



Objectives of Workshop 2022 and results of the questionnaire

Asian Network Workshop 2022
1-3 November 2022
Medan, Indonesia

The Secretariat of the Asian Network

Contents of presentation

History of Asian Network

Related amendments of Annexes of the Basel Convention

- Plastic amendments
- E-waste amendments

Trend of TBM (from trade statistics)

Result of questionnaire survey on Part 1-3

Objectives of the Workshop 2022

History of Asian Network



The Asian Network for Prevention of Illegal Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes

Asian Network is informal information exchange network of the competent authorities to the Basel Convention in Asia led by MOEJ since 2004

Objectives

- Promote common understandings on the situation of illegal TBM of HW
- Exchange information on legal frameworks, statistical data, cases, etc
- Maintain close relationship among CA/FP* by face to face and online meeting

Participated Countries In the past workshop

Australia	Lao PDR
Brunei Darussalam	Malaysia
Cambodia	Myanmar
China and Hong Kong	Philippines
Indonesia	Singapore
Japan	Thailand
Korea (Rep.)	Vietnam

*note:
CA: Competent authority
FP: Focal point

The Asian Network for Prevention of Illegal Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes

2004	Tokyo
2005	Tokyo
2007	Beijing
2008	Tokyo
2009	Kuala Lumpur
2010	Yokohama
2010	Siem Reap
2011	Shenzhen
2012	Cebu
2013	Bangkok
2014	Okayama
2015	Singapore
2016	Semarang
2017	Hanoi
2018	Akita
2019	Kuala Lumpur
2020	Online
2021	Online
2022	Medan

Update on Legal Framework

TOR of the Asian Network
Trends of TBM
Definition of waste/non-waste
Criteria for new/secondhand/waste
TBM of HW in Asia
Frontline enforcement activities
Takeback issues/ESM standard
COP10/ESM
Takeback/collaboration
Inter-regional collaboration/ESM
National regulations and border control
E-waste guidelines and takeback issues
Case studies on takeback
Waste specific discussion (E-waste, ULAB, mercury waste)
TBM of plastic and recyclable wastes/ESM
TBM of plastic wastes and E-waste
Response to plastic amendment of Basel Convention
Response to plastic amendment of Basel Convention
Response to plastic/E-waste amendment of Basel Convention



Dec 7-8 2004, Tokyo, Japan



Nov 29-Dec 1 2011, Shenzhen, China

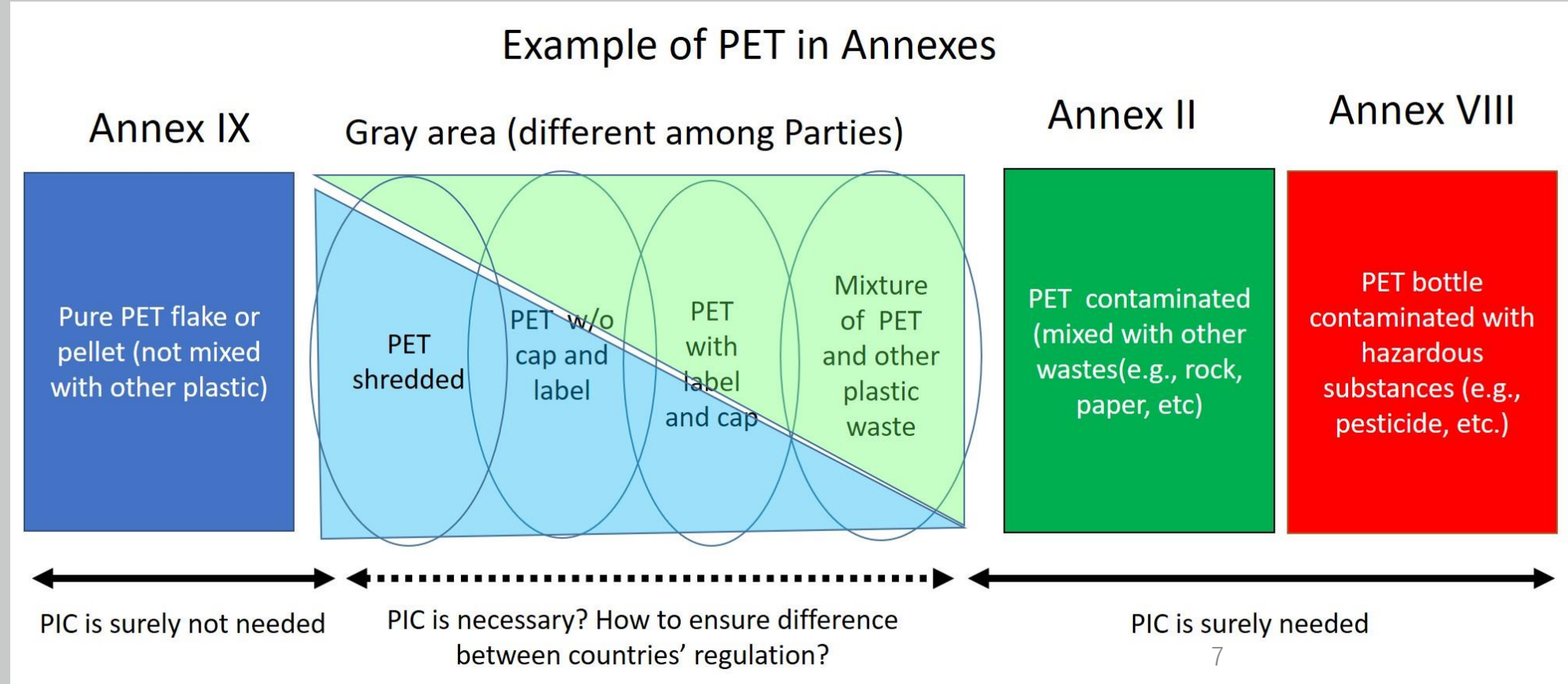


Nov 12-14 2019, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Amendments of Annexes of the Basel Convention

Basel Plastic Amendments

- COP14 to the Basel Convention, held on 29 April - 10 May 2019, decided to adopt the following amendments to the Annexes regarding plastic wastes.
 - Y48 (Annex II): plastic waste other than A3210 and B3011 (non-hazardous plastic which needs special consideration)
 - A3210 (Annex VIII): hazardous plastic waste
 - B3011 (Annex IX): non-hazardous and suitable for immediate recycling.
- **These amendments entered into force on 1st January 2021.**



E-waste amendments

- Face-to-face segment of the COP15 to the Basel Convention, held on 6-17 June 2022, decided to adopt the amendments to the Annexes regarding E-waste.
- The amendments will enter into force on **1st January 2025**.

All E-wastes are subject to the PIC procedure irrespective to their hazardousness

A1181 (Annex VII)

(Hazardous E-waste subject to PIC)

1. Whole Equipment

- a) containing or contaminated by e.g., mercury, lead, or cadmium
- b) containing hazardous components

2. Components

such as CRT glass, mercury switches, printed circuit board or display device, etc.

3. Waste from processing E-waste

(e.g., fraction generated from dismantling or shredding of E-waste)



(Non-hazardous E-waste subject to PIC)

1. Whole equipment

- a) non-hazardous equipment
- b) not containing hazardous component

2. Components

Non-hazardous components

3. Waste from processing E-waste

Non-hazardous fraction form processing of E-waste

B1110 (Annex IX) *to be deleted (Non-hazardous E-waste not subject to PIC)

Trend of TBM (from trade statistics)

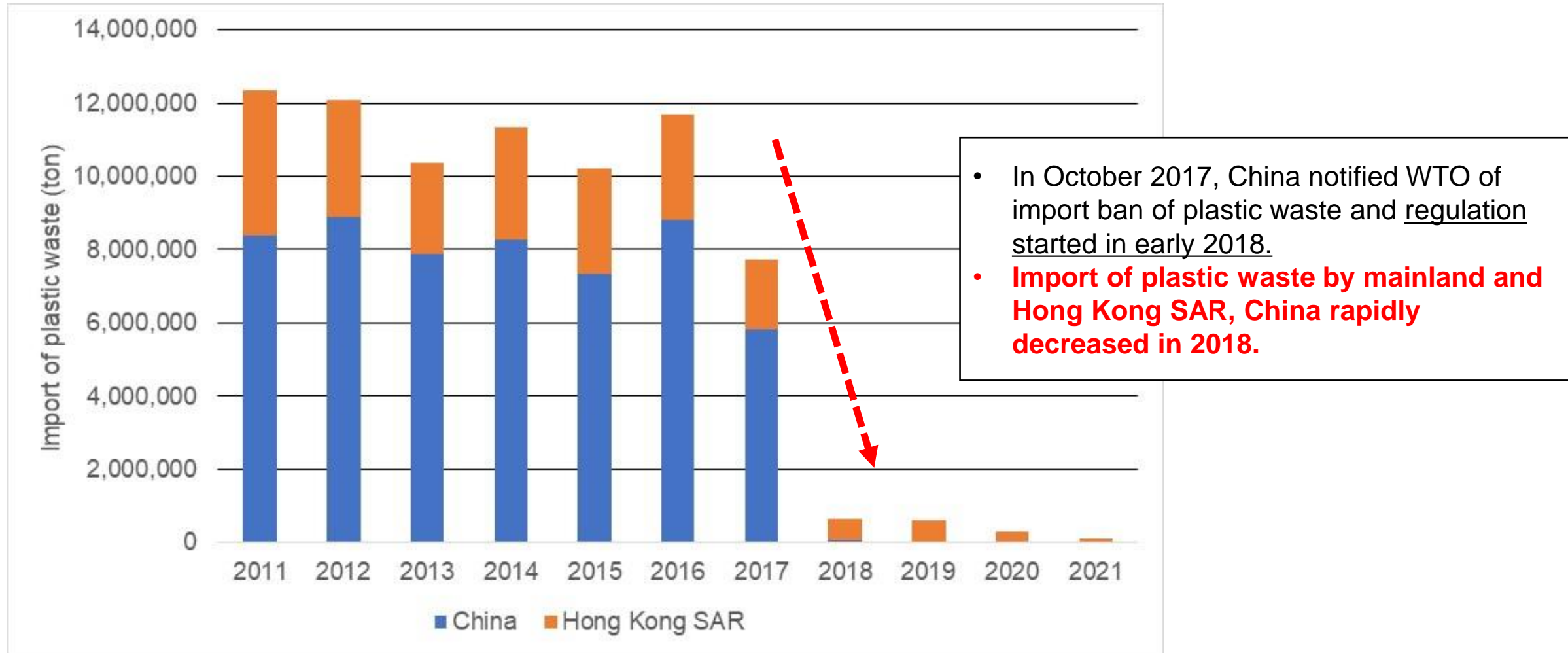
Identification of trade trend of plastic wastes

- Collected import and export statistics (both yearly and monthly) of Asian Network countries by UN.Comtrade
<https://comtrade.un.org/data/>
- Using HS 3915
 - WASTE, PARINGS AND SCRAP; SEMI-MANUFACTURES; ARTICLESWASTE, PARINGS AND SCRAP, OF PLASTICS.

Research limitation

- Annual trade data of 2021 for some countries could not be obtained from UN.comtrade.
- Monthly data for 2021 were not available for all countries except Japan and Malaysia.

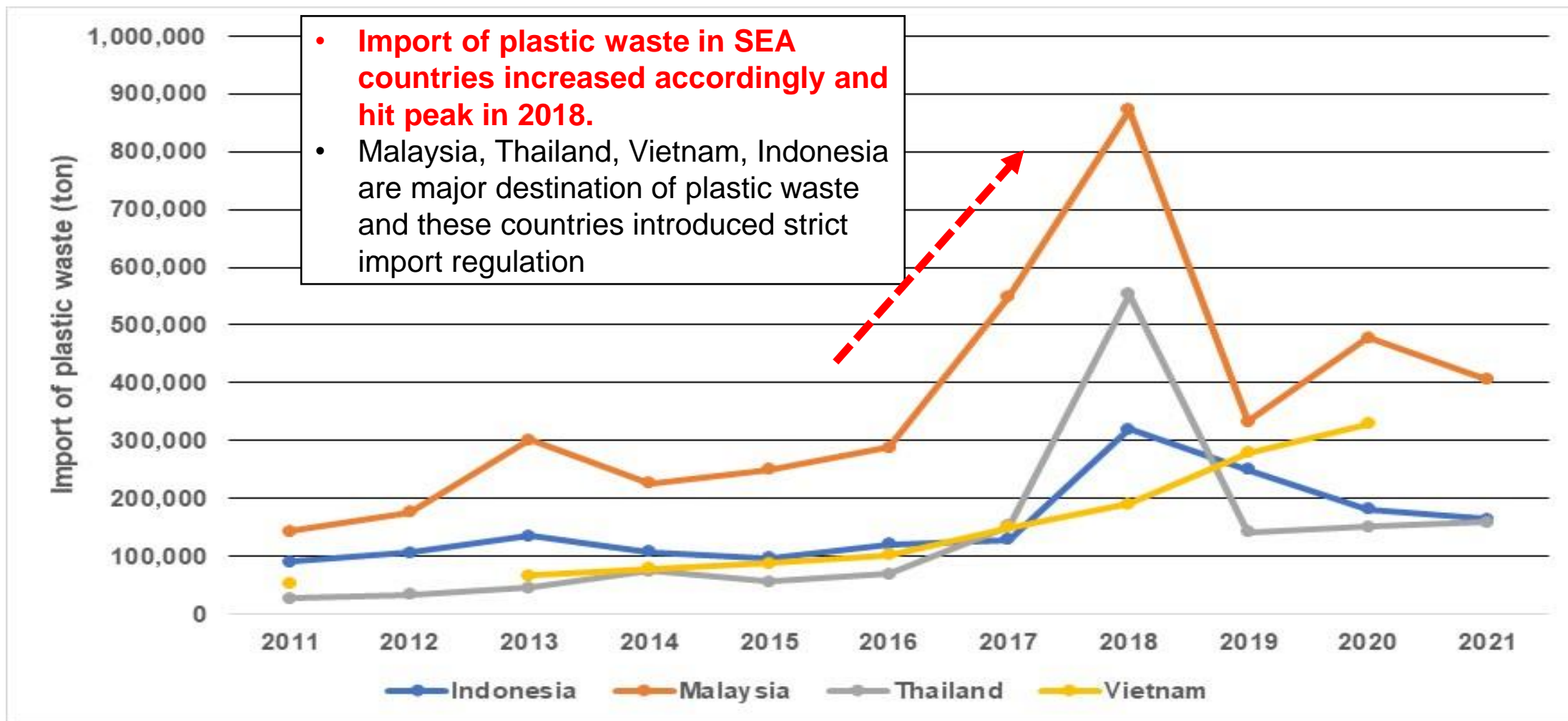
Impact of import ban of plastic waste by China



Source: import statics obtained from UN Comtrade (HS: 3915)

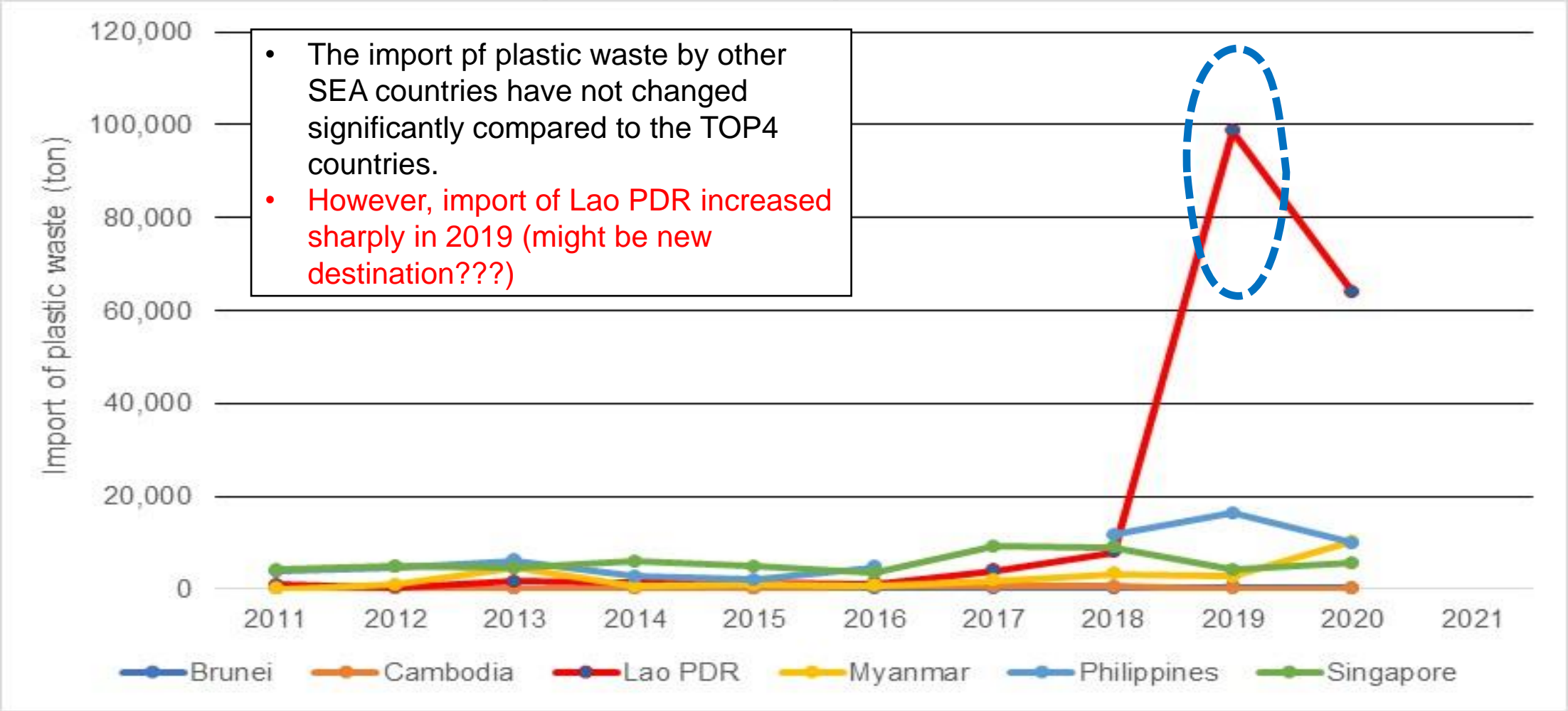
Impact on Southeast Asian countries

TOP4 plastic waste destination in SEA countries



Impact on Southeast Asian countries

Trend of plastic waste import in other SEA countries



Source: import statics obtained from UN Comtrade (HS: 3915)

Trend of trade balance of plastic waste in SEA countries

Red is trade deficit (import > export)

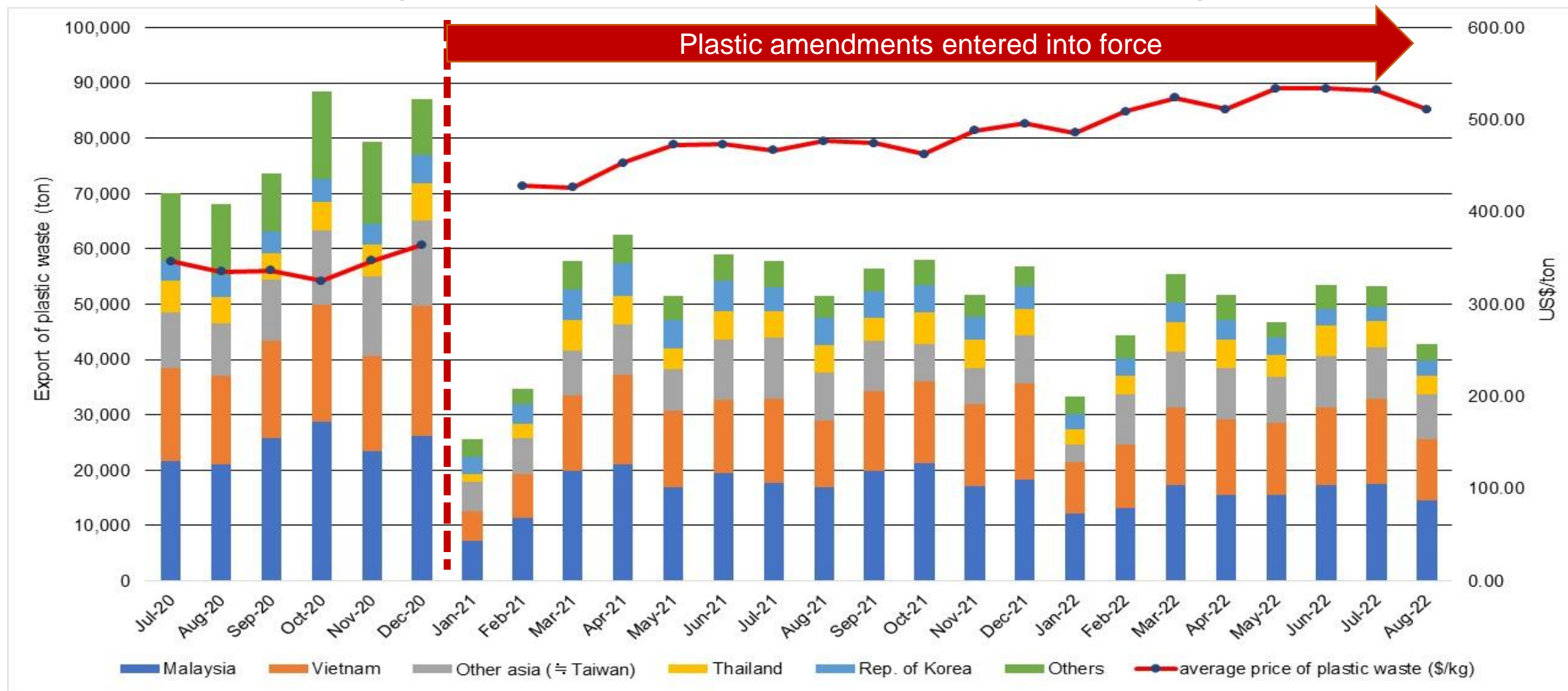
*The countries with trade deficit are likely to face the problem of importing too much plastic waste exceeding their domestic recycling capacity

	Brunei	Cambodia	Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam
2011	395	3,056	75,895	-221	11,005	24,289	80,225	58,260	204,393	49,360
2012	198	5,726	97,755	177	20,819	-976	58,231	64,643	229,648	N/A
2013	286	7,056	95,754	-1,162	-50,626	-1,777	22,982	87,615	272,127	156,606
2014	423	7,814	86,419	-582	21,022	-513	69,717	75,196	271,594	122,851
2015	149	14,257	51,588	-394	-67,670	-613	52,760	57,484	209,338	30,927
2016	285	16,440	82,607	739	-124,051	1,098	55,671	57,919	22,905	174,488
2017	282	10,938	64,593	-2,556	-383,959	37,793	30,738	54,312	144,102	152,231
2018	231	3,861	-221,935	-7,059	-826,416	8,250	27,810	35,076	-362,107	5,724
2019	-42	7,996	-176,341	-96,337	-294,135	3,431	78,311	30,423	89,808	-224,698
2020	-253	6,949	-138,009	N/A	-459,063	-3,025	48,139	30,546	-65,487	-291,699

