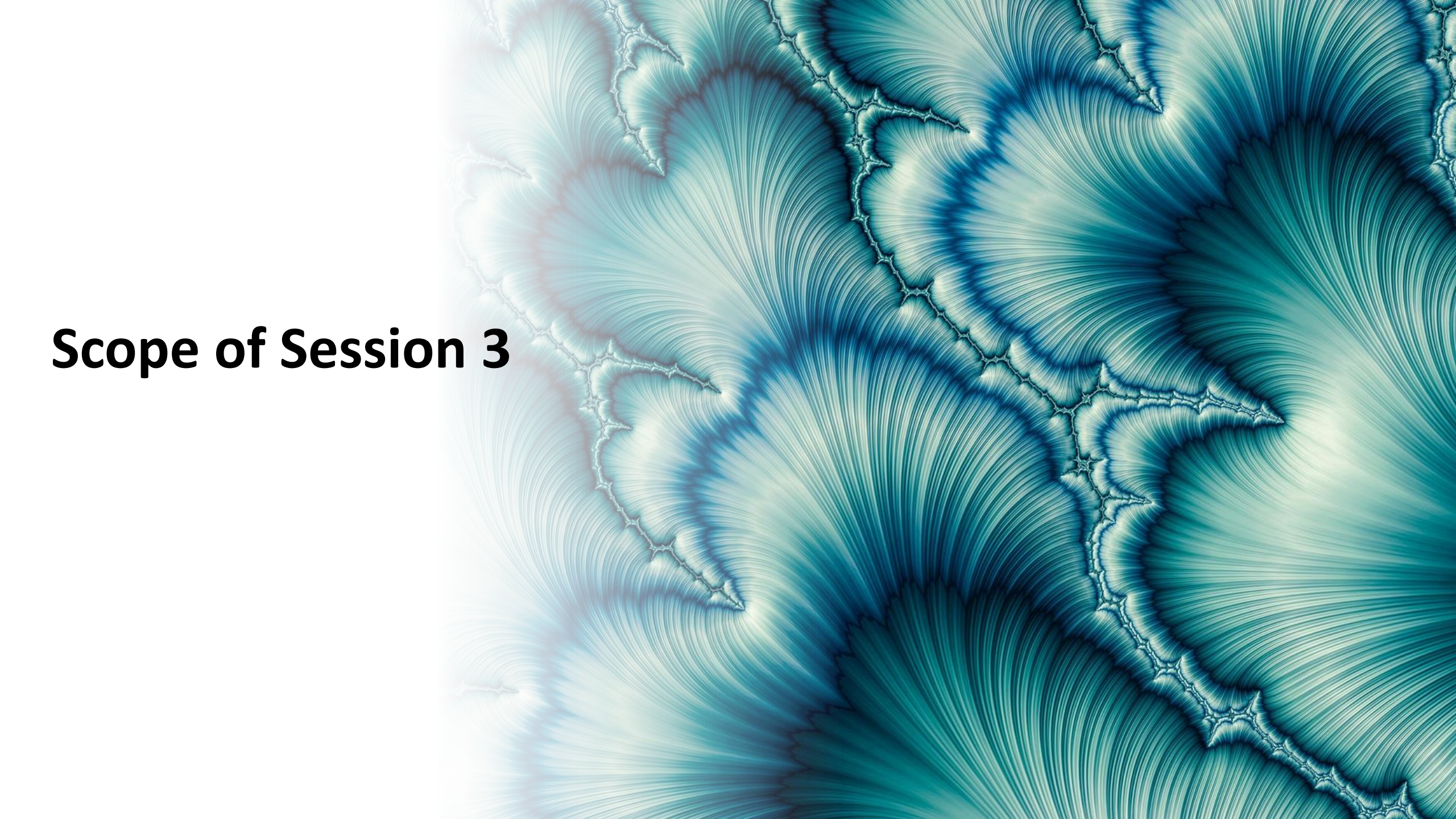
Scope of Session 3



What is Waste?

“Wastes” are substances or objects which are disposed of or are intended to be disposed of or are required to be disposed of by the provisions of national law;

Basel Convention (Article 2).

Example: E-waste

Global E-waste Monitor 2024 (UNITAR):

- E-waste arising five times faster than documented e-waste recycling.
- A record 62 million tonnes (MT) of e-waste was produced in 2022, up 82% from 2010.
- On track to rise another 32%, to 82 million tonnes, in 2030.
- Less than one quarter (22.3%) of the year's e-waste mass was documented as having been properly collected and recycled in 2022.
- Billions of dollars worth of strategically-valuable resources squandered, dumped.
- Just 1% of rare earth element demand is met by e-waste recycling.

Example: E-waste

Global E-waste Monitor 2024 (UNITAR):

The report foresees a drop in the documented collection and recycling rate from 22.3% in 2022 to 20% by 2030 due to challenges e.g:

- Technological progress,
- Higher consumption,
- Limited repair options,
- Shorter product life cycles,
- Society's growing electronification,
- Design shortcomings,
- Inadequate e-waste management infrastructure.

