

Questionnaire for Asian Network Workshop 2025

1. Objectives of the Questionnaire 2025

To collect the following information:

- The latest information on policies, rules, regulations, and trends in the transboundary movements (TBM) of hazardous wastes and other wastes, with a special focus on e-waste.
- Good practices, challenges and lessons learned from the implementation of the plastic amendments which entered into force on 1 January 2021 and review their impact on the TBM of plastic waste in Asia.
- Trends in import and export, recycling, and disposal of specific waste streams (solar panels, lithium-ion batteries, textile waste etc.)

2. Purpose of the Questionnaire

The information provided by countries¹ is an important input to facilitate discussions at the workshop. Therefore, the Secretariat kindly requests all participating countries to fill out the questionnaire and send it back prior to the workshop. The Secretariat will report the results of the questionnaire at the workshop.

Please note that all countries are requested to prepare a presentation on their responses to the following parts of this questionnaire in Session 1 (Day 1):

- [Part 1: Updates on national laws/regulations and challenges and good practices in the implementation of the Basel Convention](#)
- [Part 2: Responses to the amendments of the Basel Convention Annexes regarding e-waste](#)

Some selected countries will also be requested to deliver a presentation for Session 2 (Day 2) and/or for Session 3 in accordance with the following part of this questionnaire:

- [Part 3: Responses to the amendments of the Basel Convention Annexes regarding plastic waste](#)
- [Part 4: Current status of import/export and domestic disposal of some specific waste streams](#)

For your information, the results from the questionnaire survey conducted in 2024 can be found at the Asian Network Website².

3. Submission

Please fill out and send this questionnaire at your earliest convenience and no later than **24 November 2025** to the Secretariat via e-mail to the following addresses:

Mr. KUWAYAMA Taisei, Ms. POEUNG Srey Pich, Mr. SAKAMOTO Osamu Secretariat of Asian Network Workshop Tel: +81-3-5956-7517, Fax: +81-3-5956-7523 E-mail: taisei.kuwayama@exri.co.jp , sreypich.poeung@exri.co.jp , sakamoto@exri.co.jp ,
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If you have any questions, please feel free to contact the Secretariat.

¹ This questionnaire uses the term “countries” since it is expected that most respondents are competent authorities or focal points of Parties to the Basel Convention. If you are not a country representative, please fill out the information on your region, special administrative region, or country where you are located.

² https://www.env.go.jp/en/recycle/asian_net/Annual_Workshops/Ws2024.html

Part 1: Updates on national laws/regulations and challenges and good practices in the implementation of the Basel Convention

1. National laws/regulations relevant to the domestic implementation of the Basel Convention

Are there any updates of national laws/regulations relevant to the implementation of the Basel Convention in your country (e.g. establishment of new policies, laws/regulations, development of guidelines, and/or amendment of existing legal systems) since the last Asian Network Workshop in October 2024?

If so, please fill out the details and kindly send electronic copies of those relevant laws/regulations to the Secretariat. (Although English documents are preferable, it would still be helpful for us to receive these documents in the original language.)

New or amended laws/regulations

Name of the new law/regulation	Contents	Enforcement date (dd/mm/yyyy)

Moreover, please check “Law and Regulation” in the Asian Network website below and let us know if you have any amendments or additions to them.

“Law and Regulation” in the Asian Network website

https://www.env.go.jp/en/recycle/asian_net/Country_Information/index.html

2. Import regulation on UEEE (Used Electronic and Electronic Equipment) and e-waste

The Asian Network Secretariat drafted a summary matrix of import regulations on UEEE and e-waste in Asian Network countries ([see Appendix I](#)), based on information available in presentation materials of the last workshop and responses from countries to the questionnaire survey conducted from 2018 to 2024. Please check the descriptions of your country in Appendix I and revise or update the information as appropriate.

3. Import regulation on plastic waste

The Asian Network Secretariat drafted a summary matrix of import regulations on plastic waste in Asian Network countries ([see Appendix II](#)), based on information available in presentation materials of the last workshop and responses from countries to the questionnaire survey conducted from 2018 to 2024. Please check the descriptions of your country in Appendix II and revise or update the information as appropriate.

4. Challenges and good practices in the implementation of the PIC procedure

(a) Please select the challenges your country has faced in implementing the PIC procedure (multiple selection allowed):

The exchange of information with and between competent authorities (CA)

- Lack of contact information of the CA(s) of countries involved in TBM
- Delays in response to the notification from importing/exporting country.
- Lack of or delay in response to the notification from transit countries involved in TBM
- Too much paperwork, including the use of hardcopy forms and post due to lack of digitization of the PIC

process

Capacity

- Different documentation requirements from other CA(s)
- Lack of information in English in the document provided (information is provided only in local language)
- Insufficient information about waste streams and disposal operations in the notification document
- Different definition/interpretation of waste/non-waste among countries
- Different definition/interpretation of hazardous/non-hazardous among countries
- Different definition/interpretation of the term “transit” among countries
- Lack of communication between key domestic actors involved in TBM (e.g. exporter, importer, consignee)
- Insufficient information provided to evaluate whether ESM can be ensured in the importing country
- Lack of financial capacity and resources of some Parties

Notification decision-making processes

- Lack of harmonized timelines for decisions

Financial guarantees

- Variation in approaches to financial guarantees
- Other ()

For those who answered the question above, please tell us details on how the challenge(s) are being addressed.

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(b) Please select the efforts being implemented in your country to facilitate the PIC procedure (Multiple selection allowed):

- Electronic approach (e.g. digitalization of notification and movement documents)
- Establishment of internal standard processing times for PIC procedure
- Development of a list of domestic waste treatment/recycling facilities with ESM capabilities
- Introduction of a certification scheme for ESM facilities for simplification of import procedures
- Providing pre-consultation services (e.g. pre-screening of related documents)
- Sharing information of facilities with ESM capabilities with CA(s) in other countries
- Establishment of hotlines with competent authorities in other countries
- Conclusion of bilateral, multilateral, or regional agreements in accordance with Article 11 of the Basel Convention.
- Other ()

(c) Does your country establish a time period for notification processing and decision making, for instance to respond to a notification received from an exporting country in implementing the PIC procedure?

