



e-waste trade management in Japan

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- 1. Basel regulation in Japan**
- 2. Current export and import of e-waste**
- 3. e-waste amendment**

Basel regulations in Japan

“Law for the Control of Export, Import and Others of Specified Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes (Basel Law)”

- Implementation Law of the Basel Convention in Japan

“Ministerial Order **Specifying the Scope** of Specified Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes Based on the Law for the Control of Export, Import and Others of Specified Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes (Scope Order)”

- specifies wastes including e-waste to be regulated
- e-wastes currently listed as the specified hazardous wastes are:
4 household appliances, 28 small household appliances
and other 4 equipment

Controlled E-waste under the Basel Law (1/2)



1. Unit type air conditioners
2. Television receivers including Cathode-ray tube type and Liquid crystal display type and plasma type
3. Electric refrigerators and electric freezers
4. Electric washing machines and clothes dryers
5. Telephones, facsimile machines, and other wired communication machinery and appliances
6. Mobile telephone terminals, PHS terminals and other radio communication machinery and appliances
7. Radio receivers and television communication equipment
8. Digital cameras, DVD recorders and other video equipment
9. Digital audio players, stereo sets and other electro-acoustic machinery and apparatus
10. Personal computers
11. Magnetic disk drives, optical disk drives and other storage devices
12. Printers and other printing apparatus
13. Displays and other display devices
14. Electronic book terminals
15. Electric sewing machines
16. Electric grinders, electric drills and other power tools
17. Electronic desktop calculators and other electrical machinery and appliances for office use
18. Health meters and other electrical machinery and appliances for measuring or measuring purposes

Household appliances

Small household appliances(1/2)

Controlled E-waste under the Basel Law (2/2)



- 19. Electric inhalers and other electromechanical appliances for medical use
- 20. Film cameras
- 21. Rice cookers, microwave ovens and other electrical machinery and kitchen appliances
- 22. Electric fans, electric dehumidifiers and other electric machinery and appliances for air-conditioning
- 23. Electric irons, electric vacuum cleaners and other electric machinery and appliances for clothing or sanitary use
- 24. Electric heater, and other electric machinery and appliances for keeping warm
- 25. Hair dryers, electric razors, and other electric machinery and appliances for hairdressing
- 26. Electric massagers
- 27. Running machines and other electric machinery and appliances for exercise
- 28. Electric lawn mowers and other electric machinery and appliances for gardening
- 29. Fluorescent lamps and other electric lighting fixtures
- 30. Electronic clocks and electric watches
- 31. Electronic and electric musical instruments
- 32. Game machines and other electronic and motorized toys
- 33. Water heaters
- 34. Power distribution boards
- 35. Uninterruptible power supplies (UPS)
- 36. Cooling compressors (black motors) containing mineral oil

Small household appliances(2/2)