Example: Municipal Solid Waste & Plastic Waste Recycling

UNCRD & MOEJ, 2020:

- Total MSW for Asia & Pacific projected to increase until 2030,1.6 kgs/person/day or ± 1.4 billion tonnes/year.
- Proportion of plastic is ± 8–12% across all the countries.
- Waste collection rates at 40–80% in developing countries, almost 100% in more developed economies e.g. Japan, australia, Republic of Korea and Singapore.
- Around 55 to 74% of the MSW is disposed off at disposal sites, zero to 26% incinerated and 1 to 5% composted.
- Recycling rates in high-income countries have increased progressively over the past 30 years; in lower income countries the informal sector often only achieves recycling rates of 20–30% for MSW.

Example: Municipal Solid Waste & Plastic Waste Recycling

UNCRD & MOEJ, 2020:

- About 1.1 to 2.4 million tonnes of plastic currently flows from the global riverine system into the oceans every year.
- Plastic waste estimated entering the ocean from Asia & Pacific region ranges from 2.3 to 6.4 million tonnes in 2030.
- Around 14%-18% of global waste plastics generation is collected for recycling, 24% is thermally treated (e.g. by incineration, gasification or pyrolysis), the rest is disposed off in controlled, landfill, uncontrolled landfill, or the natural environment
- Developed economies such as Japan and Singapore have achieved high rates of plastic recycling (approximately 20% and 20% respectively) in the formal sector .
- Asia & Pacific countries claim > 50% plastic recycling rate, majority is carried out in informal sector and focused on single use plastic recycling (majority PET, PE and PP)

Emerging Waste Stream

Emerging waste stream is waste that arises from new developments and technologies, or from the rapid growth of economies in emerging markets.

Example of Emerging Waste Stream:

- E-waste,
- MSW in developing countries,
- Waste from renewable energy infrastructure (e.g waste photovoltaics panels, lithium-ion batteries, waste of wind turbines).
- ULAB (Used Lead-Acid Batteries)
- Etc.

Emerging Waste Stream -2

Fortune favours the prepared: Fixing the COVID-19 waste problem to build back better and tackle climate change

31 January 2022

COVID-19 showed that the world was unprepared to cope with a surge in medical waste — but it also presents an opportunity to fix a problem that has huge implications for mitigating climate change, fighting pollution, and creating resilient health systems.

Emerging Waste Stream - 3

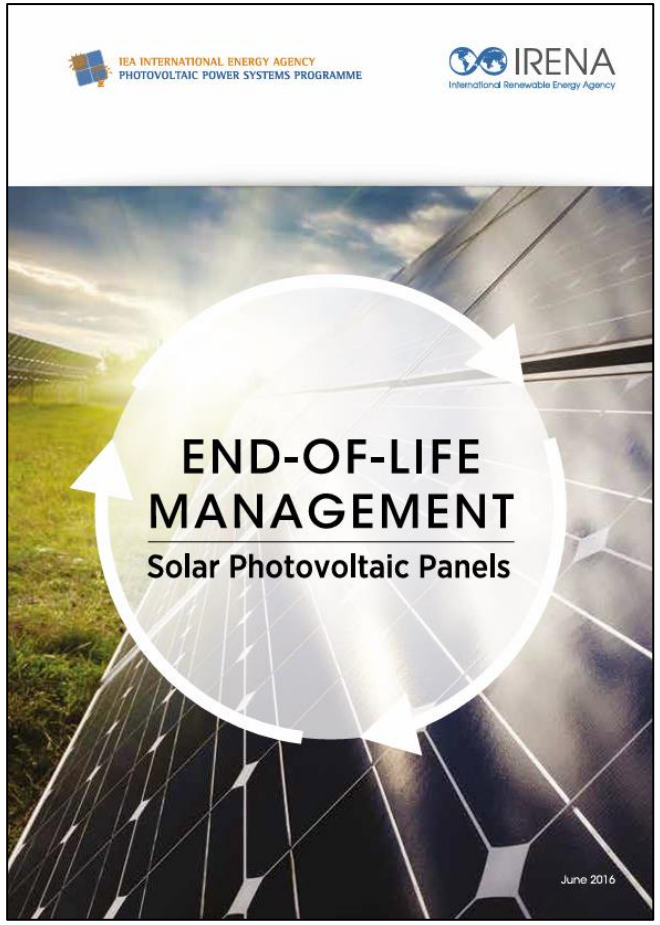
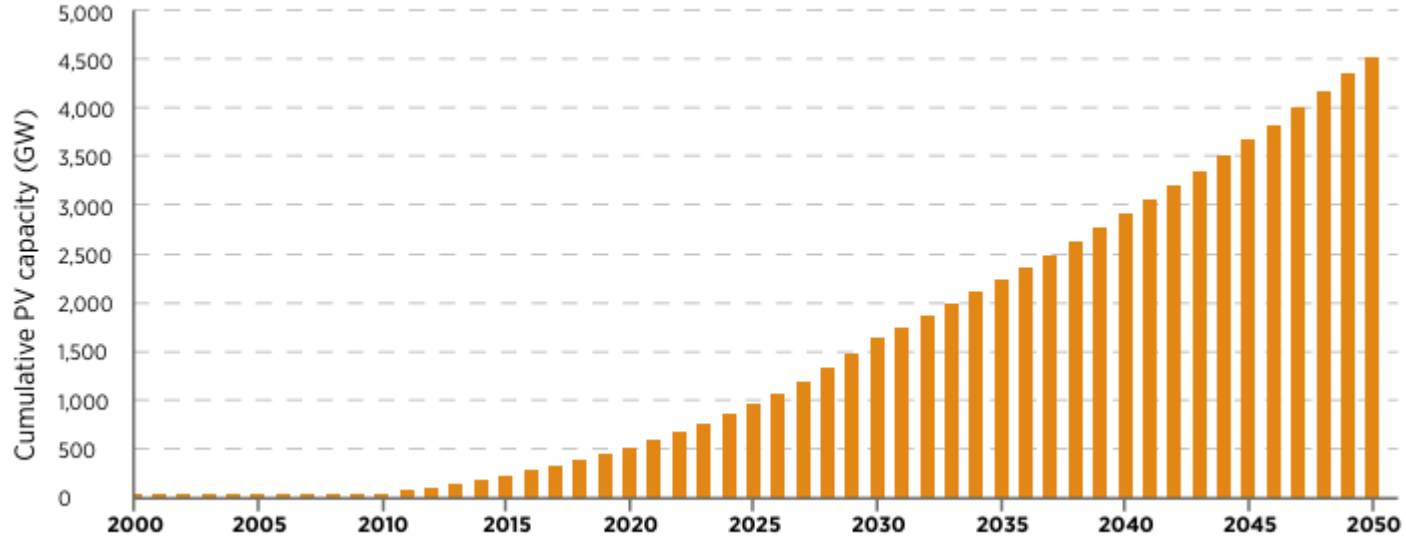