- Yes (How many days? ____ Days)
- No

(d) Please share your ideas on approaches to improving the PIC procedure at the national, regional and global levels.

National (individual country's level)	
Regional (e.g., Asian Network, ASEAN)	
Global (e.g., Basel Convention)	

- (e) Please share your idea how the Asian Network can contribute to the improvement of the function of the PIC procedure in Asian region. Please also write the items you would like to exchange information or discuss in relation to the PIC procedure at the Asian Network Workshop:

Part 2: Responses to the amendments of the Basel Convention Annexes regarding e-waste

1. Status of response to the e-waste amendments

- (a) In order to domestically implement the e-waste amendments, please tell us about the status of your country's response.
- Already completed (e.g. introduced laws/regulations, standards, guidance)
 - Ongoing (under consideration)
 - Not initiated
 - No response needed (sufficient with existing laws/regulations)
 - Other ()

Please explain as much detail as possible, the current situation of your country in response to the e-waste amendments, including when the response will likely to be completed if you answered "Ongoing" or "Not initiated". Please also describe when a new regulation in your country will be publicly available.

- (b) ***For those who answered "Already completed" in the question above:*** what kind of response did you carry out in order to implement the amendment domestically?
- Established new laws and regulations
 - Amended existing laws and regulations
 - Established standards/thresholds and/or guidelines related to the amendment
 - Other ()

** If possible, please send the texts of these laws and regulations to the Secretariat.*

- (c) Please select what your country considers to be particular challenges for the implementation of the e-waste amendments (Multiple selections allowed).
- Difficult to establish new laws and regulations or amend existing laws and regulations
 - Difficult to understand the categories of items covered by the new e-waste entries (i.e. equipment, components, waste from processing)
 - Difficult to distinguish the new e-waste entry from other existing entries such as wastes listed in the A List in Annex VIII or in B List in Annex IX (e.g. metal scrap, etc.)
 - Expected increase in PIC cases for Y49

- Low awareness of domestic stakeholders, such as importers, exporters or waste recyclers
- Lack of common understanding of regulated items between competent authority and customs authority
- Lack of resources in customs authority
- Lack of information on e-waste treatment/recycling facilities with ESM capabilities
- Lack of e-waste treatment/recycling facilities with ESM capabilities in its jurisdiction
- Other ()

2. Trend of TBM of e-waste

(d) Which specific types of e-waste are considered to be imported into your country in significant quantities, including those not subject to the procedure under the Basel Convention? (Multiple selections allowed)

Equipment

- PC (desk top, laptop, monitor)
- Mobile phone
- Television,
- Home appliances (e.g., air conditioner, washing machine, refrigerator, etc.)
- Copy machine, printer, scanner, etc.
- Other ()

Component

- Printed circuit board
- Battery (e.g., lithium-ion battery, etc.)
- Wires
- Motor
- Ink cartridge
- Solar panel
- Other ()
- Shredded materials of the above-mentioned items (e.g., mixed metals)
- Other ()

3. Identification of type of e-wastes to be covered by A1181, Y49, or other entries

(e) This section is to identify what type of waste is to be categorized as A1181, Y49 or an entry in Annex II, VIII or IX. Please select the Basel entry of the following wastes which would be appropriate in your country.

**It does not have to be official position of your country. Your personal opinion/view is appreciated.*

***Among the options below, those colored red are to be subject to PIC procedure, while those colored blue are not to be under the control of the Basel Convention.*

lithium-ion battery (for PC)



- Y49 A1181 A1170³ B1090⁴
 Other code ()

Printed Circuit Board (for CPU, control, power supply)



- Y49 A1181 case-by-case
 Other code ()

Solar Panel (Photovoltaic (PV) Panel)/ Power conditioner



- Y49 A1181 Other code ()



- Y49 A1181 Other code ()

³ Unsorted waste batteries excluding mixtures of only list B batteries. Waste batteries not specified on list B containing Annex I constituents to an extent to render them hazardous

⁴ Waste batteries conforming to a specification, excluding those made with lead, cadmium or mercury

Coated wire

**Not shredded
(copper grade 20-80%)**



Y49 A1181 A1190⁵ B1115⁶
 Other code ()

Metal scrap mixed by a little amount of plastic



Y49 A1181 Y48 A3210
 B1010 B1020 Other code ()

**ZORBA⁷=Shredded Nonferrous Scrap
(predominantly Aluminum mixed with copper,
circuit board, zinc, etc.)**



Y49 A1181 B1010⁹ B1020¹⁰
 Other code ()

**TWITCH⁸=Floated Fragmentizer Aluminum
Scrap (approx. 90% is aluminum scrap)**



Y49 A1181 B1010 B1020
 Other code ()

⁵ Waste metal cables coated or insulated with plastics containing or contaminated with coal tar, PCB, lead, cadmium, other organohalogen compounds or other Annex I constituents to an extent that they exhibit Annex III characteristics.

⁶ Waste metal cables coated or insulated with plastics, not included in list A A1190, excluding those destined for Annex IVA operations or any other disposal operations involving, at any stage, uncontrolled thermal processes, such as open-burning.

⁷ According to Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries, Inc. (ISRI), this type of scrap is called "ZORBA" (<https://scrapnews.recycleinme.com/newsdetails-750.aspx>)

⁸ According to ISRI, this type of scrap is called "TWITCH" (<https://scrapnews.recycleinme.com/newsdetails-782.aspx>)

⁹ Metal and metal-alloy wastes in metallic, non-dispersible form:

Precious metals (gold, silver, the platinum group, but not mercury)/ Iron and steel scrap/ Copper scrap/ Nickel scrap/ Aluminium scrap/ Zinc scrap/ Tin scrap/ Tungsten scrap/ Molybdenum scrap/ Tantalum scrap/ Magnesium scrap/ Cobalt scrap/ Bismuth scrap/ Titanium scrap/ Zirconium scrap/ Manganese scrap/ Germanium scrap/ Vanadium scrap/ Scrap of hafnium, indium, niobium, rhenium and gallium/ Thorium scrap/ Rare earths scrap/ Chromium scrap

¹⁰ Clean, uncontaminated metal scrap, including alloys, in bulk finished form (sheet, plate, beams, rods, etc), of:

Antimony scrap/ Beryllium scrap/ Cadmium scrap/ Lead scrap (but excluding lead-acid batteries)/ Selenium scrap/ Tellurium scrap

Metal scrap mainly consisting of heavy metals (zinc, lead, stainless steel, brass, copper, etc.)

