



National Regulations and Implementation of the Basel Convention

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Table Of Contents

01	Law and Regulations related with Waste Management/ Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste and Other Waste
02	Complying the Commitments of Basel Convention
03	Introduction on Procedure on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes
04	Current Policy of Importation and Exportation of Wastes
05	Criteria for Importation of Recyclable Scrap
06	Policy on Transboundary Movement of Plastic Waste
07	Importation of Recyclable Plastic Scrap
08	Exportation of Plastic Scrap
09	Policy on Transboundary Movement of E-waste and Response to The Amendment of E-waste
10	Implementation related to Environmentally Sound Management
11	Challenges

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

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)

Disposal Order for the Wastes Generated from Chemical and Related Substances Business (2021)

Procedure on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes (2023)

Complying the Commitments of Basel Convention

For Transboundary Movement of Waste

Procedure on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes (Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation)
(Issued Date- 7.6.2023)

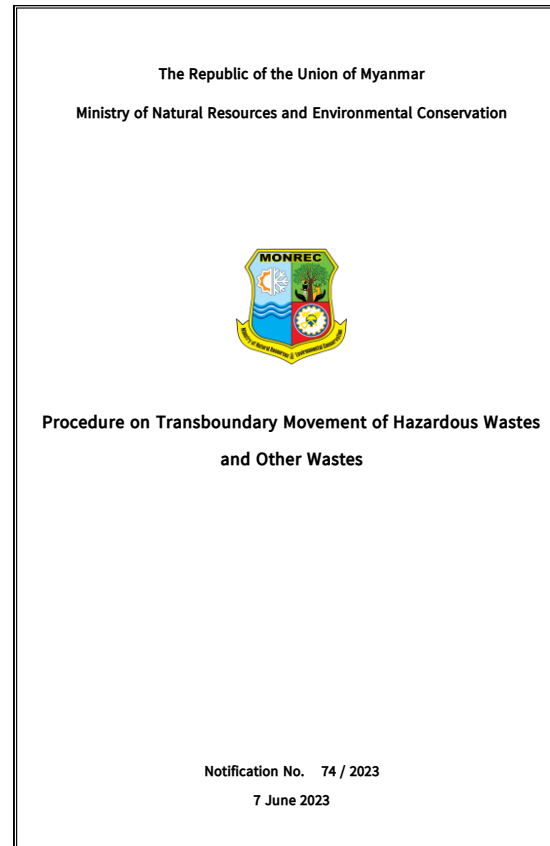
For Domestic Waste Disposal

Disposal Order for the Wastes Generated from Chemical and Related Substances Business (Ministry of Industry)
(Issued Date- 9.3.2021)

Introduction on Procedure on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes

Objectives

- To control the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes & 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

- 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
- Miscellaneous

Current Policy of Importation and Exportation of Wastes

Any waste is not allowed to be imported, as Myanmar cannot currently manage it in the environmentally sound manner.

Any waste is not allowed to transit.

Myanmar only allows **the import of homogenous and clean plastic scraps** that can be directly used as raw materials for the factory with the commitments.

Hazardous export: Exports of hazardous waste are carried out with **prior inform consent (PIC)** to the Competent Authority of the Basel Convention in the other countries according to **Procedure on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste and Other Waste** with all necessary documentation and are being conducted in compliance with Basel Convention obligations.

Criteria for Importation of Recyclable Scrap

- Recyclable Scrap
- Clean and Homogenous
- Ready to use as raw material without generating residual materials in the production process
- Free from contamination with hazardous waste
- A recycling facility or factory must have Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) for environmental management plan or initial environmental examination or environmental impact assessment issued by ECD-MONREC.



Policy on Transboundary Movement of Plastic Waste

- Department of Trade, Ministry of Commerce, Myanmar issued the Notification No 19/2023 concerning the Import Negative List. (They annually update the Import Negative List aligned with The Myanmar Custom Tariff and issued the Notification.)
- Need to apply **Import License** to the Department of Trade, Ministry of Commerce (MOC) under H.S code 39.15.
- ECD-MONREC gives recommendation for MOC for its consideration of approval and MOC issues the import license.
- Allow to import and export of recyclable scraps with recommendation letter from Environmental Conservation Department (ECD)
- Currently, **Myanmar is not allowed to import plastic waste.**

Importation of Clean and Homogenous Plastic Scrap

No.	Year	Commodity	Imported Amount (MT)	Most Imported Countries	Remark
1.	2019	PP, PE, PET Scrap and Factory Reject	6603,470	Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Vietnam, Australia, Japan,	
2.	2020		104586,589		
3.	2021		17900,000		
4.	2022		4862.5		

Exportation of Plastic Scrap

No.	Year	Commodity	Exported Amount (MT)	Most Exported Country	Remark
1.	2019	PP, PE, PA, PET, PVC Scrap and Factory Reject	1066	China, Hong Kong, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia and Indonesia.	
2.	2020		125		
3.	2021		300		
4.	2022		5255.987		

Policy on Transboundary Movement of E-waste and Response to The Amendment of E-waste

- Currently, importation of E-waste is not allowed because of inadequate technology in accordance with Environmentally Sound Management (ESM).
- Exports of e-waste are carried out with prior inform consent to the Competent Authority of the Basel Convention in the other countries according to the Procedure on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste and Other Waste with all necessary documentation and are being conducted in compliance with Basel Convention obligations.
- When the amendment of E-waste is entered into force, the Procedure on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste and Other Waste will be revised according to the COP 16 decision to follow the e-waste amendment.

