

# Results of the questionnaire

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# **Result of questionnaire survey on Part 1 – General updates of the Basel Implementation-**

# Outline of the questionnaire survey

- Questionnaire survey was conducted prior to the workshop
  - Response rate: **100%** (12/12 countries responded)
- Questionnaire survey consists of;
  - ✓ Part 1: 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
    - Status of the implementation of the plastic waste amendments
  - ✓ Part 2: Responses to the amendments of the Basel Convention Annexes regarding E-waste
  - ✓ Part 3: 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
Cambodia	Code of Environment and Natural Resource	Management of EEE, UEEE, E-waste, and plastic waste	29-Jun-23
Lao PDR	Environment Protection Law	Article 39 Management of Toxic and Hazardous Waste: The main provision of the article: Importation of toxic and hazardous wastes that are contaminated with chemicals and radiation into Lao PDR shall be prohibited.	
	Decree on Import and Export of Goods	This decree defines the principles, regulations and measures regarding the import and export of goods in order to facilitate, manage the import and export in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Lao PDR and international conventions that Lao PDR is a party. (No.114/Government)	06-Apr-11
	Decision on Pollution Control	Article 8: Waste and Hazardous Chemical Import The main provision of the article: 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 from import into Lao PDR territory for use or recycling. Importation of hazardous chemicals must comply with the Law on Chemicals Management (No.168/MONRE).	07-Apr-21
	Decision on Management and Disposal of Toxic and Hazardous Chemical Wastes	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.	03-Aug-21
	Agreement on the Management of Goods in Transit (Ministry of Industry and Commerce)	Article 1 - Objective: This agreement defines the principles, regulations and measures regarding the management of goods transiting the Lao PDR in accordance with the laws, regulations, conventions and international agreements to which the Lao PDR is a party, aiming to create conditions to facilitate the transit of goods to contribute to the socio-economic development of the nation. (No.0451/MOIC).	14-Jun-21
	Instructions on the Operation of a Plastic Waste Processing Plant	Minister of industry and commerce: Information Notification of Plastic Waste Import Ban for Operation and Processing for Plastic Waste Recycling Facility. (No.0682/MOIC).	17-Jun-20
	Agreement of Items Prohibited for Import or Export	Article 2: Articles of merchandise prohibited for import or export: Items prohibited for import or export are items that are prohibited for import or export to protect national security, public order, morals, culture, life or health of people, animals or plants, to protect national heritage, natural resources or to comply with conventions to which the Lao PDR is a partner. (No.0848/MOIC).	13-Sep-21
	Agreement on the Goods in Transit Management	This agreement defines the principles, regulations and measures regarding the management of goods transiting the Lao PDR in accordance with the laws, regulations, conventions and international agreements to which the Lao PDR is a party, aiming to create favorable conditions for the transit of goods. (No.0451/MOIC) and Two of the banned items are electronic waste and old batteries.	14-Jun-21
Malaysia	Environmental Quality (Schedule Waste) 2005 Regulations	Improvisation on the scheduled wastes definition, composition and characteristic to further complement the existing conditions.	Ongoing
Myanmar	Procedure on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste and Other Waste	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Title and Definition</li> <li>2. Processes of the Ministry relating to Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes</li> <li>3. Stipulations of the Importer and Exporter relating to Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes</li> <li>4. Exporting Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes</li> <li>5. Importing Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes</li> <li>6. Transshipment of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes through the Republic of the Union of Myanmar</li> <li>7. Illegal Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes</li> <li>8. Export to or Import from States which are not Parties to the Convention (Non-parties)</li> <li>9. Inspection and Monitoring</li> <li>10. Taking Actions</li> <li>11. Miscellaneous</li> </ol>	07-Jun-23

# Update of National Regulation

*Only countries which reported update of national regulation are listed.*

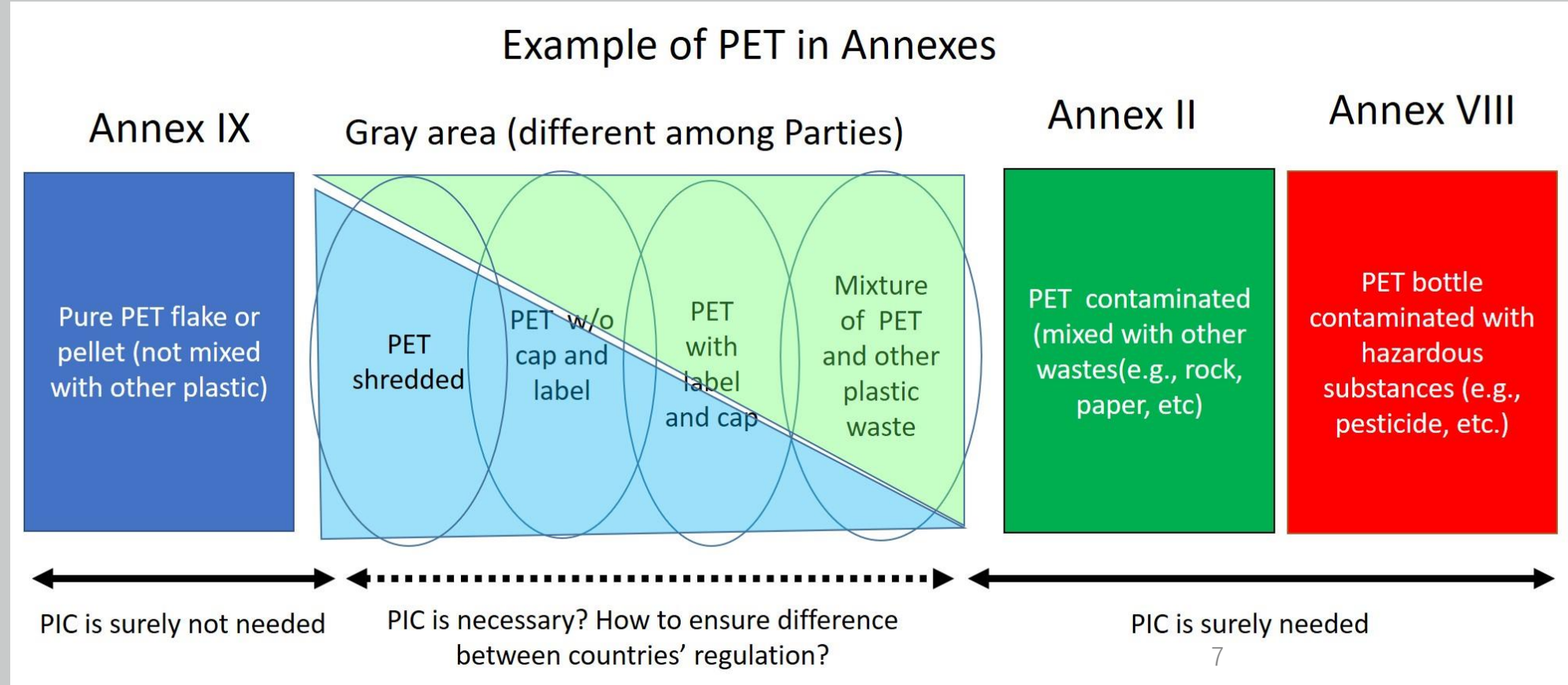
Country	Name of the New Law/Regulation	Contents	Enforcement Date
Thailand	1. Notification of Ministry of Commerce on Determination of Municipal Waste as Prohibited Goods from Being Imported into and from Being Brought in Transit through into the Kingdom of Thailand, B.E. 2562 (2019)	The unclassified and mixed municipal wastes of the Customs HS code 3825.10.00 shall be prohibited from being imported into and from being brought in transit through the Kingdom.	29-May-19
	2. Notification of Ministry of Commerce on Determination of Electronic Waste as Prohibited Goods for Importing into the Kingdom of Thailand, B.E. 2563 (2020)	Import of electronic wastes as per Customs tariff Chapter 84 and 85 defined for statistical code 899 shall be strictly prohibited. In this notification, electronic wastes are referred to electric and electronic parts and wastes (excluding wasted of generator) being components of battery and other contaminated parts as per List 5.2 item No. 2.18 under the Notification of Ministry of Industry on List of Hazardous Substances, B.E. 2556 (2013)	11-Aug-20
	3. Draft Electrical and Electronic Equipment Waste Management Act	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) is in the process of reviewing the draft WEEE Act (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) which will be proposed as new regulation for the future. The WEEE Act is based on the public participation principle and the extended producer responsibility (EPR) principle. EPR encourages the producers and importers to take responsibility for managing their waste electrical and electronic products instead of the government sector. The process includes the take back collection, disassembly, recycling of materials and waste disposal steps. The system can be by individual company or combining companies to manage as a group. The EPR concept will reduce the load on the government sector and enable flexibility for new WEEE management technology for products using alternative energy such as Electric Vehicles, EV batteries and solar cells.	
Vietnam	1. Law on Environmental Protection (LEP) (72/2020/QH14)		01-Jan-22
	2. 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.	10-Jan-22
	3. 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.	10-Jan-22
	4. Decision No.13/2023/ QD-TTg on the list of imported scraps for production.	Regulation of imported scraps for production, including steel scraps, plastic scraps, paper scraps, glass scrap, non-ferrous metal scraps	

# 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.

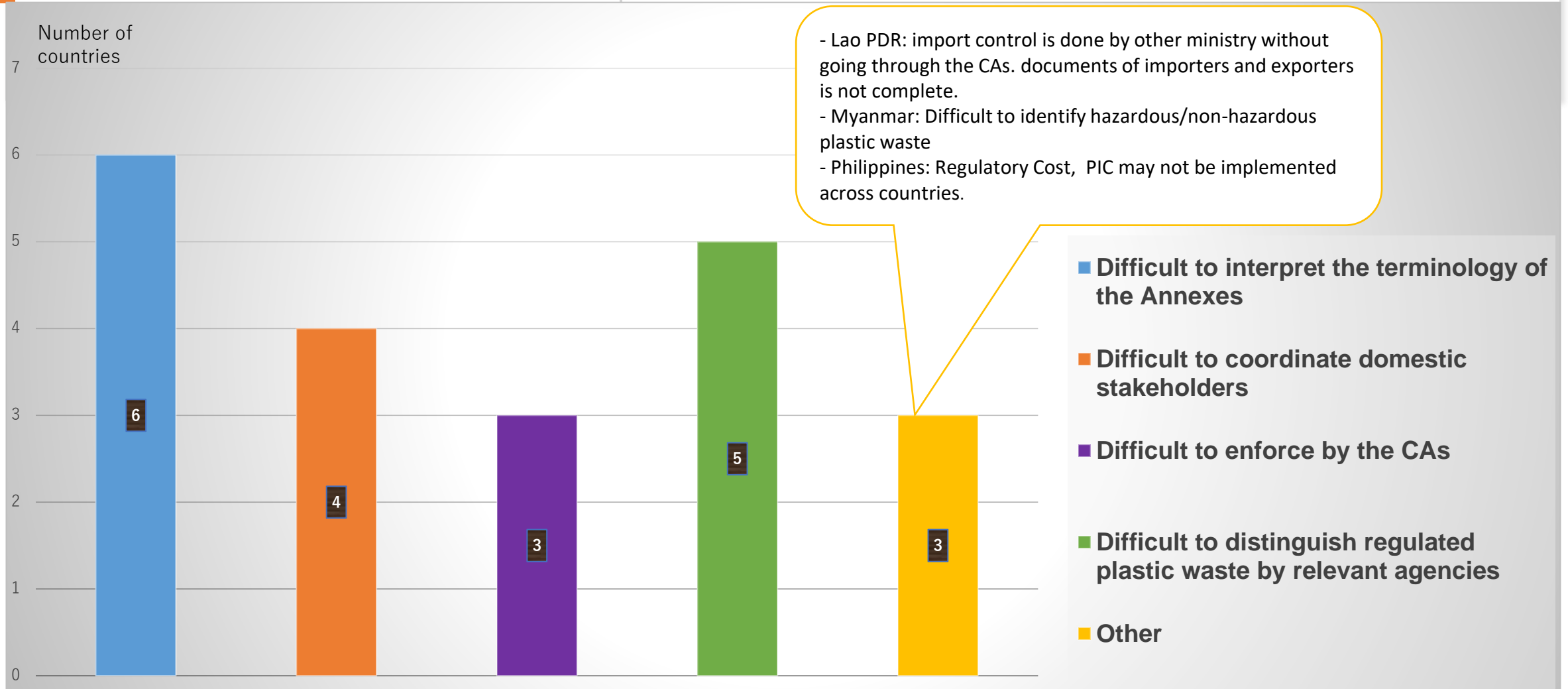
# Basel Plastic Amendments

- 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 1<sup>st</sup> January 2021.**



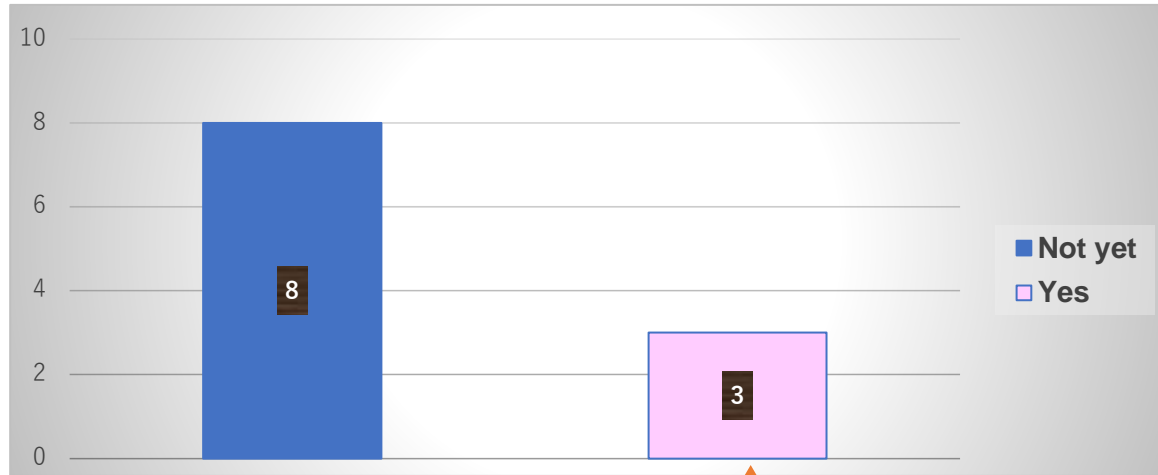
# Status of the Plastic Amendments

## Challenges that countries have faced to implement the plastic amendment domestically



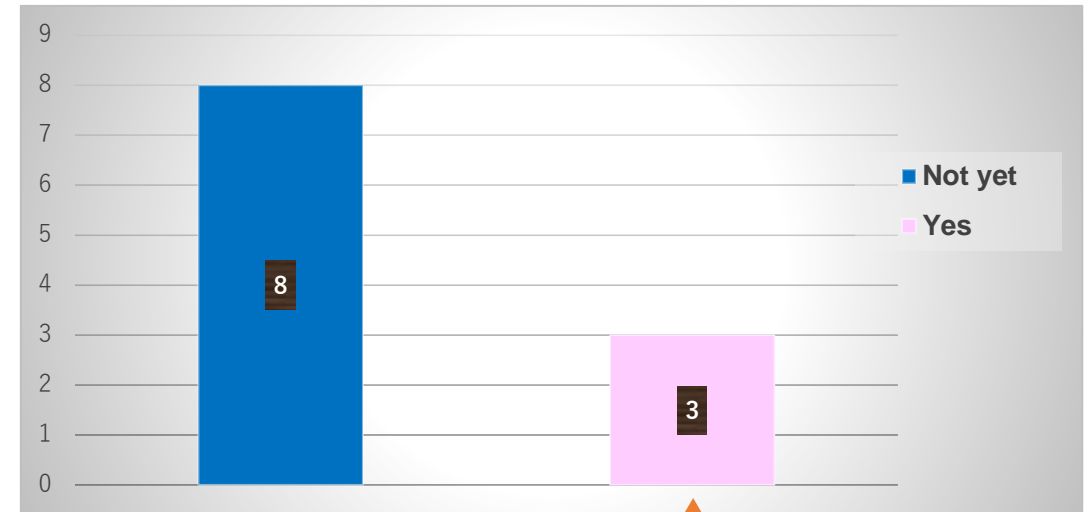


## Export notification for Y48 plastic waste since January 1st 2021



- Hong Kong SAR (China): 1 notification sent to Vietnam
- Japan: As of Nov 2023, sent 153 notifications for export to Hong Kong SAR, Taiwan, Malaysia, Philippines, India, Vietnam since January 1st 2021
- Singapore: 2 notifications from 2022 to 2023, for export of POV to Australia