Unit: Ton

Note that HS 3915 does not classify clean plastic and dirty plastic

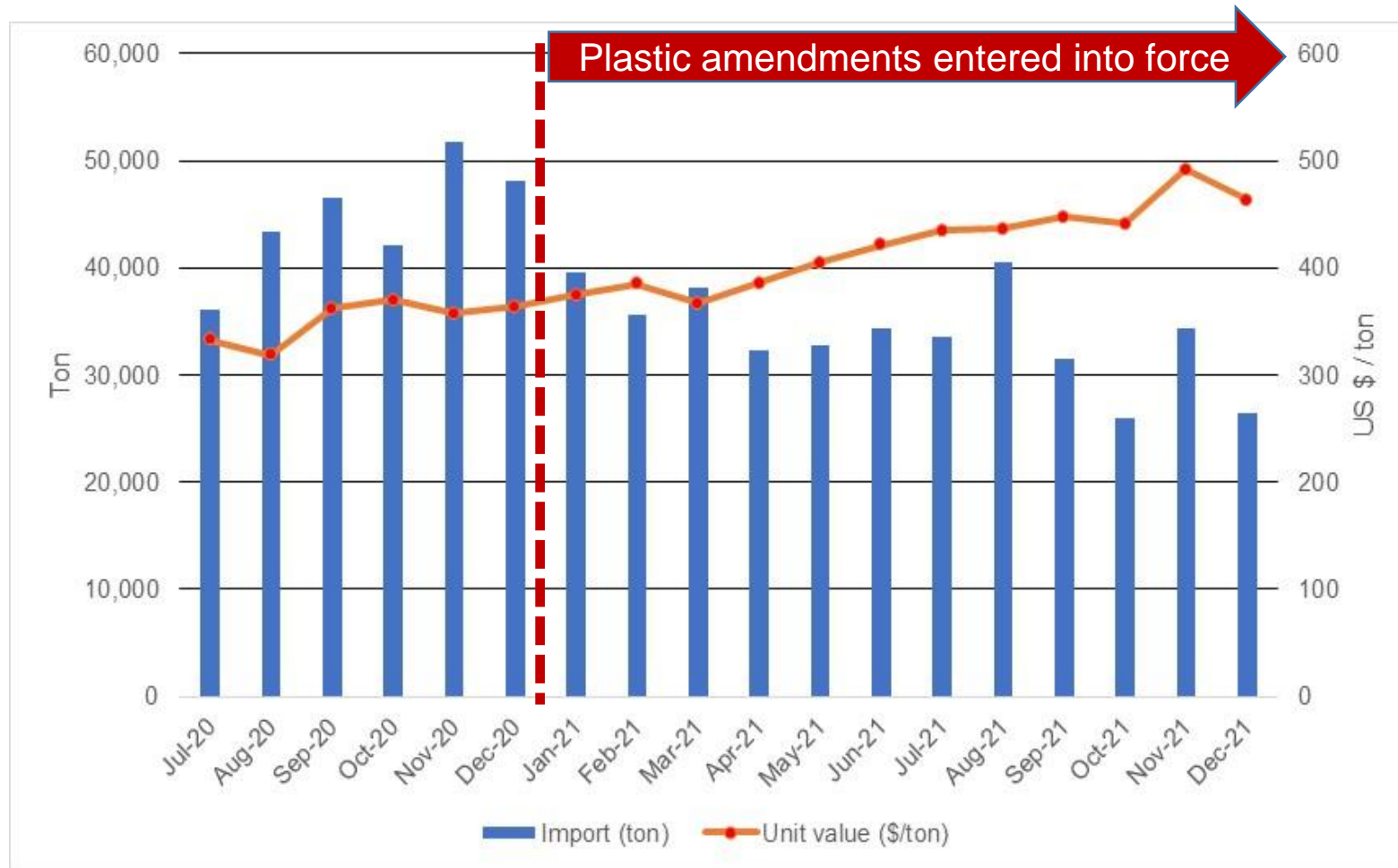
Monthly export of plastic waste by Japan



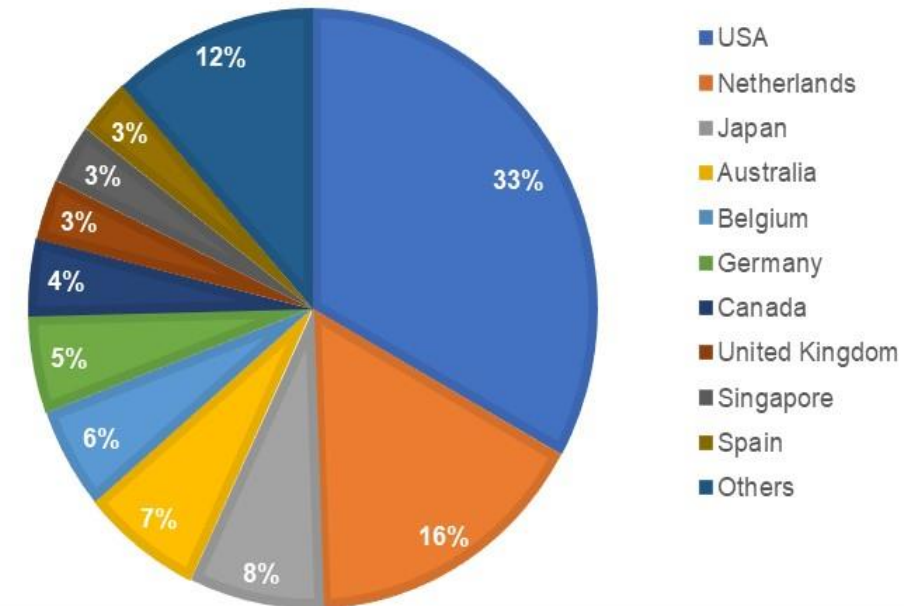
Source: Export statics obtained from UN Comtrade (HS: 3915)

- Plastic waste exported from Japan dropped sharply in January 2021 and has remained lower since then than before the plastic amendment took effect.
- Unit price of plastic waste (US\$/ton) has gradually increased

Monthly import of plastic waste by Malaysia



Countries of origin of plastic waste imported by Malaysia in 2021



Source: import statics obtained from UN Comtrade (HS: 3915)

- Since the plastic waste amendments came into effect, Malaysia's imports have been slowly declining, while trade unit prices have been increasing.

New HS code for E-wastes

Prior to 2022

- **HS 8548:**

- ✓ 854810 waste and scrap primary cells, primary batteries and electrical accumulators

- Chapter 70 on CRT glass
- Chapter 72 on precious metals

Post 2022

- **HS 8549:**

- ✓ 854911: Waste and scrap of lead-acid accumulators
- ✓ 854912: Waste and scrap of primary cells, primary batteries, electric accumulators w/ Pb, Cd, or Hg
- ✓ 854913: Sorted by chemical type waste and scrap of primary cells, primary batteries, electric accumulators w/ Pb, Cd, or Hg
- ✓ 854914: Unsorted by chemical type waste and scrap of primary cells, primary batteries, electric accumulators w/ Pb, Cd, or Hg
- ✓ 854921 : E-waste and scrap primarily for precious metal recovery
- ✓ 854931:E-waste not primarily for precious metal recovery

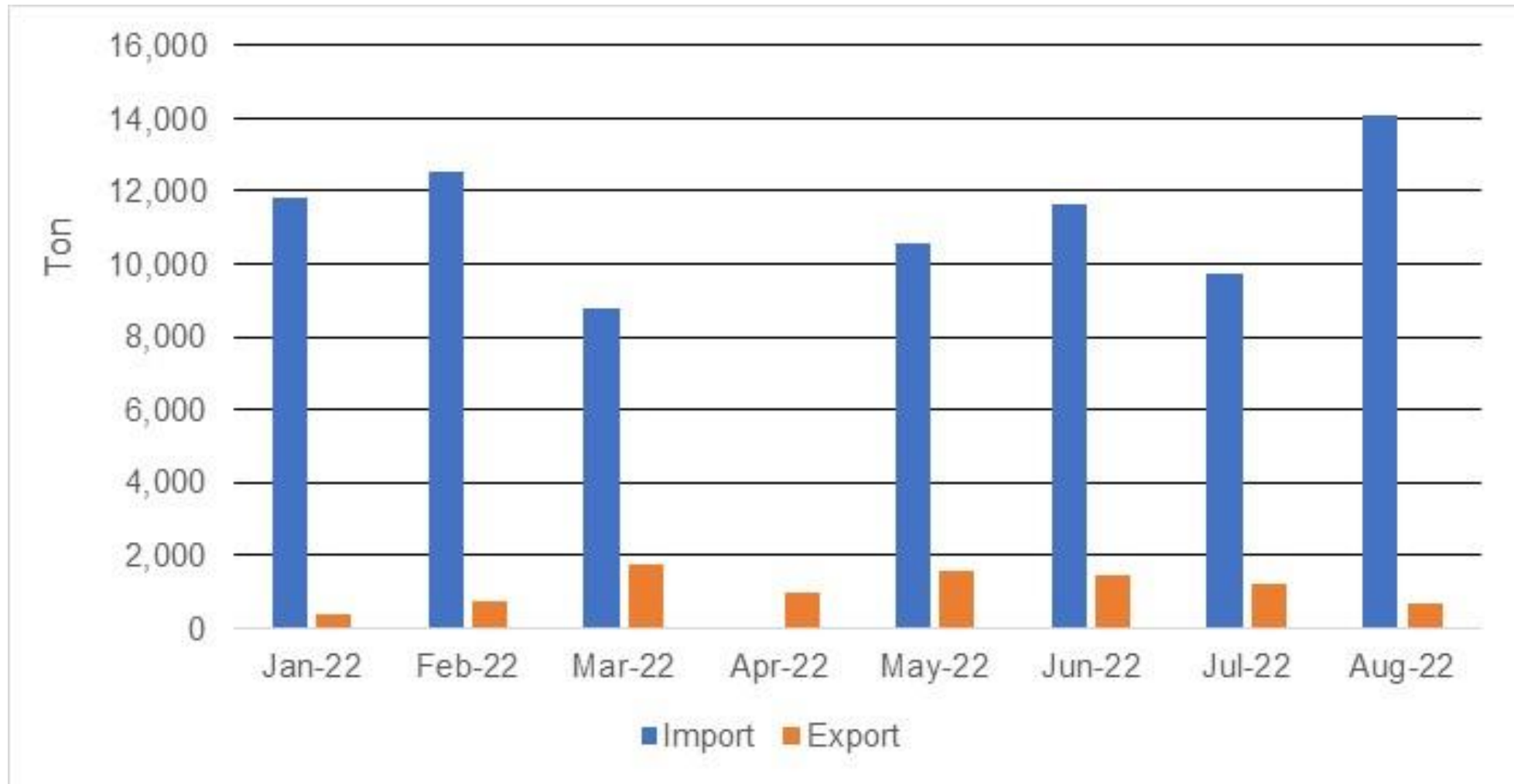
More specific and dedicated HS codes for E-wastes are now provided

Source: Presentation by OECD Secretariat at 17th meeting of Working Party on Resource Productivity and Waste (WPRPW).

Research limitation

- Import and export data of HS8549 are only available for Japan and Hong Kong SAR, China by UN. Comtrade (HKSAR's data is limited to trade value (not including trade volume data))
- Insufficient to identify trend or pattern of E-waste trade in Asia

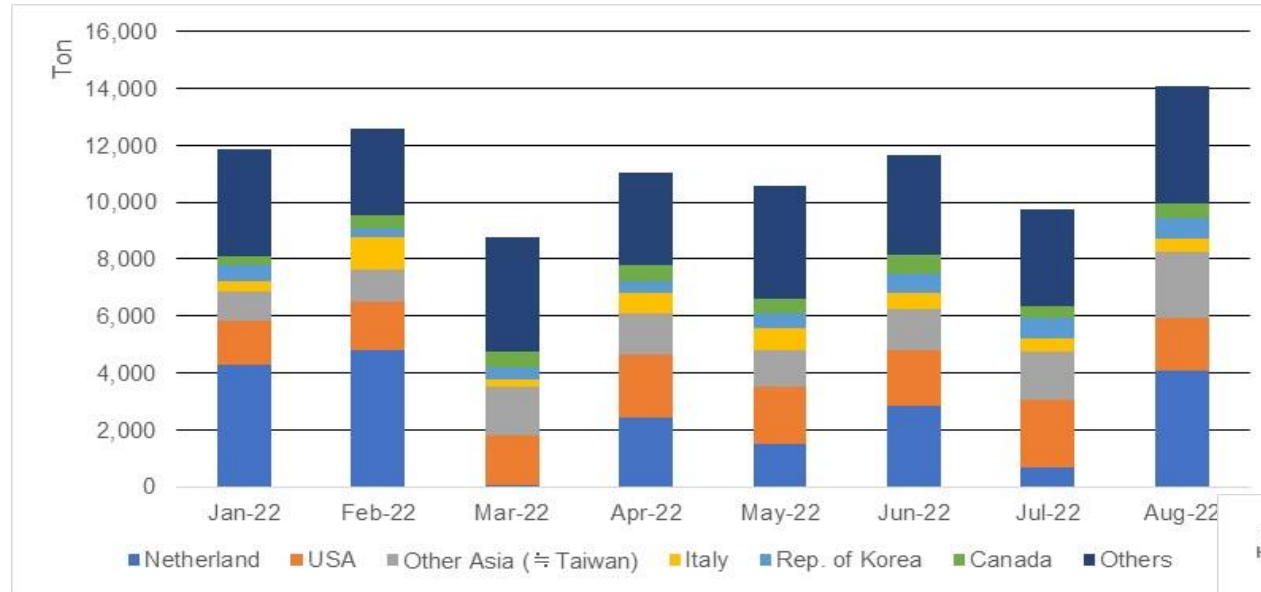
Monthly import/export of E-waste by Japan in 2022



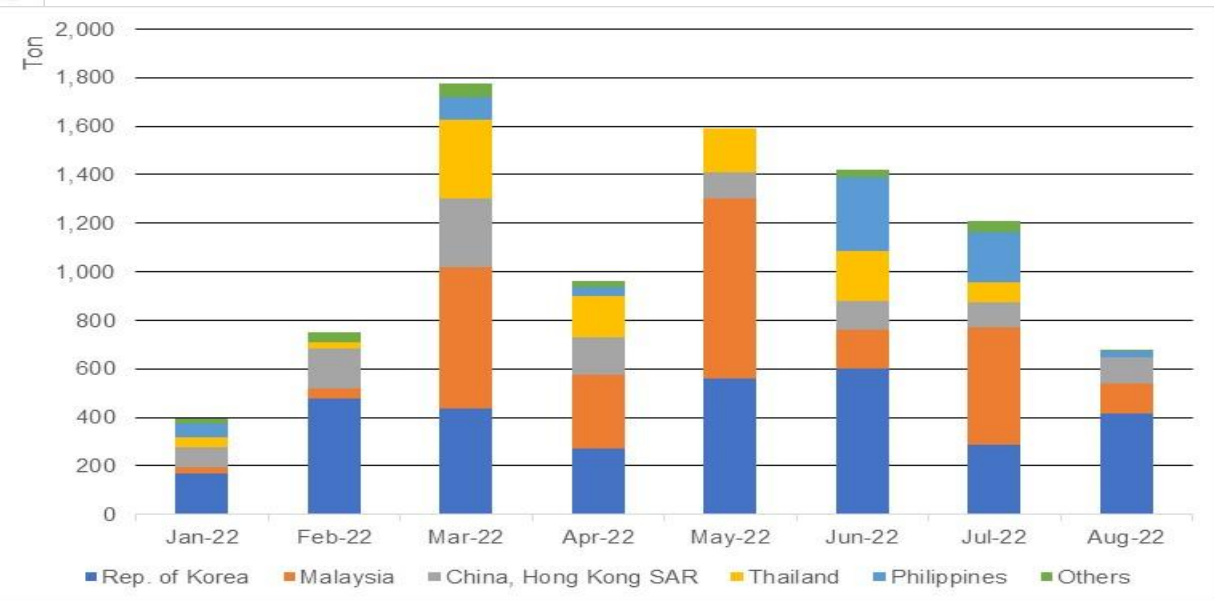
Source: import/export statics obtained from UN Comtrade (HS: 8549)

Monthly import/export of E-waste by Japan in 2022

<Import of E-waste>



<Export of E-waste>



Source: import/export statics obtained from UN Comtrade (HS: 8549)

Result of questionnaire survey on Part 1-3

Outline of the questionnaire survey

- Questionnaire survey was conducted prior to the workshop
 - Response rate: **83%** (10/12 countries responded)
 - Countries responded: Brunei, Cambodia, China (Hong Kong SAR), Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam
- Questionnaire survey consists of;
 - ✓ Updates on National Laws/Regulations
 - National law/regulation for the implementation of the Basel Convention
 - Import regulation on UEEE and E-waste
 - Import regulation on plastic waste
 - ✓ Responses to the amendments of the Basel Convention Annexes regarding plastic waste
 - ✓ Responses to the amendments of the Basel Convention Annexes regarding E-waste
 - ✓ Good practices and challenges for implementing and facilitating the PIC procedure (to be explained in Session 2)

Update of National Regulation

Only countries which reported update of national regulation are listed.

Country	Name of the new law/regulation	Contents	Enforcement date
Lao PDR	1. Decision on Pollution Control	<p>Chapter 2: Survey, Create List of Pollution Sources, Pollution Control Map and Hazardous Waste and Toxic Chemical Import</p> <p>Article 8 Waste and Hazardous Chemical Import Toxic and hazardous waste that is contaminated with chemicals and radiation, electronic waste, old batteries, as well as waste under the Basel Convention shall be prohibited import into Lao PDR territory for using or recycling. Importation of hazardous chemicals must comply with the Law on Chemicals Management.</p>	7th April 2021
	2. Decision on Management and Disposal of Toxic and Hazardous Chemical Wastes	<p>Chapter 3: Storage, Movement, Treatment and Disposal of Toxic and Hazardous Chemical Wastes</p> <p>Article 9 Moving of Toxic and Hazardous Chemical Wastes A person who moves toxic and hazardous chemical wastes shall assure the safety and protection against the impacts on lives, health of humans, animals, plants and ecosystems along with posting warning signs outside the vehicle that are visible during the transportation of such wastes and shall comply with the regulations of relevant sectors. Prior to moving toxic and hazardous chemical wastes, an entity or organization shall present comprehensive details to the District Office(s) of Natural Resources and Environment five working days in advance. In the event that the assessment finds possible risks of serious impacts from the moving, there will be monitoring and checking of preparedness in order to prevent an environmental emergency. In the event of emergency due to the moving of toxic and hazardous chemical wastes, the person responsible for moving shall urgently inform the District Office(s) of Natural Resources and Environment and take corrective measures to reduce the impacts on lives, health of humans, animals, plants and ecosystems in collaboration with relevant sectors; and shall be liable for expenses related to emergency responses. In case they are not able to respond, the District Office(s) of Natural Resources and Environment shall promptly inform the Provincial Office(s) of Natural Resources and Environment for a joint response.</p> <p>Article 10 Treatment of Toxic and Hazardous Chemical Wastes Treatment of toxic and hazardous chemical wastes is the use of appropriate technologies, chemical and biological, in order to allow the toxic and hazardous chemical wastes to return to usable characteristics. Treatment of toxic and hazardous chemical wastes shall be conducted by waste treatment service providers with business operating licenses in accordance with Article 13 of this Decision, with participation of the Provincial Offices including Natural Resources and Environment, Industry and Commerce and others, and the relevant district authorities. Upon completion of the treatment, the Provincial Office(s) of Natural Resources and Environment shall issue a certificate, endorsing the results of treatment, to the person who manages the treatment of toxic and hazardous chemical wastes, and report to the Department of Pollution Control and Monitoring for acknowledgement within ten working days.</p> <p>Article 11 Disposal of Toxic and Hazardous Chemical Wastes Disposal of Toxic and Hazardous Chemical Wastes is the act of eliminating such wastes, preventing any persistent toxic and hazardous chemical wastes through the use of appropriate technologies and in compliance with guidelines and regulations of the relevant sectors. Disposal of Toxic and Hazardous Chemical Wastes shall be conducted by waste treatment service providers with business operating licenses in accordance with Article 13 of this Decision, with participation of the Provincial Offices including Natural Resources and Environment, Industry and Commerce and others, and the relevant district authorities. Upon completion of the disposal, the Provincial Office(s) of Natural Resources and Environment shall issue a certificate endorsing the results of treatment, to the person who manages the treatment of toxic and hazardous chemical wastes, and report to the Department of Pollution Control and Monitoring for acknowledgement within ten working days.</p>	3rd August 2021

Update of National Regulation

Only countries which reported update of national regulation are listed.

Country	Name of the new law/regulation	Contents	Enforce ment date
Vletnam	Decree No.08/2022/NĐ-CP on stipulating a number of articles of the Law on Environmental Protection	Decree No. 08/2022/ND-CP has 13 Chapters 169 Articles, specifically regulating the protection of environmental components; environmental zoning, strategic environmental assessment, environmental impact assessment; environmental license, environmental registration; environmental protection in production, business, service, urban, rural and a number of fields; waste management; responsibility for recycling and handling products and packages of manufacturing or importing organizations and individuals; environmental monitoring; environmental information system and database; prevention and response to environmental incidents, compensation for environmental damage; economic tools and resources for environmental protection; state management, inspection, inspection and provision of online public services on environmental protection.	10th January 2022
	Circular No.02/2022/TT-BTNMT on stipulating a number of articles of the Law on Environmental Protection	The Circular consists of 7 chapters, 85 articles and annexes. The identification of controlled industrial waste as hazardous waste or ordinary industrial solid waste according to environmental technical regulations on hazardous waste thresholds. In case industrial wastes subject to control have not yet been identified, they shall be managed as hazardous wastes; in case there is no technical regulation for certain properties and hazardous components, the national standard on environmental protection of one of the countries in the group of industrialized countries shall apply.	10th January 2022

Update of National Regulation

Only countries which reported update of national regulation are listed.