Figure 2 Projected cumulative global PV capacity



Based on IRENA (2016) and IEA (2014)

Emerging Waste Stream - 4

Title: Mitigating Lead Exposure in Indonesia: Supporting the Environmentally Sound Practices of Used Lead Acid Batteries (ULAB) Recycling

Funder: Open Philanthropy

Period: 2025–2027

Objective:

- To understand ULAB ecosystem stakeholders, supply chain, hazardous waste regulations and requirements to be adapted to ULAB sector;
- To have estimated baseline of volume of ULAB produced and recycled in formal and informal facilities in order to produce recommendations and policy brief;
- To produce regulatory guidance and capacity development to sub-national governments and LAB producers for ULAB collection;
- To provide technical support government and formal recyclers on regulatory development and enforcement : operation, trade analysis, and occupational risk monitoring;
- To conduct awareness raising and community education in ULAB polluted areas; and
- To support adoption of new Basel Convention Technical Guidelines.

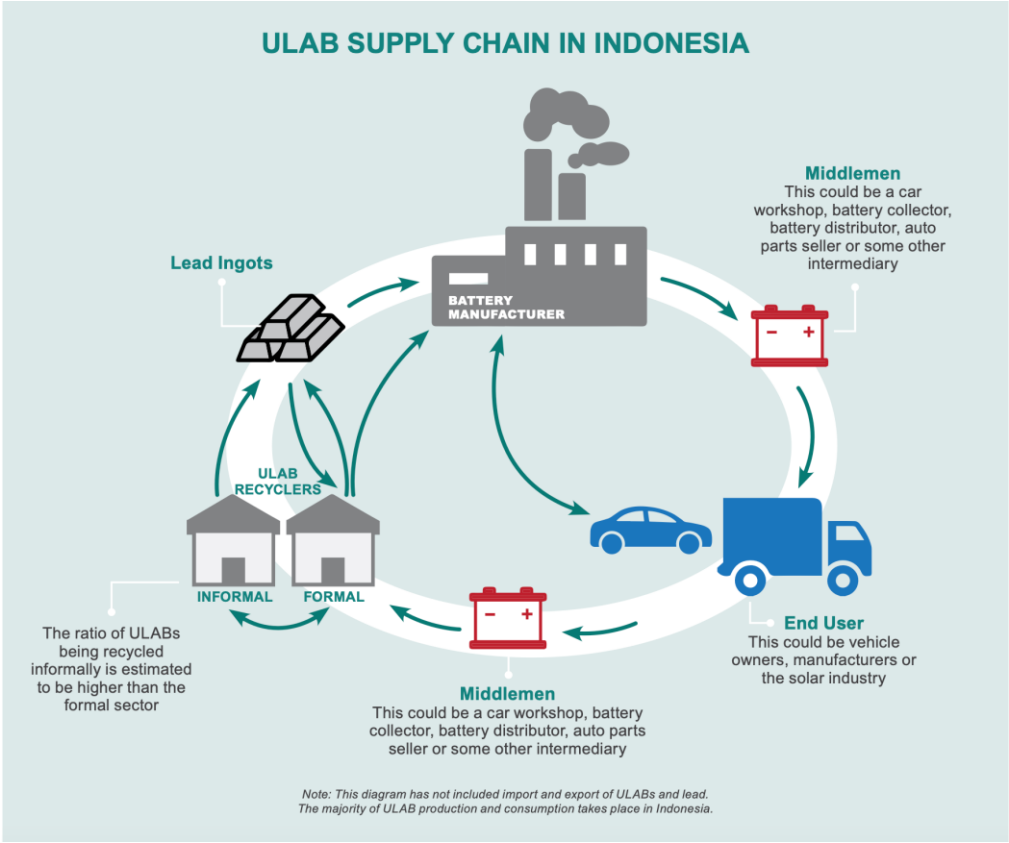
Project Status Update

The BSCRC-SEA is the project partner for the following activities:

- ULAB ecosystem stakeholders mapping, supply chain analysis, review hazardous waste management regulations and requirements to be adapted to ULAB sector;
- Research estimated baseline of volume of ULAB produced and recycled in formal and informal facilities, produce recommendations and policy brief;
- Regulatory guidance and capacity development to sub-national governments and LAB producers for ULAB collection; and
- Support adoption of new Basel Convention Technical Guidelines

Project Status Update

- Lead Acid Batteries (LABs) are the most common battery type, with an estimated 85% of global lead used for their production.
- Indonesia has 146.8 million motor vehicles, with the potential to generate around 575,000 tonnes of ULABs (2018 data).
- Only **5 licensed smelters** (all in Java) can accommodate about 150,000 tons annually; the remainder is processed by **informal smelters** using methods that do not meet environmental and health requirements.
- ULABs are classified as **hazardous waste** in Indonesia and under the Basel Convention.
- Research shows a significant correlation between lead-contaminated sites (many from used battery recycling) and high blood lead levels in exposed populations.



Other BSCRC-SEA's Recent Activities on Plastic Waste, E-Waste and POPs Waste

- Reducing Uses and Releases of Chemicals of Concern, Including POPs, in the Textiles Sector (GEF ID 10523)
- Development of Regional Standard Requirements for TBM of Plastic Waste into the ASEAN Region & Pilot Study on Optimisation of Domestic Plastic Waste Utilisation
- Research on the Optimisation of Plastic Waste Utilisation/Absorption in Recycling Activities
- Training for the ASEAN Member Countries on Toolkit for the Development of an Inventory of Plastic Waste under the Basel Convention, Bangkok, 11 Dec 2024
- Development of Priority Action Plans on the ESM of Used Computing Equipment in Cambodia, Indonesia, and Pakistan

Reducing Uses and Releases of Chemicals of Concern, Including POPs, in the Textiles Sector (GEF ID 10523)

- **GEF Focal Area(s):** Chemicals and Waste
- **Country:** Bangladesh, Indonesia, Pakistan, Vietnam
- **Project Type:** Full Sized Project (FSP)
- **Duration:** 2022 – 2027
- **Donor:** Global Environment Facility (GEF)
- **Implementing Agency:** United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- **Executing Agency (ies) :**
  - Basel and Stockholm Conventions Regional Centre for Southeast Asia (BSCRC-SEA)
  - Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC)
- **Project Partners :** UNEP RMB, ILO, UNECE


SPILLKIT
APD

Development of Regional Standard Requirements for TBM of Plastic Waste into the ASEAN Region & Pilot Study on Optimisation of Domestic Plastic Waste Utilisation

- **Background:** Part of the Small Grant Programme (SGP) on Plastic Waste
- **Cooperation with:** UNEP/BRS Secretariat
- **Country:** ASEAN countries
- **Duration:** 2022 – 2025
- **Donor:** Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)
- Project Progress Reporting during the 8th AWGCW Meeting in Hanoi, 2023
- Regional workshop on the project output dissemination, planned on 19-20 Nov 2024.

Research on the Optimisation of Plastic Waste Utilisation/Absorption in Recycling Activities

- **Background:** Part of Partnership on Plastic Waste Working Group pilot projects
- **Cooperation with:** UNEP/BRS Secretariat
- **Country:** Cambodia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand
- **Objective:**
  - Promote the optimisation of domestically-generated plastic waste utilisation and prevent plastic pollution in the environment, e.g. water bodies
  - Enhance the regulation of the transboundary movements (TBM) of plastic waste
  - Contribute to the development of policies to promote the circular economy of plastic waste in the Southeast Asian region

Research on the Optimisation of Plastic Waste Utilisation/Absorption in Recycling Activities -2

Most countries have successfully completed the *Project Initiation and Scoping* phase and are transitioning into *Data Collection.* Malaysia is the most advanced, having initiated in all the project activities

- **Malaysia** is the most advanced, having fully completed Activity 1 (Project initiation and scoping;) and partially completed Activity 2 (national inventory), Activity 3 (draft strategy), and Activity 4 (a case study).
- The duration of the project has been officially extended for final report submission in **June 2026**. This extension provides additional time for all participating countries to complete the remaining activities, particularly data collection and the finalisation of reports.

The Training to the ASEAN Member Countries on Toolkit for the Development of an Inventory of Plastic Waste under the Basel Convention, Bangkok, 11 Dec 2023.

Development of Priority Action Plans on the ESM of Used Computing Equipment in Cambodia, Indonesia and Pakistan

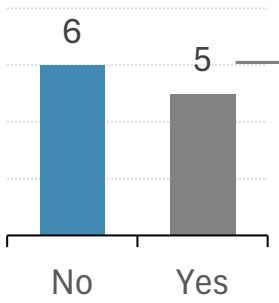
- **Background:** Follow-up Partnership to the Partnership of Actions on Computing Equipment (PACE)
- **Cooperation with:** UNEP/BRS Secretariat
- **Duration:** 2022 – 2025
- **Project Scope:** Regional
- **Donor:** European Union

4. Result of Questionnaire Survey on Part 4

Current Status of Import/Export and Domestic Disposal of Some Specific Waste Streams

4.1 Solar Panels

Establishment of national laws/regulations for the collection, environmentally sound recycling and disposal of domestically generated waste solar panels



Cambodia:
- Waste solar panels disposal (Factories) and collection requires a permit from the Ministry of Environment
- Waste solar panels recycling requires a permit from the Ministry of Environment and conduct EIA

Malaysia: In Malaysia, solar panel waste is currently managed under the Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations 2005, Environmental Quality Act 1974 which governs the notification, transportation, treatment, recovery, licensing, tracking, and reporting of scheduled wastes.