## Import notification for Y48 plastic waste since January 1st 2021

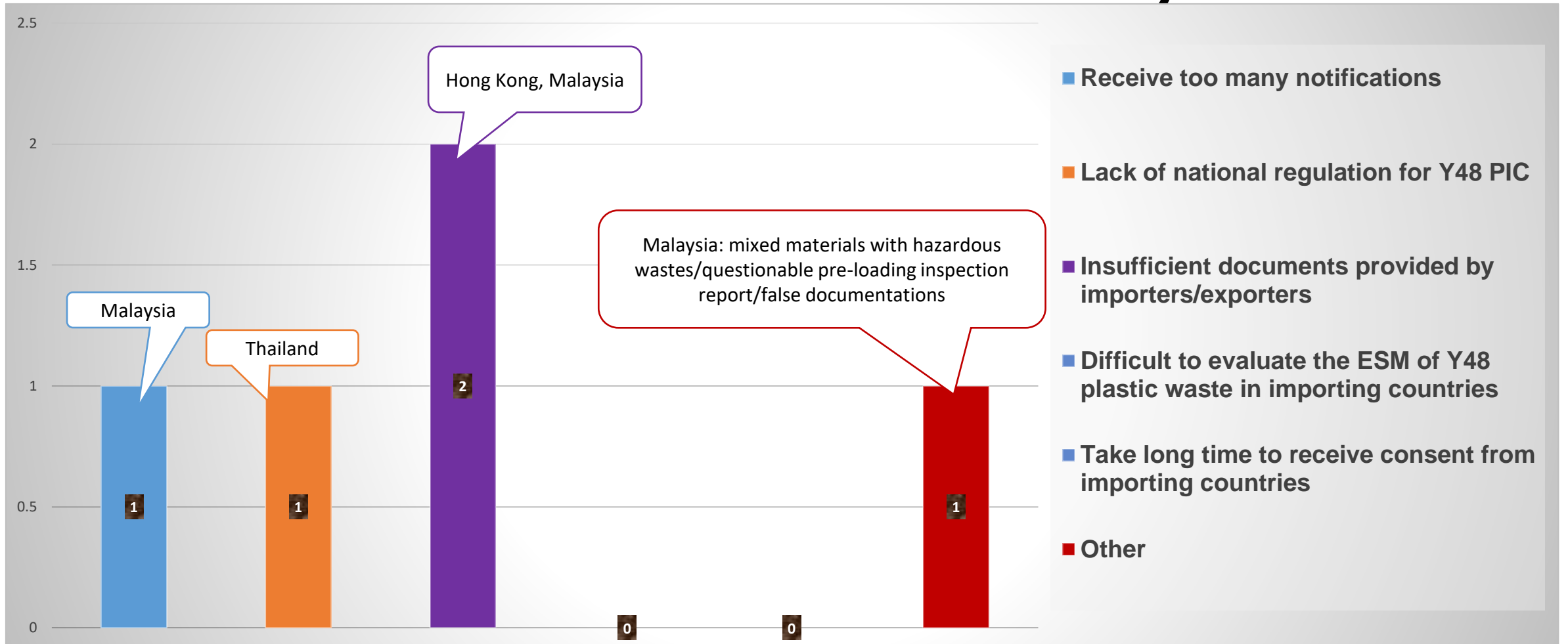


- Hong Kong SAR (China): 2 notifications from Belgium
- Malaysia: 58 notifications which consist of 24 notifications rejected, 4 export states
- Thailand: 1 notification from Japan

# Days or months needed on average to give consent to country of origin regarding import of Y48 plastic waste?

Country	Answer
Hong Kong	The two notifications were received from Belgium CA <u>on 28 Oct 2021</u> , and we turned down the proposed movement to Hong Kong on <u>8 Nov 2021</u> as the importers have not been issued with the necessary import permit.
Malaysia	<u>Within 2 months</u> . However, the process will only be conducted after all complete documentation and notification received from the importer and export country.
Thailand	From we received notification for import Y48 (plastic scrap category 39.15) 1 notification form Japan we can't give consent because the industrial factory is not ready for the recycling process. Currently, Thailand temporarily bans the importation of plastic waste and postponing import the plastic scrap in the general area, following the notification of the DIW Subject: Delaying consideration of importing into Thailand (2018). However, the imported plastic scrap category 39.15 be able to import to Free zone areas must be destined only to the defined factory (14 factories) under the notification of the customs department. And due to Subcommittee's decision, Thailand is in the process of phase down and phase out the importation of plastic scrap all areas (allow import until 2025 then will ban the importation).

# Challenges your country has faced to implement PIC procedures for Y48 plastic waste (question to the countries who have received Y48 notification)



# Trend of import/export of plastic waste since January 1, 2021

Country	Comments
Cambodia	Export of plastic waste has been <b>decreased</b> . Type of PET.
Hong Kong SAR (China)	Import, export and re-export of plastic waste has seen a marked <b>decrease</b> across all kinds of plastic waste.
Indonesia	Import of non hazardous plastic waste relatively <b>constant</b> accordance to needs from importer producer that have permit from Ministry of Trade and already have the facility to process plastic waste to final product.
Japan	Export of plastic waste has <b>decreased</b> .
Malaysia	Import of plastic waste has <b>decreased</b> due to the quota implementation in Malaysia.
Myanmar	Import of clean and homogenous plastic scrap has <b>increased</b> in 2021 and slightly <b>decreased</b> in 2022 and 2023. The export of that plastic scrap has increased in 2021 later.
Singapore	In 2021 and 2022, 93% of all plastic waste including pellets and bales (54kT in 2021 and 53kT in 2022) was exported. Import amount was also similar for both years at about 1kT. Based on surveys with plastic waste collectors, the industry is shifting towards collection of packaging waste such as PET and HDPE for export, while there has been a drop in collection for other lower value plastics like PP and PS. Plastic recyclers also prefer to deal with post-industrial plastics, as opposed to post-consumer plastic as the former are cleaner.
Thailand	Export of plastic wastes including PE, PS, PVC, and others have continuously <b>declined</b> , while the import of that in the same period represents an unclear trend.

# **Result of questionnaire survey on Part 2 – Response to E-waste Amendments-**

# 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 1<sup>st</sup> January 2025.

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

## A1181 (Annex VIII) \*Replacing A1180 (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)



## Y49 (Annex II) \*New entry (Non-hazardous E-waste subject to PIC)

### 1. Whole equipment

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

### 2. Components

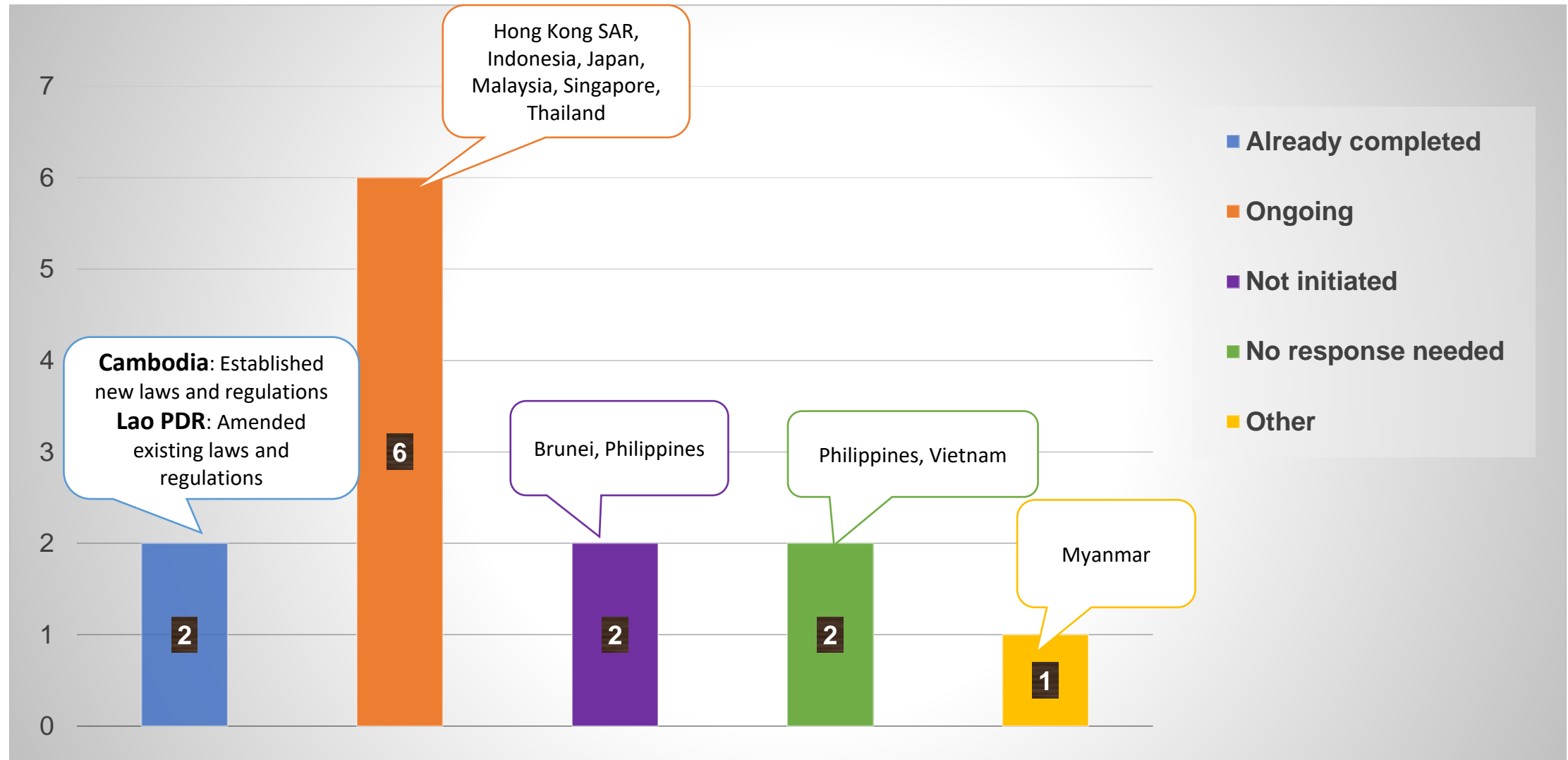
Non-hazardous components

### 3. Waste from processing E-waste

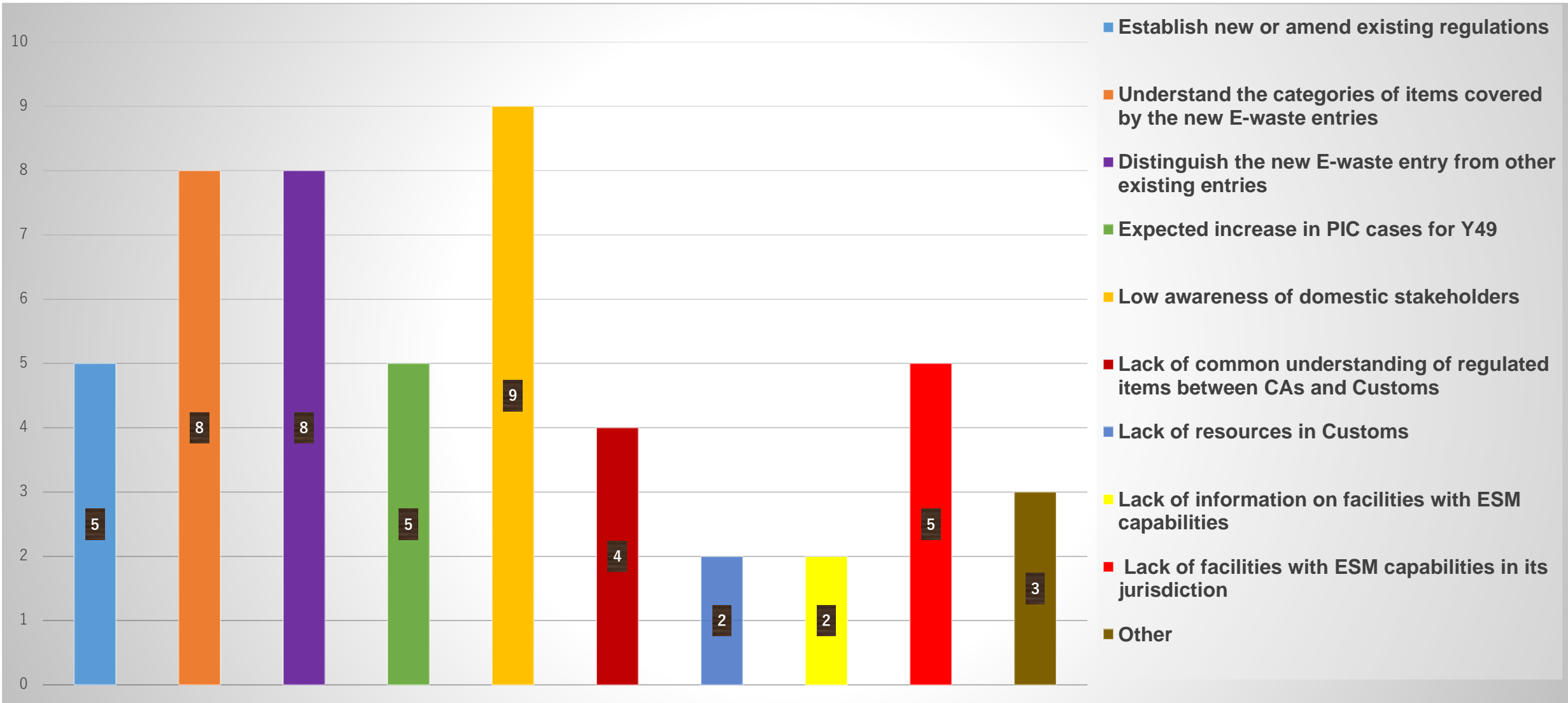
Non-hazardous fraction form processing of E-waste