*Metal grade is approx. 30-90%.



Y49 A1181 B1010 B1020
 Other code ()

Miscellaneous nuggets (mainly consisting of crushed & sorted coated wires (*copper grade is approx. 90-98%) mixed with aluminum, brass, or plastics, etc.



Y49 A1181 B1010
 Other code ()

4. Discussion theme at the workshop 2025

- (f) Please write the items you would like to exchange information or discuss in relation to the e-waste amendments at the Asian Network Workshop 2025.

Part 3: Responses to the amendments of the Basel Convention Annexes regarding plastic waste

The 14th Conference of Parties to the Basel Convention (COP14), held from 29 April to 10 May 2019, decided to adopt the following amendments to the Annexes, regarding plastic waste.

- Y48 (Annex II): non-hazardous plastic waste but needs special consideration
- A3210 (Annex VIII): hazardous plastic waste
- B3011 (Annex IX): non-hazardous and suitable for immediate recycling.

The plastic waste amendments came into effect on 1 January 2021, and almost five years have passed since then. Regarding these amendments, please answer the following questions.

- (a) Has your country already responded to plastic waste amendments?
- Already completed (e.g., introduced laws/regulations, standard, guidance)
- Ongoing (under consideration)
- Not initiated
- No response needed (sufficient with existing laws/regulations)
- Other ()
- (b) What are the challenges your country faces in implementing the plastic waste amendments domestically? (Multiple selections allowed)

- Difficult to interpret the terminology of the Annexes
- Difficult to coordinate domestically with related authorities and/or industry stakeholders for the amendment and/or implementation of laws and regulations
- Difficult to enforce by the Competent Authorities to the Basel Convention
- Difficult to distinguish controlled/regulated waste plastic by relevant implementation agencies, such as Customs Department
- Other ()

Please tell us details on how the challenge(s) are being addressed.

(c) Please tell us how your country interprets and defines “**almost free from contamination and other types of wastes**” (e.g. taking quantitative approach (introducing thresholds), or qualitative approach etc.)? And how is it being implemented?

(d) Please tell us if your country has specific actions to effectively implement the plastic waste amendments. (Multiple selections allowed)

Raising awareness of importers and exporters (specify actions below)

- Making information related to plastic waste amendments available on website
- Disseminating information through seminars or other means
- Providing pre-shipment consultation service for importers/exporters
- Requesting pre-shipment inspection in country of origin
- Other ()

Sharing information with related implementing agencies such as Customs (specify actions below)

- Establishing a domestic communication mechanism (e.g., regular meetings with Customs)
- Creating or revising an inspection manual or Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for distinguishing Y48 from B3011
- Sharing intelligence on risk profiles
- Creating plans for joint inspection/inspection strengthening month
- Other ()

(e) Has your country already sent notification for export of Y48 plastic waste since 1 January 2021?

- Not yet
- Yes (How many notifications and the country of destination?)

(f) Has your country already received notification for import of Y48 plastic waste since 1 January 2021?

- Not yet
- Yes (How many notifications and the country of origin?)

(g) **For those who answered “Yes” in the question (e):** please select the challenges your country has faced to implement the PIC procedure for Y48 plastic waste if any (Multiple selections allowed).

- Receive too many notifications
- Lack of national law/regulation to implement PIC for Y48
- Insufficient documents provided by importers/exporters
- Difficult to evaluate if Y48 plastic waste can be recycled in an environmentally sound manner in importing countries.
- Take long time to receive consent from importing countries
- Other ()

(h) **For those who answered “Yes” in the question (f):** how many days or months needed on average to give consent to country of origin regarding import of Y48 plastic waste?

(i) How has the volume of imports of plastic waste changed since 1 January 2021?

- Drastically decreased
- Decreased
- Unchanged
- Increased
- Drastically increased

(j) How has the proportion of poor-quality plastic waste (unclean plastic unsuitable for recycling) within the total volume of imports of plastic waste changed?

- Drastically decreased
- Decreased
- Unchanged
- Increased
- Drastically increased

(k) What types of plastic waste in particular have shown significant import/export changes? Please describe the latest trends in TBM of plastic waste, if possible, along with statistical data.

(l) Please write the items you would like to exchange information or discuss in relation to the plastic waste amendments at the Asian Network Workshop 2025.

Part 4: Current status of import/export and domestic disposal of some specific waste streams

At the Asian Network Workshop 2024, solar panels and lithium-ion batteries were identified as waste streams facing challenges in recycling and disposal due to high volumes of TBM in Asia, which led to active discussions. Furthermore, the 17th Conference of Parties to the Basel Convention (COP17), held from April to May 2025, adopted the Decision BC-17/21, which decided to review the status of TBM of used textiles and textile waste as part of the work programme of the OEWG for the biennium 2026-2027. This part aims to collect information regarding these waste streams.

1. Solar panels

(a) Does your country have laws/regulations established for the collection, environmentally sound recycling and disposal of domestically generated waste solar panels?

- Yes
 No

For those who answered “Yes” in the question above: please describe the overview of the laws/regulations below.

(b) What are the main challenges related to domestic recycling, treatment, and disposal of waste solar panels? Please provide your answer below.

(c) Is there a clear national definition in your country that distinguishes between used solar panels (non-waste) and waste solar panels?

- Yes
 No

For those who answered “Yes” in the question above: please describe how they are distinguished below.

(d) Does your country regulate the export or import of used solar panels and waste solar panels?

- Yes
 No

For those who answered “Yes” in the question above: please describe the details of these regulations below.

(e) Please the status of export and import of used solar panels and waste solar panels in your country, if known. Specifically, provide the main exporting/importing countries alongside statistical data if possible, and indicate the primary purpose of these movements.