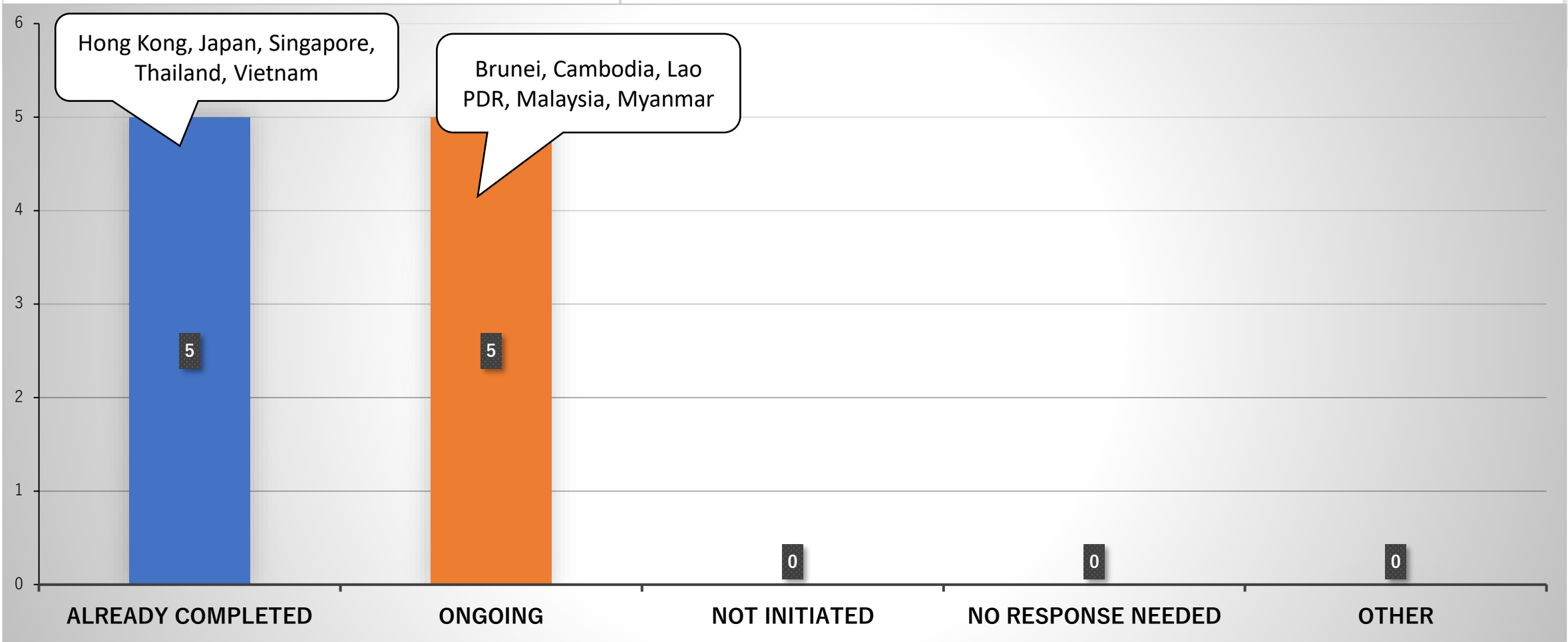
Country	Name of the new law/regulation	Contents	Enforce ment date
Myanmar	Procedure on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes (Final Draft)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Duties and Powers of the Ministry relating to Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes ▪ Duties of the Importer and Exporter relating to Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes ▪ Exporting Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes ▪ Importing Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes ▪ Transshipment of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes through the Republic of the Union of Myanmar ▪ Illegal Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes ▪ Export to or Import from States which are not Parties to the Convention (Non-parties) ▪ Inspection and Monitoring ▪ Prohibitions and Taking Actions 	Final Draft

Summary of import regulation of Asian Network countries

- Summaries of import regulations for the following items in Asian Network countries are stored in Google Drive.
 - E-waste and UEEE (used electrical and electronic equipment)
 - Plastic waste
- The summaries will be uploaded on the Asian Network website after the workshop.

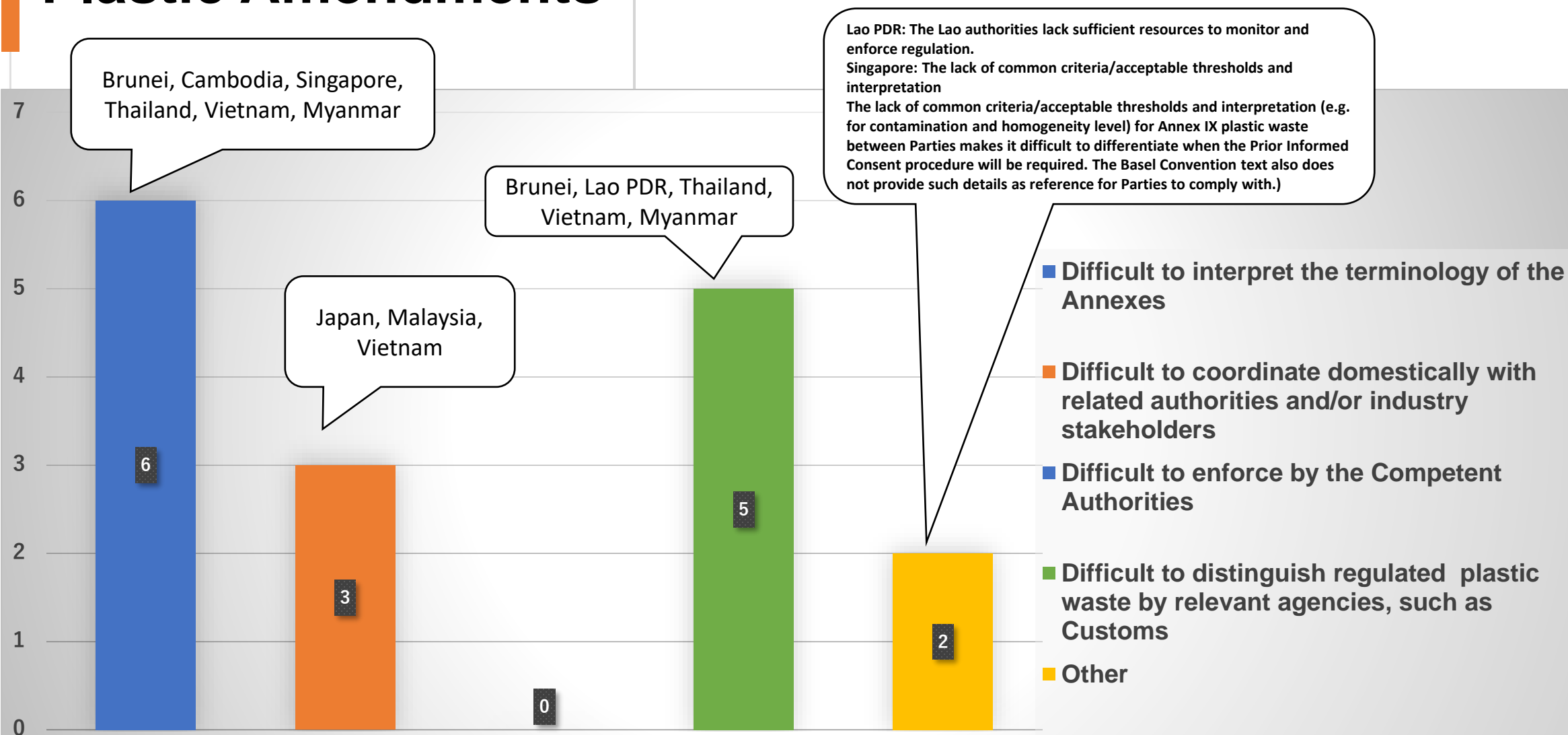
Responses to the Plastic Amendments

Status of country's response to the plastic amendments of the Basel



Responses to the Plastic Amendments

Challenges for the implementation of the plastic amendment domestically



How to address the challenge(s)

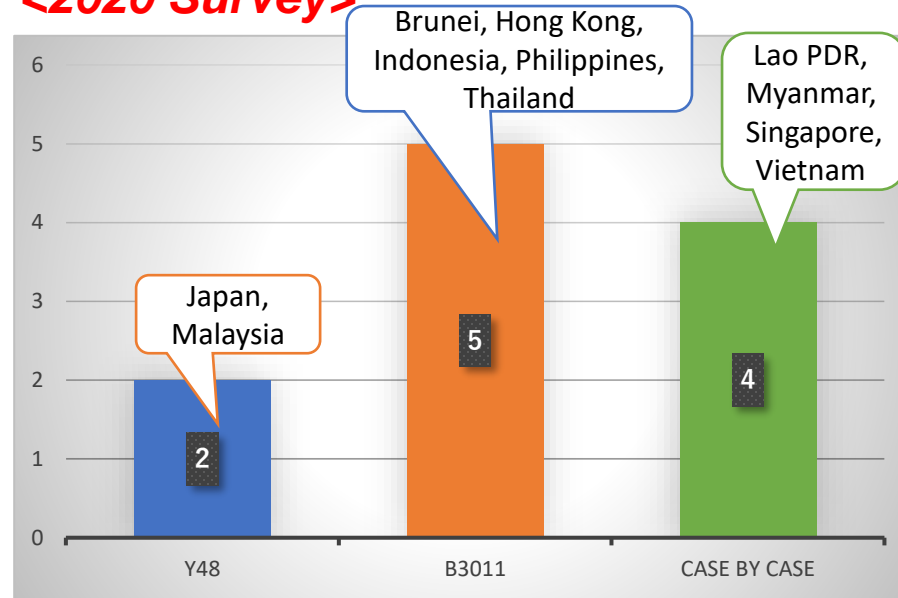
Country	How to address the challenge
Brunei	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By benchmarking and making comparison of other countries' interpretation and/or guidelines on the terminology, and available international guidelines on quality standards for plastic recycling. To conduct a workshop so as to provide other relevant implementing agencies such as Customs an understanding of the different types of controlled/regulated waste plastic.
Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For plastic wastes exporters who are not familiar with the regulation under the Basel Law, we have prepared manuals to follow in order to get necessary approvals. Additionally, we have provided a guidance video on our website on how to distinguish controlled plastic wastes from others.
Lao PDR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some guidance on these challenges are addressed in the National Plastic Action Plan
Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently Department of Environment (DOE), National Solid Waste Management Department (NSWMD) and Royal Malaysia Customs Department collaborated to control issues regarding plastic wastes via: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Technical Committee Meeting of Imported Plastic Scrap Management chaired by both Director General DOE and NSWMD Main Committee Meeting of Imported Plastic Scrap Management chaired by Chief Secretary Ministry of Water and Environment and Chief Secretary Ministry of Housing and Local Government
Singapore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A set of domestic technical guidelines was developed to serve as a reference document for local waste/recycling industry on the import and export requirements for plastic waste listed in Annex IX of the Basel Convention. The domestic technical guidelines have been published on Singapore's National Environment Agency (NEA) website (URL: https://www.nea.gov.sg/docs/default-source/our-services/pollution-control/hazardous-waste/technical-guidelines-for-transboundary-movement-control-of-plastic-waste.pdf). Nonetheless, the technical guidelines do not exempt the local waste/recycling industry from the need to comply with the importing countries' domestic regulations and requirements on plastic waste.
Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic plastic waste and scrap are needed to be appropriate quality and quantity as a raw material in the facilities. However, plastic waste collection system in Thailand cannot support the requirement of the plastic recycling facilities. Difficult to distinguish between the hazardous plastic non-hazardous plastic, if they have specific tariff might be helpful.
Vietnam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Prime Minister issued the Directive No. 27/CT-TTg dated 17 September 2018 on a number of urgent solutions to strengthen the management of import and use of imported scrap as production materials. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment is drafting the modification on the list of import scrap for using as production materials and National Technical Regulation on environment for imported plastic scraps for production which strengthens the control of the import of scrap from abroad to serve domestic production.

Is this plastic waste Y48 or B3011?

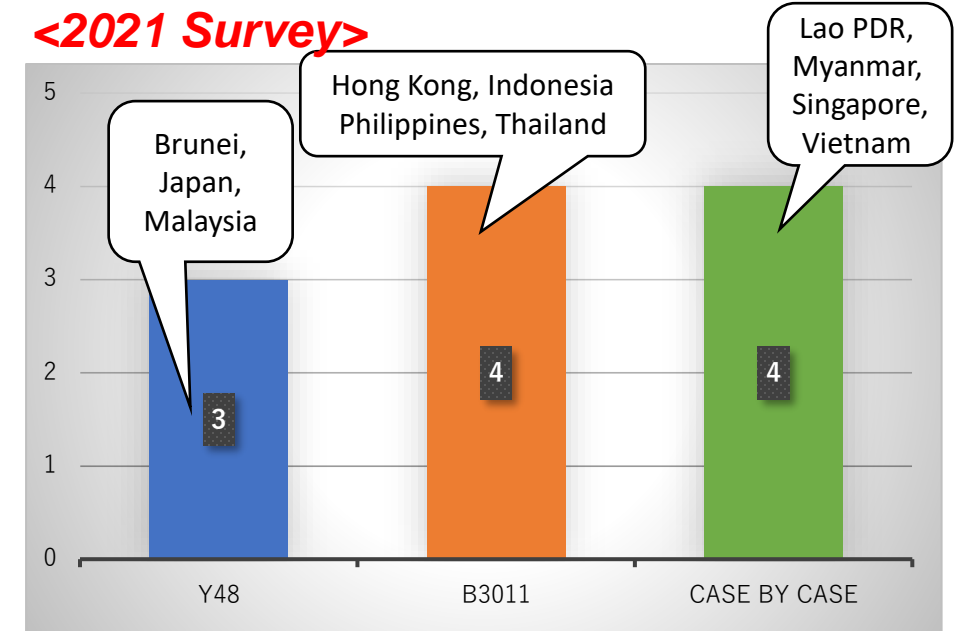
<Case of PET①>



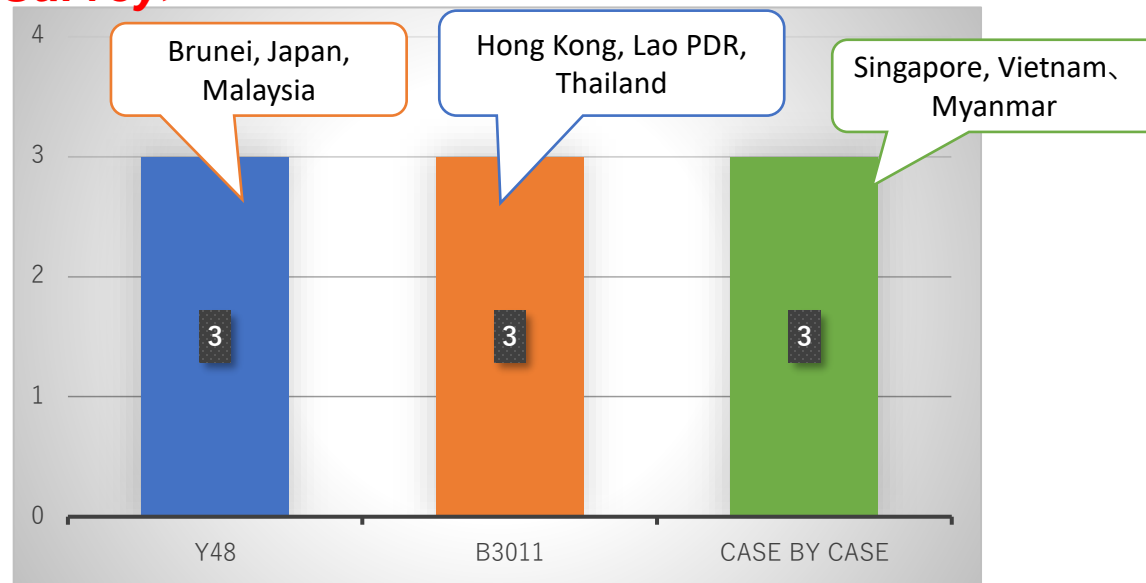
<2020 Survey>



<2021 Survey>



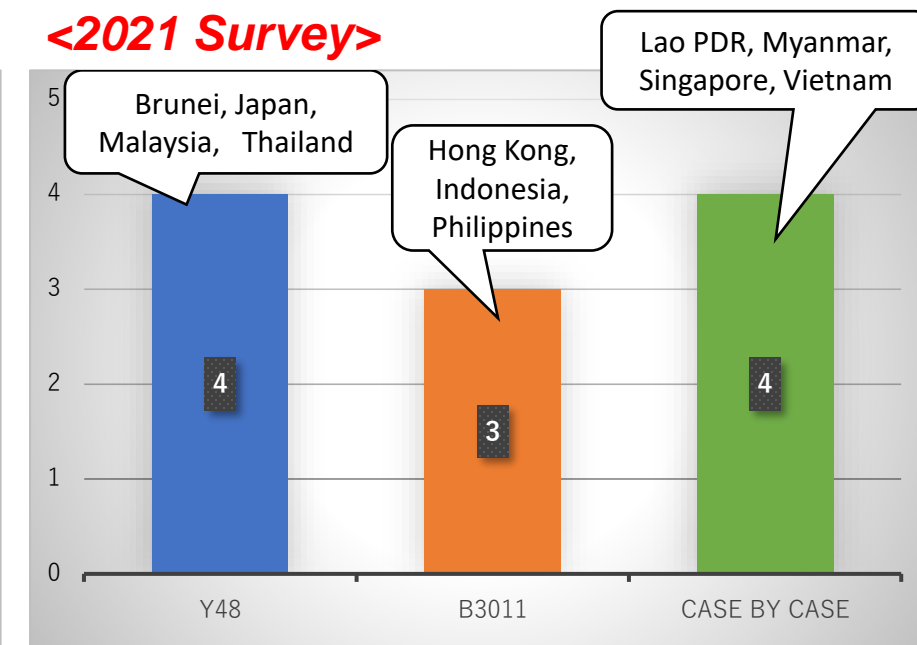
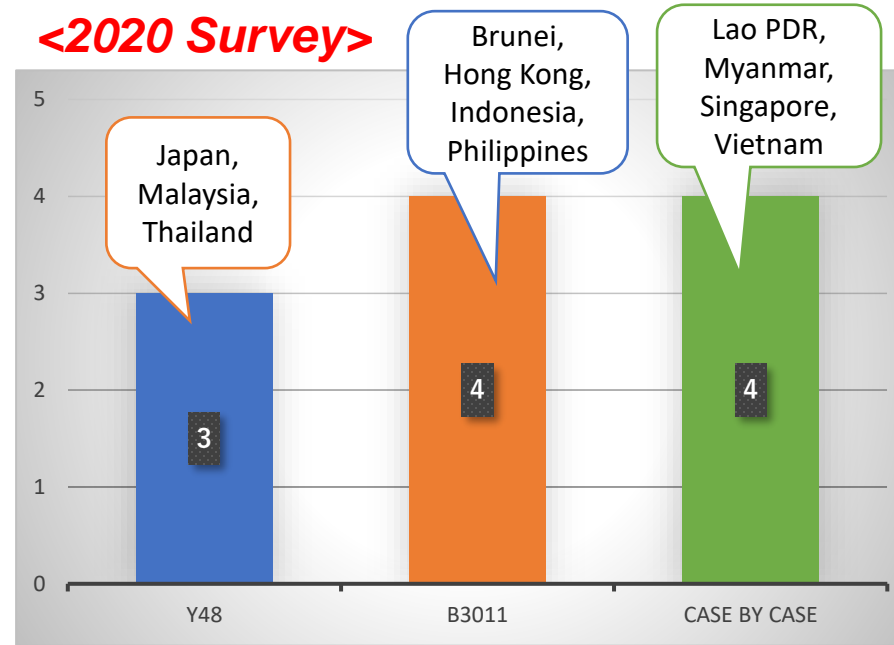
<2022 Survey>



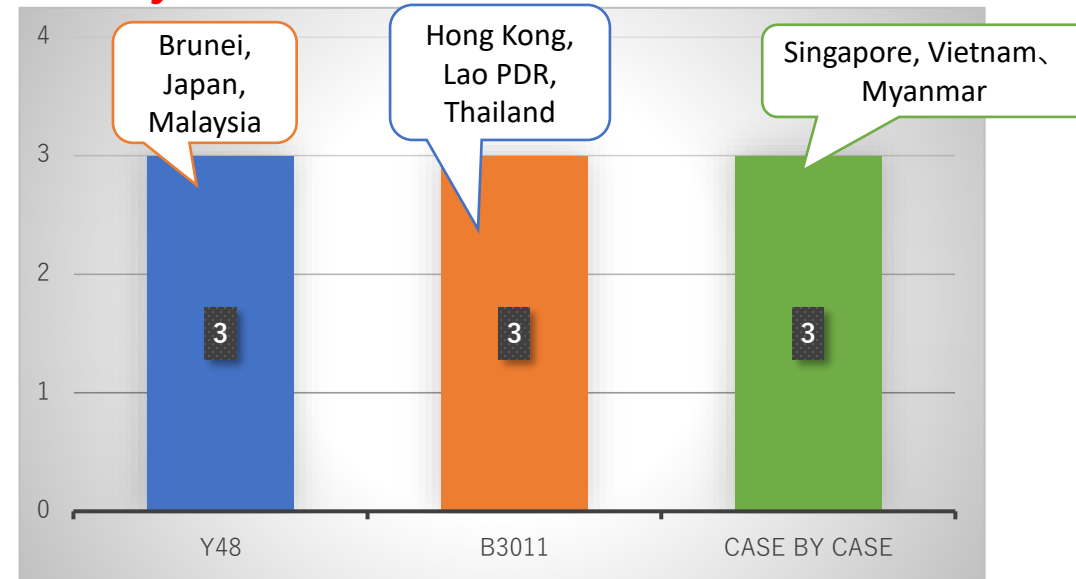
****This is not official position of countries (including personal view of Competent Authorities)***

Is this plastic waste Y48 or B3011?

<Case of PET②>



<2022 Survey>



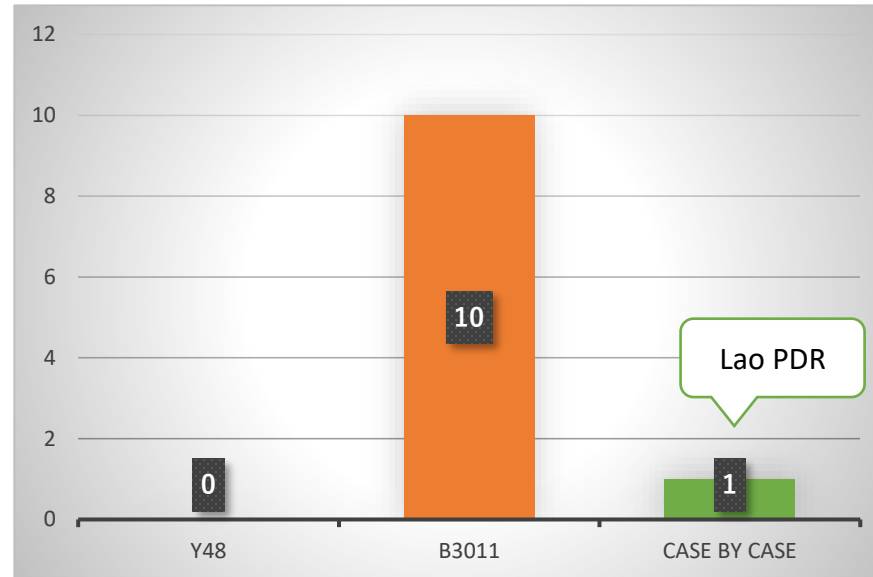
***This is not official position of countries (including personal view of Competent Authorities)**

Is this plastic waste Y48 or B3011?