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

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



# Challenges for the implementation of the E-waste amendment



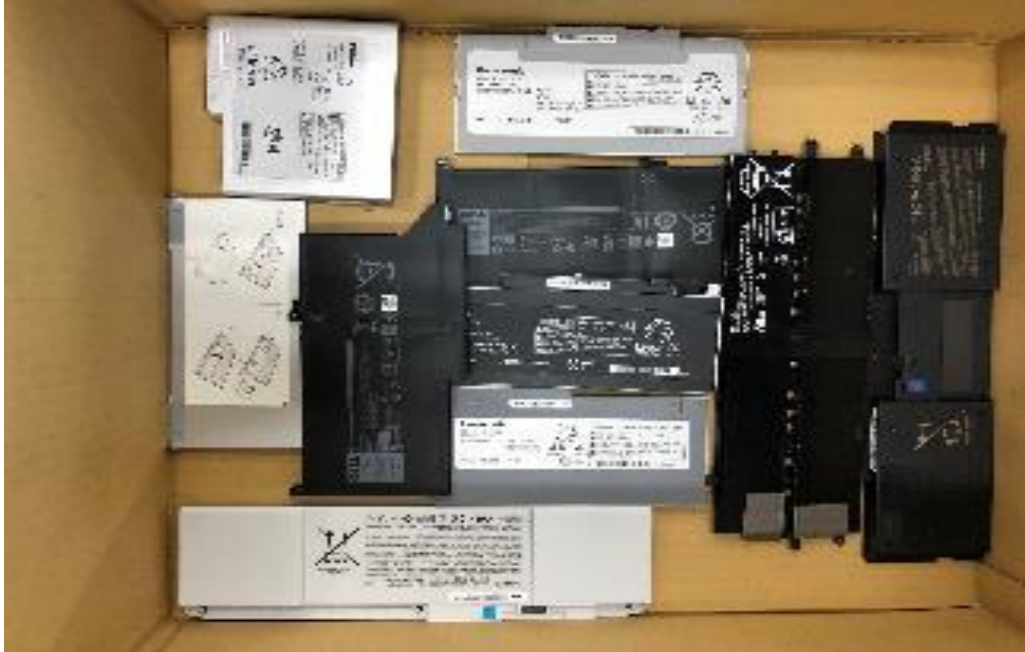


# Import and export of E-wastes to be covered by Y49 (non-hazardous E-waste)

Country	Export		Import	
	Type of non-hazardous E-waste	Country of origin or destination	Type of non-hazardous E-waste	Country of origin or destination
Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TV (Fiber plastic, LCD screen, metal and alit bit Wire)</li> <li>Laptop (<b>PCB Board</b>, plastic, fiber plastic, battery, a lit bit of wire, and alit bit copper)</li> <li>Refrigerator &amp; Washing Machine (Foam plastic, plastic, glass, metal and compressor air.</li> </ul>	Singapore	-	-
Hong Kong SAR (China)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waste hard disk, waste servers, waste router, waste CD-ROM drives, waste heat sink, intact waste integrated circuit</li> </ul>	Japan, Pakistan and others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waste hard disk, waste servers, waste router, waste CD-ROM drives, waste heat sink, intact waste integrated circuit</li> </ul>	China (Mainland), Philippines and others
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Electronic waste (<b>PCB</b>, IC Chips, mobile handset components)</li> </ul>	Japan, Singapore, Rep. of Korea	prohibited	
Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>E-scrap including <b>printed circuit boards</b></li> </ul>	Rep. of Korea (OECD member)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>E-scrap including <b>printed circuit boards</b></li> </ul>	Indonesia, Malaysia, Hong Kong SAR, Philippines, Vietnam and many others
Singapore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Printed Circuit Boards</b></li> </ul>	Japan	Various types of E-wastes	UK

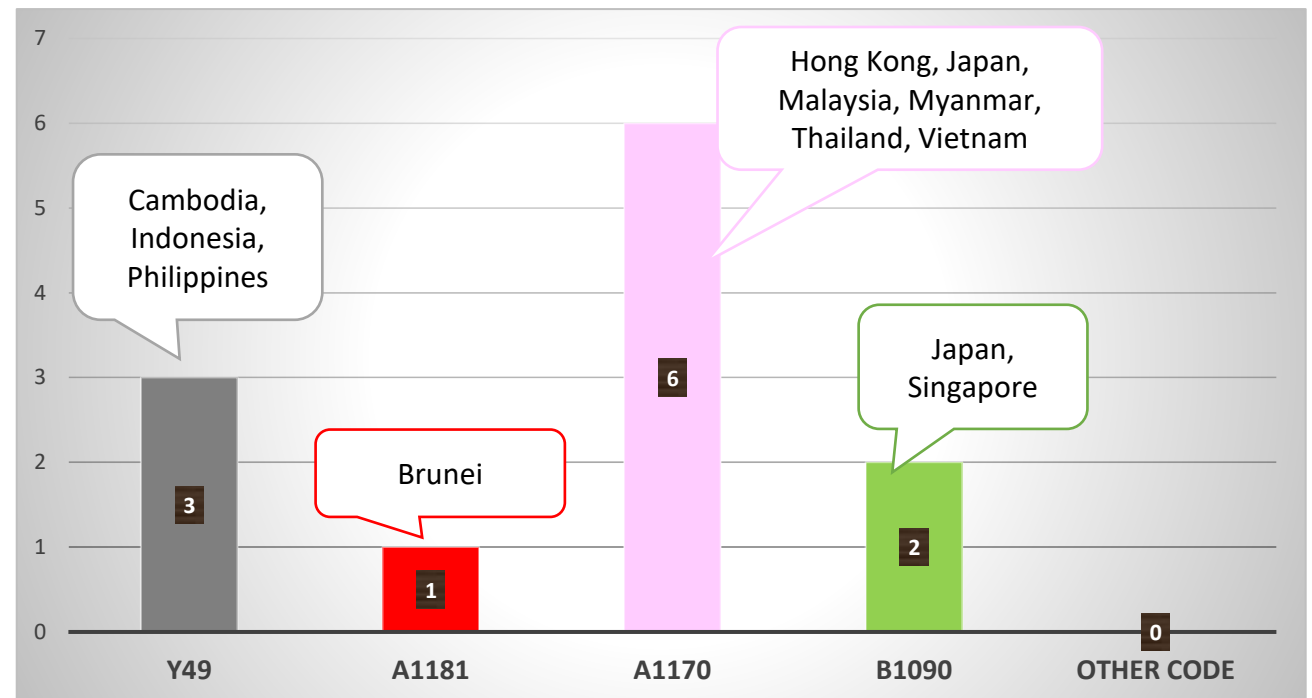
# Is this E-waste Y49 or A1181?

<Lithium-ion battery (for PC)>

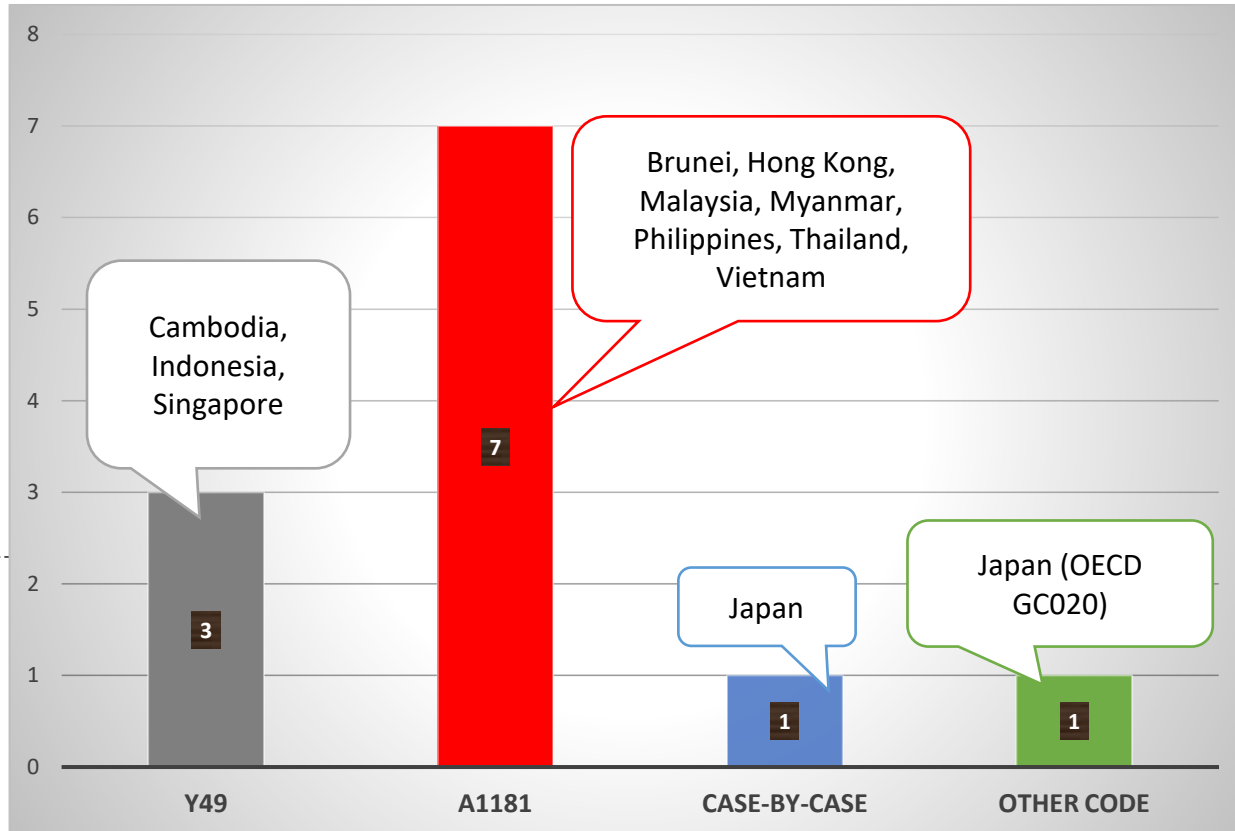


- **A1170:** Unsorted waste batteries excluding mixtures of only list B batteries. Waste batteries not specified on list B containing Annex I constituents to an extent to render them hazardous
- **B1090:** Waste batteries conforming to a specification, excluding those made with lead, cadmium or mercury