	Country of origin or destination	Purpose of export/import (reuse, recycling, disposal etc.)
Export		
Import		

2. Lithium-ion batteries

(f) Does your country have laws/regulations established for the collection, environmentally sound recycling and disposal of domestically generated waste lithium-ion batteries (WLIB)?

Yes

No

For those who answered “Yes” in the question above: please describe the overview of the laws/regulations below.

(g) What are the main challenges related to domestic recycling, treatment, and disposal of WLIB? Please provide your answer below.

(h) Is there a clear national definition in your country that distinguishes between used lithium-ion batteries (ULIB: non-waste) and WLIB?

Yes

No

For those who answered “Yes” in the question above: please describe how they are distinguished below.

(i) Does your country regulate the export or import of ULIB and WLIB?

Yes

No

For those who answered “Yes” in the question above: please describe the details of these regulations below.

(j) Please the status of export and import of ULIB and WLIB in your country, if known. Specifically, provide the main exporting/importing countries alongside statistical data if possible, and indicate the primary purpose of these movements.

	Country of origin or destination	Purpose of export/import (reuse, recycling, disposal etc.)
Export		
Import		

3. Textiles

(k) Does your country have laws/regulations established for the collection, environmentally sound recycling and disposal of domestically generated textile waste?

- Yes
- No

For those who answered “Yes” in the question above: please describe the overview of the laws/regulations below.

(l) What are the main challenges related to domestic recycling, treatment, and disposal of textile waste? Please provide your answer below.

(m) Is there a clear national definition in your country that distinguishes between used textiles (non-waste) and textile waste?

- Yes
- No

For those who answered “Yes” in the question above: please describe how they are distinguished below.

(n) Does your country regulate the export or import of used textiles and textile waste?

- Yes
- No

For those who answered “Yes” in the question above: please describe the details of these regulations below.

(o) Please the status of export and import of used textiles and textile waste in your country, if known. Specifically, provide the main exporting/importing countries alongside statistical data if possible, and indicate the primary purpose of these movements.

	Country of origin or destination	Purpose of export/import (reuse, recycling, disposal etc.)
Export		
Import		

Appendix I: Summary of Import Regulations on UEEE in Asian Countries (As of October 2024)

The following table summarizes import regulation of Used Electric and Electronic Equipment (UEEE) in the Asian Network countries. The table is prepared by the Asian Network Secretariat based upon available information (mostly from presentation materials of the past workshop). It will be updated on a regular basis and shared among countries in order to enhance mutual understanding of import regulation of UEEE in the region.

<Legend>

* Criteria for distinguishing UEEEs from e-wastes : (1) Date of manufacturing, (2) Appearance, (3) Product information (model, brand, serial etc.), (4) Packaging, (5) Functionality, (6) Contracts, (7) Existence of secondhand market

Country/ Region	Legal basis	Policy for importing UEEE			Criteria for distinguishing UEEE from e-waste*								
		Scope	Competent authority	Requirement (1) For reuse (including direct-use) (2) For repairing/refurbishment	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
Brunei Darussalam	Hazardous Waste (Control of Export, Import and Transit) Order, 2013	UEEEs (note: all UEEEs, except those that are regulated by AITI, are categorised as e-waste).	Department of Environment, Parks and Recreation	All UEEEs, except those that are regulated by AITI, regardless of its purpose, are categorised as e-waste and not allowed to be imported into Brunei Darussalam.	No Criteria								
	Telecommunications Order, 2001	Telecommunications and/or radiocommunications equipment, including second-hands	Authority for Info-communications Technology Industry of Brunei Darussalam (AITI)	Any individual or vendor who plans to import telecommunications and/or radiocommunications equipment into Brunei Darussalam must obtain import permit issued by AITI.	No Criteria								
Cambodia	Sub Decree No.16 on Electrical and Electronic Equipment Waste Management (01 February 2016)	UEEE	Ministry of Environment (MoE)	(1) Some of UEEEs are classified as hazardous goods and the import of UEEEs is subjected to approval from the MoE. The import of UEEEs is intended to reuse only. (2) The import of UEEEs is intended to repair or refurbish not to be allowed. (3) Producers and importers of EEEs are required to be responsible for the development of take-back system after EEEs become waste, and the type of EEEs to be regulated will be defined in other legal instruments (Declaration/Prakas) that are currently under development.	✓	✓		✓					
	Sub-Decree No.370 on the Enforcement of the List of Prohibited and Restricted Goods (28 December 2023)												
	Code of Environment and Natural Resource (29 June 2023)												
Hong Kong, China	The Waste Disposal Ordinance (revised 2018)	(a) any waste of a kind specified in the Sixth Schedule, unless the waste is uncontaminated and is imported / exported for the purpose of a reprocessing, recycling or recovery operation or the reuse of the waste; (b) any waste of a kind specified in the Seventh Schedule, or not specified in the Sixth Schedule; or (c) any e-waste that does not fall within the description of paragraph (a) or (b)	Environment Protection Department (EPD)	(1) Any person imports or exports such WEEE should obtain a permit from the EPD in advance. (2) Used electrical and electronic equipment having hazardous components or constituents (e.g. televisions, computer monitors and batteries) and e-waste abandoned by its original user will fall within the waste import / export control unless they will be re-used for their originally intended purpose without repair.	✓ ¹¹	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Advice on Import and Export of Used Electrical and Electronic Equipment Having Hazardous Components or Constituents (Aug 2022)	UEEEs having hazardous components or constituents	Environment Protection Department (EPD)	(1) Importers and exporters are strongly advised to take the following measures before importing or exporting into/from Hong Kong any such equipment to facilitate the import/export compliance checking (i) Select only those used equipment of reasonably new models and ages with genuine demand in the second-hand market of the importing countries. In any case, it is advisable to avoid any unit with over 5 years from the date of manufacturing; (ii) Arrange examination, repairing, retrofitting and testing of the used equipment to ensure that the used equipment is in good conditions meeting both the technical specifications and safety standard of the destined countries and suitable for reuse as such direct by consumers before they are exported. In any case, no damaged or non-working items should be allowed in the shipment;									

¹¹ Up to 5 years.