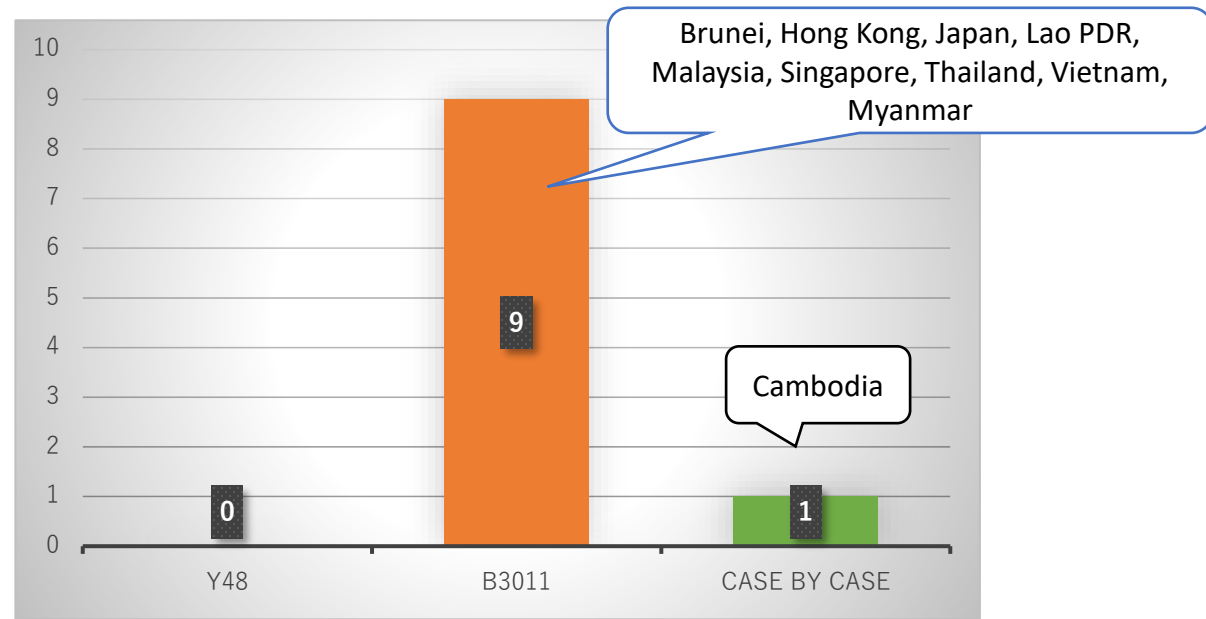
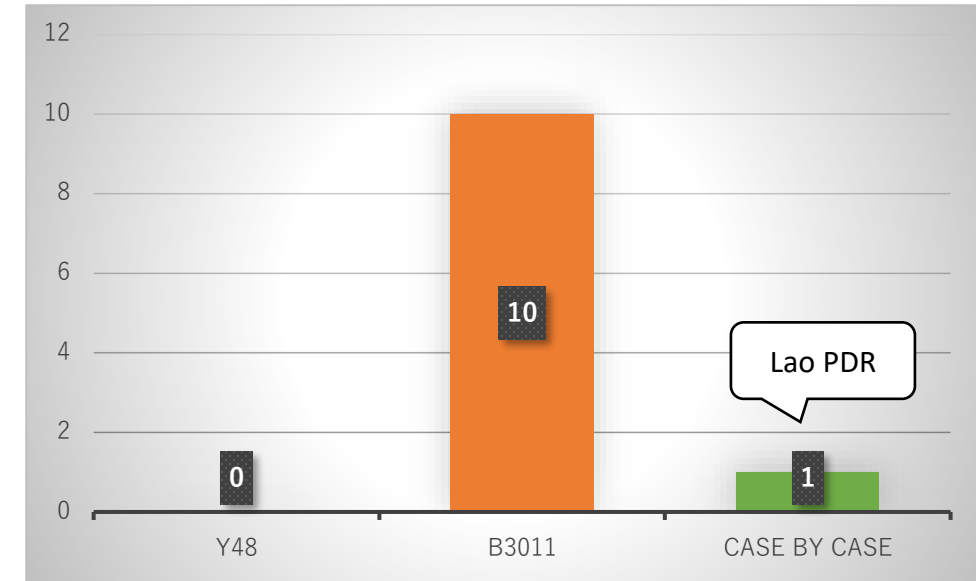
<Case of PET②>



<2020 Survey>



<2021 Survey>

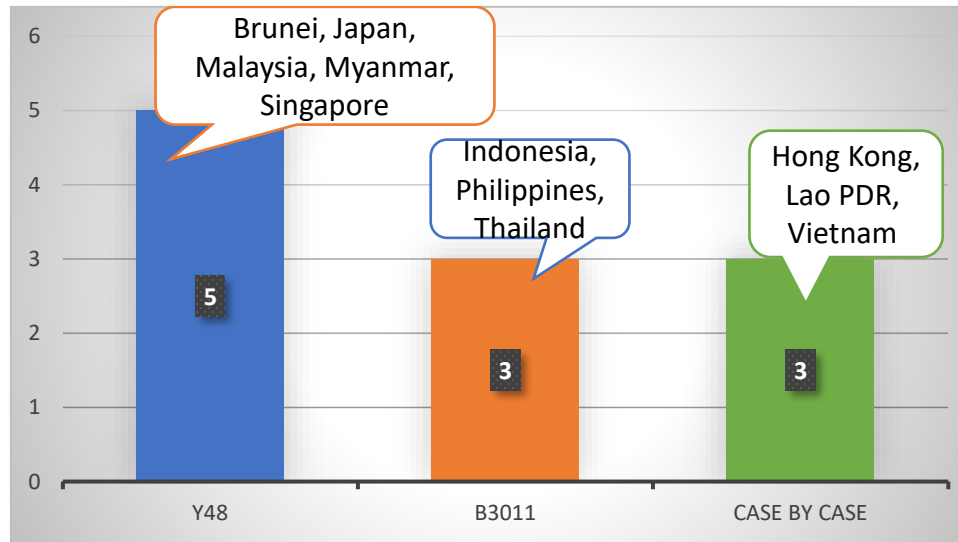


****This is not official position of countries (including personal view of Competent Authorities)***

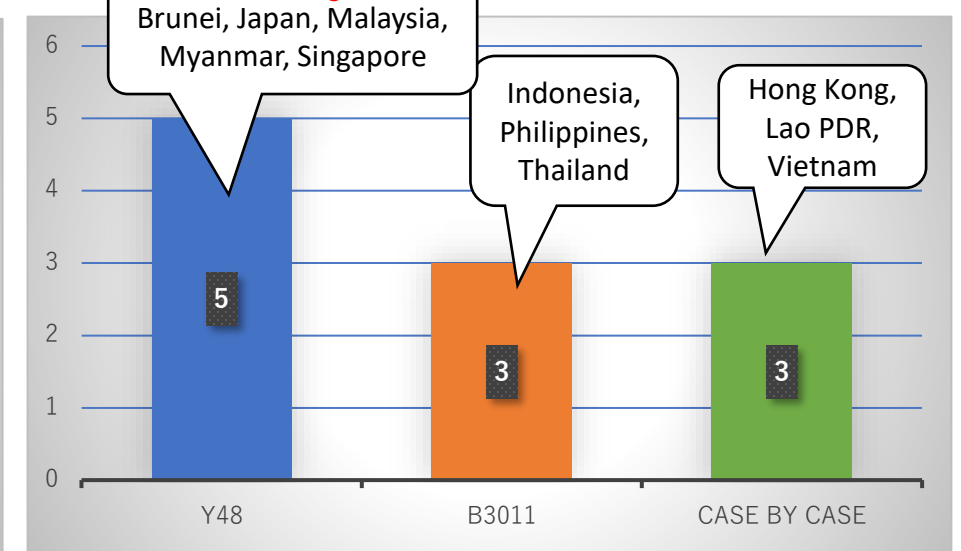
Is this plastic waste Y48 or B3011?

<Case of plastic wastes that were generated from the process other than product manufacturing①>

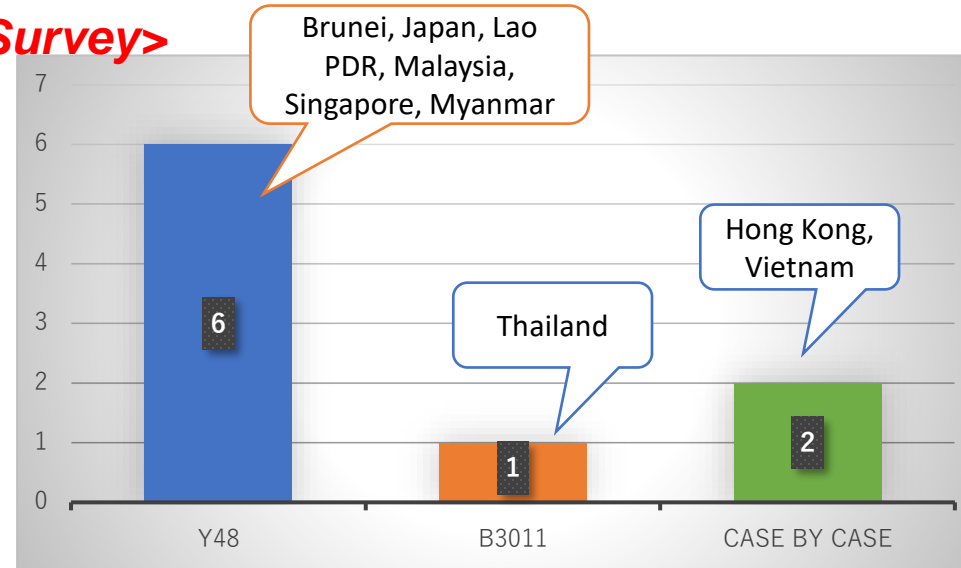
<2020 Survey>



<2021 Survey>



<2022 Survey>

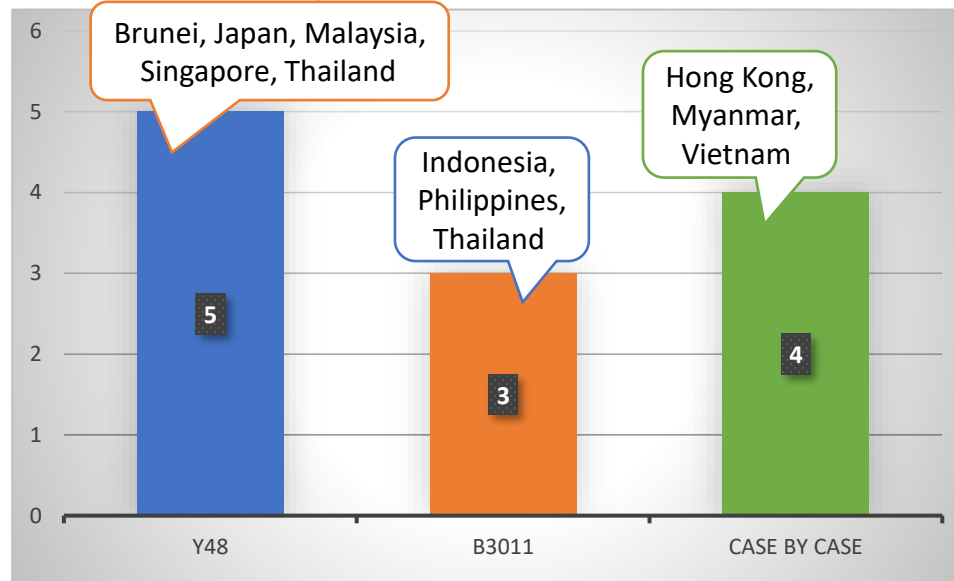


**This is not official position of countries (including personal view of Competent Authorities)*

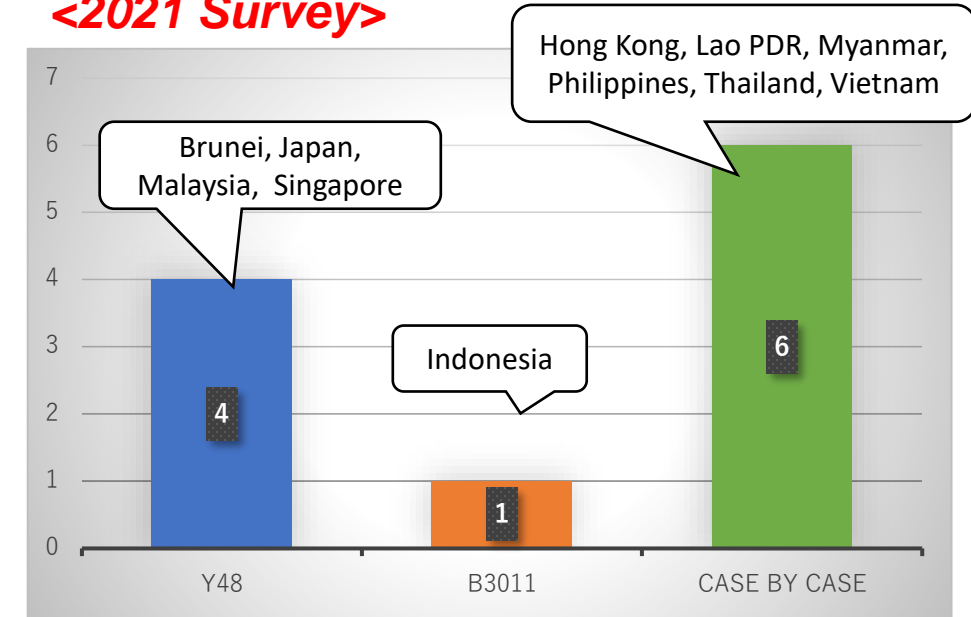
Is this plastic waste Y48 or B3011?

<Case of plastic wastes that were generated from the process other than product manufacturing②>

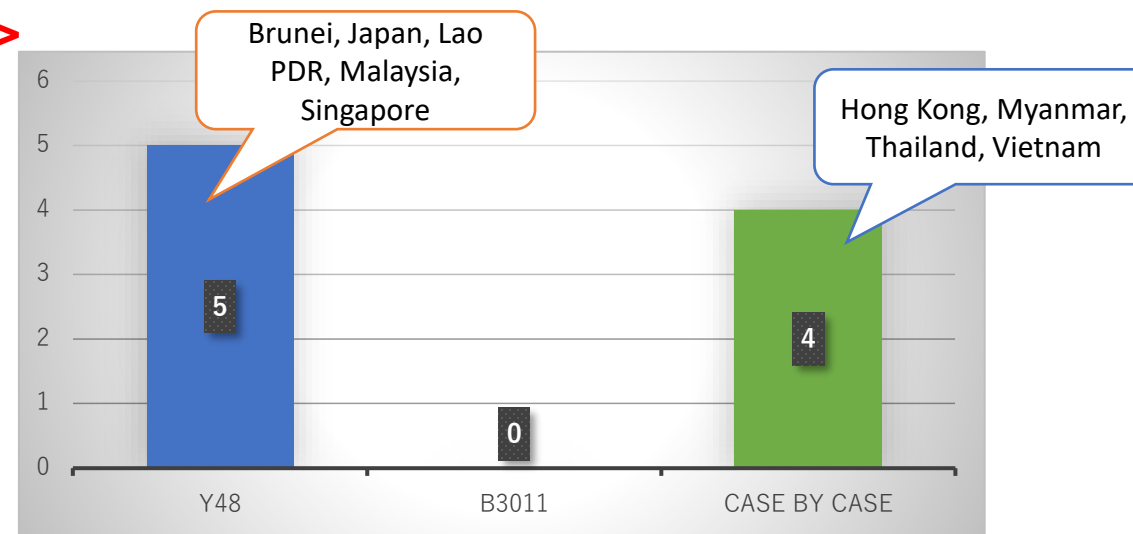
<2020 Survey>



<2021 Survey>



<2022 Survey>

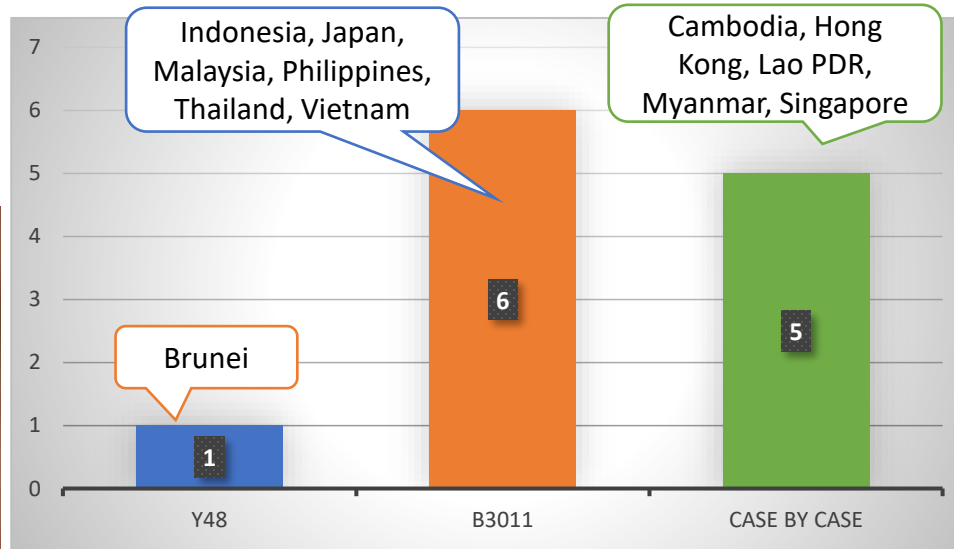


**This is not official position of countries (including personal view of Competent Authorities)*

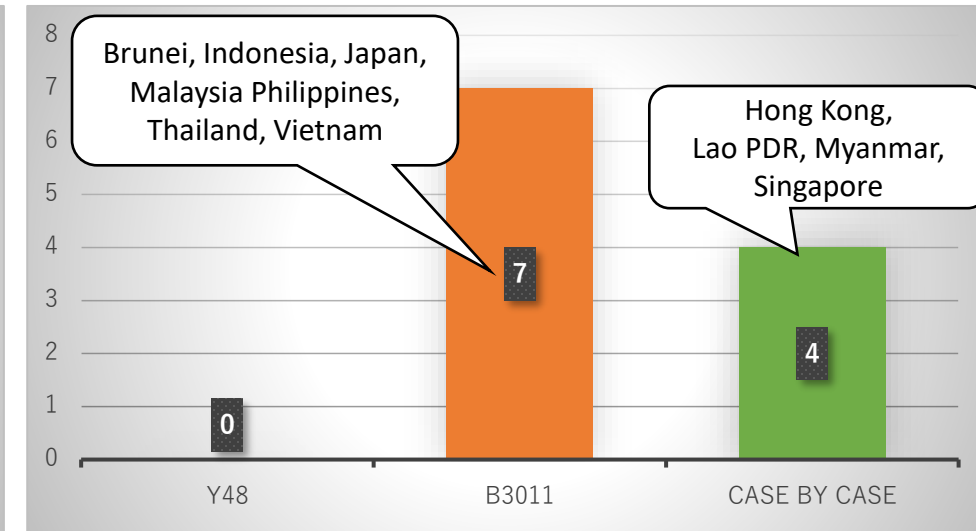
Is this plastic waste Y48 or B3011?

<Case of plastic wastes that were generated from the process other than product manufacturing③>

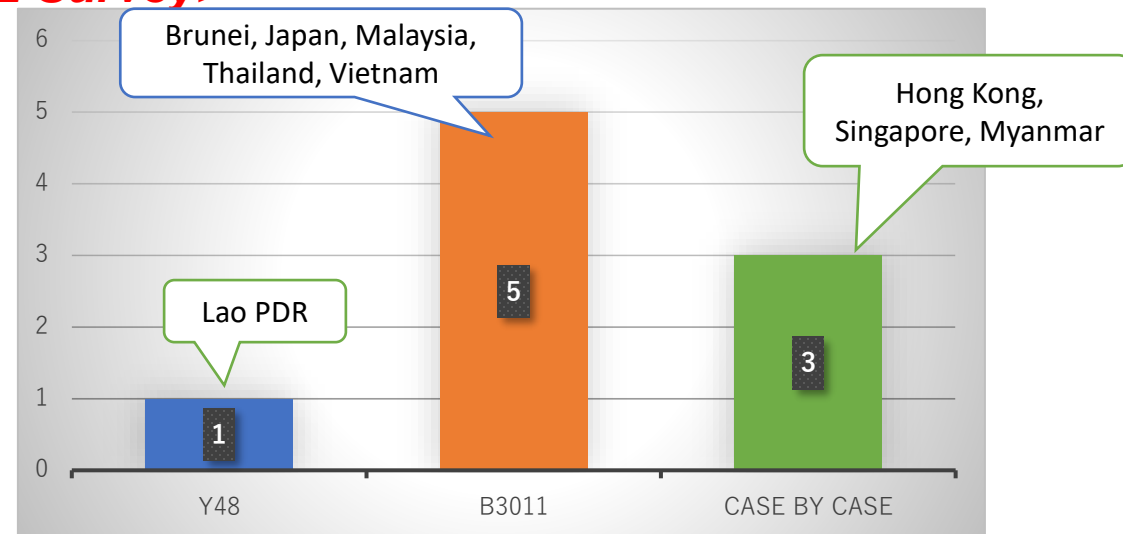
<2020 Survey>



<2021 Survey>



<2022 Survey>

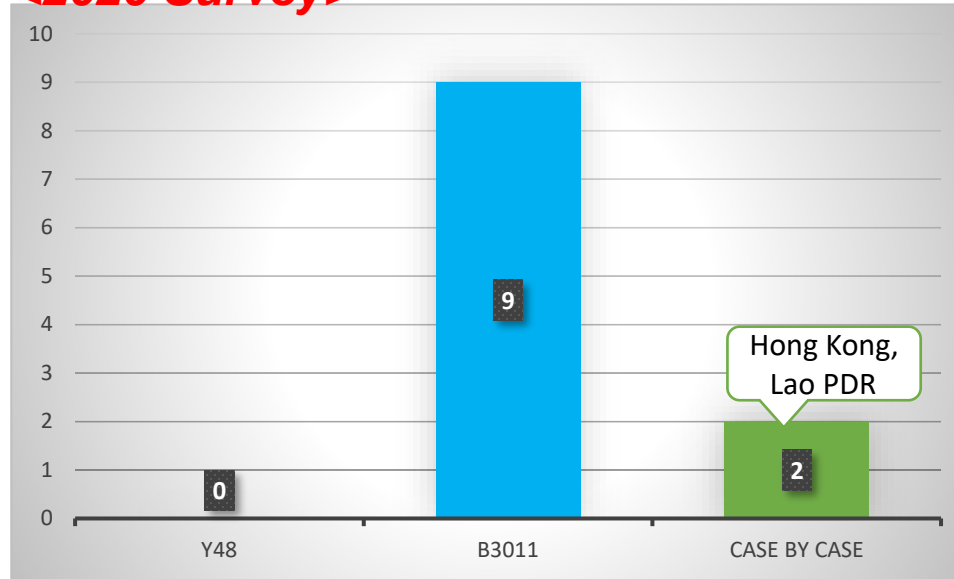


****This is not official position of countries (including personal view of Competent Authorities)***

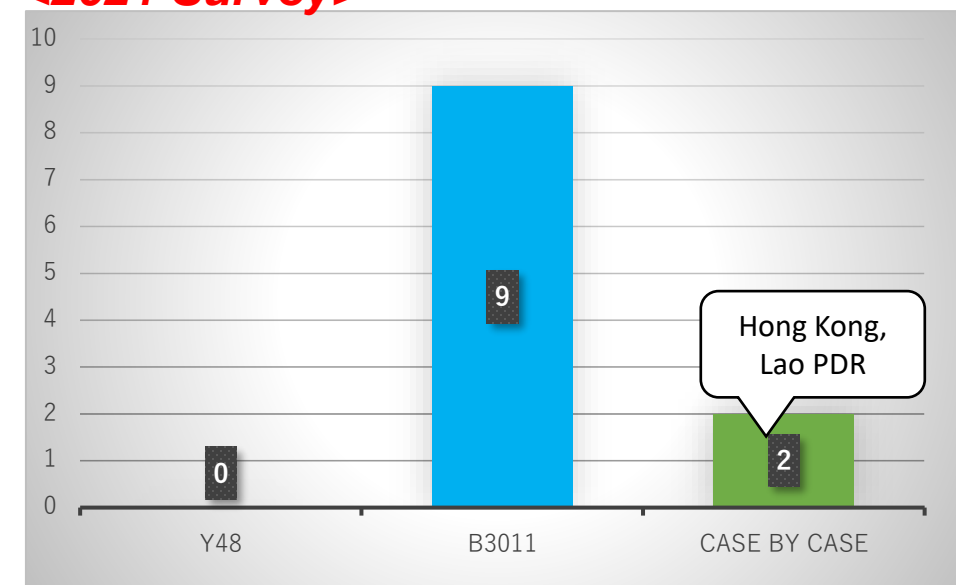
Is this plastic waste Y48 or B3011?