Philippines: Republic Act No. 6969 otherwise known as the "Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Waste Control Act of 1990" deals with the management of industrial chemicals, as well as hazardous wastes, including waste solar panels, in all aspects of its life cycle, from generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and final disposal.

Singapore:
- Singapore has implemented a national e-waste management system under the Resource Sustainability Act (RSA).
- Under the Resource Sustainability Act (Prescribed Regulated Products) Regulations 2019, solar panels are classified as non-consumer regulated products.
- Under the RSA, producers of non-consumer regulated products are required to i) register with the NEA, ii) declare the amount of regulated products to NEA annually, and iii) collect products supplied by them, if requested by their clients and send the products for recycling.
- Licensed e-waste recyclers are required to properly treat the regulated product and meet the target material recovery rate.

Under the Fourth Schedule of the Environmental Public Health (General Waste Collection) Regulations, E-waste such as solar panels are classified as a recyclable waste and should not be disposed of at the Waste-to-Energy (WtE) plants. Under Regulation 17(2A), all recyclable waste collected must be transported to a recycling facility for further processing.

Thailand: Factory Act B.E. 2535 (1992)

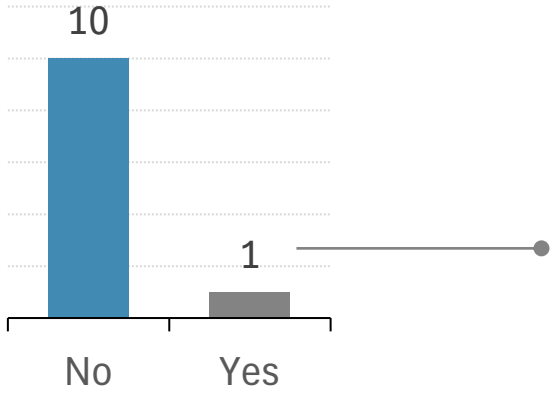
4.1 Solar Panels

Main challenges related to domestic recycling, treatment, and disposal of waste solar panels

Country	Challenges
Brunei	Technical expertise and facilities to handle waste solar panels.
Cambodia	Limited recycling infrastructure
Japan	The increasing complexity of import/export controls and the difficulty in processing due to the inclusion of hazardous substances.
Lao PDR	• No specific regulations or technical guidance for collection, recycling, or disposal of waste solar panels. • Lack of domestic recycling and treatment facilities for solar panels. • Low awareness among stakeholders including owners, importers, and installers. • Limited capacity and resources for safe disposal, monitoring, and enforcement.
Malaysia	• Lack of knowledge on different type of waste solar panel (i.e composition, manufacturing process, recovery process etc) • Absence of clear economic incentives or producer-responsibility schemes specifically for waste solar panel • Lack of facilities for recovery of waste solar panel
Myanmar	• Lack of Proper Treatment Facilities • Insufficient Waste Management Infrastructure • Insufficient technology for treatment facility and inadequate Environmentally Sound Management practices.
Philippines	The Philippines faces several challenges in the domestic recycling, treatment, and disposal of waste solar panels. These include the absence of local recycling facilities and limited technical capacity to properly dismantle and process PV modules, as well as gaps in the regulatory framework, particularly on classification and end-of-life management. The country also anticipates increasing volumes of solar panel waste in the coming years, yet current infrastructure for safe handling and treatment remains insufficient. Managing hazardous components, high costs of recycling and logistics, and the lack of industry take-back schemes further complicate proper disposal. These factors highlight the need for stronger policies, improved capacity, and clearer industry accountability to address the growing waste solar panel stream.
Singapore	Building up adequate local recycling capacity to cope with the expected increase of end of life panels in the coming years
Thailand	Absence of data collection in the community

4.1 Solar Panels

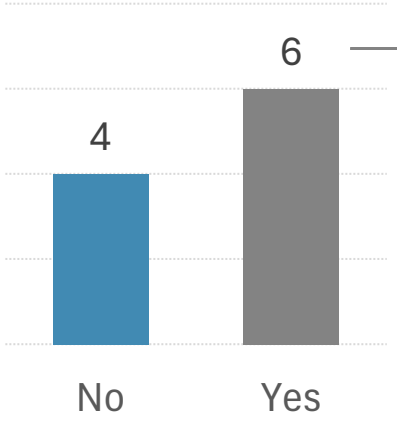
Existence of clear national definition that distinguishes between used solar panels (non-waste) and waste solar panels



Thailand: More than 70% efficiency comes from used. Efficiency below 70% is considered waste

4.1 Solar Panels

Country's regulation of the export or import of used solar panels and waste solar panels



Cambodia:
- Export of waste solar panels requires a permit from the Ministry of Environment and comply with Basel Guideline
- Import of waste solar panels is strictly prohibited

Hong Kong, China: If the waste solar panels are classified as electrical and electronic waste, their import / export is subject to permit control.