Country/ Region	Legal basis	Policy for importing UEEE			Criteria for distinguishing UEEE from e-waste*							
		Scope	Competent authority	Requirement (1) For reuse (including direct-use) (2) For repairing/refurbishment	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
				(iii) Properly record the examination, repairing and testing results of each of the used equipment, which should include their brand names, models and serial numbers, years of manufacturing, problems/damages found and fixed, dates and results of compliance testing conducted, and the correspondence details of the company responsible for the testing. Testing should be done not more than 2 years before shipment to the importing country. All the above information should be made available to the concerned control authority for inspection and checking upon request; (iv) Provide proper and sufficient individual protective packaging to each of the used equipment to protect the WHOLE unit from damage during transportation and the associated loading and unloading operations. There should not be any direct physical contact between each unit and the packaging should be able to withstand the weight of the units placed on it. There should be legible labels or signs (e.g. with unique serial numbers) on the packaging to identify each item. Photos of the packaging should be provided, if considered necessary, to the relevant control authority for advice; and (v) Make prior contractual arrangement with concerned parties in the importing countries to secure proper second-hand outlet. Confirm with the control authorities of the importing countries on whether import of used equipment is allowable and whether the consignee or buyer is permitted to import them for sale as second-hand commodities. (2) Used electrical and electronic equipment having hazardous components or constituents (e.g. televisions, computer monitors and batteries) and e-waste abandoned by its original user will fall within the waste import / export control unless they will be re-used for their originally intended purpose without repair.								
	How to distinguish between e-waste and second-hand regulated electrical equipment	Regulated electrical equipment (air-conditioners, refrigerators, washing machines, televisions, computers, printers, scanners and monitors) that has been abandoned by the original owner	Environment Protection Department (EPD)	(1) "e-waste" that has undergone testing / proper repairing, destined for reuse for its originally intended purpose locally or overseas and with proper handling (e.g. protected by appropriate packaging or measures, to prevent damage during storage or transportation) may be classified as "second-hand REE", which is not subject to the control of the Waste Disposal Ordinance. Testing or repairing records of the "second-hand REE" should be properly kept and made available for inspection by relevant departments. (2) Used electrical and electronic equipment having hazardous components or constituents (e.g. televisions, computer monitors and batteries) and e-waste abandoned by its original user will fall within the waste import / export control unless they will be re-used for their originally intended purpose without repair.								
Indonesia	Ministry of Trade Regulation Number 44/2021 Amending on Number 118/2018 concerning on Importation Used Capital Goods (16 July 2021)	Used Capital Goods (Goods for business capital or to produce something, still useable, or to be reconditioned, remanufactured, multi functioned and not for scrap) ¹²	Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Trade	Used Capital Goods that may be imported shall cover the goods in the list of this Regulation. Only used capital goods are permitted to import by direct user companies and reconditioning companies in bonded areas. The condition should be useable in one packaging, still function, not more than 5 years from production year and latest specification. Any import of used capital goods must obtain approval to import from the Director of the Directorate of General of Foreign Trade of Ministry of Trade.	✓	—	✓	✓	✓	—	—	
Japan	The Criteria for Distinguishing UEEE as Secondhand Goods as Its Exportation (Sep, 2013)	All type of UEEE	Ministry of the Environment	(1) No regulation on import of UEEE. Only UEEE fulfilled the criteria can be exported for direct reuse purpose. (2) No regulation for import and export of UEEE for repair / refurbish purpose	✓ ¹³	✓ ¹⁴	—	✓ ¹⁵	✓ ¹⁶	✓ ¹⁷	✓ ¹⁸	
Lao PDR	Decision on Pollution Control (No.1687/MONRE, 2021)	All types of e-waste	Department of Environment	Import of hazardous and toxic waste, such as chemically contaminated waste, radioactive waste, electronic waste, and used battery, are not allowed to import (Article 8).								

¹² Article 5, Ministry of Trade Regulation Number 118/2020 Appendix II including monitor are not for remanufactured purpose

¹³ Up to 15 years (air-conditioner and television) and up to 10 years (refrigerator, freezer and washing machine) are recommended in the guidelines.

¹⁴ No damage, scar or stains (When major repair is required, the item is not considered to be a second-hand item for re-use purpose.) *There is concrete criteria for the specific kinds of home appliances.

¹⁵ Appropriate packaging (appropriate packing, stacking and storage to avoid damage during collection, transportation, loading and unloading).

¹⁶ Confirmation of the fact situation surrounding the market of second-hand goods with a contract document, etc.

*The contract document must at least include: 1. Details concerning the sale of used electrical and electronic equipment as second-hand product (including information on prices); and 2. The products in question being not destined for the cannibalization of spare parts.

¹⁷ Existence of a second-hand market for the products in question in an importing country.

¹⁸ Proper functioning of individual products through the power test.