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



# Is this E-waste Y49 or A1181?

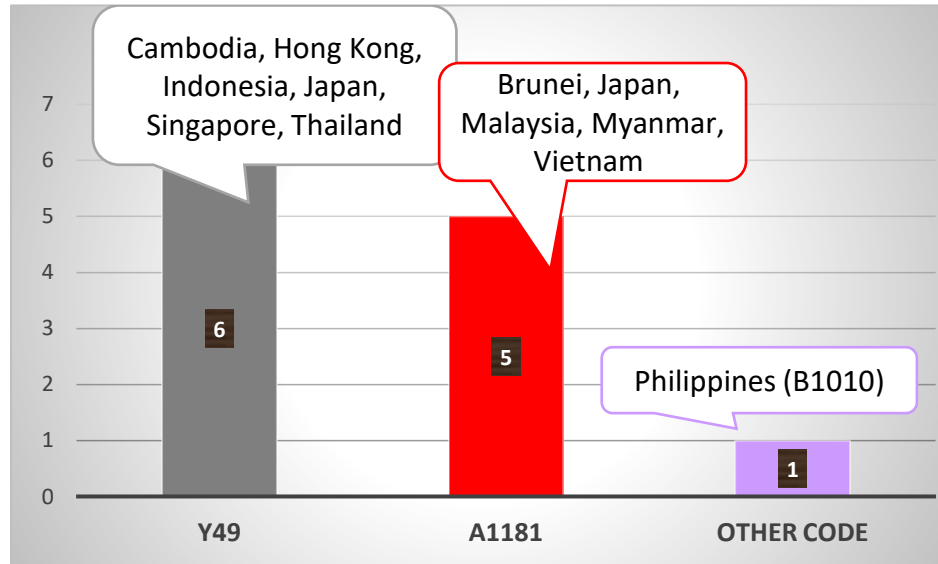


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## <Printed Circuit Board>



# Is this E-waste Y49 or A1181?



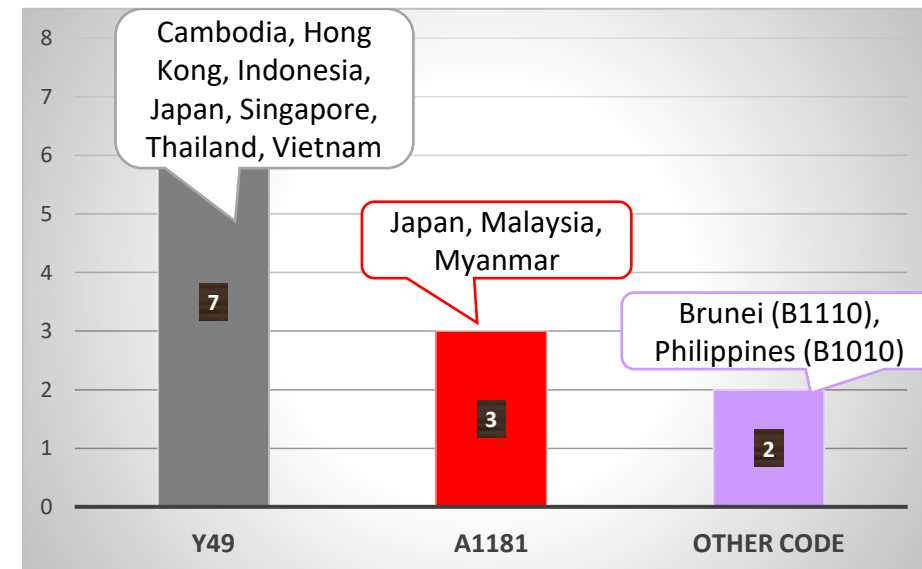
## <Small-size transformers capacitors>



## <Motor>

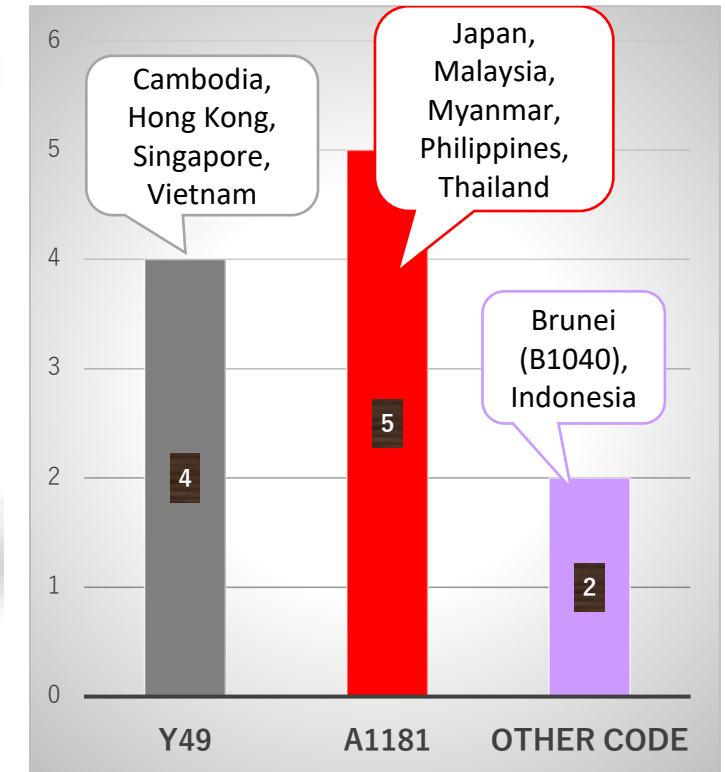
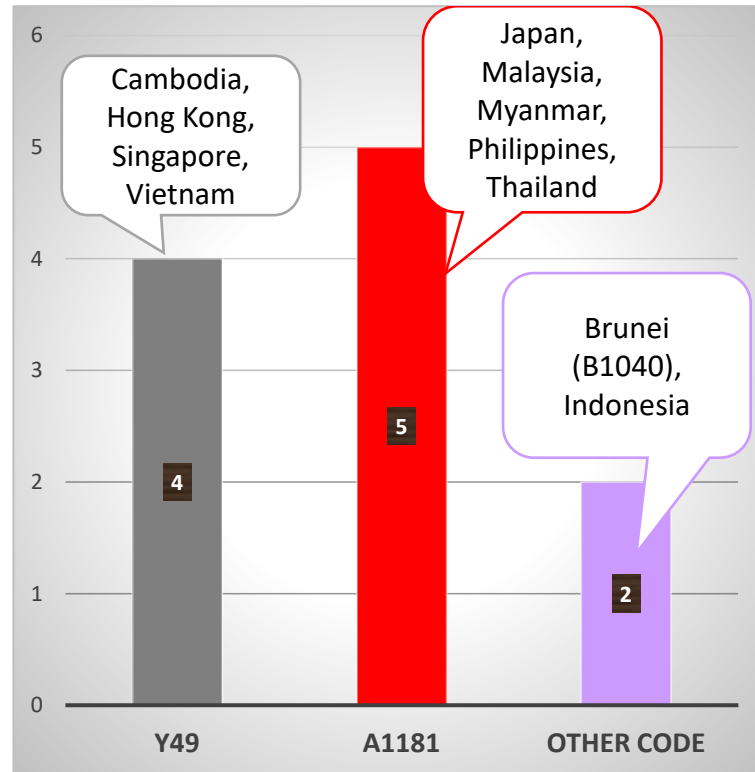


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# Is this E-waste Y49 or A1181?

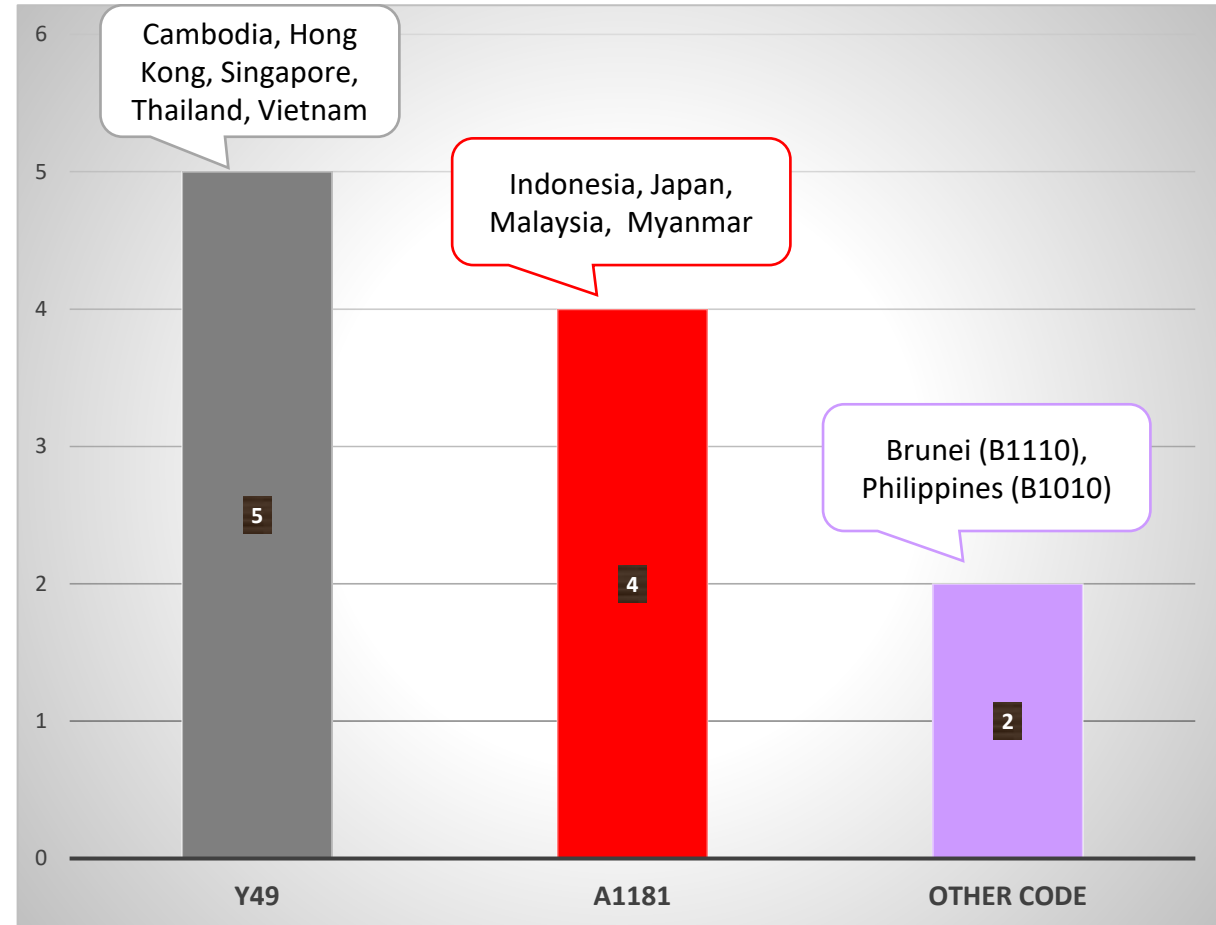
## <Solar Panel (Photovoltaic Panel)/Power Conditioner>



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

# Is this E-waste Y49 or A1181?

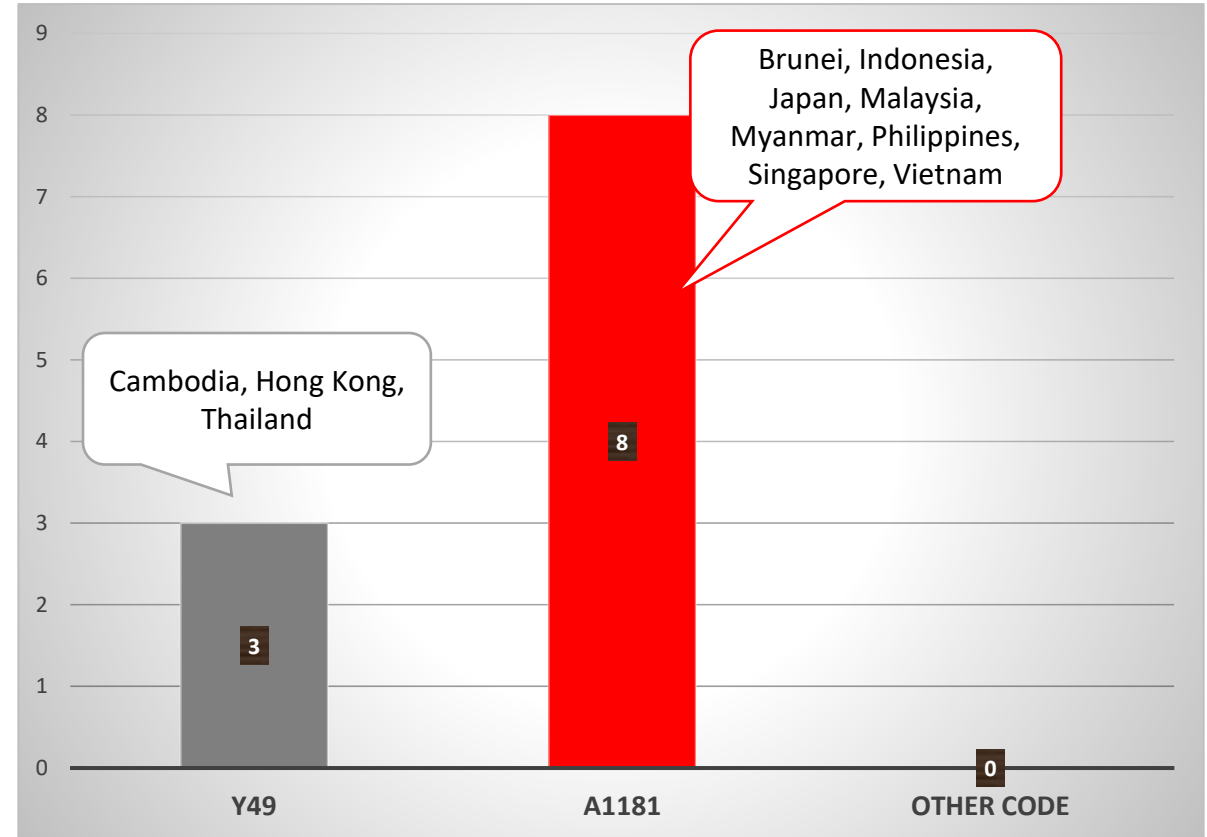
<Motors (large-size, for industrial use)>



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

# Is this E-waste Y49 or A1181?

<Large-size transformers/condensers (for industrial use)>



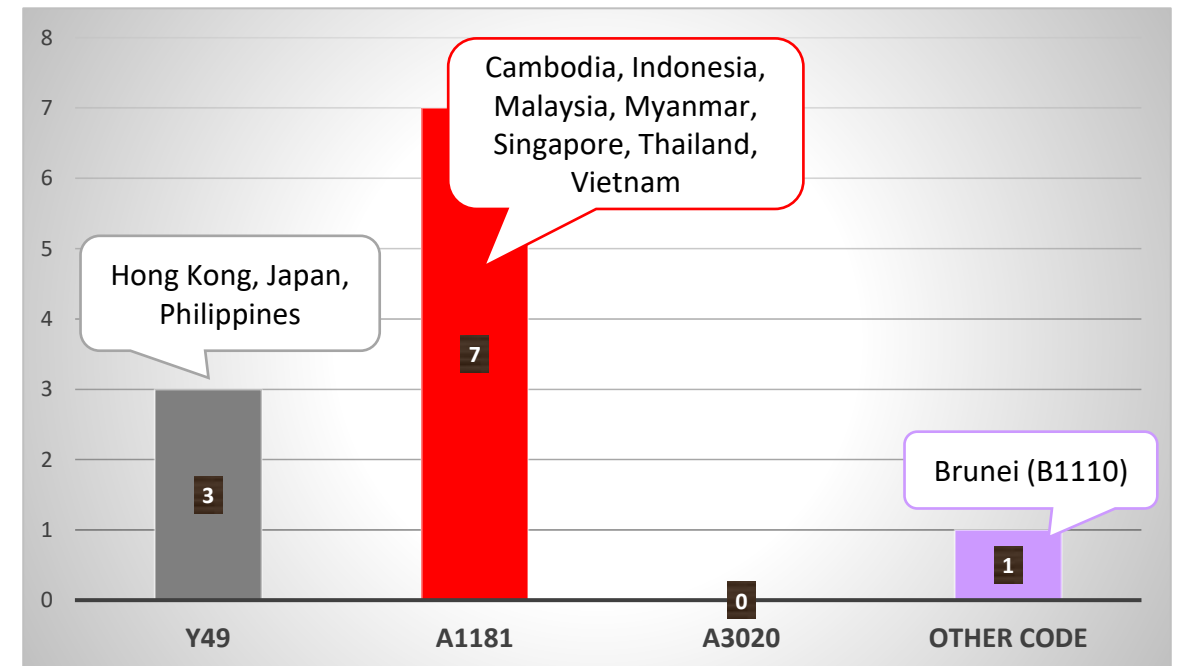
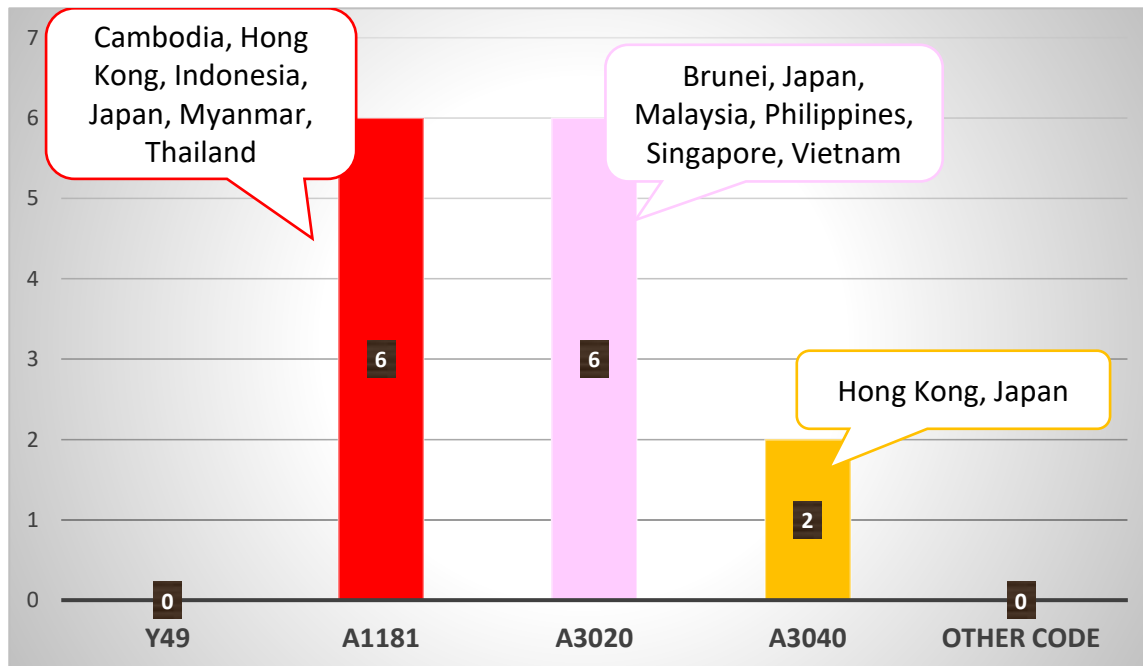
*\*This is not official position of countries (including personal view of Competent Authorities)*

