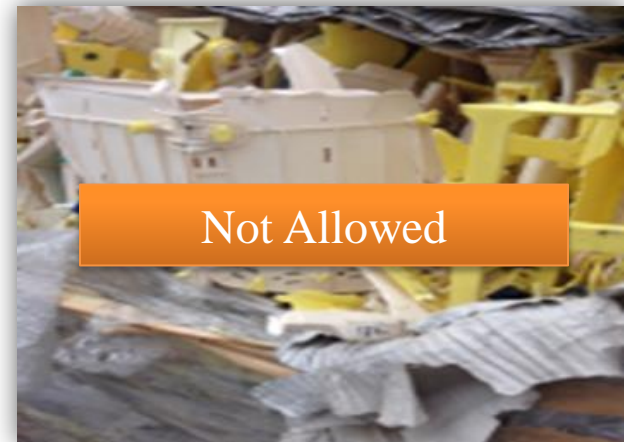
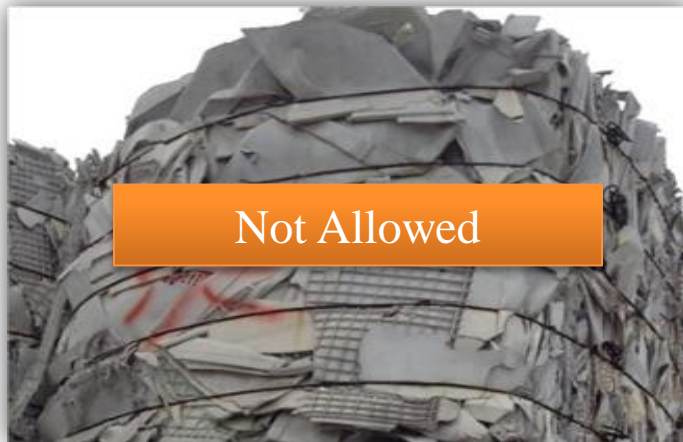
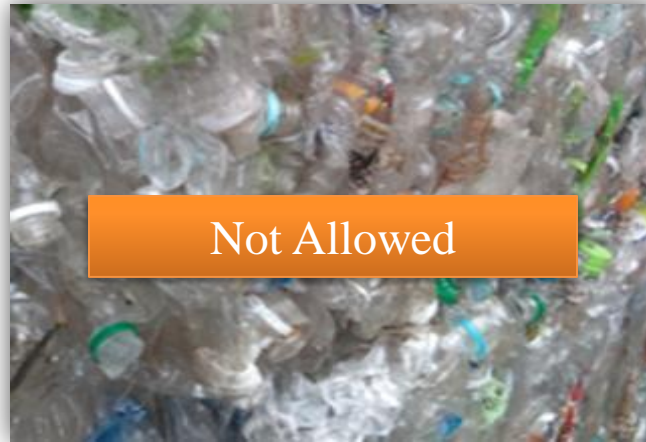
**Plastic Pellets &
PET Scarp**



Plastic Pellets



Not Allowed Cases



Activities and International Cooperation on Plastic Waste Management

Activities for Plastic Waste Management to protect marine environmental pollution

- In order to implement the plastic waste management includes the activities to protect marine environmental pollution by plastic wastes from land to streams, rivers, seas, oceans, Environmental Conservation Department (Head Office) had instructed State and Region Environmental Conservation Departments to do the following activities and to report monthly the conditions of the activities completed;
 - To share the knowledge regarding marine environmental pollution,
 - To cooperate relating departments to protect marine environmental pollution by plastic wastes from land to streams, rivers, seas, oceans,
 - To suggest plans and activities should be for systematic plastic waste management and reducing the amount of plastic waste emitted based on respective geographical conditions.
- The State and Region Environmental Conservation Departments are conducting the following activities;
 - sharing the knowledge regarding plastic pollution,
 - cooperating with the related departments to protect environmental pollution by plastic wastes,
 - suggesting the plans and activities should be for systematic plastic waste management,
 - reducing the amount of plastic waste emitted based on the respective geographical conditions and
 - reporting monthly the conditions of the activities completed.



“Capacity Building on Environmentally Sound Management of Single-use Plastic and its Waste in Asia-pacific Countries” Project

- Project will be implemented in Myanmar, Cambodia and Sri Lanka as the initial partner countries.
- Environmental Conservation Department and BCRC China / SCRCAP are cooperating to implement this project by signing Agreement between the parties.
- **Objectives of the project**
 - To improve the capacity for environmentally sound management of single-use-plastic and its wastes in Asia-pacific countries;
 - To protect and reduce the production of single-use-plastic and its wastes.
- **Expected Results / Outputs**
 - The baseline report of single-use-plastic and its waste in Myanmar;
 - The report on inventory and standards for single-use-plastic and its waste in Myanmar;
 - The restricted list of single-use-plastics and policy suggestions for environmentally sound management in Myanmar;
 - Report on Successful case study on the advanced experience;
 - Disseminate the questionnaires; and Participation in international/regional/national meetings