Malaysia: Environmental Quality Act 1974, Customs (Prohibition of Export) Order 2023 and Customs (Prohibition of Import) Order 2023 and Guidelines for the Transboundary Movement of Used Electrical and Electronic Equipment (UEEE) in Malaysia.

Philippines: No distinction between "waste" and "used". Both are classified as e-waste. The export or import of used and waste solar panels is allowed, subject to the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure under existing environmental regulations.

Singapore: For any export/import of waste solar panels, a TradeNet permit declaration is required. Solar panels can be regarded as used electrical and electronic equipment (UEEE) or waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE).

Thailand: Hazardous Substance Act, B.E. 2535 (1992)

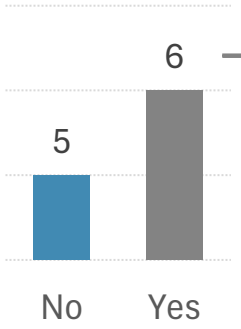
4.1 Solar Panels

Status of export and import of used solar panels and waste solar panels (main exporting/importing countries and primary purpose of these movements)

Country	Export		Import	
	Country of destination	Purpose	Country of origin	Purpose
Japan	Thailand, China, US	Recycling (partially reuse)	China, Philippines	Reuse and recycling
Thailand	Lao PDR	Reuse	China, Japan	Reuse

4.2 Lithium-ion batteries

Establishment of national laws/regulations for the collection, environmentally sound recycling and disposal of domestically generated waste lithium-ion batteries (WLIB)



Cambodia:
- WLIB collection requires a permit from the Ministry of Environment
- Recycling facility of WLIB requires a permit from the Ministry of Environment and conduct EIA

Hong Kong, China: Collection and disposal (including recycling) of waste lithium-ion batteries are subject to licensing control.

Malaysia: In Malaysia, WLIB is currently managed under the Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations 2005 (Environmental Quality Act 1974), which governs the notification, transportation, treatment, recovery, licensing, tracking, and reporting of scheduled wastes.

Philippines: Republic Act No. 6969 otherwise known as the "Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Waste Control Act of 1990" deals with the management of industrial chemicals, as well as hazardous wastes, including WLIB, in all aspects of its life cycle, from generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and final disposal.

Singapore:
- Singapore has implemented a national e-waste management system under the Resource Sustainability Act (RSA).
- Under the Resource Sustainability Act (Prescribed Regulated Products) Regulations 2019, Lithium-ion batteries are classified as either consumer or non-consumer regulated products.
- Under the RSA, producers of consumer regulated products are required to i) register with the NEA, ii) declare the amount of regulated products to NEA annually, and iii) Join the Producer Responsibility Scheme (PRS) as a member if they supply consumer products beyond supply thresholds prescribed by the NEA and finance the PRS operator. The PRS operator is responsible for the collection and proper recycling of the regulated products on behalf of the producers.
- Producers of non-consumer regulated products are required to i) register with the NEA, ii) declare the amount of regulated products to NEA annually, and iii) collect products supplied by them, if requested by their clients and send the products for recycling.
- Licensed e-waste recyclers are required to properly treat the regulated product and meet the target material recovery rate.

Under the Fourth Schedule of the Environmental Public Health (General Waste Collection) Regulations, E-waste such as lithium-ion batteries are classified as a recyclable waste and should not be disposed of at the Waste-to Energy (WtE) plants. Under Regulation 17(2A), all recyclable waste collected must be transported to a recycling facility for further processing.

Thailand:
- Factory Act B.E. 2535 (1992)
- Management of Waste or Unused Materials BE 2566 (2023)

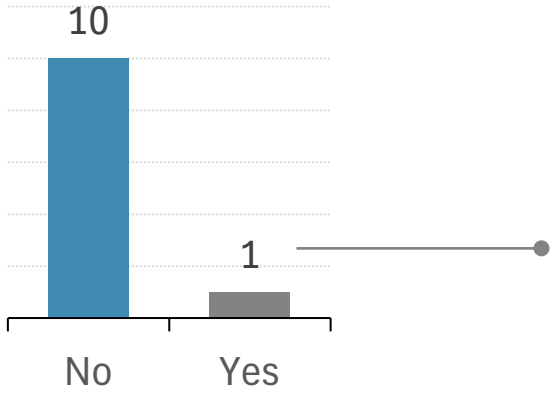
4.2 Lithium-ion batteries

Main challenges related to domestic recycling, treatment, and disposal of waste lithium-ion batteries

Country	Challenges
Cambodia	Limited recycling infrastructure
Japan	The number of domestic smelters is declining, raising concerns about the supply chain when considering the achievement of resource circulation within the country.
Lao PDR	• No domestic recycling or treatment facilities. • Limited technical expertise for safe handling and dismantling. • No specific regulations or standards for lithium-ion battery management. • Safety risks (fire, leakage) during storage and transport. • Weak collection system and lack of data on battery flows. • High cost and administrative burden for exporting waste batteries for proper treatment
Malaysia	• Safety risks • Lack of clear national definitions and formalized ULIB vs WLIB thresholds in some contexts. • Lack of recovery facilities for black mass
Myanmar	• Lack of Proper Treatment Facilities • Insufficient Waste Management Infrastructure • Insufficient technology for treatment facility and inadequate Environmentally Sound Management practices.
Philippines	The main challenges in managing WLIB in the Philippines include limited infrastructure for collection and recycling, lack of specialized facilities for safe treatment and disposal, low public awareness on proper disposal practices, and the high cost of environmentally sound recycling technologies.
Singapore	Current low feedstock of end-of-life LiB relative to recycling capacity in Singapore.
Thailand	There are few factories.