Country/ Region	Legal basis	Policy for importing UEEE				Criteria for distinguishing UEEE from e-waste*						
		Scope	Competent authority	Requirement (1) For reuse (including direct-use) (2) For repairing/refurbishment	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Malaysia	Guidelines for the transboundary movement of used electrical and electronic equipment in Malaysia	UEEEs or its components does not fulfill the definition of the code SW 110 or not contaminated with any scheduled waste under the provision of Environmental Quality Regulations, 2005		(1) UEEE less than 5 years after the date of manufacturing can be imported for direct reuse purpose (2) Operational licensed from relevant agencies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Description of the processes and the relevant flow diagrams of the imported UEEEs Valid contractual agreement between the importer and the Original Equipment Manufacturer which consists of the responsibilities and obligations of both parties (e.g. management of hazardous waste, reporting) Signed declaration and documentation with full details of importer 	✓ ¹⁹	✓	✓	✓	✓ ²⁰	—	—	
Myanmar	Ministry of Commerce Notification 36/2020	Imported Used Machine	Trade Department, Ministry of Commerce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Notification mainly focus for the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise to enhance and support for increase production and capacity and to decrease the cost of investment. The equipment that not concerned with the production process such as home appliances (refrigerator, air-conditioner, washing machine, copier, television) are not allowed to import The imported used machine must be only for direct-used in production process and are not allowed to import for the purpose of redistribution and retailing. Directorate of Industrial Supervision and Inspection is the focal for inspection procedure. 	✓ ²¹	✓	✓ ²²	—	✓ ²³	✓ ²⁴	—	
	Procedure on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste and Other Waste	Hazardous Waste	Environmental Conservation Department, Ministry Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Importation of e-waste is not allowed because of inadequate technology regarding Environmentally Sound Management (ESM). 								
Philippines	DENR Administrative Order 2013-22: Revised Procedures and Standards for the Management of Hazardous Wastes	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)/e-waste or Used/Second-hand Electrical and Electronic Equipment (UEEE)	Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Environmental Management Bureau	(1) For reuse (including direct-use) and recycling/recovery	No distinction between WEEE and UEEE. Both are classified as e-waste							
Singapore	Import and export of e-wastes and used electronic equipment	UEEEs and WEEEs	National Environment Agency (NEA)	(1) For Re-use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For both import and export: Surveyor report by an authorized third-party inspection body (issued in country of export) indicating that all UEEE are in good working condition prior to shipment. Importing company shall prove that UEEE purchased are for re-use purposes (i.e. ready market for the equipment) (2) For Repair and Refurbishment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For import: Importer has contractual agreement with EEE manufacturers to repair and refurbish their equipment. Importer shall have repair facility. Importer shall prove that equipment repaired and refurbished have an outlet (i.e. ready market for the equipment). The import of UEEE for the purpose of final disposal is not allowed. For export: Exporter owns the used electrical and electronic equipment. Exporter has a contractual agreement with overseas repair and refurbishment facility to repair and refurbish their equipment (the overseas repair and refurbishment facility shall be an approved facility in the importing country). (3) For Recycling and Recovery: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For import: Approval from importing country's competent authority allowing the import. Importer shall have recycling facility. Surveyor report prior to shipment to verify the goods declared for import. Importer shall apply for Basel Import Permit should the e-waste fall under category of hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste (with effect from 1 Jan 2025). For export: Approval from importing country's competent authority allowing the import. Importer shall have recycling facility. Exporter shall apply for Basel Export Permit should the e-waste fall under category of hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste (with effect from 1 Jan 2025). 	—	—	—	—	✓	✓	✓	

¹⁹ Up to 5 years.

²⁰ For reuse.

²¹ The machine must be direct-used and not be repaired or refurbished. It must not be used more than 10 years.

²² Brand Name, Capacity, Model, Production date, Country of Origin, Type of fuel used.

²³ The machine must have at least 80% capacity and pre-shipment inspection certificate within 6 months before shipment must be submitted concerning the running condition of the machine.

²⁴ Sales Contract or Invoice must be submitted including detail specification of the machine.

Country/ Region	Legal basis	Policy for importing UEEE			Criteria for distinguishing UEEE from e-waste*							
		Scope	Competent authority	Requirement (1) For reuse (including direct-use) (2) For repairing/refurbishment	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Thailand	Notification of the Department of Industrial Works on the Criteria for the approval of the import of used electrical and electronic equipments into the Kingdom of Thailand (Sep, 2007)	32 UEEEs and 31 parts or components of UEEEs with Import Customs Tariff	Department of Industrial Works (DIW)	<p>Condition for the approval import of used electronics equipment and electronics part:</p> <p>1. Reused Condition: special qualification which are necessary for unique purpose by showing the reasonable necessity and its application as well. Used parts or components which still be kept as original manufactured form and import as spare parts for replacement the broken part by showing a replaceable evidence and reasonable necessity together with the application as well</p> <p>2. Repair 2.1 Re-import of repairing 2.2 Temporary imported for repairing or improving in Thailand Condition: a period of reparation has to be informed and guarantee paper must be shown that these products will be sending out of the country which exporters must get the consent from origin country to send back those broken parts which unable to be reused anymore, in addition, present documents regarding those waste within 30 days from exporting date. Exceptional for UEEE that are manufactured in Thailand, those broken parts are not required to be sent back, but can treat at local facility.</p> <p>3. Import for modify or improve for the same purpose Condition: Copy machine and accessory (e.g. toner) are acceptable.</p>	✓ ²⁵	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnam	Decree No.69/2018/ND-CP on Guidelines for the Law on Foreign Trade Management (May, 2018)	Imported goods in Appendix I of the List of Prohibited Imports	Ministry of Industry and Trade Ministry of Information and Communications	Goods in Appendix I of the List of Prohibited Imports are prohibited to import.	No criteria							
	Decision No. 18/2019/QD-TTg on Import of Used Machinery, Equipment and Technological Lines	Used technological lines classified in HS Code 84 in Appendix I	Ministry of Science and Technology Local Customs Department	<p>Used machinery and equipment may be imported when they meet the following criteria:</p> <p>1. Device age should not exceed 10 years. For machinery and equipment in some specific fields, the age of the equipment is specified in Appendix I of this Decision.</p> <p>2. Manufacturing according to the following standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In accordance with regulations of national technical regulations (QCVN) on safety, energy saving and environmental protection; In the absence of QCVN related to imported machinery and equipment, imported machinery and equipment must be manufactured in accordance with the technical specifications of Vietnam's national standards (TCVN) or standards. national standard of one of G7 countries, Korea on safety, energy saving and environmental protection 	✓ ²⁶	—	✓	—	✓	—	—	
	Circular No. 11/2018/TT-BTTTT on detailed list of used information technology products prohibited from import with their HS codes	UEEE classified in HS (Chapter 84 and 85) in Appendix	Ministry of Information and Communications, Local Customs Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is an important legal basis to prevent the importing of UEEE. List of used information technology appliances banned from import (Appendix): used printers, computers, mobile phones, LCD/CRT screens 	No criteria							

²⁵ For refurbishment, up to 5 years (copying machine and its part (except toner cartridge and fuser module)), up to 3 years (others).

²⁶ Up to 20 years (machinery and equipment in specific fields in Appendix I) Up to 10 years (others).

Appendix II: Summary of Import Regulations on Plastic Waste in Asian countries (As of October 2024)

The following table summarizes import regulation of dirty plastic waste (plastic waste not suitable for immediate recycling) of the Asian Network countries and do not cover import regulation of hazardous plastic waste. The table is prepared by the Asian Network Secretariat based upon available information (mostly from presentation materials of the past workshop). It will be updated on a regular basis and shared among countries in order to enhance mutual understanding of import regulation of plastic waste in the region.