Strengthening Capacity for Marine Debris Reduction in ASEAN region through the formulation of National Action Plans for the ASEAN Member States and Integrated Land-to-Sea Policy Approach (Phase1)

➤ **Objectives of the Project**

- To reduce Marine Debris in ASEAN Region through the Formulation of National Action Plans for AMS and Integrated Land-to-Sea Policy Approach
- To develop a Capacity Building Program
- Identify major challenges/ needs

➤ **Outcome of the Phase 1 project**

- Developing Outline of the National Action Plan (NAP)
- Identifying major challenges/ needs
 - ✓ Need for an institutional arrangement
 - ✓ Lack of regulations for combating marine debris
 - ✓ Need for land to sea approach action plan and waste collection system
 - ✓ Lack of monitoring system for marine debris
 - ✓ Need for awareness-raising of sustainable consumption and production

Developing National Plastic Action Plan

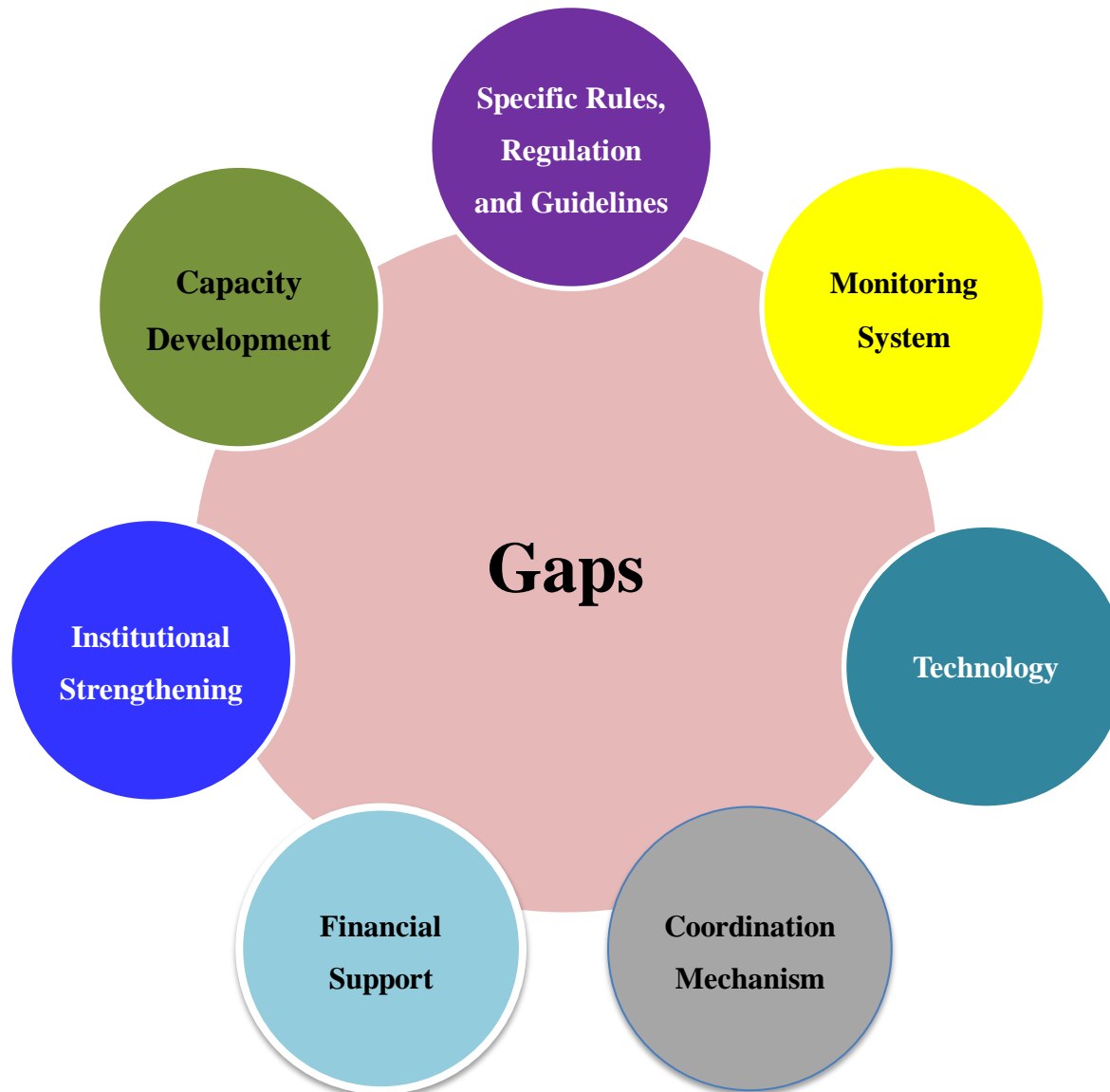
- National Plastic Action Plan is being developed with the assistance of JAPAN-ASEAN Integration Fund through “Strengthening Capacity for Marine Debris Reduction in ASEAN region through the formulation of National Action Plans for ASEAN Member States and Integrated Land-to-Sea Policy Approach (Phase2) project”
- **Objectives of the Project**
 - To reduce Marine Debris in ASEAN Region through the Formulation of National Action Plans for AMS and Integrated Land-to-Sea Policy Approach
 - To implement the Capacity Building Program
 - To develop the Implementation, Monitoring, and Evaluation Framework
- **Expected Results / Outputs**
 - Develop National Action Plan for combating marine debris
 - Promote Capacity for solid waste management activities (including identification of Hotspot and Leakage sources)
 - Develop the Implementation, Monitoring, and Evaluation Framework