4.2 Lithium-ion batteries

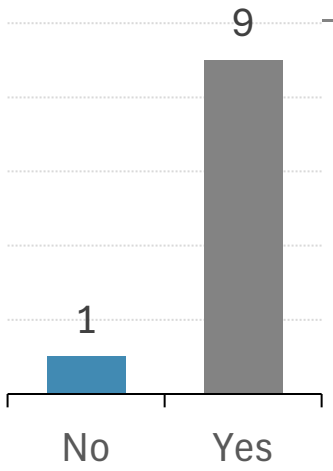
Existence of clear national definition that distinguishes between used lithium-ion batteries (ULIB: non-waste) and waste lithium-ion batteries (WLIB)



Thailand: More than 60% efficiency comes from used. Efficiency below 60% is considered waste.

4.2 Lithium-ion batteries

Country's regulation of the export or import of ULIB and WLIB



Brunei: Brunei Darussalam regulate the export of ULIB and WLIB under the Basel Convention Procedure.

Cambodia:
- Export of ULIB and WLIB requires a permit from the Ministry of Environment comply with Basel Guideline
- Import of ULIB and WLIB is strictly prohibited

Hong Kong, China: Import / export of waste lithium-ion batteries is subject to permit control.

Japan: Just Regulated by the Basel Convention

Lao PDR: Regarding to Decision No. 1687/MoNRE (7 April 2021), this regulation bans the import of e-waste and used batteries to prevent pollution and strengthen national control of hazardous movements waste. It provides the legal basis for Customs and MOAE to stop any such imports.

Malaysia: Environmental Quality Act 1974, Customs (Prohibition of Export) Order 2023 and Customs (Prohibition of Import) Order 2023 and Guidelines for the Transboundary Movement of Used Electrical and Electronic Equipment (UEEE) in Malaysia.

Philippines: The export or import of used and waste lithium-ion batteries is allowed in the Philippines, subject to the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure under existing environmental regulations.

Singapore: Although Singapore currently classifies waste lithium-ion batteries as non-hazardous, a valid written approval letter from the National Environment Agency is required for importers and exporters to import/export such waste after consultation with Singapore's Basel Convention competent authority.

Thailand: Hazardous Substance Act, B.E. 2535 (1992)

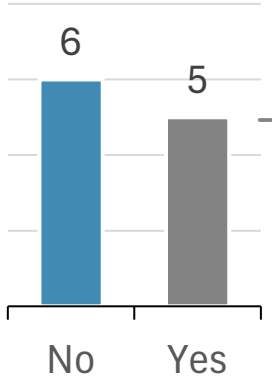
4.2 Lithium-ion batteries

Status of export and import of ULIB and WLIB (main exporting/importing countries and primary purpose of these movements)

Country	Export		Import	
	Country of destination	Purpose	Country of origin	Purpose
Cambodia	Nickel Metal Hydride Battery (Japan)	Recycling	-	-
Hong Kong, China	-	-	Republic of Korea, Singapore (exported from the HKSAR)	Recycling
Philippines	-	-	Lithium-ion Batteries Import Data Year / Qty / Unit 2024 0 MT 2023 0 MT 2022 2620 MT 2021 8500 MT 2020 13100 MT	Recycling
Singapore	Japan	Recycling	China, Slovakia	Recycling
Thailand	Japan, Singapore	Recovery	-	-

4.3 Textiles

Establishment of national laws/regulations for the collection, environmentally sound recycling and disposal of domestically generated textile waste



Cambodia:
- Textile waste disposal (Factories), collection, export requires a permit from the Ministry of Environment
- Textile waste recycling require a permit from the Ministry of Environment and conduct EPA (Environmental Protection Agreement)

Malaysia: Solid Waste and Public Cleansing Management Act 2007 cover solid waste which also include textile waste

Philippines: Republic Act No. 9003, or the 'Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000,' provides the legal framework for the collection, recycling, and environmentally sound disposal of all types of solid waste, including domestically generated textile waste.

Singapore: Under the Fourth Schedule of the Environmental Public Health (General Waste Collection) Regulations, textiles are classified as a recyclable waste and should not be disposed of at the Waste-to-Energy (WtE) plants. Under Regulation 17(2A), all recyclable waste collected must be transported to a recycling facility for further processing.