<Case of plastic wastes that were generated from the process other than product manufacturing④>

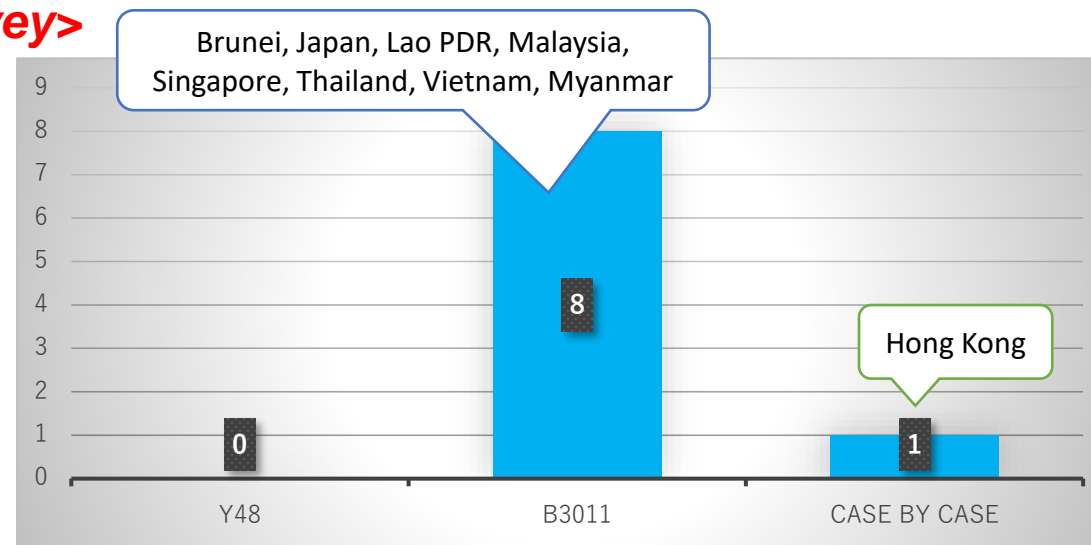
<2020 Survey>



<2021 Survey>



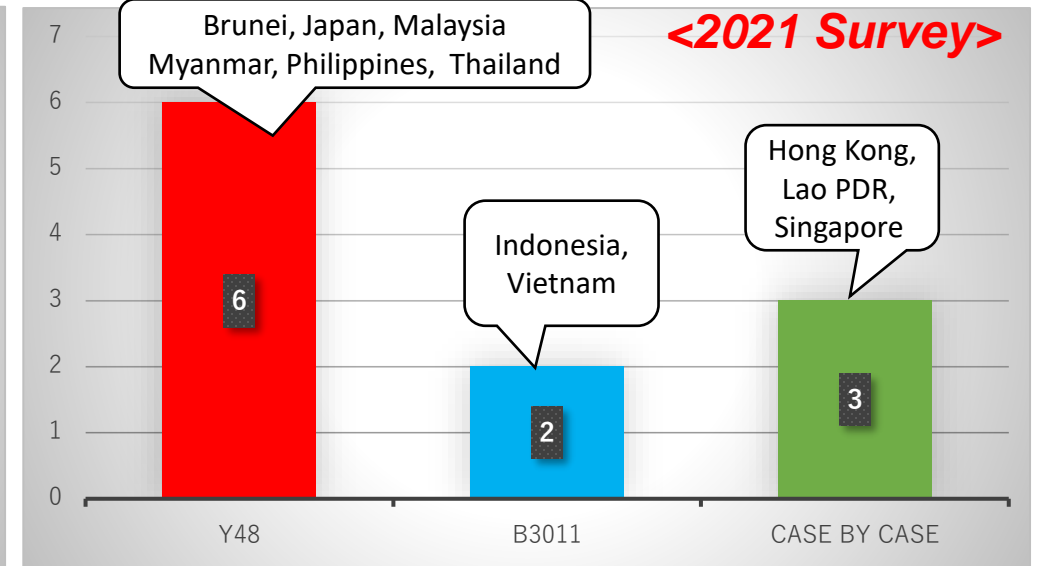
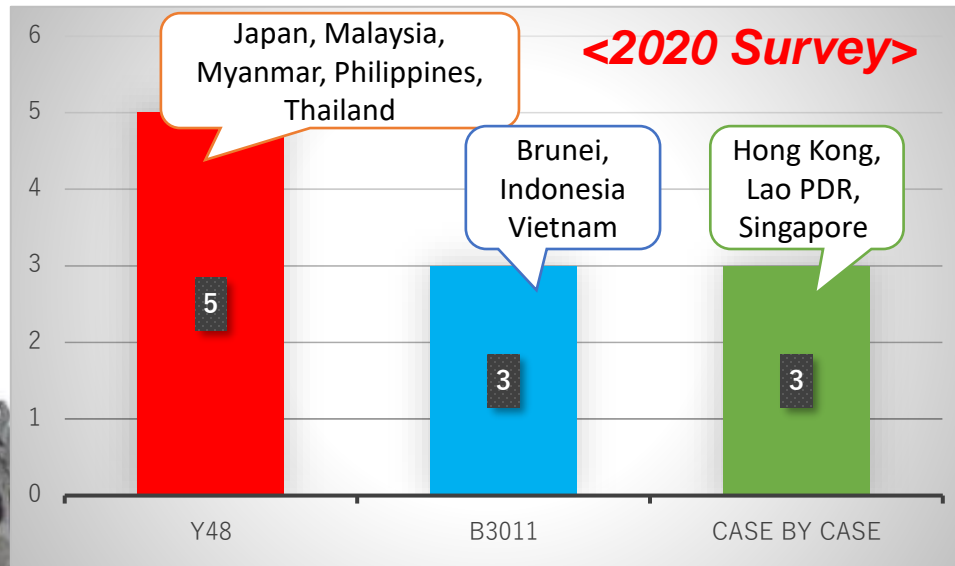
<2022 Survey>



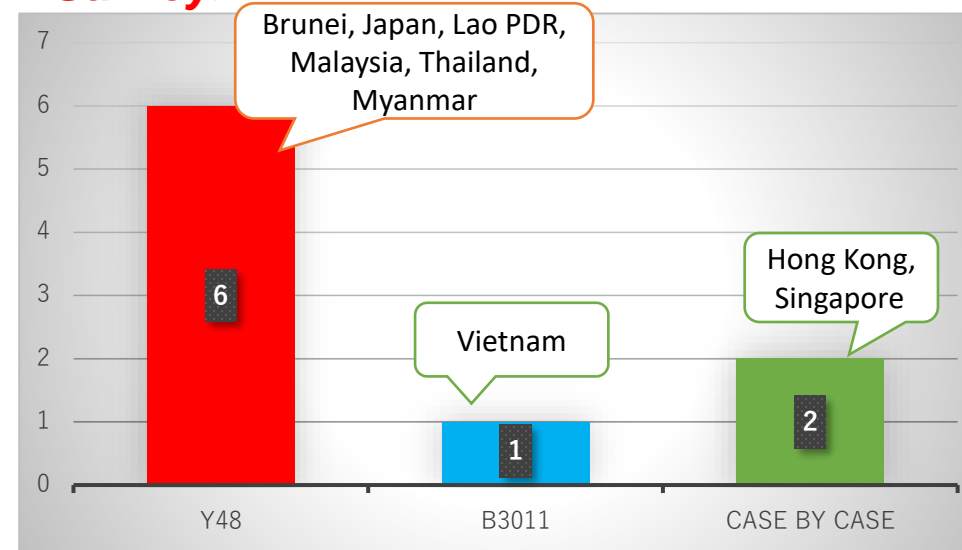
****This is not official position of countries (including personal view of Competent Authorities)***

Is this plastic waste Y48 or B3011?

<Case of plastic wastes derived from UEEE or E-waste①>



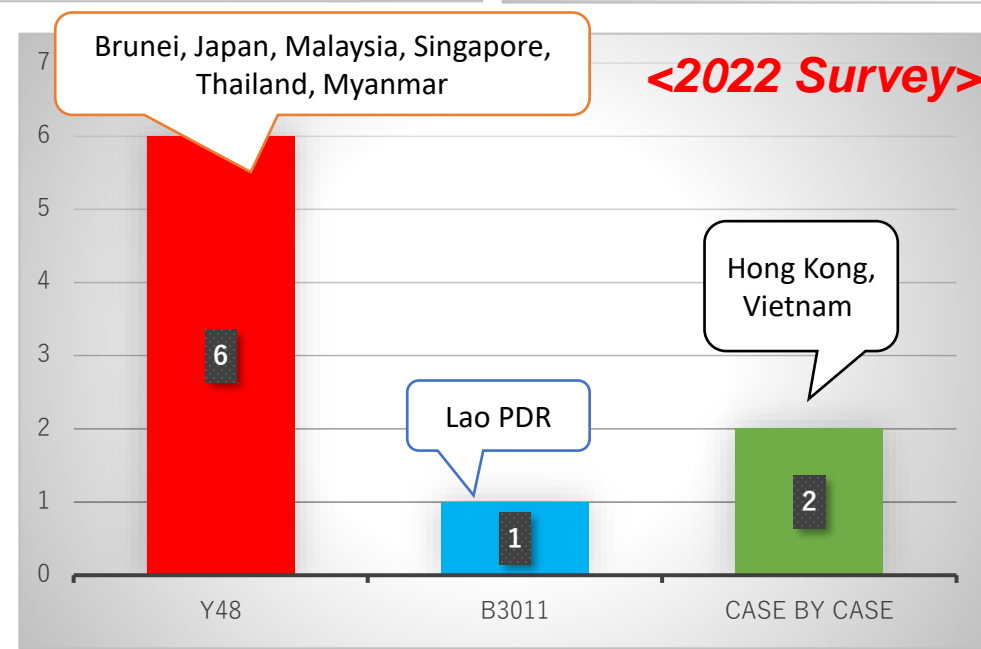
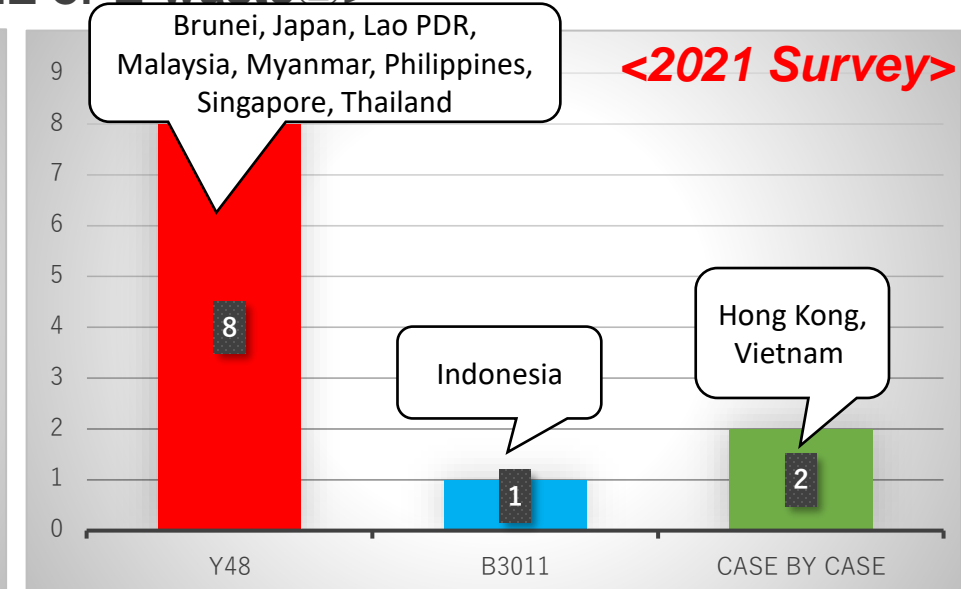
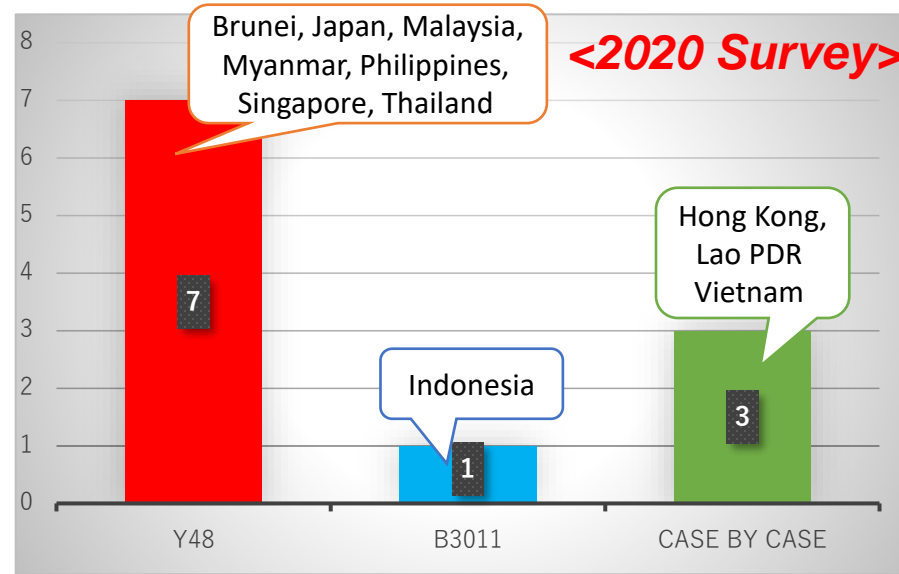
<2022 Survey>



****This is not official position of countries (including personal view of Competent Authorities)***

Is this plastic waste Y48 or B3011?

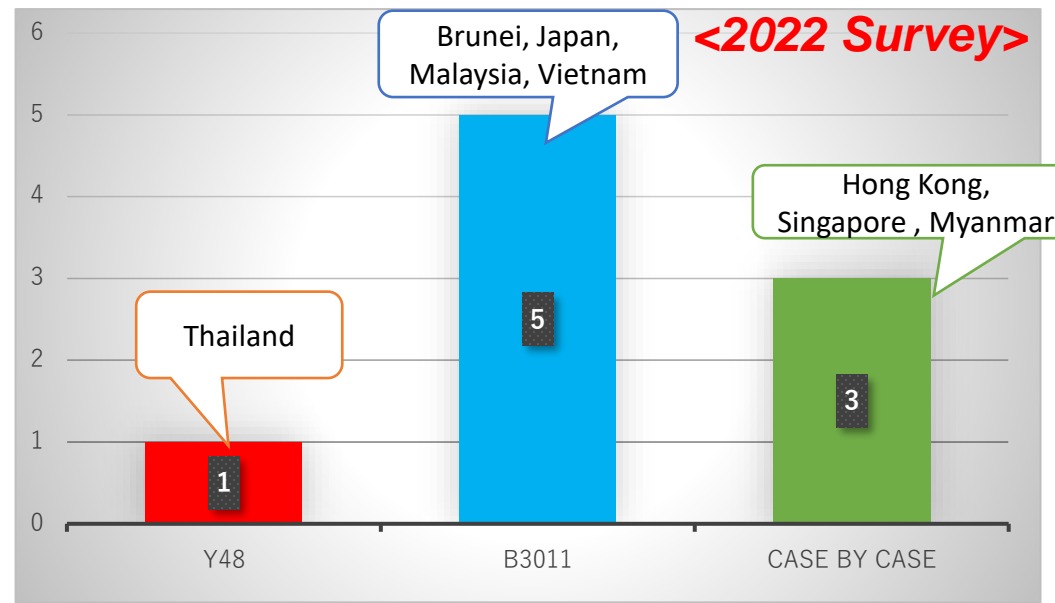
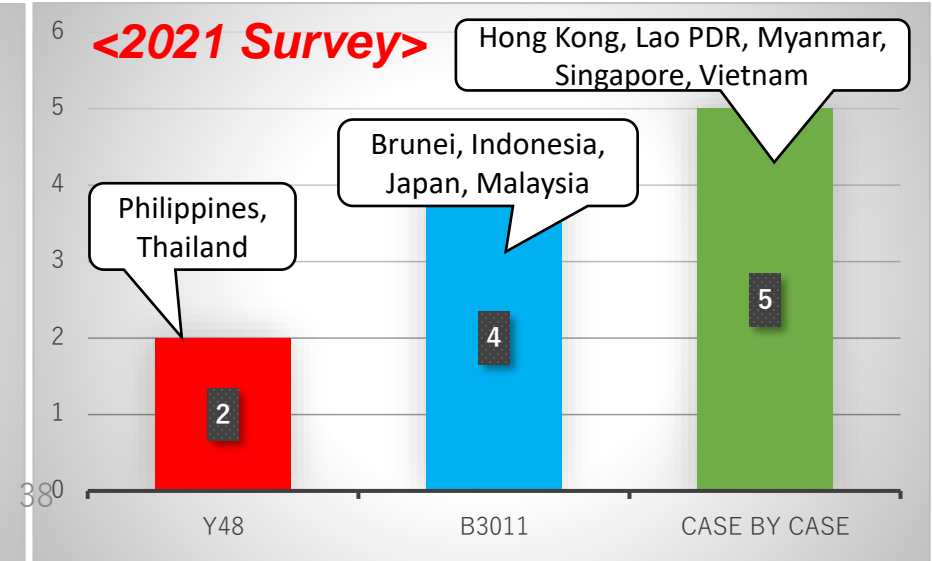
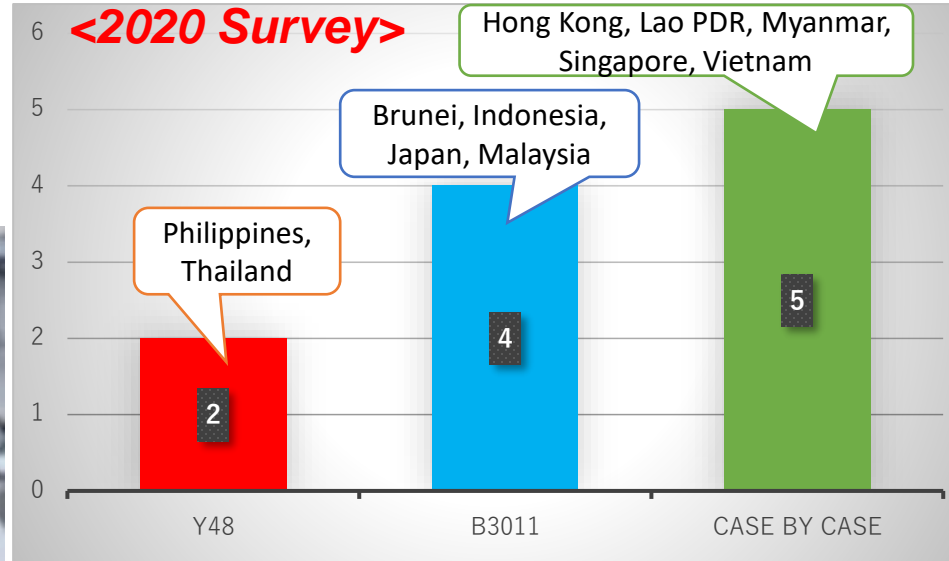
<Case of plastic wastes derived from UEEE or E-waste②>



****This is not official position of countries (including personal view of Competent Authorities)***

Is this plastic waste Y48 or B3011?

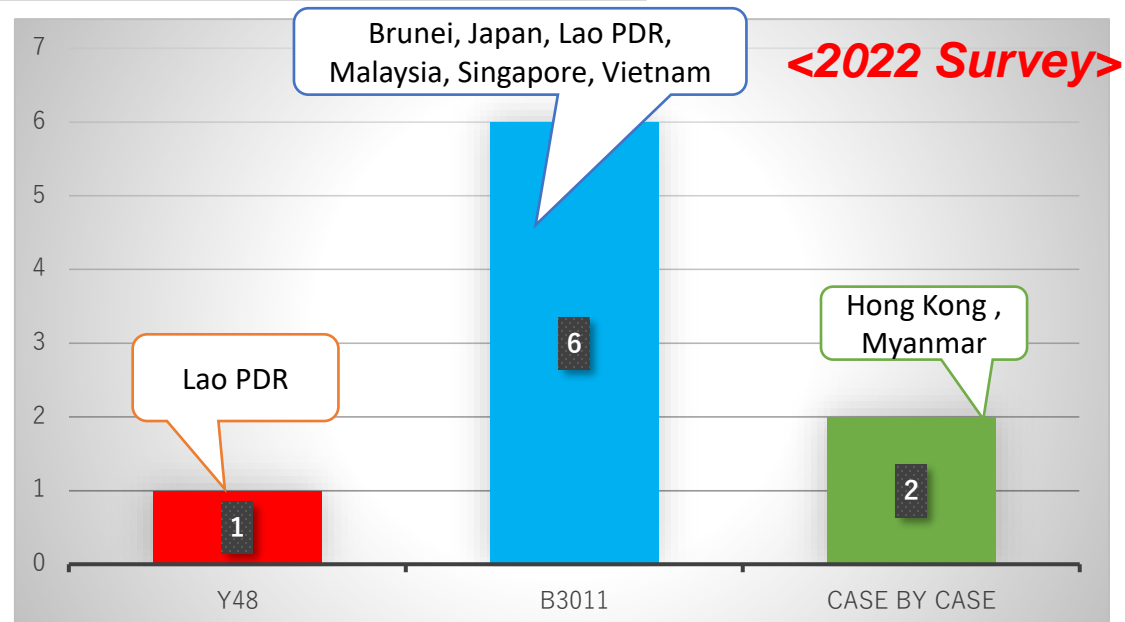
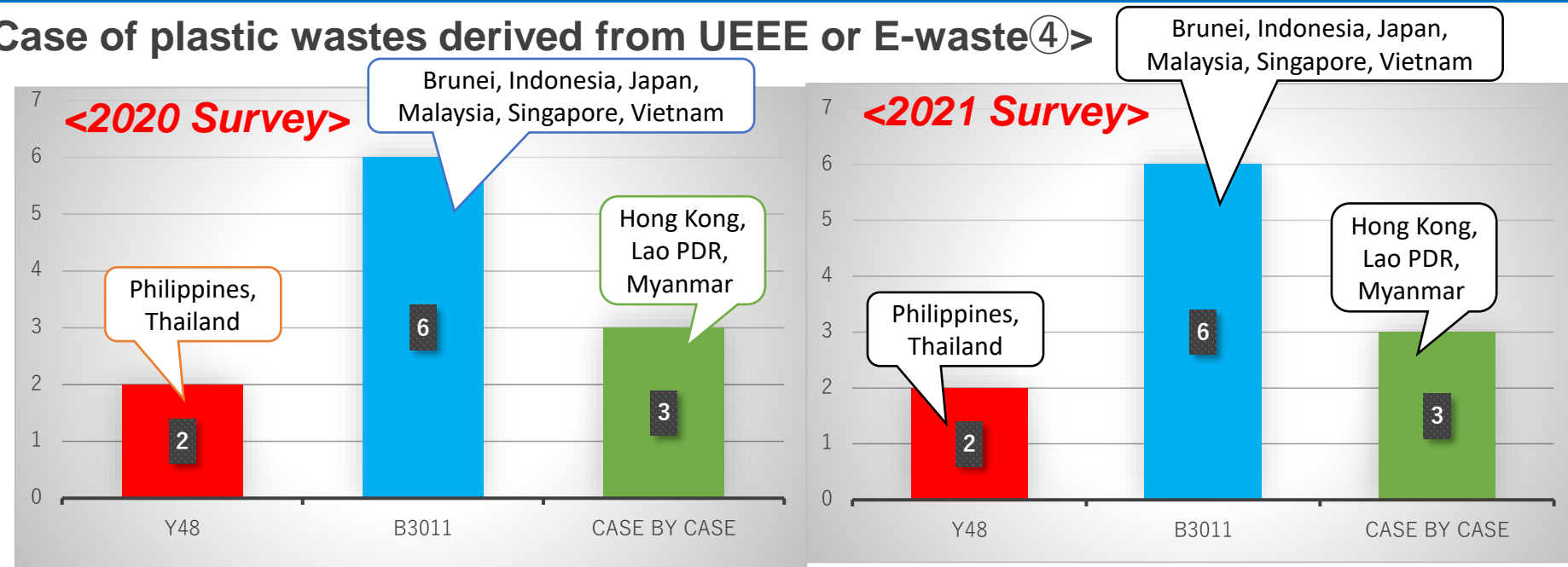
<Case of plastic wastes derived from UEEE or E-waste③>



****This is not official position of countries (including personal view of Competent Authorities)***

Is this plastic waste Y48 or B3011?