<Legend>

*Import control measure: (1) Import ban, (2) Allowed with conditions such as being homogeneous or clean with no residue contained, (3) Importer/exporter license is required for importation/exportation, (4) No regulation.

Country/ Region	Legal Basis	Focal point for inquiries	Overview of import regulation	Import control measure*				Note (e.g. conditions for import)
				(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Brunei	No regulations	Department of Environment, Parks and Recreation, Ministry of Development	Currently, no specific regulation regarding plastic waste import is in place, however import of plastic waste is not administratively allowed. Consultation among the relevant government agencies on the said matter is on-going.				✓	–
Cambodia	Sub-Decree No. 36 on Solid Waste Management (27 April 1999)	Ministry of Environment (MoE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Import of plastic waste is strictly prohibited. In case of domestic demand for production, certain types of plastic waste is allowed to import. 	✓	✓	✓		Plastic scrap which can meet with condition is allowed to import as follow: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is clean, homogenous and ready to use as raw material without generating residual materials in the production process It must be free from contamination and not mixed with other waste
	Sub-Decree No.370 on the Enforcement of the List of Prohibited and Restricted Goods (28 December 2023)							
	Code of Environment and Natural Resource (29 June 2023)							
Hong Kong, China	Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap. 354)	Environmental Protection Department (EPD)	Starting from January 1, 2021, any person who imports, exports or re-exports "regulated waste plastics" (i.e. waste plastics subject to control as "other waste" under the Basel Convention) into, from or via Hong Kong must apply for the relevant waste import/export permit in accordance with the Waste Disposal Ordinance (WDO) or obtain consent from the EPD in advance for import or export cases, or submit a declaration form and relevant supporting documents for re-export cases. As for importing, exporting or re-exporting "non-regulated waste plastics" (i.e. all other waste plastics outside of the scope of "regulated waste plastics") into, from or via Hong Kong, a declaration form and relevant supporting documents should be submitted before commencement of shipments to prove the shipments comply with the WDO and the Basel Convention.		✓	✓		Except the waste plastics listed in item B3011 of Annex IX to the Basel Convention, all waste plastics are classified as "regulated waste plastics" in Hong Kong. Permit is required for any import or export of "regulated waste plastics" into or out of Hong Kong. For "non-regulated waste plastics", concerned importers or exporters are required to submit declarations and relevant supporting documents in advance to prove the shipments comply with the WDO and the Basel Convention.
Indonesia	Ministry of Trade Regulation No. 84/2019 (Regulation above was partially amended by Ministry of Trade Regulation No. 92/2019 amended by No.58/2020 amended by No.83/2020)	Ministry of Trade (MOT), in cooperation with Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MOEF) and Ministry of Industry (MOI)	Import of plastic waste should comply with the following requirements; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Importation should be done by importer producer that hold Importer license from MOT Importation should be used directly by importer producer and could not be distributed to other company Importer producer should already have the facility and already operational by domestic scrap plastic product of the importer should be final product Every non hazardous waste importer should provide statement letter from the exporter to make sure non hazardous waste being imported is not hazardous waste Note: (i) Before getting importation permit from MOT, importer producer should get recommendation from MOEF and MOI. (ii) Pre-shipment inspection should be conducted at State of Origin and the report should be submitted. Only those surveyors authorized by MOT can conduct pre-shipment inspection.		✓	✓		Plastic scrap which can meet the following conditions are allowed to import according to MOT regulation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is not generated from landfill It is not mixed with other waste It is not contaminated with hazardous material/waste It is homogeneous The types of plastic wastes (e.g. PP, PE, PET) are defined based upon HS code and listed in the Appendix of the MOT Regulation.
Japan	Act for the Control of Export and Import of Specified Hazardous and Other Wastes (Japanese Basel Act) Act on Waste Management	Ministry of the Environment	If plastic wastes fall under Y48 in Annex II and A3210 in Annex VIII of the Basel Convention, PIC (prior informed consent) procedure is necessary. If plastic wastes fall under B3011 in Annex IX of the Basel Convention, PIC procedure is not necessary.		✓			Criteria for distinguishing plastic wastes subject to control under the Japanese Basel Act from other wastes has been published.