Thailand:
- Factory Act B.E. 2535 (1992)
- Management of Waste or Unused Materials BE 2566 (2023)

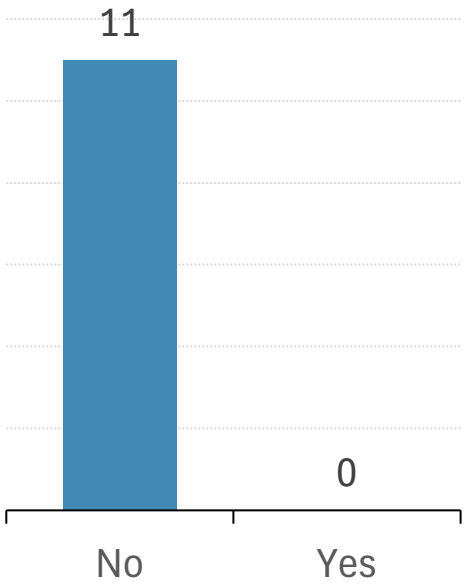
4.3 Textiles

Main challenges related to domestic recycling, treatment, and disposal of textile waste

Country	Challenges
Brunei	Technical expertise and facilities to handle textile waste
Cambodia	Limited recycling infrastructure
Japan	The industry consists of many small businesses and is in a state of decline.
Lao PDR	• Limited textile recycling facilities and lack of technologies for material recovery. • Low capacity and limited experience in sorting, segregating, and managing textile waste within districts. • Absence of national guidelines or standards for environmentally sound textile waste management. • Low awareness among households, informal sectors, and industries about textile waste appropriate impacts and proper disposal practices. • Limited market demand for recycled textile materials, making recycling economically unattractive.
Myanmar	• Lack of Proper Treatment Facilities • Insufficient Waste Management Infrastructure • Insufficient technology for treatment facility and inadequate Environmentally Sound Management practices.
Philippines	The main challenges in domestic recycling, treatment, and disposal of textile waste in the Philippines include limited recycling infrastructure and technology, lack of specialized facilities for sorting and processing textiles, competition with cheaper imported secondhand clothes, and insufficient government incentives to promote circular economy practices in the textile sector.
Singapore	As there are no textile recycling facilities in Singapore, textile waste such as used clothing and other textile articles are be exported overseas for reuse and further processing and are subject to overseas demand.
Thailand	• Thailand lacks specific legislation or policy frameworks for managing textile waste. • Thailand has not yet defined used textiles or textile waste, which may hinder effective management and recycling. • Limited source separation and collection: Textile waste is often mixed with general municipal waste, making segregation for reuse or recycling difficult.

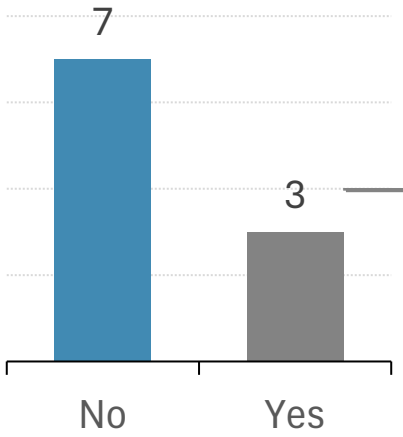
4.3 Textiles

Existence of clear national definition that distinguishes between used textiles (non-waste) and textile waste



4.3 Textiles

Country's regulation of the export or import of used textiles and textile waste



Cambodia:
- Export of used textile and textile waste require a permit from the Ministry of Environment
- Import of used textile and textile waste is strictly prohibited

Philippines: The Philippines regulates the import of used textiles (used clothing and rags) under Republic Act No. 4653, which prohibits their commercial importation to protect public health and the local textile industry. The Bureau of Customs (BOC), under the Department of Finance, is mandated to implement and enforce this law. There is currently no specific Philippine law regulating the export of used textiles or textile waste, although exporters must still comply with general trade and documentation requirements.

Thailand:
- In cases where textile waste is mixed with other household waste, it is classified as household waste. Thailand prohibits the import and transit of household waste under the Notification of the Ministry of Commerce Prescribing Municipal Waste as Goods Subject to Import and Transit Prohibition B.E. 2562 (2019).

4.3 Textiles

Status of export and import of used textiles and textile waste (main exporting/importing countries and primary purpose of these movements)

Country	Export		Import	
	Country of destination	Purpose	Country of origin	Purpose
Japan	Malaisia, Thailand, Cambodia	Reuse	-	-
Singapore	Such as Indonesia and Malaysia	Reuse, 7 kT was exported in CY2024	-	-

Outcomes of **Session 3**

Result of Questionnaire Survey on Part 4

The questionnaire results in **Part 4** (Current Status of Import/Export and Domestic Disposal of Some Specific Waste Streams) indicate that regulations governing the import/export and domestic disposal of **specific waste streams** in particularly **solar panels, lithium-ion batteries, and textiles** are **fragmented across Asian countries**.

Point of Discussion

- What are the important elements in promoting the ESM in each country?
- Do the challenges in promoting ESM vary depending on the type of waste?
- Could successful cases in one country be replicated in other countries or regions? How good practices could be applied in national context, given that legal system and technology level is different in each country?
- How can we enhance the engagement of private sector in pursuing the ESM of plastic waste and e-waste?
- How can the Asian Network contribute to this issue?

Expected Outcomes of Session 3

- Gaps and necessary measures can be identified in setting up the legal and institutional basis,
- including EPR, which contributes to achieving ESM of plastic waste and e-waste.
- The future role of Asian Network in promoting ESM at the regional level can be identified.