<Case of plastic wastes derived from UEEE or E-waste④>

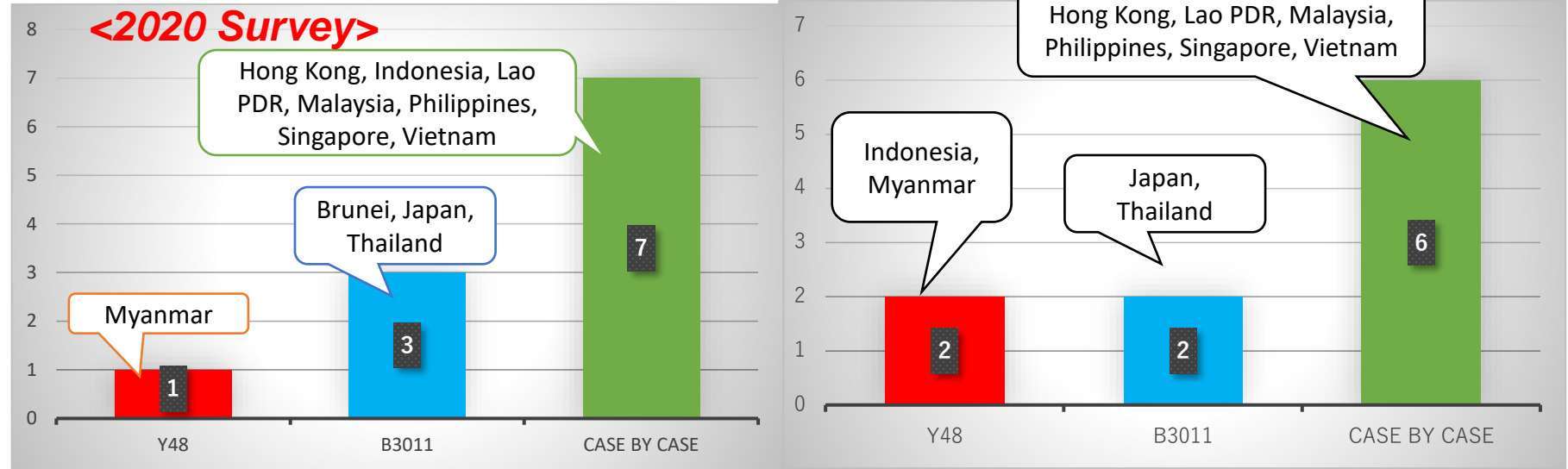


****This is not official position of countries (including personal view of Competent Authorities)***

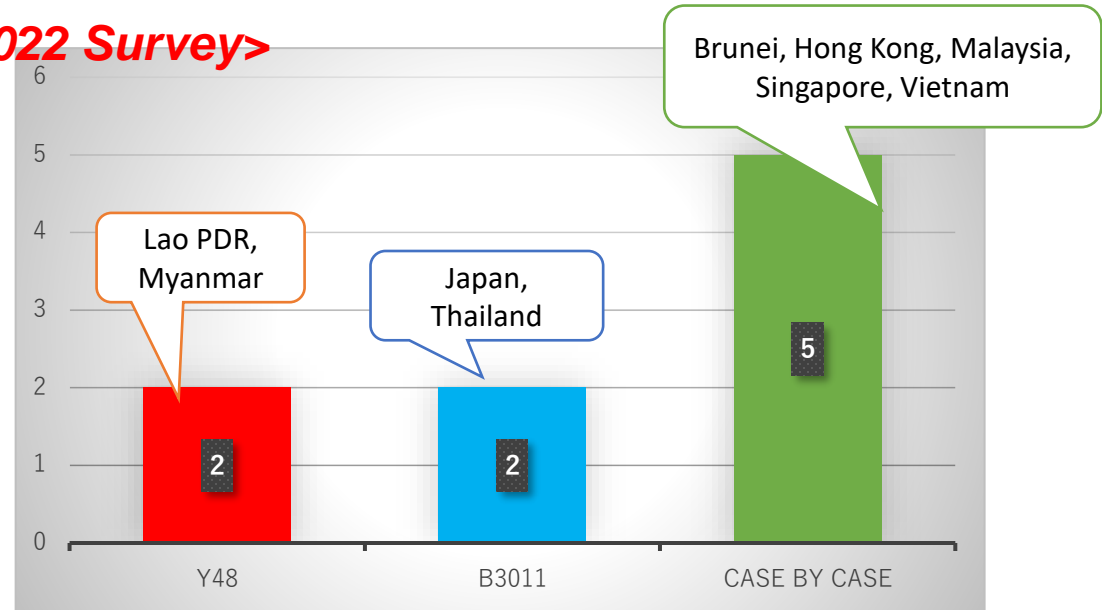
Is this plastic waste Y48 or B3011?

Pre-consumer plastic that can be used as raw material

<2021 Survey>



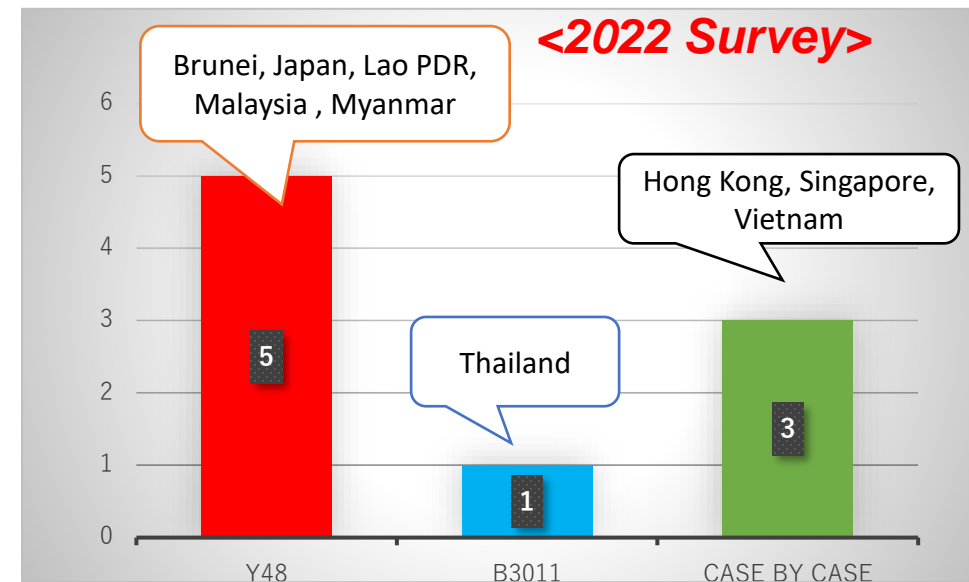
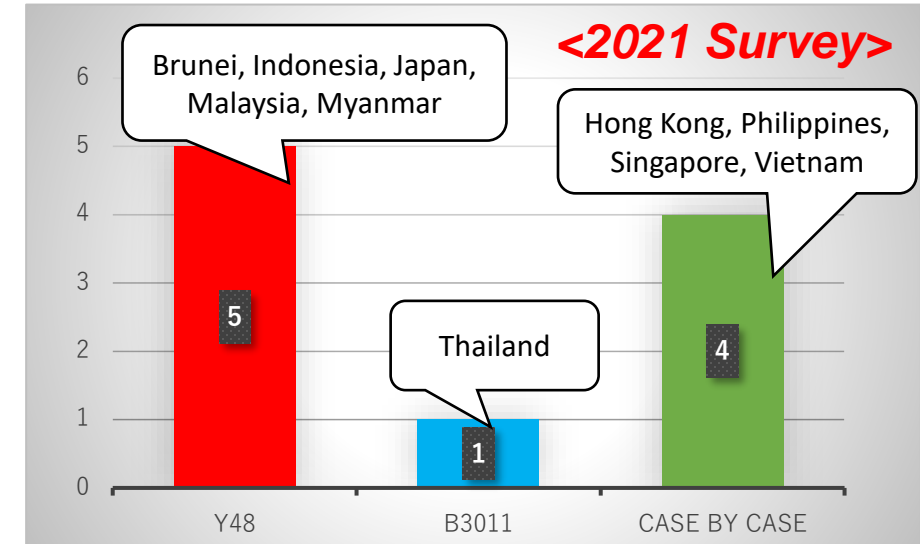
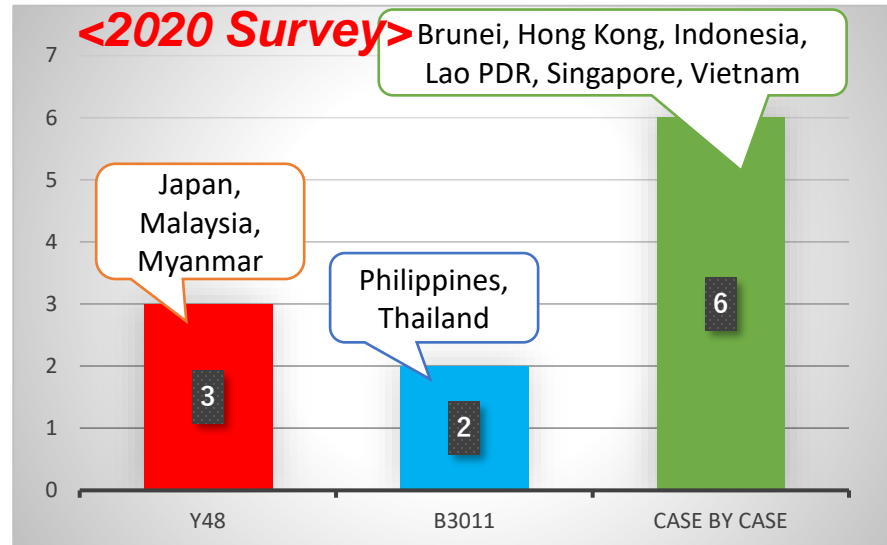
<2022 Survey>



**This is not official position of countries (including personal view of Competent Authorities)*

Is this plastic waste Y48 or B3011?

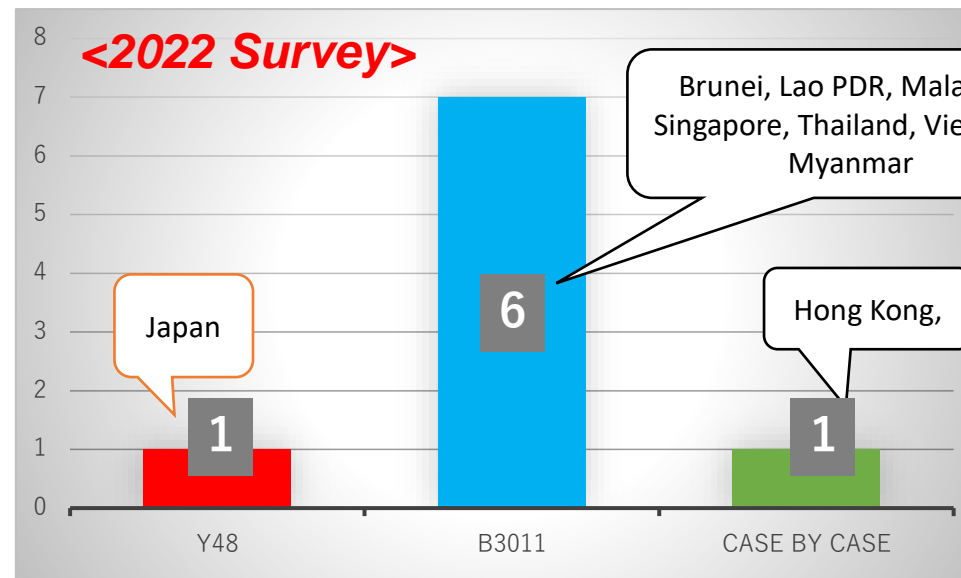
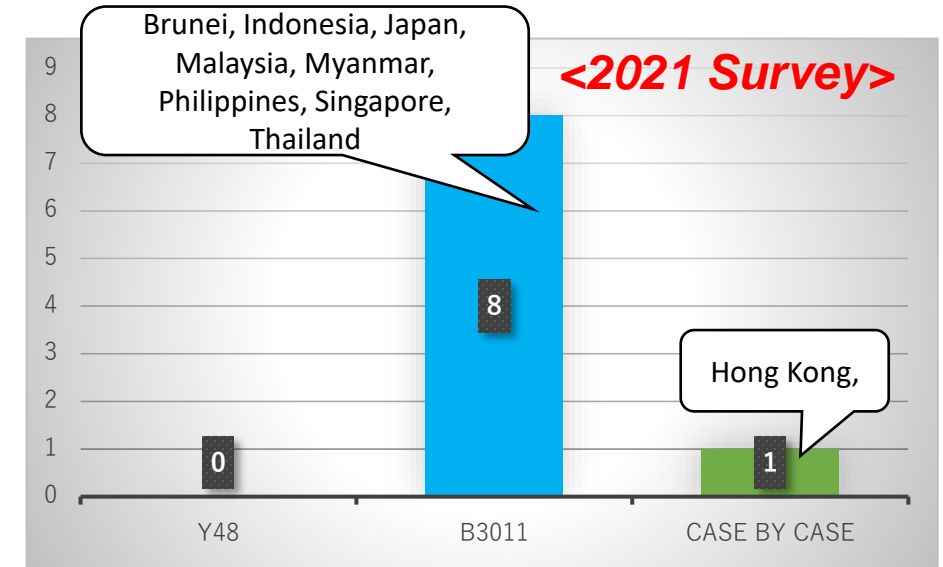
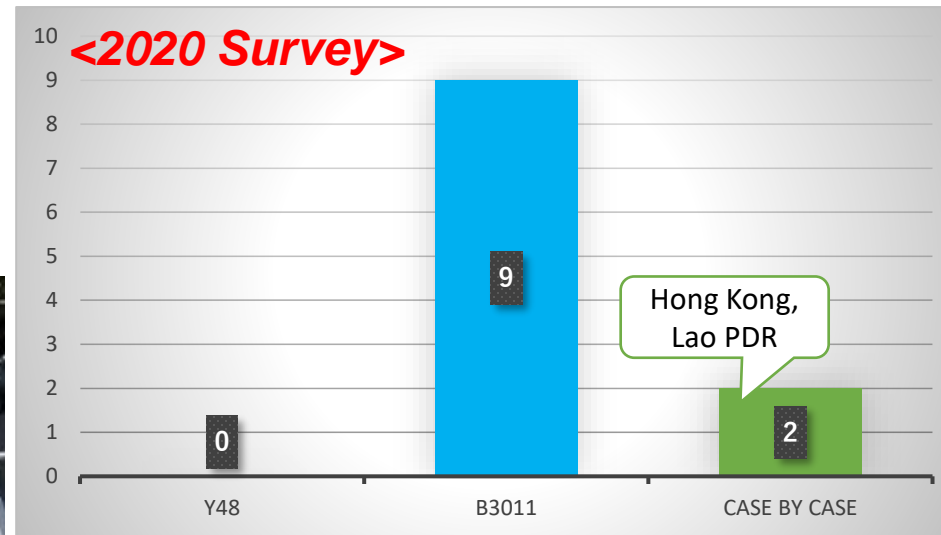
Non-visible contents of compressed pre-consumer plastic that can be used as raw material



****This is not official position of countries (including personal view of Competent Authorities)***

Is this plastic waste Y48 or B3011?

Offcut or punchout generated from production process, single type plastic and single color



****This is not official position of countries (including personal view of Competent Authorities)***

Is this plastic waste Y48 or B3011?

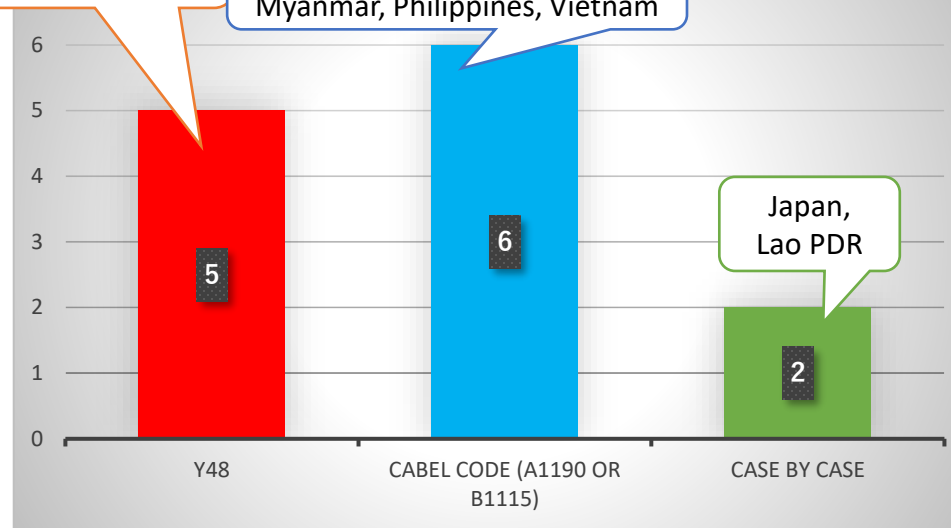
PVC cable(shredded)

<2020 Survey>

Hong Kong, Malaysia,
Philippines, Singapore,
Thailand

Brunei, Hong Kong, Indonesia,
Myanmar, Philippines, Vietnam

Japan,
Lao PDR

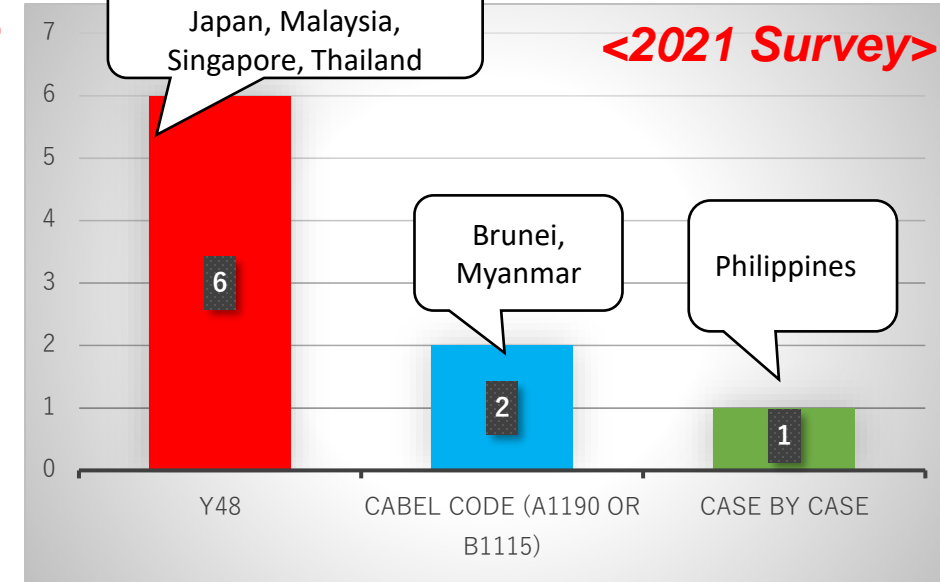


<2021 Survey>

Hong Kong, Indonesia,
Japan, Malaysia,
Singapore, Thailand

Brunei,
Myanmar

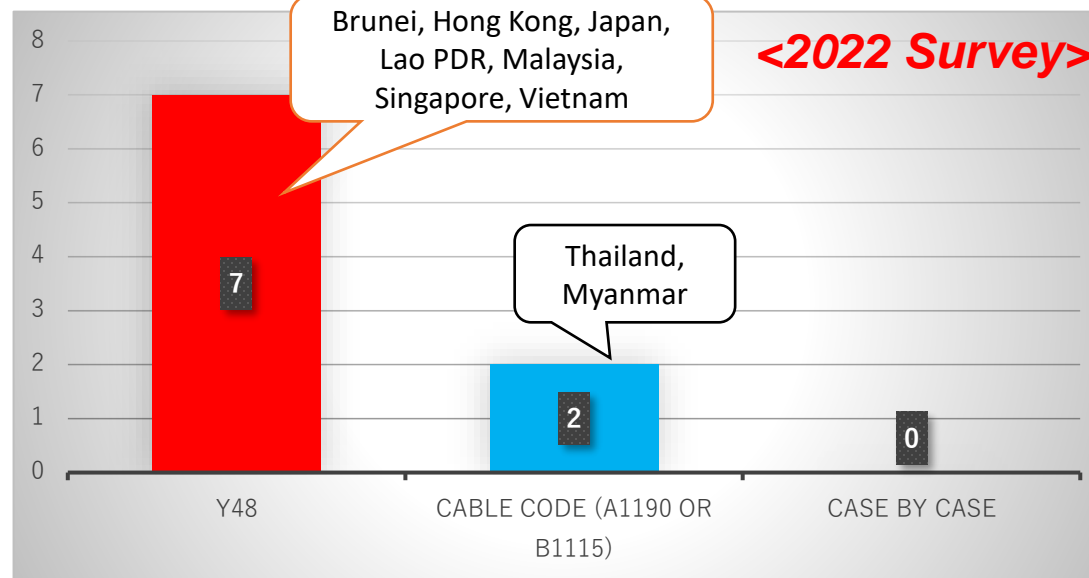
Philippines



<2022 Survey>

Brunei, Hong Kong, Japan,
Lao PDR, Malaysia,
Singapore, Vietnam

Thailand,
Myanmar

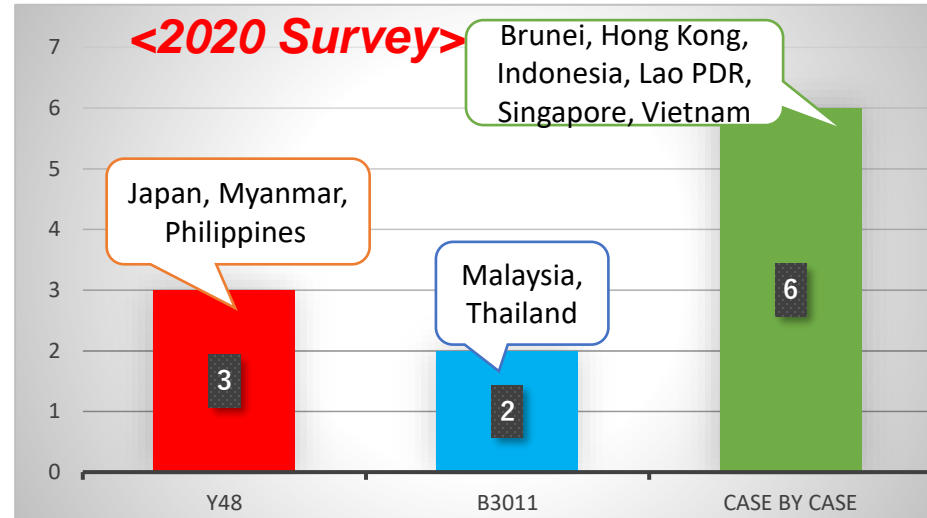


**This is not official position of countries (including personal view of Competent Authorities)*

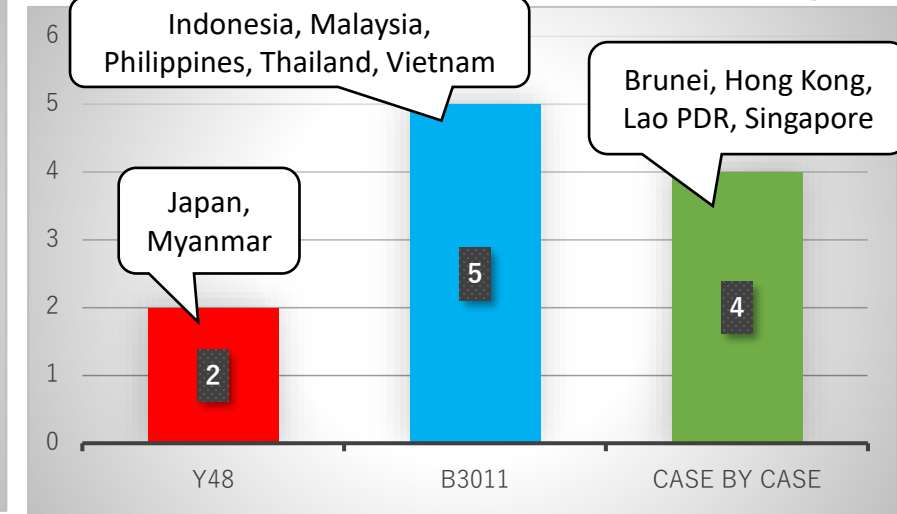
Is this plastic waste Y48 or B3011?