# Is this E-waste Y49 or A1181?

## <Motors from home appliances>



- **A3020:** Waste mineral oils unfit for their originally intended use
- **A3040:** Waste thermal (heat transfer) fluids

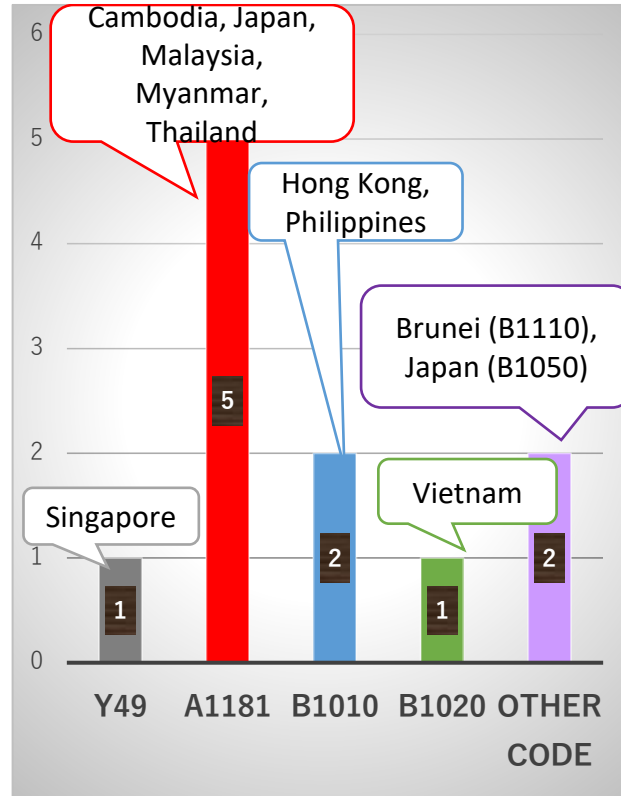


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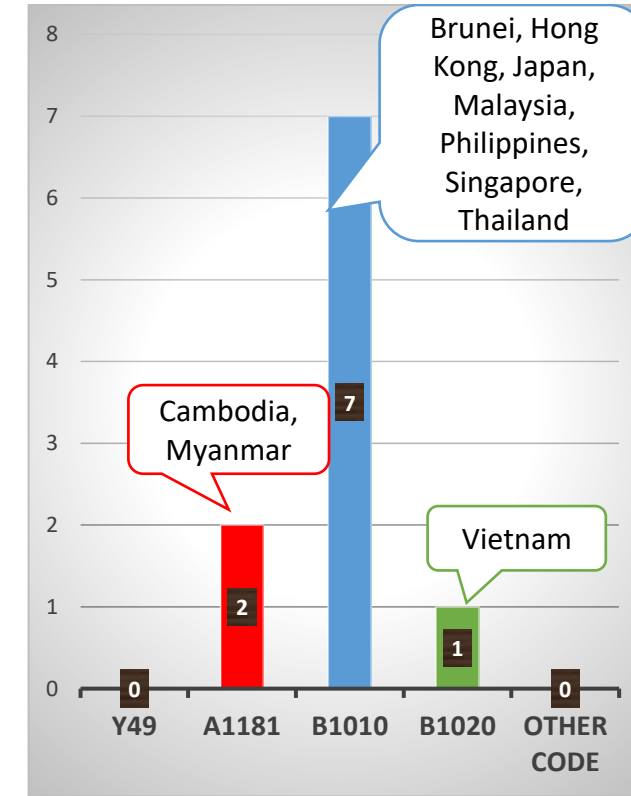


# Is this E-waste Y49 or A1181?

<ZORBA =Shredded Nonferrous Scrap  
(predominantly Aluminum mixed with copper, circuit board, zinc, etc.)>



<TWITCH =Floated Fragmentizer Aluminum Scrap  
(approx. 90% is aluminum scrap)>



- **B1010:** Metal and metal-alloy wastes in metallic, non-dispersible form:
- **B1020:** Clean, uncontaminated metal scrap, including alloys, in bulk finished form (sheet, plate, beams, rods, etc)

# Is this E-waste Y49 or A1181?

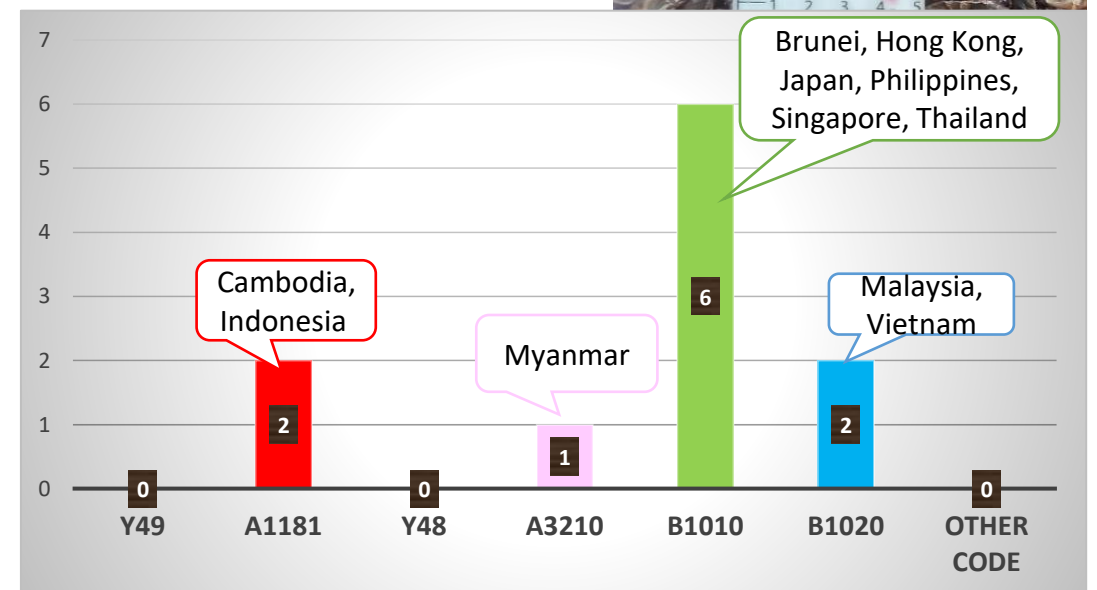
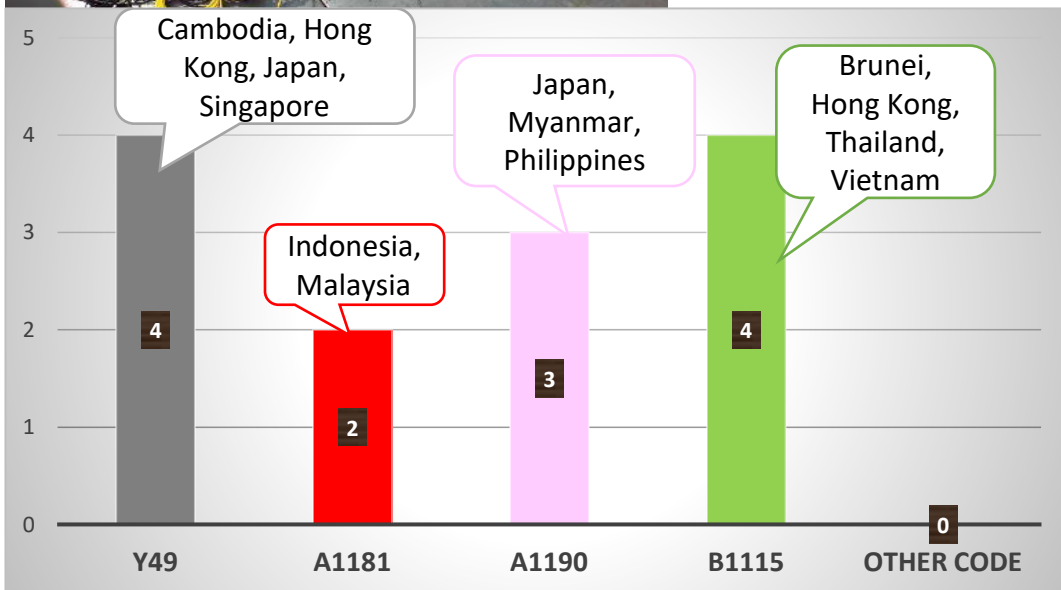
Not shredded  
(copper grade 20-80%)



<Coated wire>

- **A1190:** 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.
- **B1115:** 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.

Metal scrap mixed by a little amount of plastic



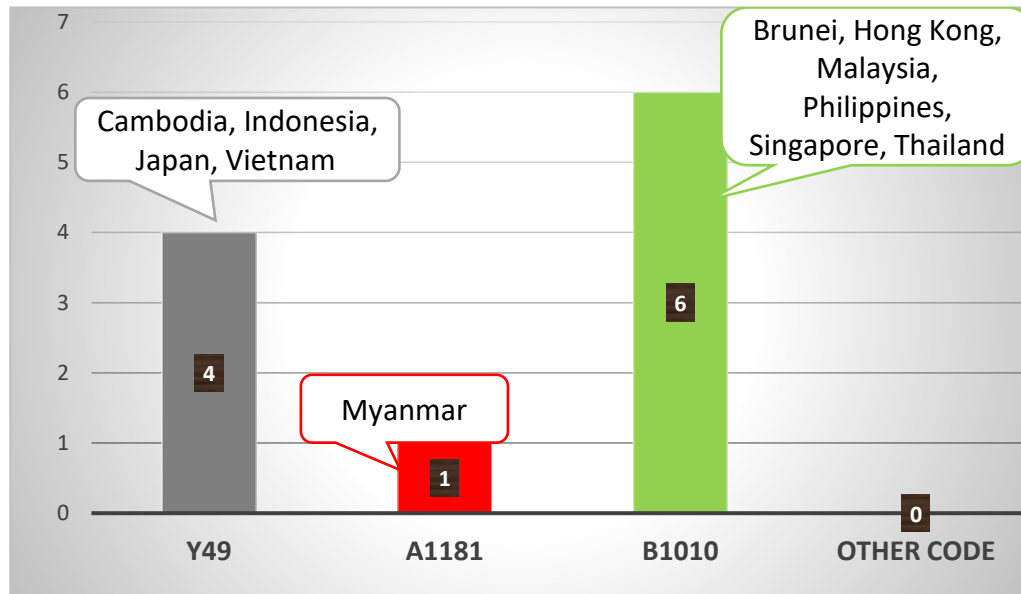
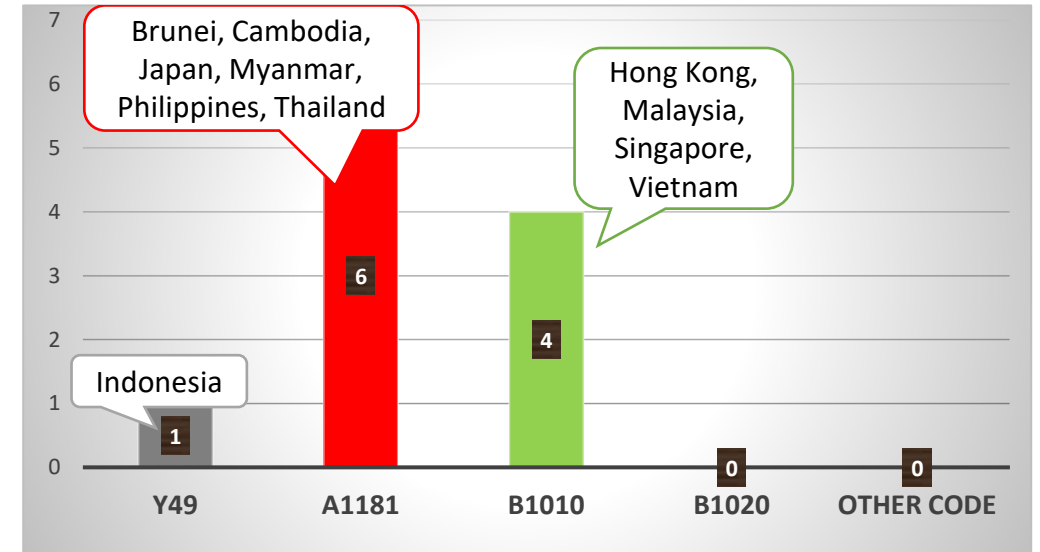
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# Is this E-waste Y49 or A1181?