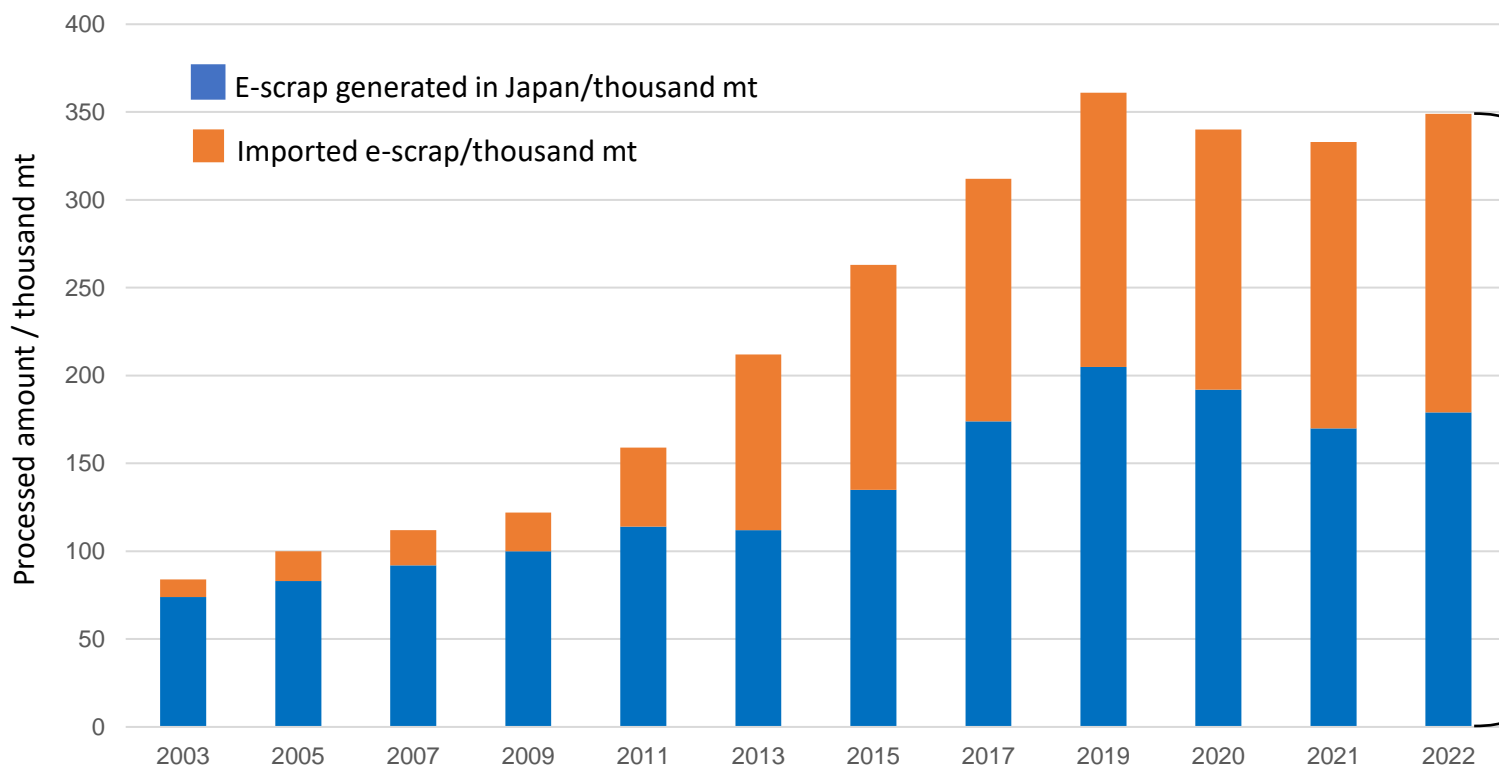
Others

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E-scrap recycling in Japan



- Japan is the top country of e-scrap recycling, in terms of the processed volume among OECD countries. It amounts to about **a half of the total share of e-scrap recycling** in those countries.
- The share of the imported scraps has increased and reached 48.7% in 2022. Imports from OECD countries account for about 80% of the total.



The total amount of e-scrap recycled in Japan in 2022 was 350k tons, of which 170k tons were imported.

Different consideration applies to e-waste import and export



◆ Export from Japan

E-waste is processed at importing country



Exports of **e-scrap**s to **non-OECD** countries have to be **strictly examined before the transboundary movement**

◆ Import to Japan

E-waste is processed in Japan at **pre-consented recovery facilities** with high ESM capabilities