Country/ Region	Legal Basis	Focal point for inquiries	Overview of import regulation	Import control measure*				Note (e.g. conditions for import)
				(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
	and Public Cleansing							
Lao PDR	Ministerial Instruction on Plastic Waste Processing Factory (No.0682/MOIC)	Department of Environment, Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment	<p>The following types of plastic wastes are allowed to import (Section 5.2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In sheet or bar form, or plastic bag Clean At least 80% is recyclable as a product. <p>Plastic wastes that do not meet the above criteria and have the following characteristics are not allowed to import (Section 5.3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contain or comminated by disease Unclean and have odor Contain toxic or hazardous chemical Non-recyclable 		✓			<p>The following types of plastic wastes are allowed to import (Section 5.2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In sheet or bar form, or plastic bag Clean At least 80% is recyclable as a product.
Malaysia	Custom (Prohibition of Import) Order 2023	National Solid Waste Management Department (NSWMD) – Approved Permit	NSWMD issues Approved Permit (AP) for the importation of plastic waste subject to quota and conditions. After the importer received the AP, DOE will process the application under PIC procedure.		✓	✓		There are 19 conditions for the importer to fulfill after AP is given by NSWMD including a business license from the local authority, a suitable storage area, a financial guarantee, only homogenous and clean plastic waste allowed and others.
	Solid Waste and Public Cleansing Management Act 2007 (Act 672) and Guidelines on the Importation of Solid Waste Plastic Code HS 3915	Department of Environment (DOE) – PIC procedure						
Myanmar	Notification 19/2023 by the Ministry of Commerce (Import Negative List)	Ministry of Commerce (MOC) in cooperation with Environmental Conservation Department under Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (ECD-MONREC)	ECD-MONREC gives recommendation for MOC for its consideration of approval and MOC issues the import license.		✓	✓		<p>Recyclable Plastic Scrap can be imported if;</p> <p>(a) it is clean, homogenous and ready to use as raw material without generating residual materials in the production process.</p> <p>(b) it must be free from contamination and other types of wastes</p> <p>(c) 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.</p>
Philippines	DENR Administrative Order 2013-22: Revised Procedures and Standards for the Management of Hazardous Wastes	Department of Environment and Natural Resources - Environmental Management Bureau	Importers are required to register with the Environmental Management Bureau with all compliance documents i.e., Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC); Treatment, Storage and Disposal (TSD) Registration Certificate, Permit to Operate (if applicable), Environmental Guarantee Fund (EGF), etc		✓	✓		Secure an Importation Clearance (IC) at least thirty (30) days prior to shipment's arrival
Singapore	Hazardous Waste (Control of Export, Import and Transit) Act	Chemical Control and Management Department, National Environment Agency (NEA)	A Basel import permit is required under the Hazardous Waste (Control of Export, Import and Transit) Act for the import of plastic waste classified under Annex II and VIII of the Basel Convention and they are subject to transboundary movement control under the Basel Convention. Plastic waste that are listed in B3011 in Annex IX of the Basel Convention are exempted. Notwithstanding, any plastic waste containing Annex I constituents to an extent causing it to exhibit Annex III hazardous characteristics will be subjected to the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure under the Basel Convention and will require a Basel import permit for its importation.		✓	✓		<p>Plastic waste can be imported if:</p> <p>(a) it is clean and not contaminated by hazardous waste or other waste;</p> <p>(b) it is homogeneous or single stream without mixture with other types of plastic (exception for mixtures consisting of polyethylene (PE), polypropylene (PP) and polyethylene terephthalate (PET)); and</p> <p>(c) it is destined for recycling in an environmentally sound manner.</p>
Thailand	Notification of Ministry of Commerce regarding an import of goods into the Kingdom of Thailand (No.112) B.E. 2539	Department of Industry Works, Ministry of Industry (DIW) in cooperation with Pollution Control Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (PCD)	On the process of revising.		✓			

Country/ Region	Legal Basis	Focal point for inquiries	Overview of import regulation	Import control measure*				Note (e.g. conditions for import)																							
				(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)																								
	Notification of the Ministry of Industry Re: Delaying consideration of importing into Thailand (2017)	Ministry of Industry	MOI decided to cancel import and delay the consideration of allowing the import of plastic waste or scraps and e-waste or UEEE by 2020 (temporary ban of import). Recycling of plastic waste locally generated will be promoted. Decisions will be made by the Subcommittee on plastic waste and e-waste management preside by Minister of Natural Resources and Environment	✓				-																							
Vietnam	Law on Environmental Protection (LEP) (72/2020/QH14)	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)	All types of wastes are not allowed to import in accordance with LEP-2020. After amendment of LEP in 2020, enterprises importing plastic scrap must have an environmental permit.					<p>PM Decision (28/2020) lists the importable plastic scraps as follows;</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of plastic scrap</th> <th colspan="3">HS code</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">PE</td> <td>3915</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3915</td> <td>10</td> <td>90</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PS</td> <td>3915</td> <td>20</td> <td>90</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PVC</td> <td>3915</td> <td>20</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PET, PP, PC, PA, ABS, HIPS, POM, PMMA, EPS, TPU, EVA, Silicon resin is removed from the manufacturing process and has not been used.</td> <td>3915</td> <td>90</td> <td>00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>National Technical Regulation (QCVN32/2018/BTNMT) defines requirements on plastic scraps that are allowed to import including the followings;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Washed Not dirty Crushed/shredded Segregated and not mixed with impurities 	Type of plastic scrap	HS code			PE	3915	10	10	3915	10	90	PS	3915	20	90	PVC	3915	20	20	PET, PP, PC, PA, ABS, HIPS, POM, PMMA, EPS, TPU, EVA, Silicon resin is removed from the manufacturing process and has not been used.	3915	90	00
	Type of plastic scrap		HS code																												
	PE		3915						10	10																					
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	PS		3915						20	90																					
	PVC		3915						20	20																					
	PET, PP, PC, PA, ABS, HIPS, POM, PMMA, EPS, TPU, EVA, Silicon resin is removed from the manufacturing process and has not been used.		3915						90	00																					
Decision No.13/2023/QĐ-TTg on the list of scrap permitted for import for production materials	PM Decision No.28/2020/QĐ-TTg listed types of importable scraps subject to production process.																														
Decree No.08/2022/ND-CP on elaboration of several articles of the Law on Environmental Protection	Government Decree No.40/2019/ND-CP amended guidelines for the LEP in relation to scrap import and defines more stringent requirement for environmental protection and stipulates necessary procedures																														
Circular No.02/2022/TT-BTNMT on detailing a number of articles of Law on Environmental Protection	MONRE Circular No.25/2019/TT-BTNMT focus on inspecting and certifying the eligibility for environmental protection in import of scrap for using as production materials																														
Directive No.27/2018/CT-TTg dated September 17, 2018 of the Prime Minister on a number of urgent solutions for enhancement of management of scrap import and use of imported scrap for production purpose	PM Directive No.27/2018/CT-TTg defines measures to ensure control on import of plastic scrap and use of imported scraps into production process (guidelines on inspection of illegal import is to be developed by the Government)																														
Decision No. 35/2019/QĐ-TTg dated December 19, 2019 of the Prime Minister for the Regulation on interdisciplinary coordination in the management of scrap import activities.	PM Decision No.35/2019/QĐ-TTg provides for the principles, purposes, contents, modes and responsibilities of coordination among the Ministries: Finance, Natural Resources and Environment, Transport, Public Security, Defense, Industry and Trade, Foreign Affairs, Science and Technology and People's Committees of provinces and central cities in state management for the import of scrap from abroad into Vietnam.																														
Circular No.08/2018/TT-BTNMTdated September 14, 2018 of the Minister of Natural Resources and Environment promulgates the Circular for national technical regulations on environment.	National Technical Regulation on environment for imported plastic scraps for production (QCVN 32:2018/BTNMT)																														

Thank you for your cooperation!!