<Metal scrap mainly consisting of heavy metals>



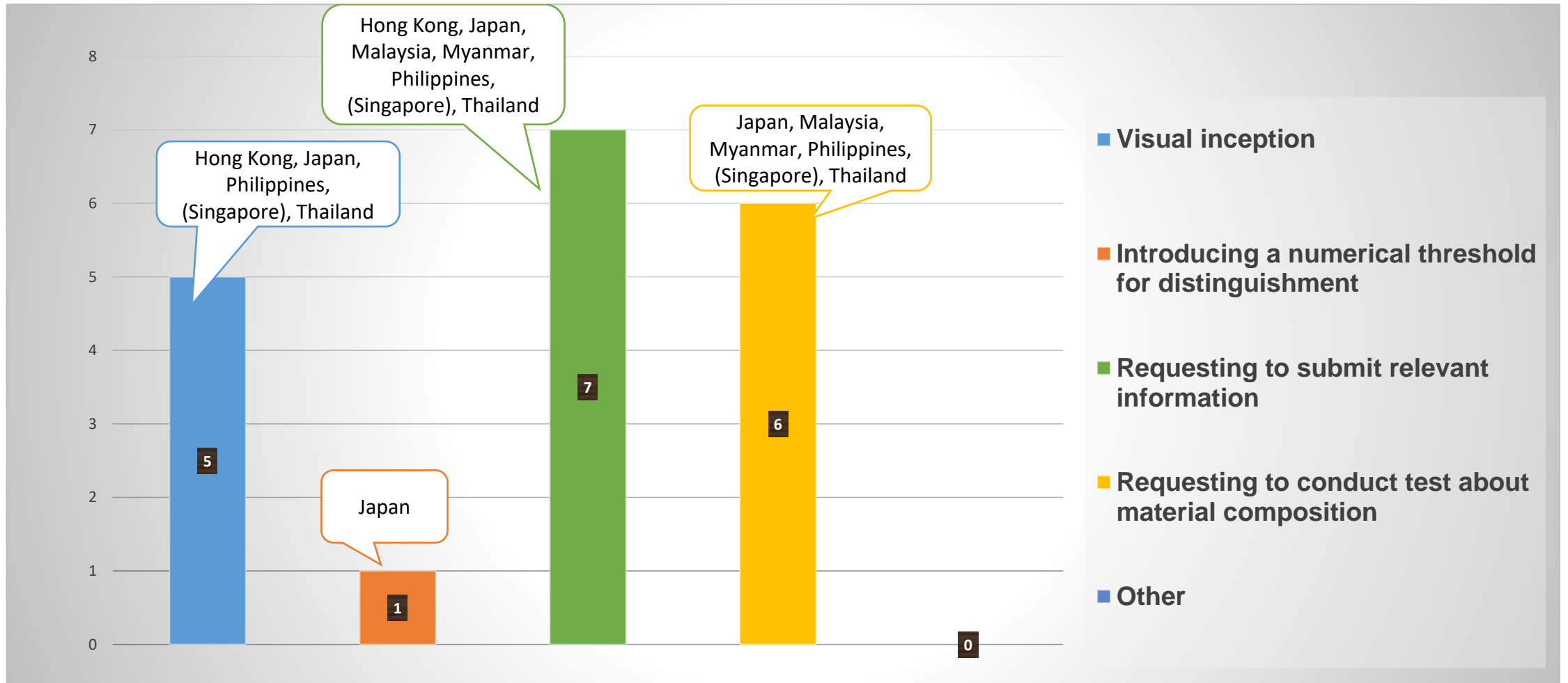
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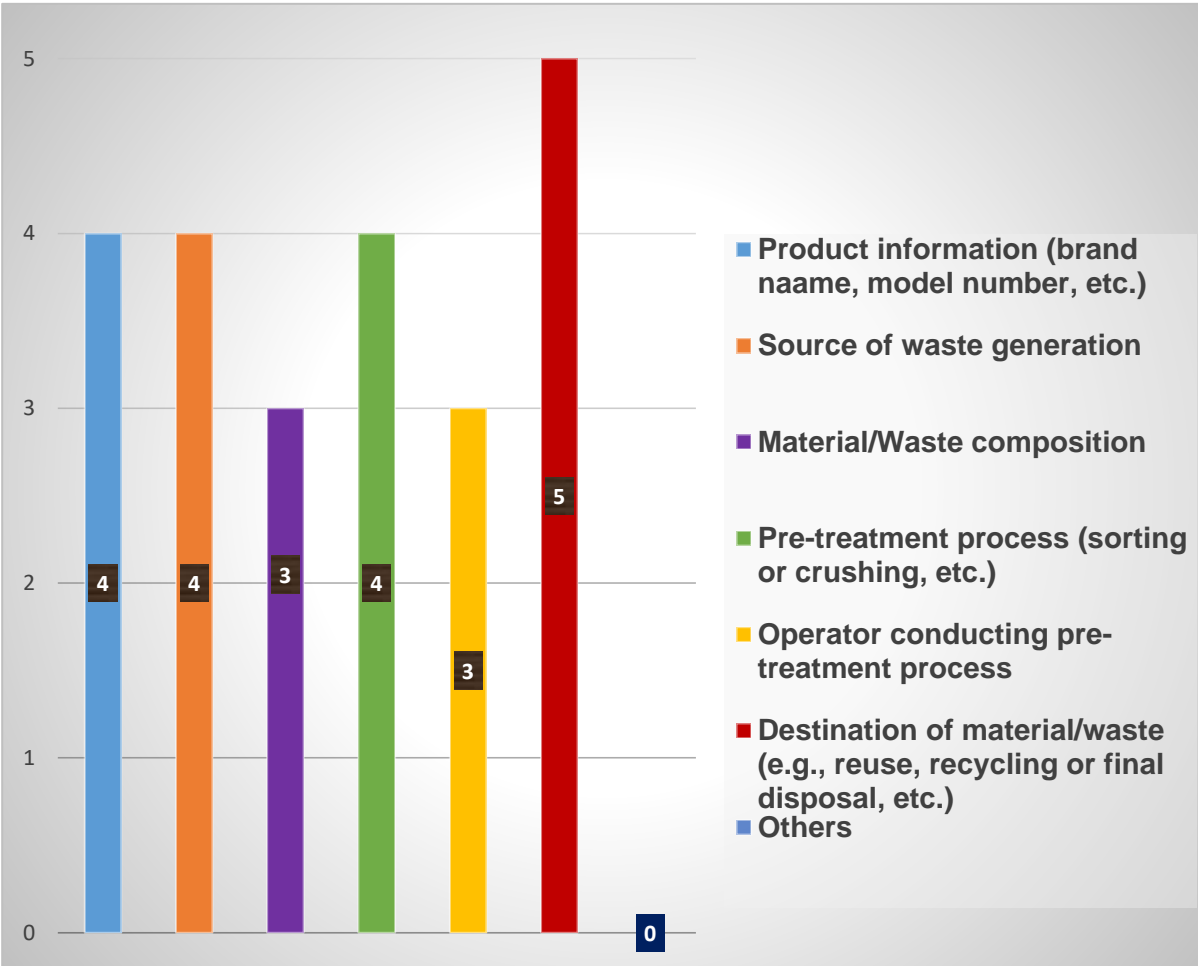
<Miscellaneous nuggets>



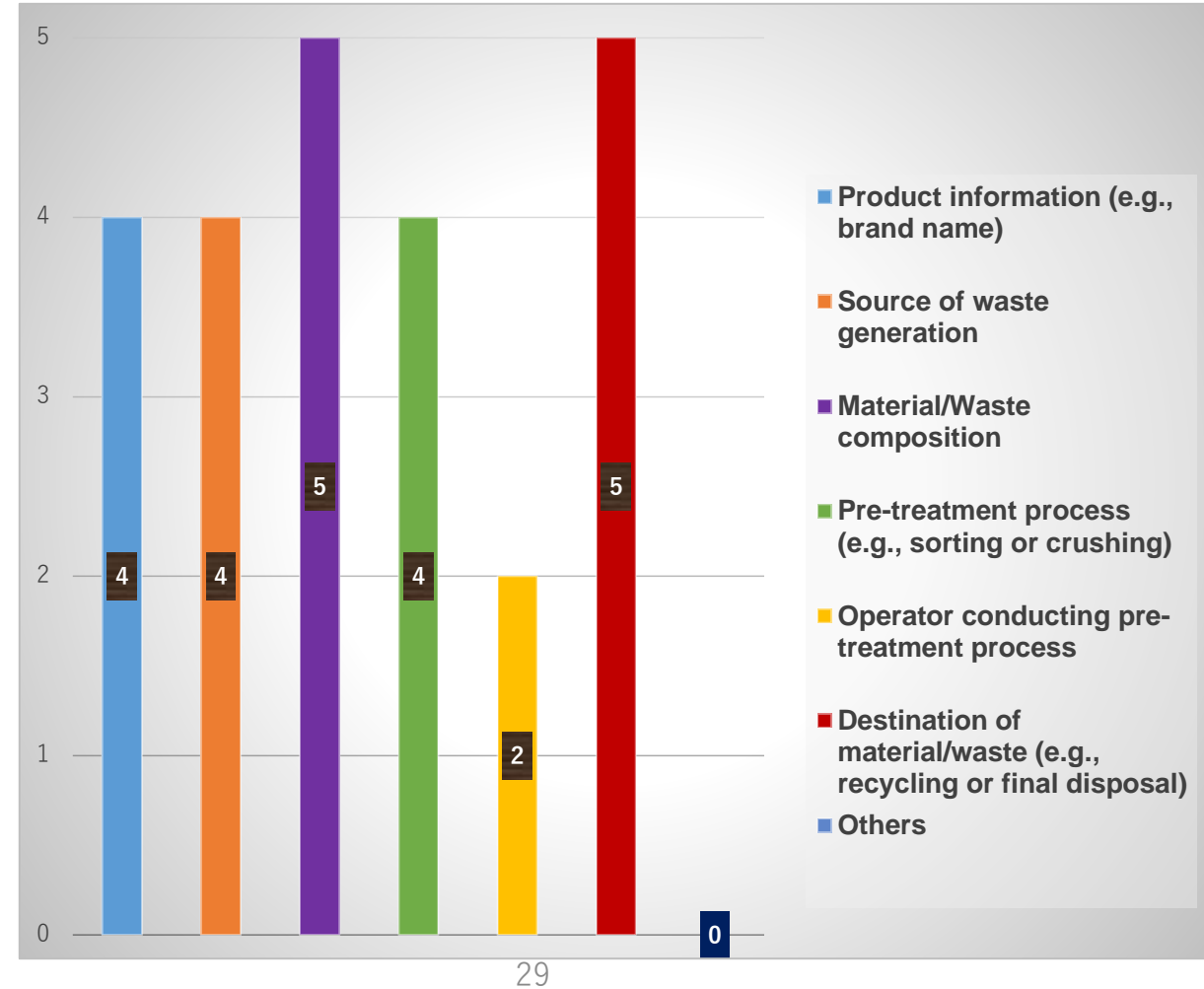
# End of E-waste Criteria (Criteria to distinguish wastes to be covered by other Basel entries from E-waste)



## Important information for evaluation of end-of E-waste status for countries who have criteria



## Possibly important criteria for evaluation of end-of E-waste status for countries who do not have criteria or guidelines but plan to publish or establish them

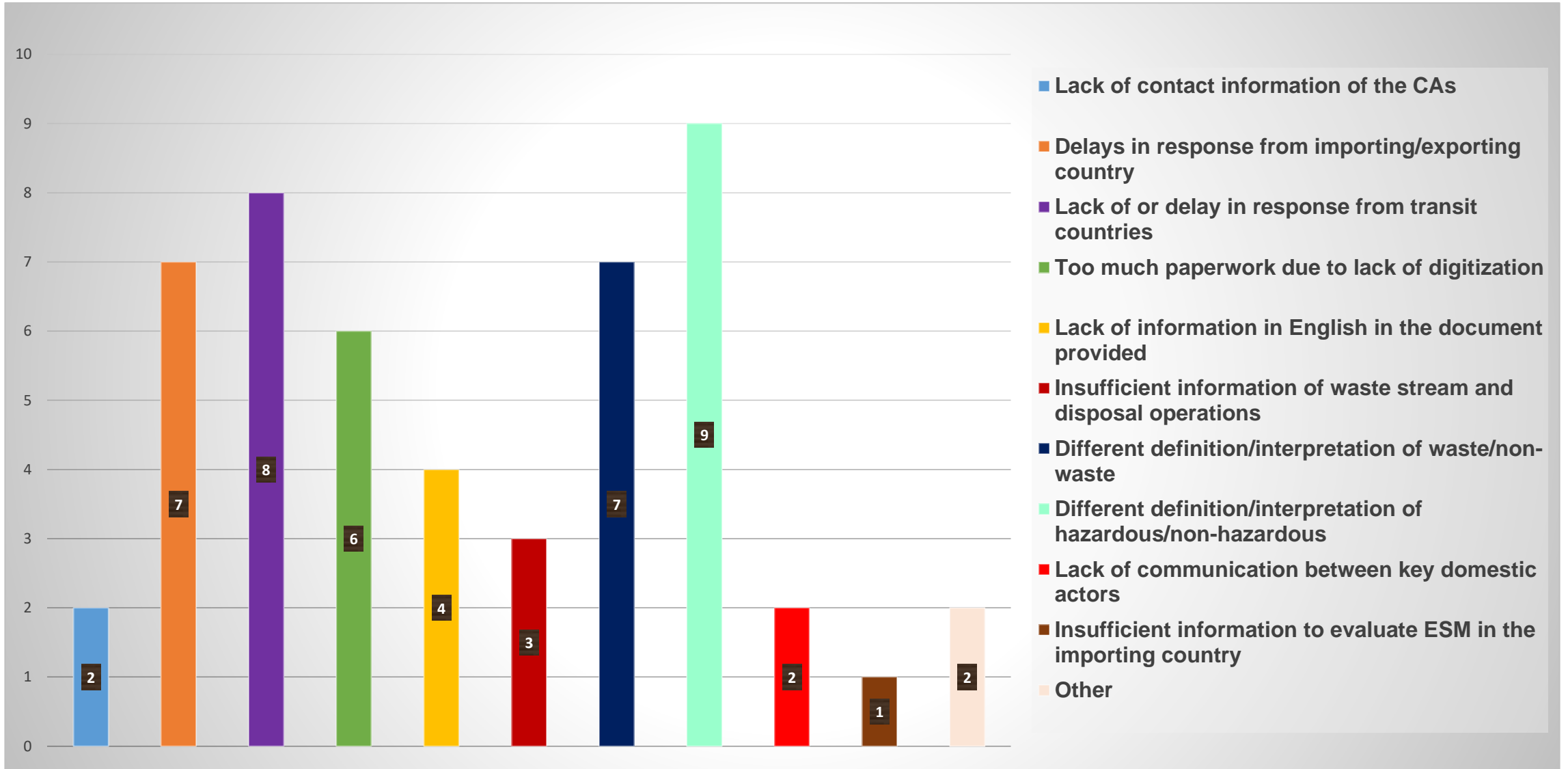


# The interested items to exchange information or discuss in relation to the E-waste amendments

Country	Items
Brunei	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PIC procedures for TBM of E-waste.</li> <li>• Guidelines for end of E-waste</li> <li>• Distinction between waste and non-waste under the E-waste amendments</li> </ul>
Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Type of E-waste</li> </ul>
Hong Kong SAR, China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intention impose additional restriction to the import / export of E-waste on top of the E-waste Amendments, for example, 1) an import ban to all / specific types of E-wastes, or 2) national ceiling to import tonnage of e-waste.</li> </ul>
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recycle of lithium battery</li> </ul>
Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engagement and inputs provided by domestic stakeholders regarding response to the E-waste amendments.</li> </ul>
Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Standard/criteria/definition of hazardous / non-hazardous E-wastes and the Asian Countries way forward.</li> </ul>
Myanmar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and interpretation of hazardous/non-hazardous</li> <li>• Specification of which material/s composition (e.g., Lead content percent in fly ash)</li> <li>• Import/Export Criteria of UEEE</li> <li>• Criteria of E-waste treatment/recycling facilities with ESM capabilities</li> </ul>
Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Status of Ratification of the E-Waste Amendment by member country in this network</li> <li>• Status of adoption the TG on the ESM of WEEE in respective country and the status of compliance both by importer &amp; exporter</li> <li>• Share information, if there is any, on National or Domestic Guidelines on the ESM of WEEE</li> </ul>
Singapore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• List of common E-waste items (whole or partial) generally categorized as Y49, A1181, B1020 etc.</li> <li>• How to ensure that UEEE do not end up being exported as E-waste (w/o PIC)</li> <li>• Countries' definition of UEEE and E-waste</li> <li>• Reference values for material purity to classified as scrap (Annex IX, no PIC) vs hazardous waste (Annex II or VIII)</li> <li>• Set of documents to obtain when initiating PIC (e.g., material composition of e-waste, information on recycling facility).</li> </ul>
Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Best practices related with implementation of E-waste amendment</li> <li>• Identification of Li-battery and solar panel under E-waste amendment</li> </ul>