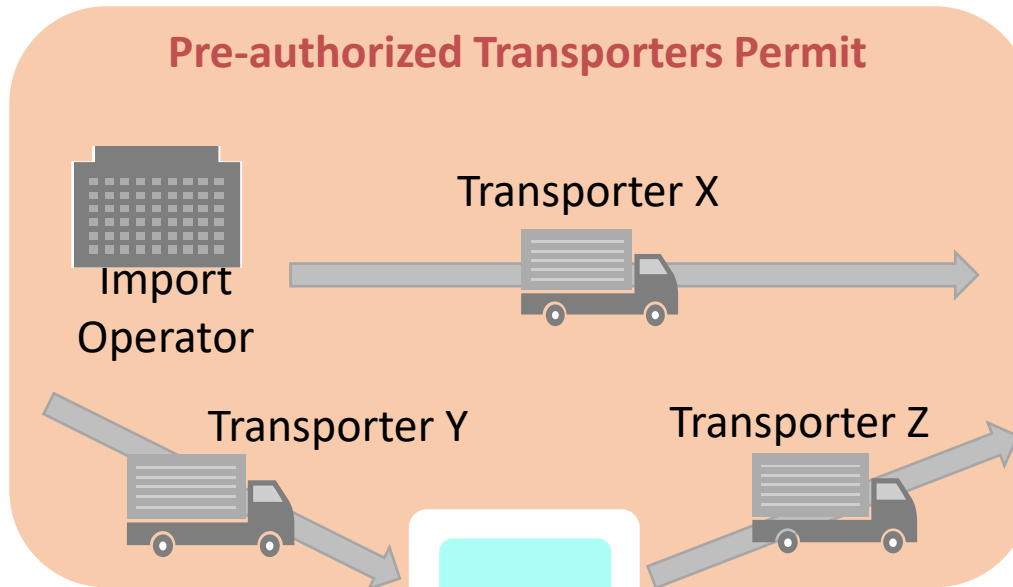
Imports of **e-scrap**s to **Japan** are not regulated.

*e-scrap)s like circuit boards from OECD and non-OECD are the same in nature

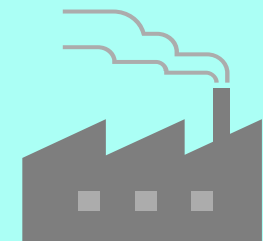
Certified operator/facility system of importing waste in Japan

- **Simplified import procedure if handled by certified transporters AND recycling facilities**
- Not all transporters/facilities can be certified; **high level of compliance and environmentally sound recycling operations** are required
- Contributing to global circular economy with advanced recycling technology

Importing waste to Japan

Pre-authorized Recycling Facility Permit



Refineries



List of Certified facilities (Oct. 2023)

Nippon Recycle Center Corp.
 Mitsui Mining & Smelting Co., Ltd.
 Nomura Kohsan Co., Ltd.
 MATSUDA SANGYO CO., LTD.
 TANAKA KIKINZOKU KOGYO K.K.
 JX METALS SMELTING CO., LTD

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e-waste amendments and implications