Challenges, Gaps and Way Forward

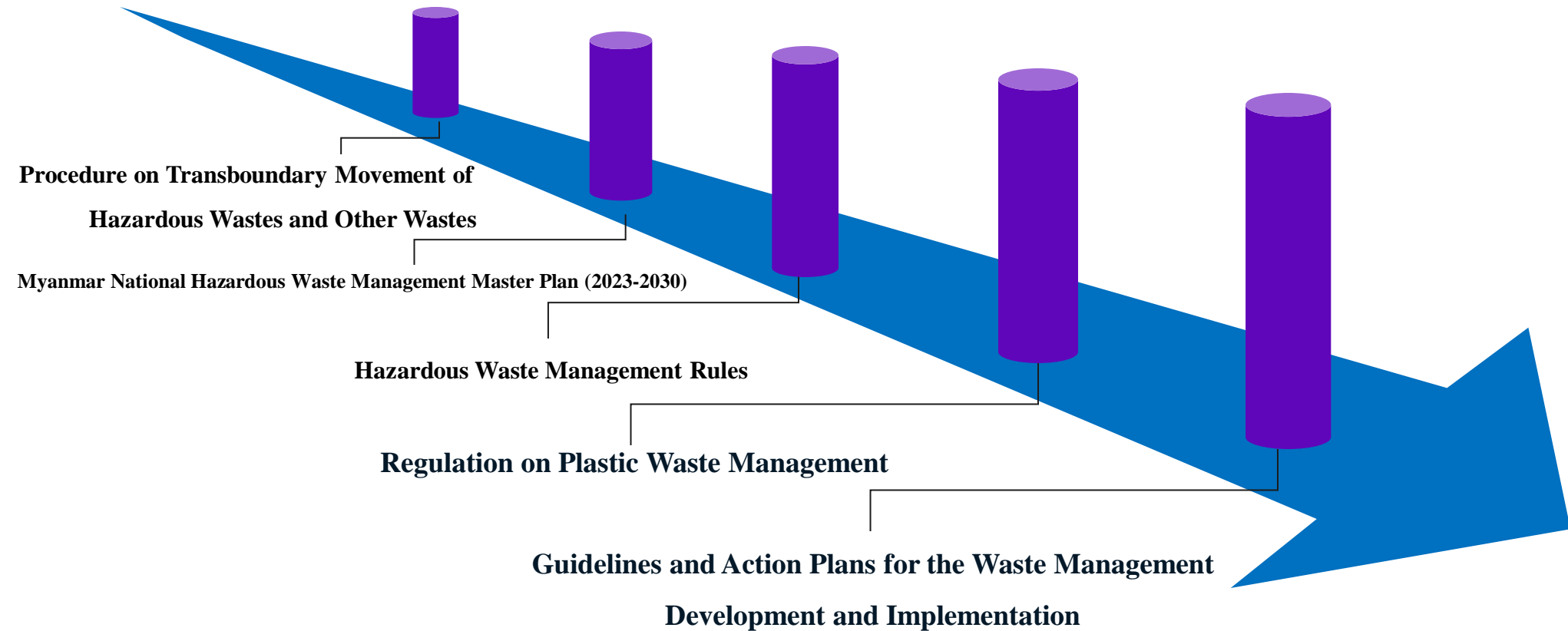
Challenges

- Difficult to interpret the terminology of the content of wastes and scraps
- Difficult to identify plastic wastes that are hazardous or not
- WCO H.S Code that align with Basel Amendments
- WCO H.S Code that align with clean, homogenous and recyclable plastic scraps
- Gap between Informal sector to Formal sector for recycling
- Inadequate recycling technology in accordance with Environmental Sound Management

Gaps



Way Forward



Conclusion

- The new plastic waste amendments to Annexes II, VIII and IX to the Basel Convention in accordance with the decision BC-14/12 are appreciated for the implementation.
- These new amendments will benefit to get better control on transboundary shipments of plastic wastes and balance on the approach of trade the plastic wastes and environmental concerns.
- We will continue the collaboration and coordination with the Basel Convention, Basel Convention Regional Centers and Asian Network.

Thank You for Your Kind Attention !