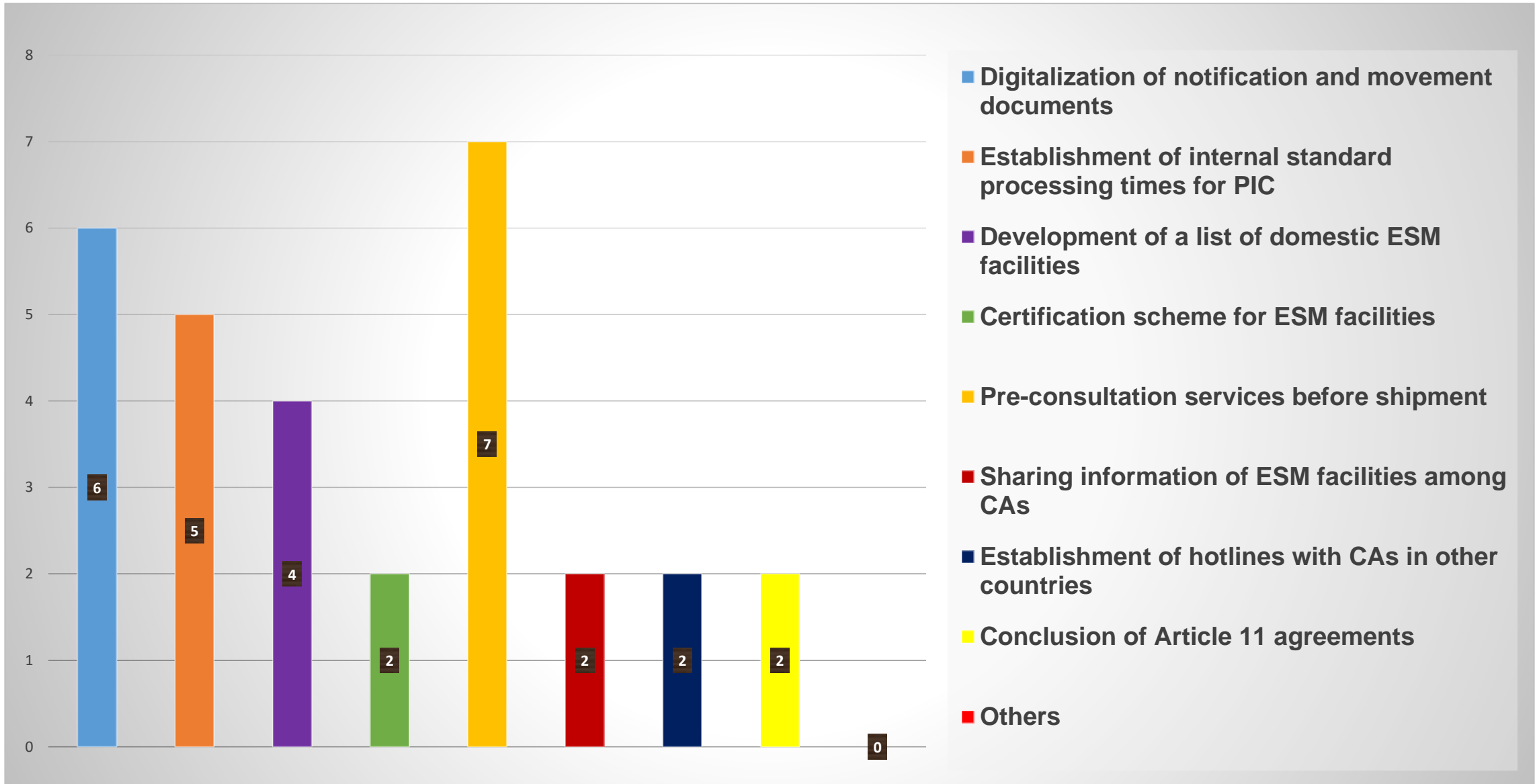
# **Result of questionnaire survey on Part 3 -Improving PIC-**

# Challenges that countries have faced in implementing the PIC procedures





# Efforts being implemented to facilitate the PIC procedures

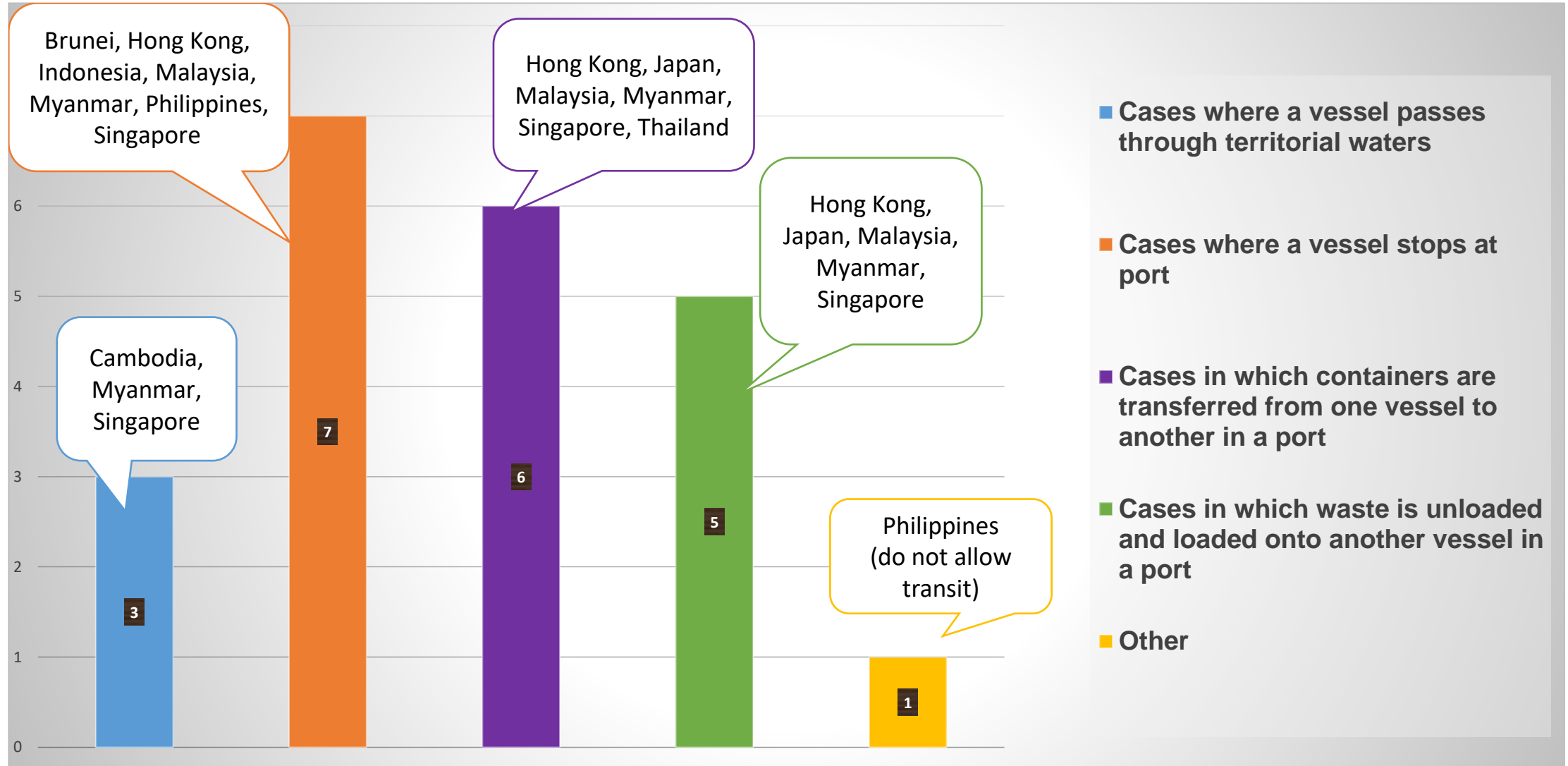


# National definition of "transit" in relation to the Basel Convention

Country	Name of the law/regulation	National definition of "transit"
Japan	Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cases where the vessel passes only through Japan's territorial waters;</li> <li>• Cases where the vessel berths at a port in Japan but does not unload;</li> <li>• Cases where the cargo is temporarily unloaded in a bonded area;</li> <li>• Cases where the cargo is brought into Japan beyond the bonded area and then taken out of Japan again.</li> </ul>
Malaysia	Act 127: Environmental Quality Act 1974 (Incorporating latest amendment)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuous passage from one border to another border through Malaysian territory and waters without storage</li> </ul>
Myanmar	Procedure on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste and Other Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "State of Transit" means any State other than the State of export or State of import, through which a shipment of hazardous wastes and other wastes is planned or takes place.</li> </ul>
Singapore	Hazardous Waste (Control of Import, Export and Transit) Act ("HWA")	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As per Section 6 of the HWA, a transit proposal is one where the hazardous or other waste is:-               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) to be brought into Singapore for the purpose of being carried to a foreign country either by the same or another conveyance; and</li> <li>b) if the waste is brought into Singapore by sea or air, the carriage is on a through bill of lading or through airway bill, so long as it is not proposed to dispose of the waste in Singapore.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>
Thailand	Notification of the DIW on the Criteria, methods, and conditions regarding notification, requesting permission, and issuing a transit permit for hazardous substances (Nov, 2019)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bringing or sending hazardous materials through the Kingdom</li> <li>• With the starting point and ending point of the transport are outside the Kingdom</li> <li>• Whether loading or unloading or changing vehicles or not, however, there must be no explanation (or any behaviour for commercial gain) regarding such hazardous substances in the Kingdom</li> </ul>

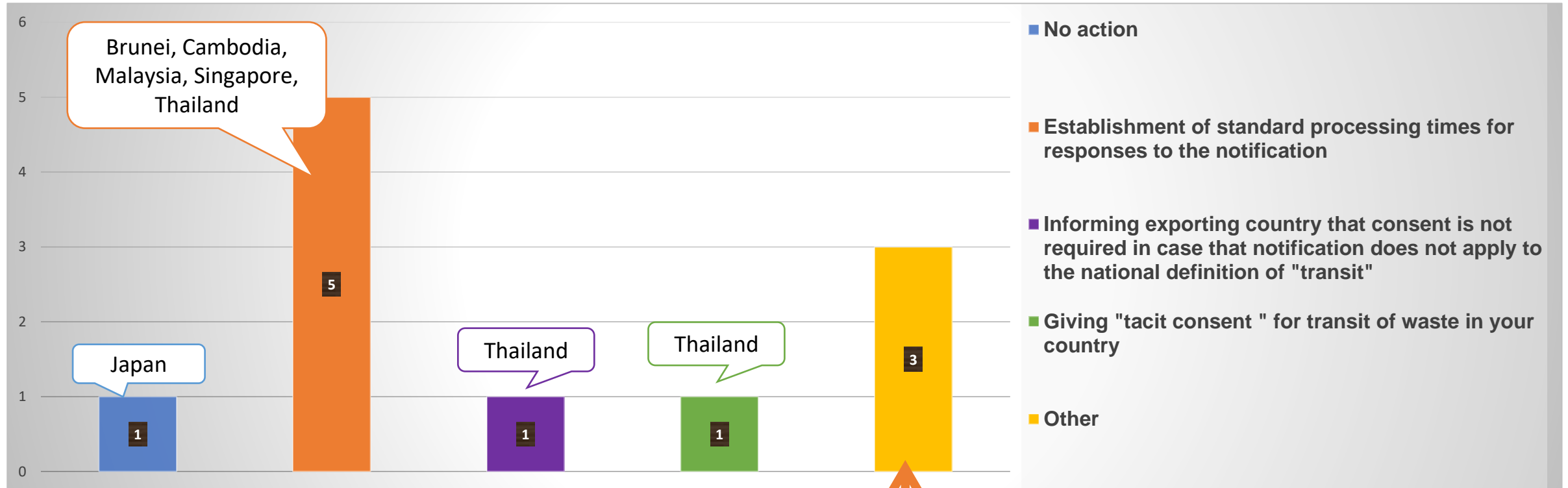
# TBM with Transit

According to the general interpretation in your country, which of the following cases apply to transit?



# TBM with Transit

As a transit country, has your country carried out any actions to facilitate PIC procedure?