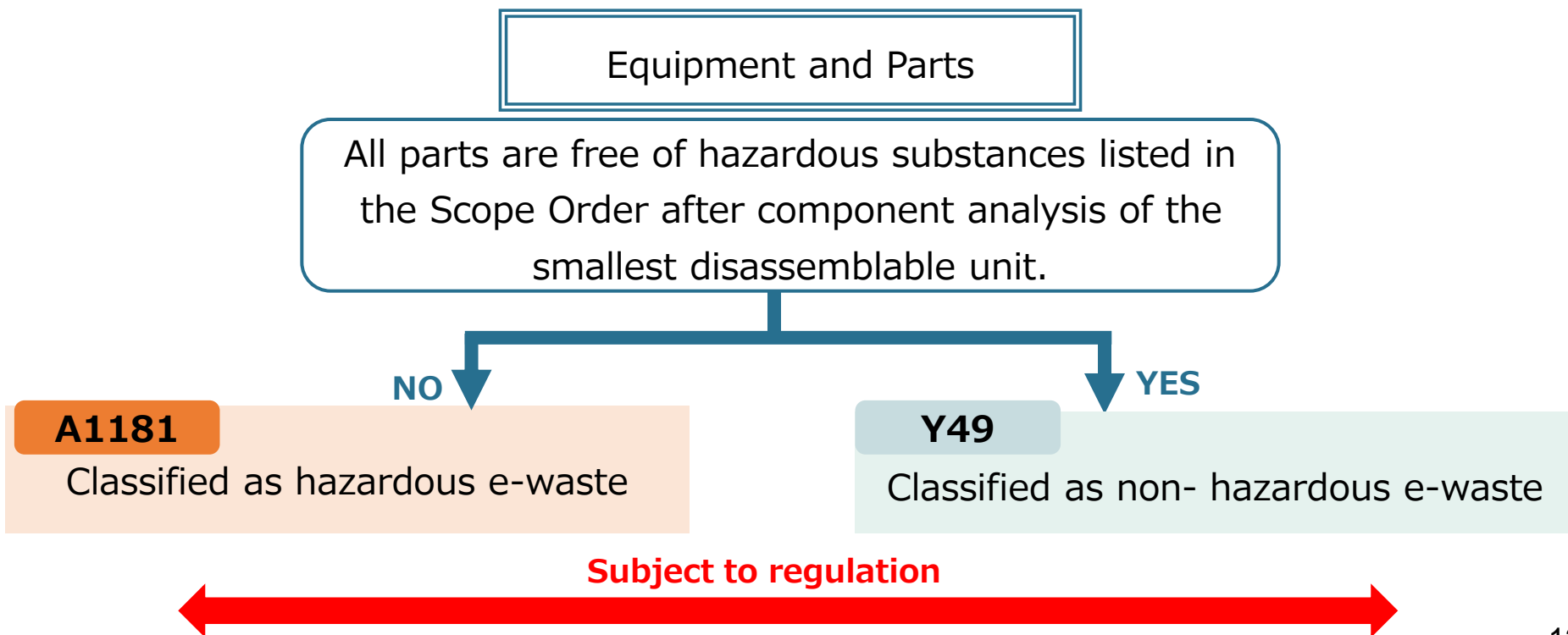


- At COP15 of the Basel Convention in June 2022, an **amendment to include non-hazardous electrical and electronic equipment waste (e-wastes) in the scope of the Convention** was adopted. With this amendment, **all e-wastes, whether hazardous or non-hazardous, are subject to the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure under the Convention**. This amendment will **enter into force on January 1, 2025**.
- Following the COP15 decision, the OECD Secretariat announced a proposal to introduce similar procedures for electronic scrap (e-scrap) in the OECD, and the OECD members negotiated intensively throughout last year.
- In May 2024, **a response to the e-waste amendment under the OECD Council Decision was agreed that instead of setting a unified rule in the OECD, each country can decide how to deal with e-scrap**, including printed circuit boards. Therefore, e-scrap can continue to be considered without procedural restrictions at the discretion of each country.
- **In order to implement the amendment on e-waste, the relevant regulation is being updated and guidance is being developed.**

Equipment and Parts



- Hazardous e-waste (A1181) was already regulated under the amended Japanese Basel Law in 2017 and hence similar determination method as before will be applicable.
- The scope of Y49 components explicitly excludes items categorized under other entries in Annex II or entries in Annex IX. Consequently, components classified under Y46-Y48 are not considered part of Y49. Furthermore, non-hazardous wastes listed in the B list of Annex IX are also excluded.



Mixed shredded material

- Used electrical home appliances undergo multiple mechanical sorting processes, such as physical separation by magnetic force, airflow, and buoyancy. If the materials are refined into a sufficiently homogeneous state by metal or alloy, with no contamination from foreign substances, they are classified as scrap under B1010, 'metal scrap (limited to non-dispersible metals),' and are not subject to regulation
- If shredded materials are sorted and refined to a sufficiently homogeneous state, they are classified as B1050, 'scrap consisting of heavy pieces of non-ferrous metal mixtures,' and are not subject to regulation.
- However, if hazardous substances listed in the Scope Order are contained, they are classified as hazardous waste and are subject to regulation, except for items that fall under GC020.

A1181

or

Y49
Mixed scrap

Subject to regulation
B1050
Metal scrap shredder

Not subject to regulation
B1010
Metal scrap