Clean plastic waste coated by dirty packaging

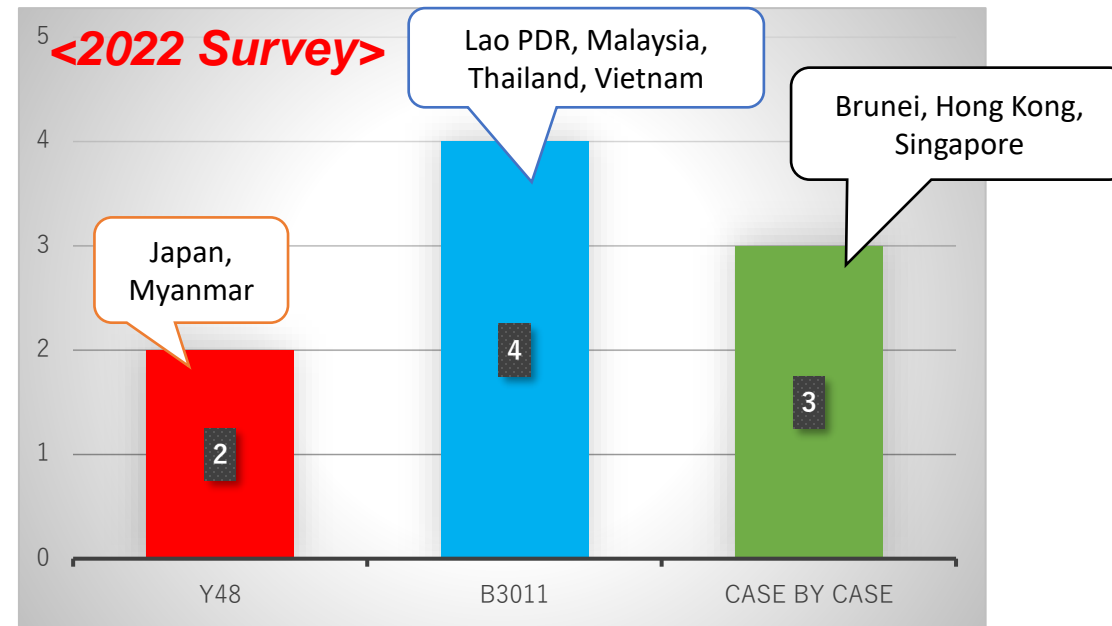
<2020 Survey>



<2021 Survey>



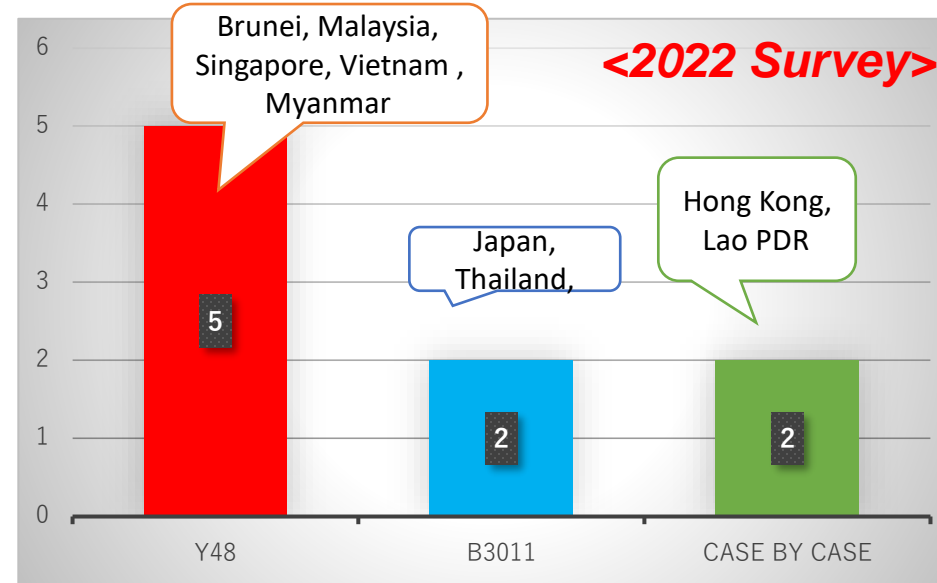
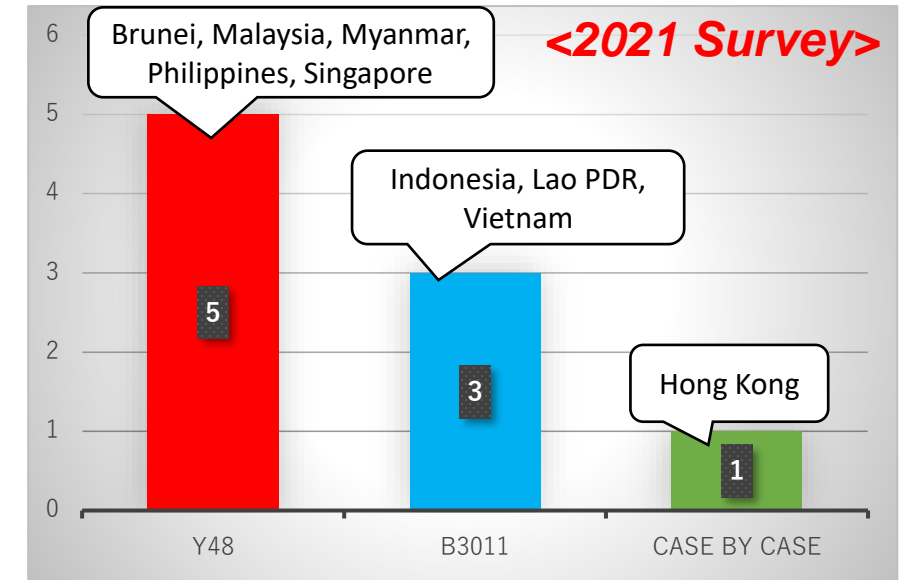
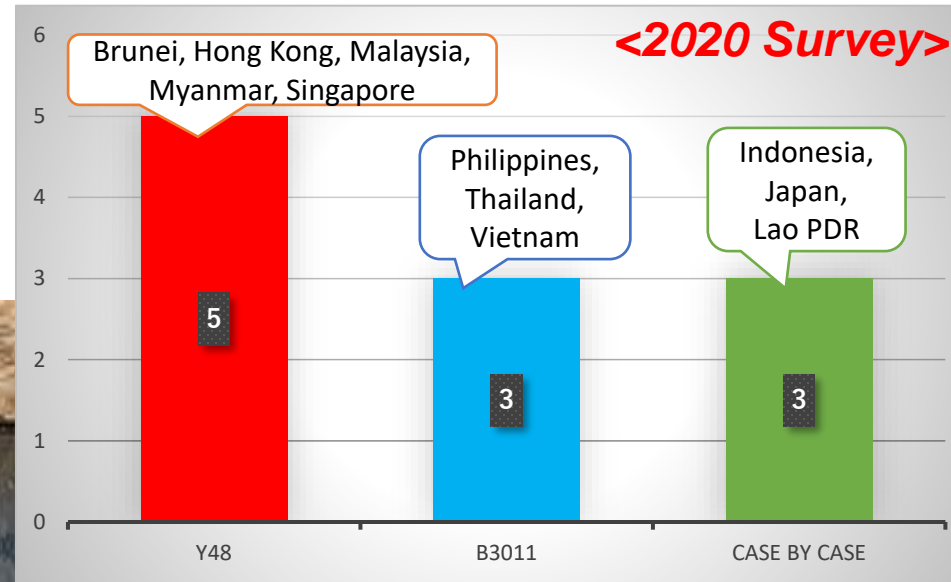
<2022 Survey>



***This is not official position of countries (including personal view of Competent Authorities)**

Is this plastic waste Y48 or B3011?

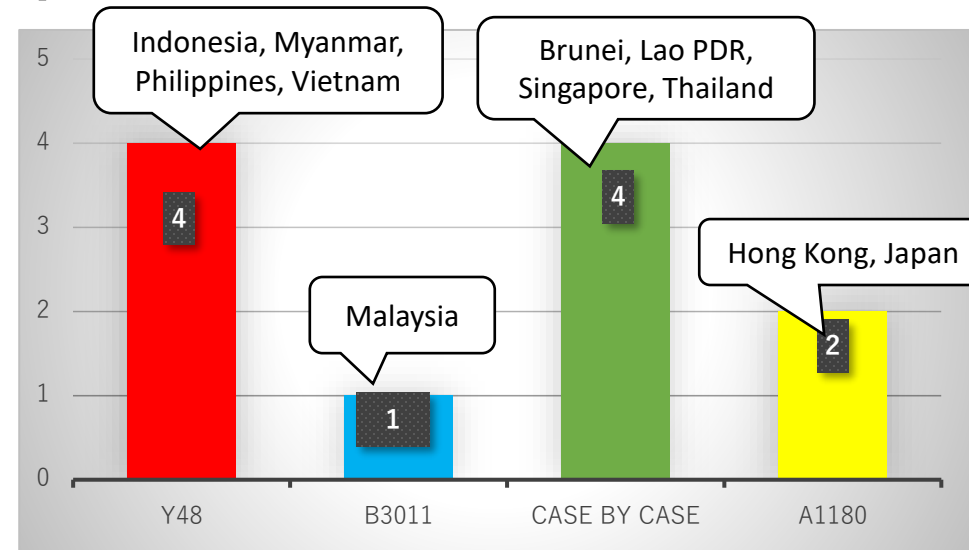
Plastic blending different type of polymers, so-called “polymer-alloy”



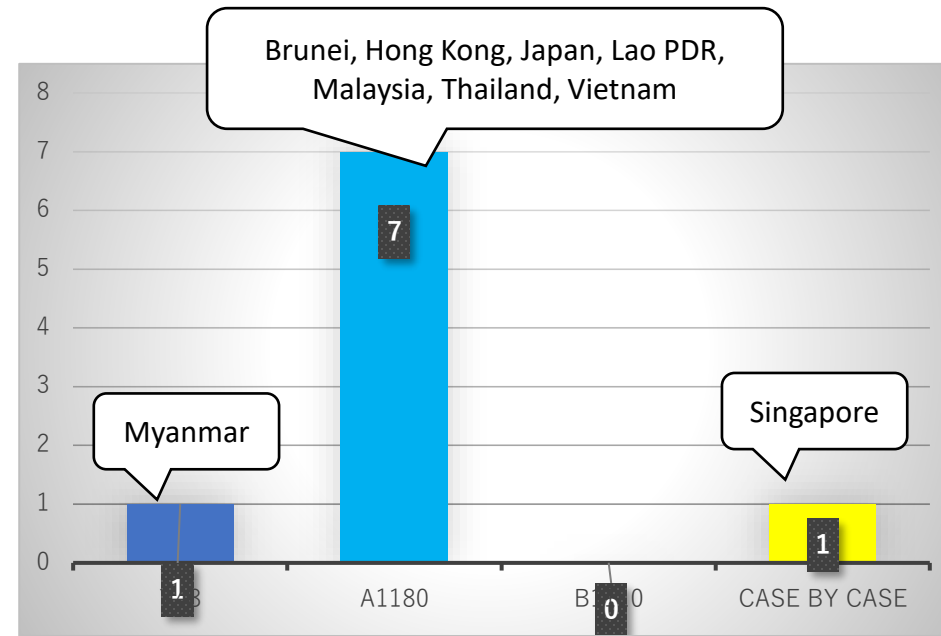
Is this plastic waste Y48 or B3011?

Electronic board with plastic covered wire etc.

<2021 Survey>



<2022 Survey>

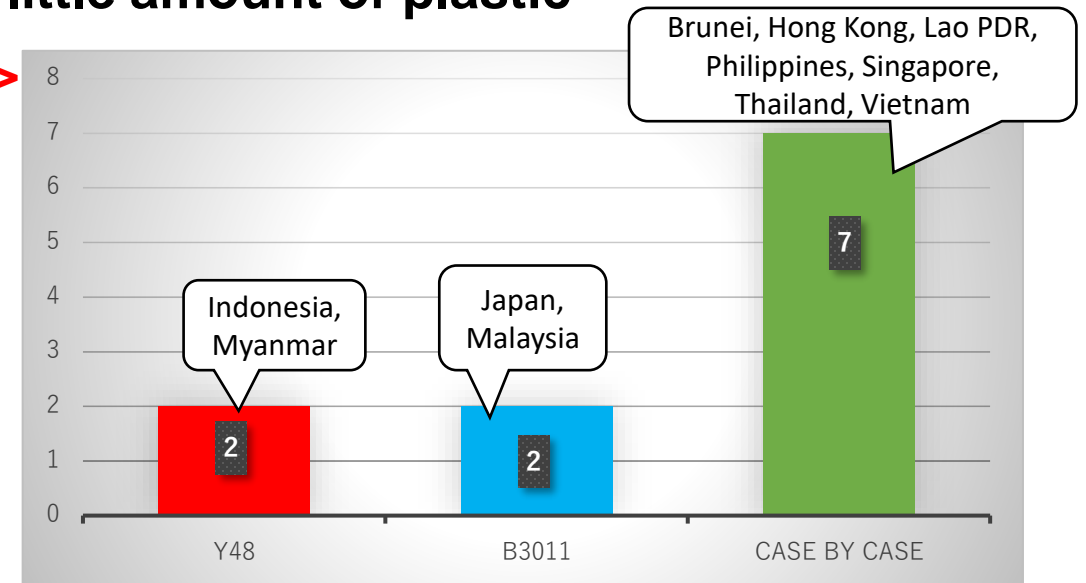


**This is not official position of countries (including personal view of Competent Authorities)*

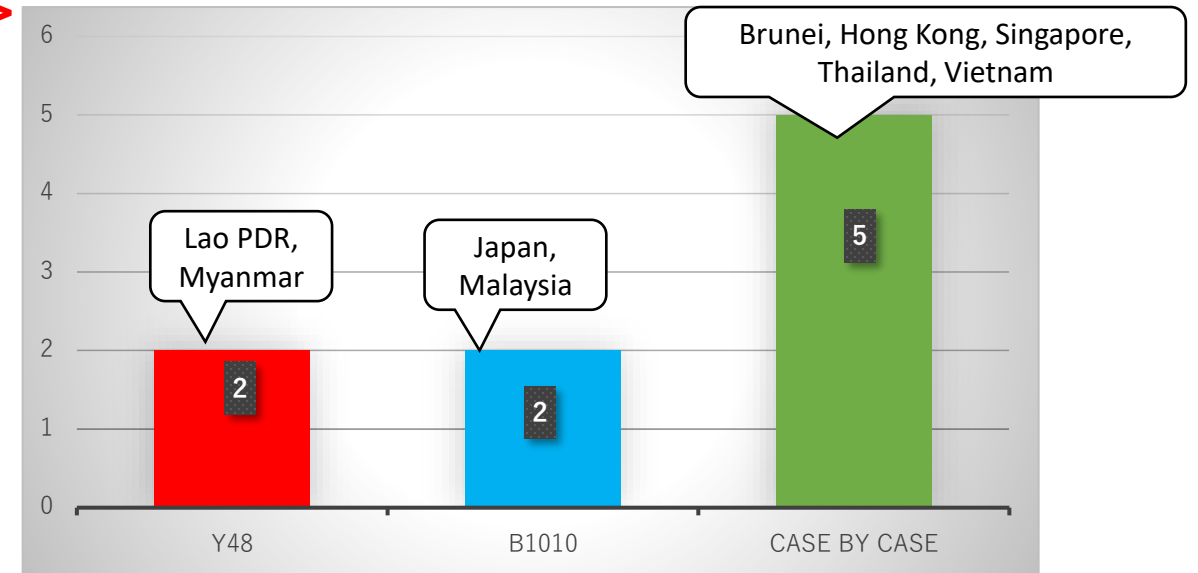
Is this plastic waste Y48 or B3011?