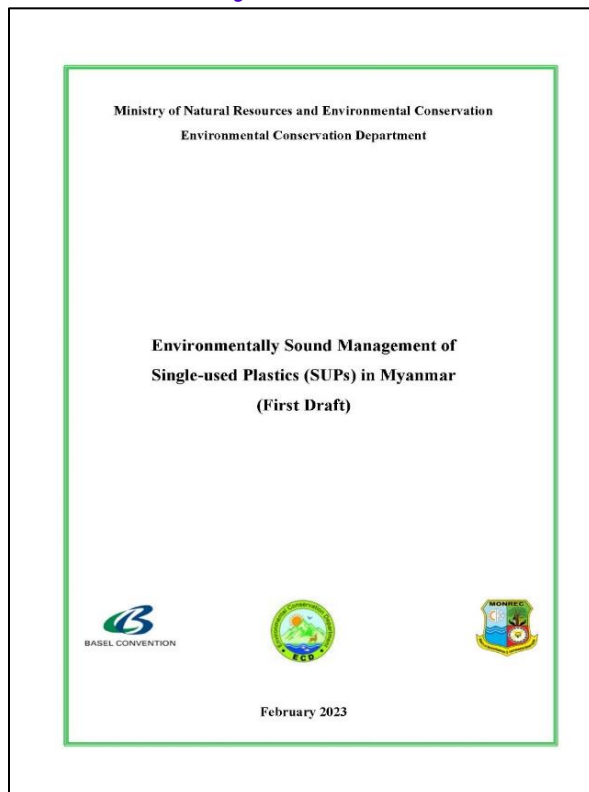
Exportation of Hazardous Waste with PIC

No.	Company Name	Commodity	Export Year	Export Amount (MT)	Export Country	Remark
1.	Ultimate Treasure Co., Ltd.	Lead Acid Battery Scrap	2018	493	Korea	
			2019	2399.5		
			2020	1310.36		
2.	Bright Metal Co., Ltd.	Lead Acid Battery Scrap	2019	24.7	India	Transit through Singapore
3.	Myanmar Reliance Shipping Services Co., Ltd.	Electrical and Electronic Waste	2022	8.08	Singapore	

Implementation related to Environmentally Sound Management

As a result of “Capacity Building on Environmentally Sound Management of Single-use Plastic and its Waste in Asia-Pacific Countries” Project with the support of BCRC- China (2021-2022)

Report on Environmentally Sound Management of Single-use Plastics in Myanmar



Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Major types of SUP items and their volume: production, source of raw material, export, import, domestic consumption/application• Legal and/or institutional framework for control of SUPs and plastic waste• Status of waste management: volume and waste composition, infrastructure and staffing, formal/informal recycling• Typical measures of SUP control and ESM of its waste in other countries• Key relevant stakeholders and their roles in the value chain of SUP and its waste
Lifecycle Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Context: brief description of the selected SUPs, reasons for choosing SUP items• Environmental impacts for each lifecycle stage, and potential ways to mitigate them
Public Satisfaction Survey on SUPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Method: Preparation of the questionnaire, population size etc.• Result summary: profile of the respondents, what are the most used SUPs, what are the respondents' attitude towards certain control measures, etc.• Analysis of results: what are promising ways of controlling consumer SUPs, what challenges are foreseen, etc.
Domestic Opportunities and Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Examples of good local waste management practices: e.g. waste management scheme in major cities, grassroot recycler group/cooperation with factories• Alternatives to SUP items, their current applications, scale of use, their cost, and disposal methods: e.g. reusable glassware, natural materials such as palm leaf wrapping.• Challenges/barriers: may include infrastructure, training of staff, data collection, etc.
Discussions/ Conclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Propose a few policy recommendations to reduce SUP consumption at source and to promote sound management of its waste

Challenges

- Specifying the content of hazardous waste constituents (eg. Lead content % in fly ash)
- Technical capacity for identification & analysis of waste (eg. Identifying the categories of hazardous waste or non-hazardous waste)
- Lack of E-waste treatment/recycling facilities with ESM capabilities
- Low awareness of domestic stakeholders, such as importers, exporters or waste recyclers
- Technical capacity for identification and analysis between E-waste and UEEE

Thank You for Your Attention