Metal scrap mixed by a little amount of plastic

<2021 Survey>



<2022 Survey>

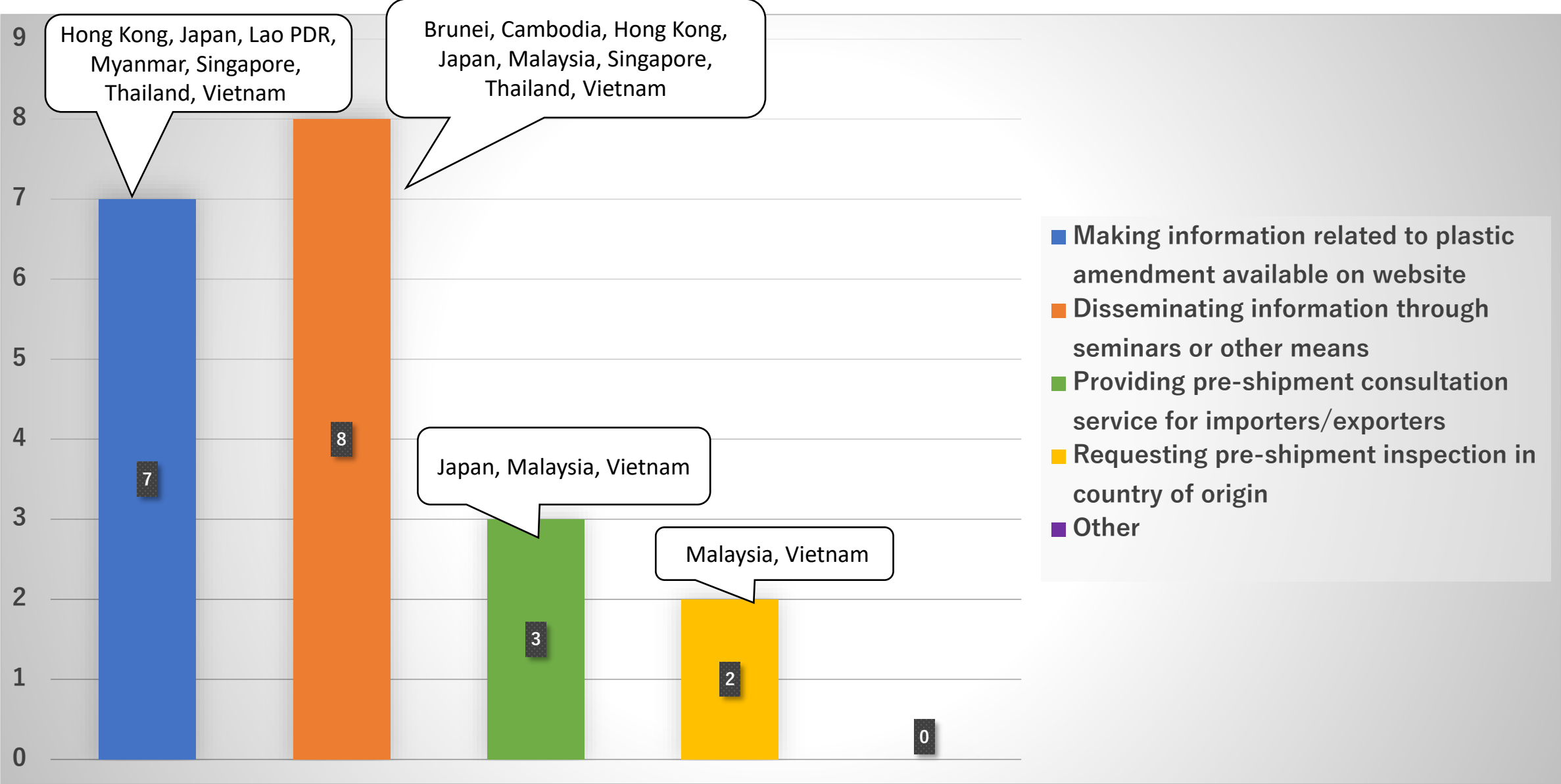


**This is not official position of countries (including personal view of Competent Authorities)*

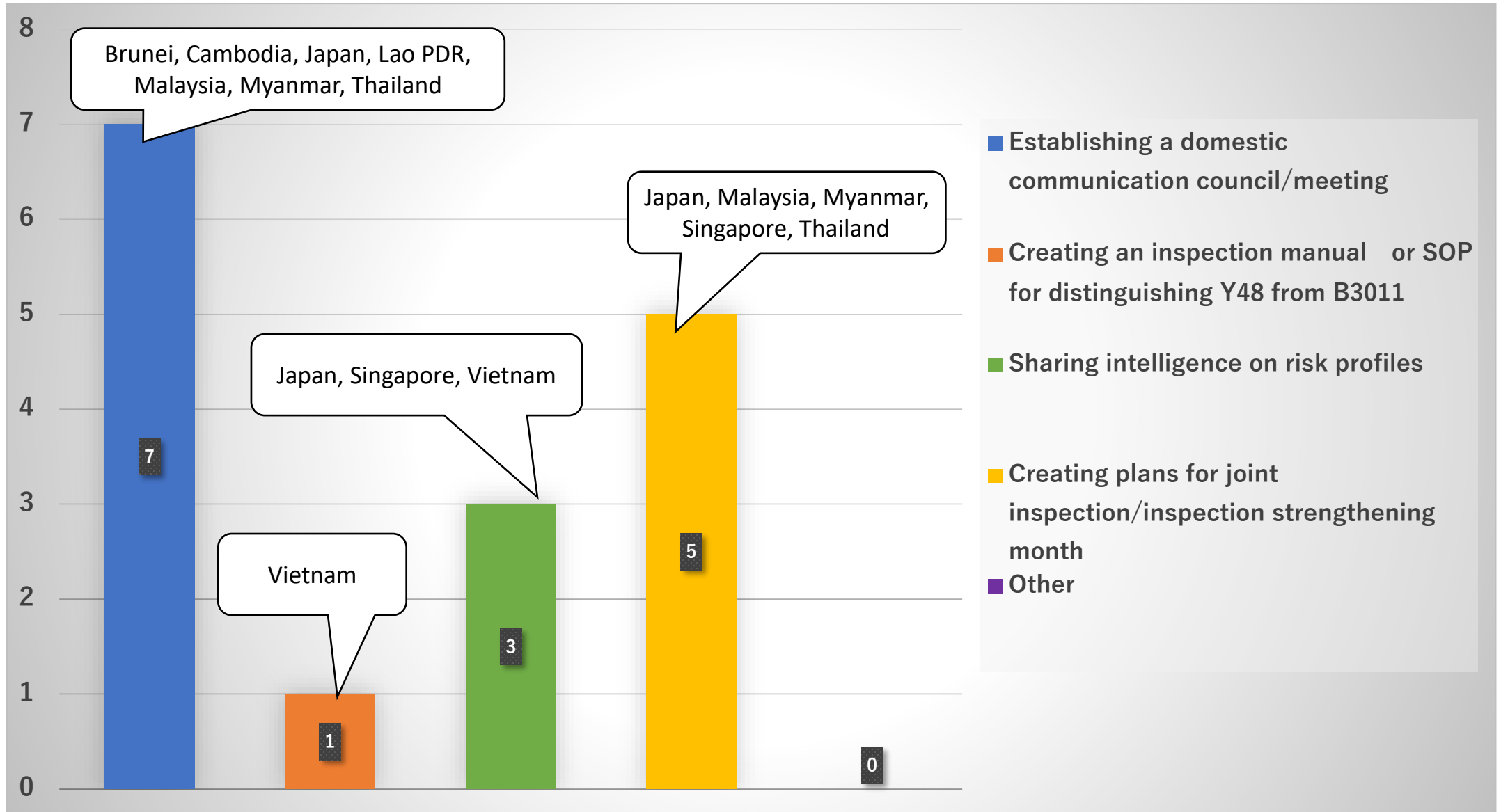
Important information other than visual appearance to distinguish Y48 from B3011

Country	Type of Information
Brunei	In addition to visual inspection, exporters will be required to submit information such as sources, original application and process involved prior to export (e.g. washing, shredding, baling), and declaration.
Japan	Information on the sources of the plastic wastes , whether or not they have undergone a aborting process, or how to recycle them in the imported country
Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Pre-loading Inspection Report ii. Company profile iii. Processes that generate plastic wastes
Myanmar	Myanmar only allows the recyclable plastic scraps (PET, PP, PE) and plastic pellets. It must be clean, homogenous and ready to use as raw material without generating residual materials in the production process. It must be free from contamination and other types of wastes.
Singapore	Besides visual inspection of plastic waste, reviewing information on the physical and chemical characteristics of the plastic waste such as polymer types, sources etc and provision of a surveyor report/inspection certificate by authorized third-party inspection body will be useful to distinguish between plastic waste classified under Annex II or Annex IX of the Basel Convention.
Thailand	Plastics waste from electronics manufacturing will be classified as Y48
Vietnam	In addition to the direct visual inspection, we need additional documents on the origin of the plastic waste shipment (origin, type of plastic on the declaration) and actual assessment results of the assessment agency (based on the environmental regulation of imported scrap).

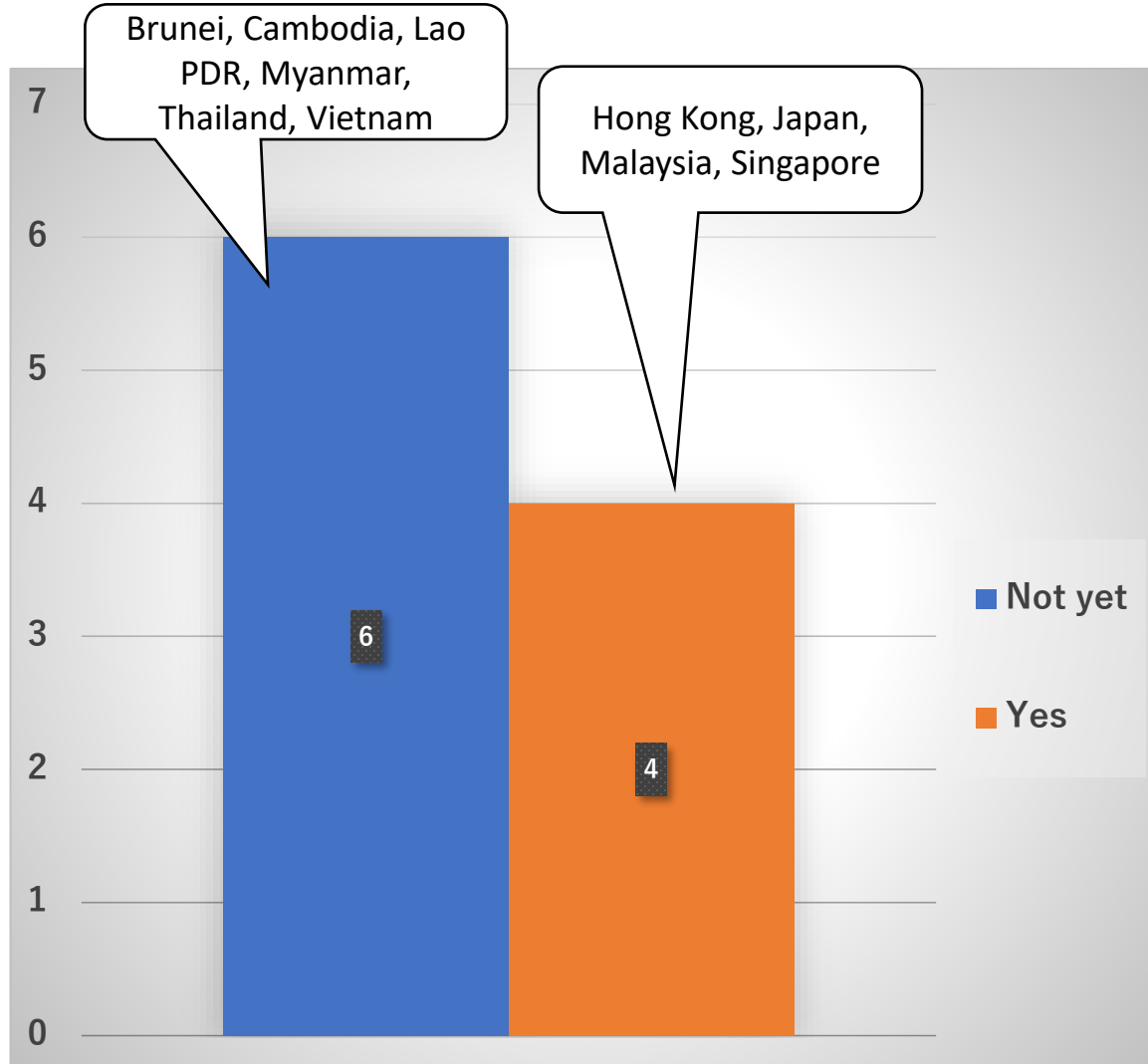
Raise awareness of importers and exporters



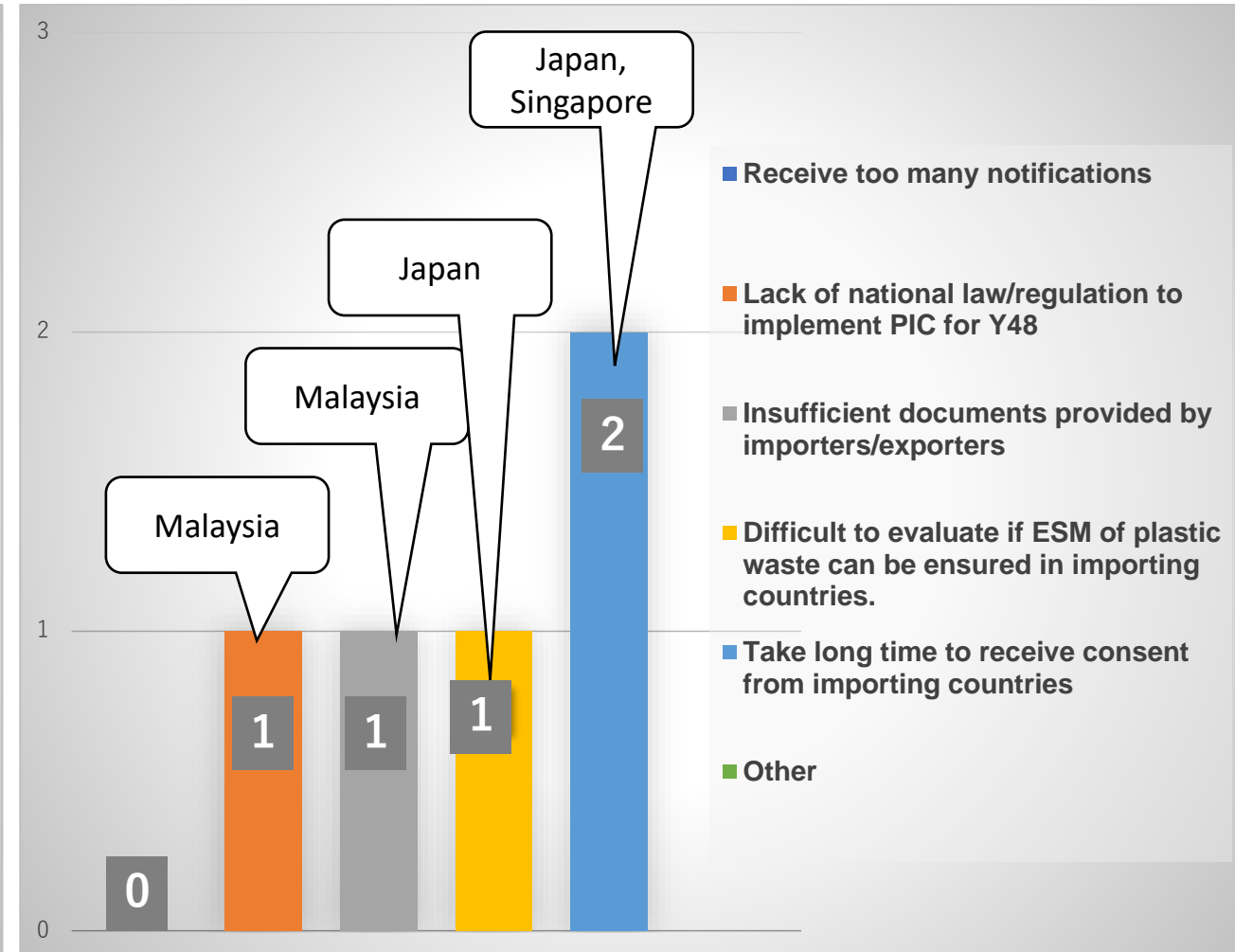
Information sharing with related implementation agencies such as Customs



Has your country already sent notification for export or received notification for import of Y48 plastic waste since January 1st 2021?



The challenges to implement PIC procedures for Y48 plastic waste if any.

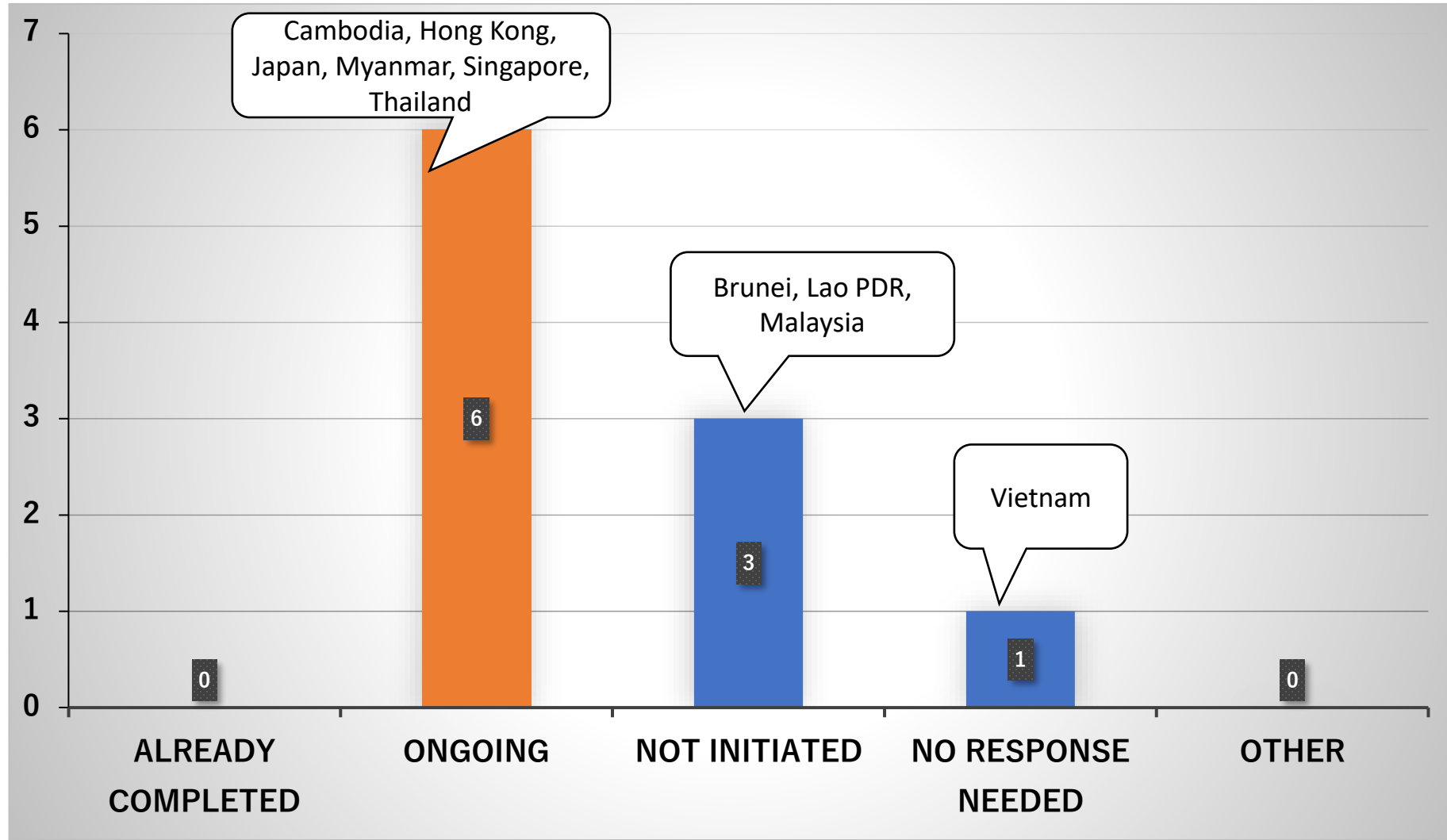


Has import or export of plastic waste increased or decreased since January 1st, 2021?

Country	Comments
Brunei	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Export of plastic waste has decreased.
Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It's decreased for export. Plastic bag
Hong Kong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The import, export and re-export of plastic waste has seen a marked decrease across all kinds of plastic waste since 2021.
Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Export of plastic waste has decreased since January 1st, 2021 and there is not a plastic type in particularly changed significantly. (Export of plastic scrap (HS3915) are 1.43 million ton/ 2017, 1.01 million ton/ 2018, 0.90 million ton/ 2019, 0.82 million ton/ 2020, 0.62 million ton/ 2021)
Lao PDR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lao PDR does not allow import or export of plastic waste.
Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Importation of plastic waste decreased since 1st January 2021. Type of plastic waste in demand is Y48. The importation of Y48: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2018-872,525.55MT 2019-333,499.80MT 2020-478,111.13MT 2021-344,259.55MT
Singapore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As compared to 2019 and 2020, there was a decrease in import volumes of plastic waste (mainly polyethylene scraps) in 2021, but there were no significant changes to the export volumes. Based on the available data for 2022, the import and export volumes appear to be comparable to that of 2021.
Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We can check the statistic data for 3915 tariff only which stand for Waste, parings and scrap, of plastics. The exportation of plastic scarp decreased significant since 2021.

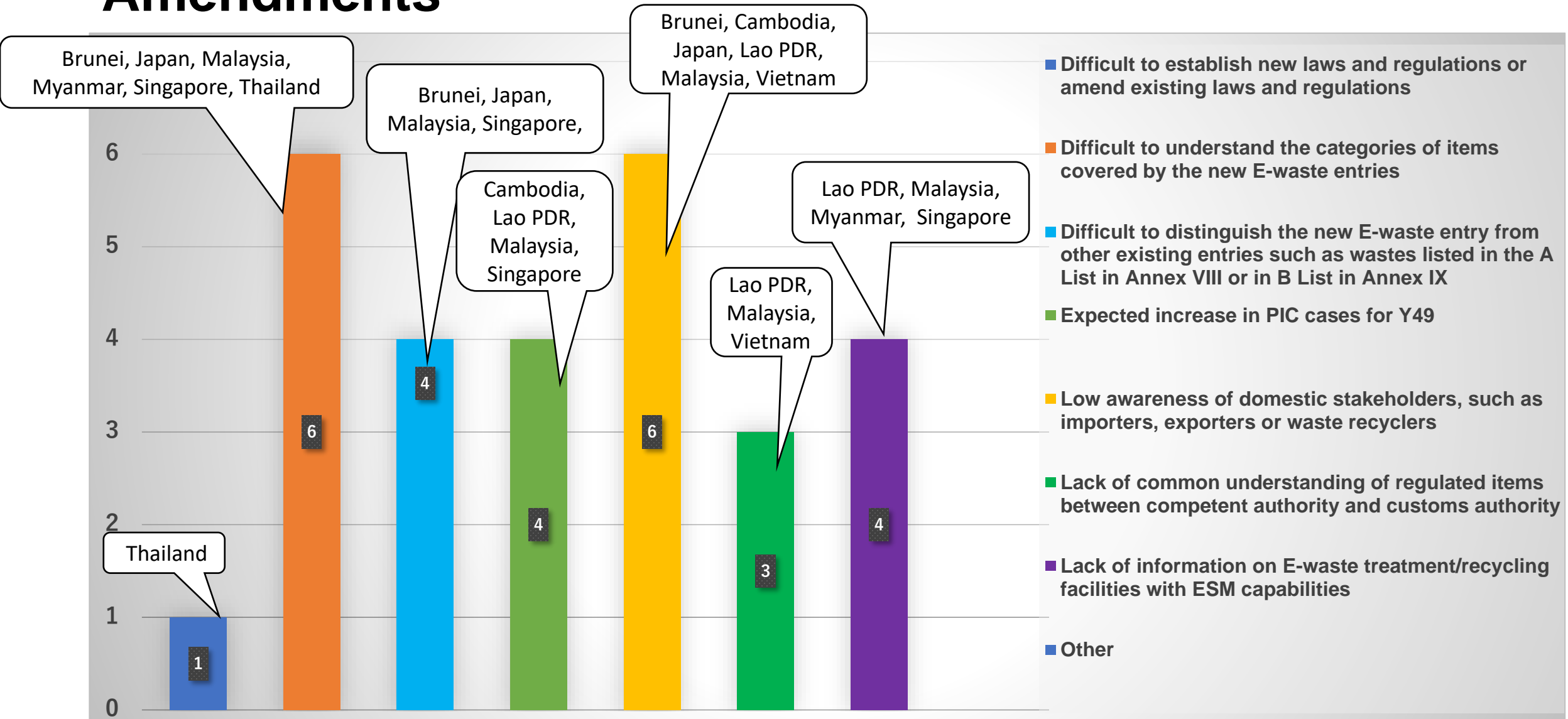
Responses to the E-waste Amendments

Status of country's response to the E-waste amendments of the Basel



Responses to the E-waste Amendments

Challenges for the implementation of the E-waste amendment domestically



The interested items to exchange information or discuss in relation to the E-waste amendment

Country	items
Brunei	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The understanding of the categories of items covered by the new E-waste entries • Distinction between waste and non-waste under the E-waste amendments
Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notification of exporting
Lao PDR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To establish on law/regulation or amend existing laws; • To coordinate domestically with related authorities such a ministry of Natural Resource and Environment, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Ministry of Public Works and Transport, Department of Custom and the and line agencies.
Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues regarding enforcement, criteria of non-hazardous e-waste development, pilot projects and possibility to not implement the e-waste amendment.
Myanmar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.)
Singapore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We would like to learn more about other countries' plans in implementing the e-waste amendments and the potential challenges faced in its implementation.
Vietnam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing Japan's experience in importing e-waste for recycling and control the export of used electrical and electronic equipment (UEEE).

Objectives of the Workshop 2022

Objectives of the Workshop 2022

Overall workshop goal is to update national regulation and enforcement and to enhance collaboration among the region for the implementation of the Basel Convention.

<Day1: 1st Nov>

Session 1: Country update of regulations and implementation status of the Basel Convention: with a focus on control on TBM of plastic wastes

Facilitators: MOEF Indonesia and MOE Japan

Objective: To share the latest information on laws/regulations and policies as well as challenges for the control of TBM, with a focus on plastic wastes and E-wastes.

<Day2: 2nd Nov>

Session 2: Good practices and challenges for implementing and facilitating the PIC procedure

Facilitators: Secretariat of the BRS Convention

Objective: To identify barriers and share good practices for facilitation of the PIC procedure

Session 3: Promoting the ESM in Asia

Facilitators: BCRC-SEA

Objective: To identify gaps and necessary measures for promoting the ESM in national and regional level



Have a good
discussion!!