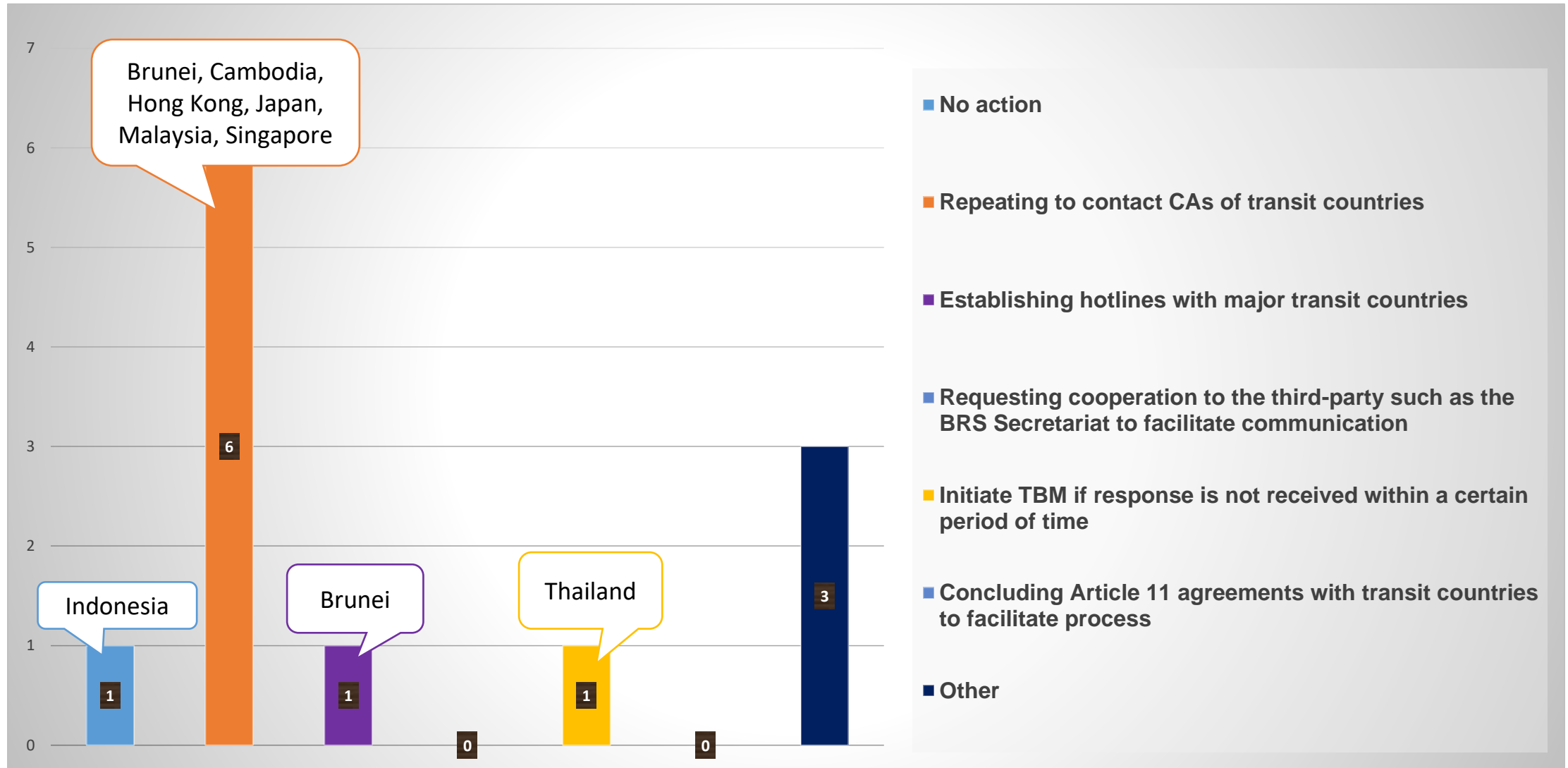
- **Hong Kong SAR (China):** : Acknowledge receipt of the notification in a timely manner and provide a checklist of required documents to the competent authority in the state of export to facilitate submission of all required documents
- **Myanmar & Philippines:** does not allow transit under national law.

# A case in which Asian Network countries face difficulty to implement PIC with transit countries.

Country	Year	Country of origin or destination	Transit countries involved	Problem you faced	How to address the problem? (or final results)
Japan	2021, 2022	Belgium (destination)	Egypt	Late reply	After reminding it several times by e-mail, it responded that it would send back soon.
Malaysia				Feedback after 6 months of application submission	Constant reminder to the transit countries
Myanmar	2019	India	Singapore	To appoint a cargo/shipping agent to apply a Basel Transit Permit	Inform the company to follow the instruction of Singapore's notification letter

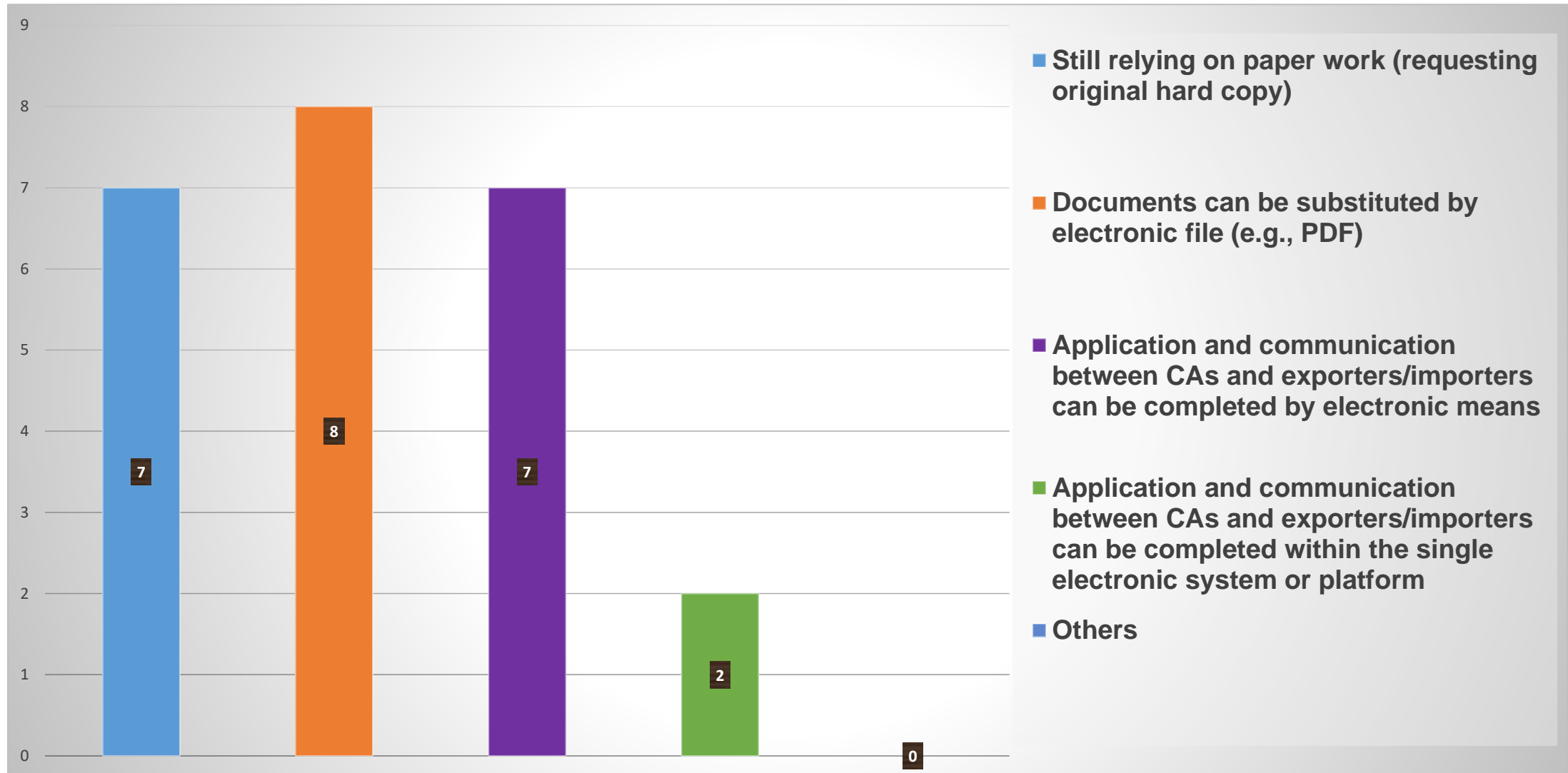
# TBM with Transit

As an exporting or importing country, has your country conducted any action to facilitate PIC with transit countries?



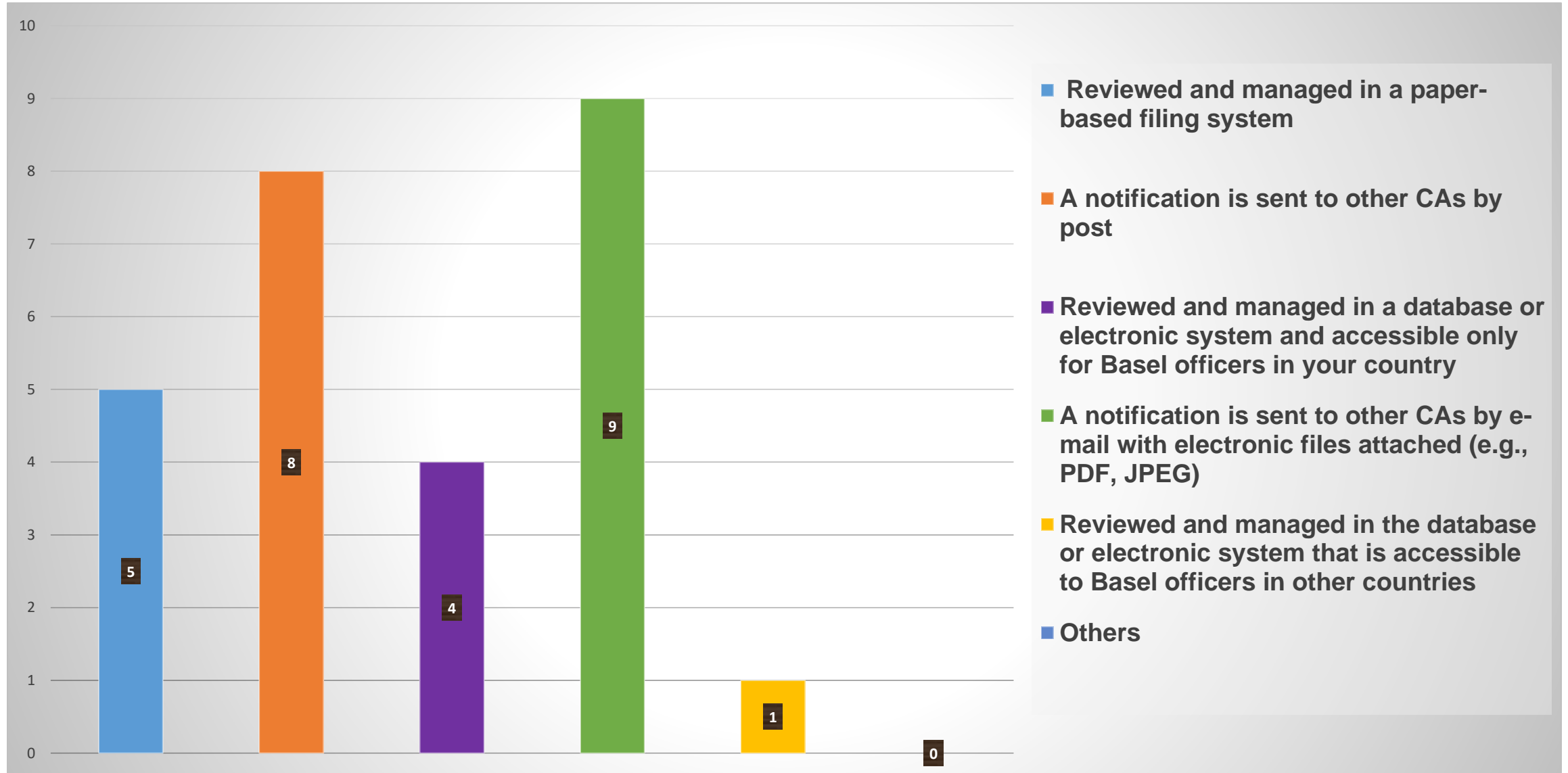
# Status of digitization of Basel PIC procedure (E-PIC) #1

- Digitalization of applications by exporters/importers and communication between CAs and exporters/importers-



# Status of digitization of Basel PIC procedure (E-PIC) #2

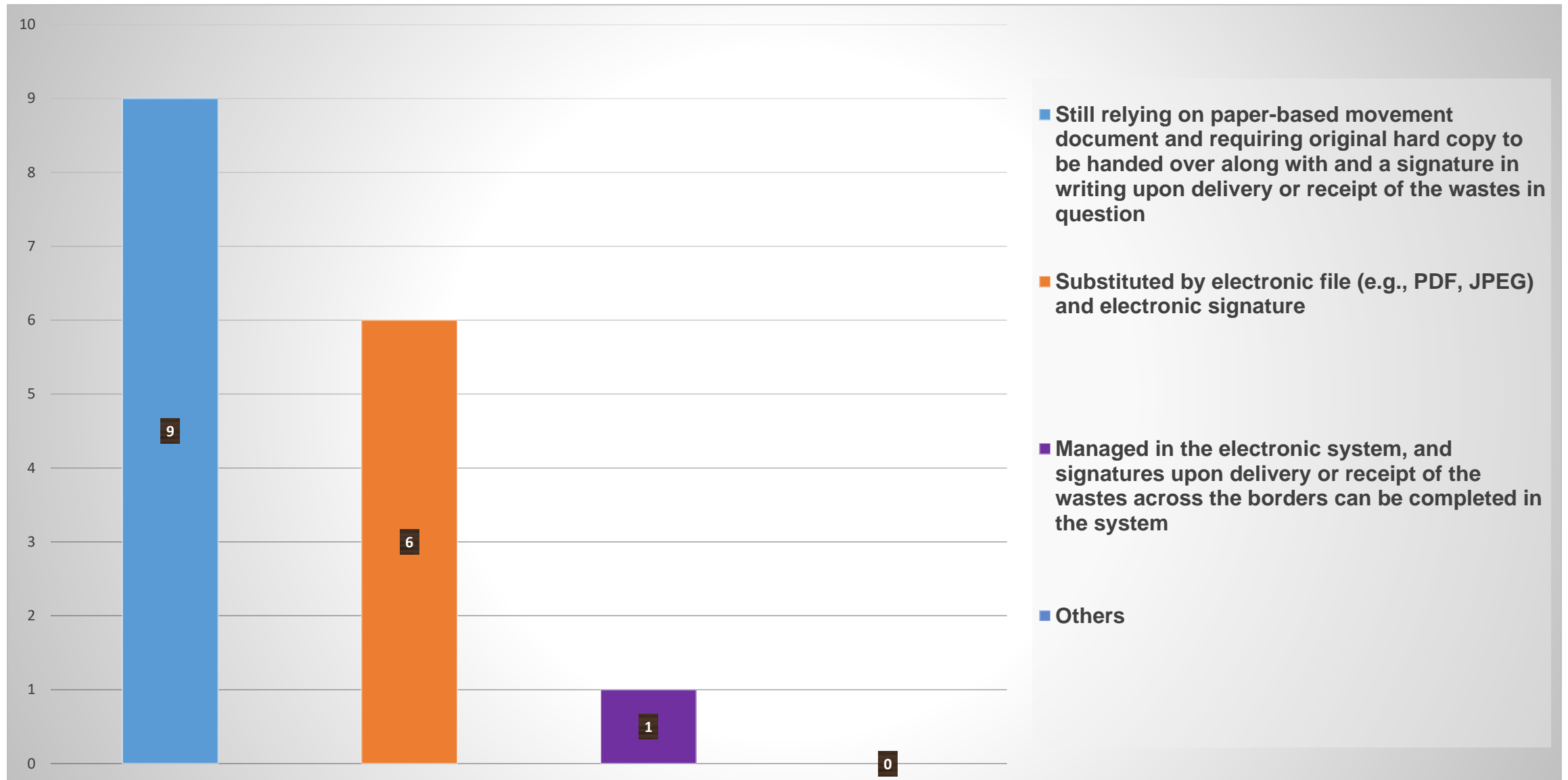
- Digitalization of PIC procedures between CAs-





# Status of digitization of Basel PIC procedure (E-PIC) #3

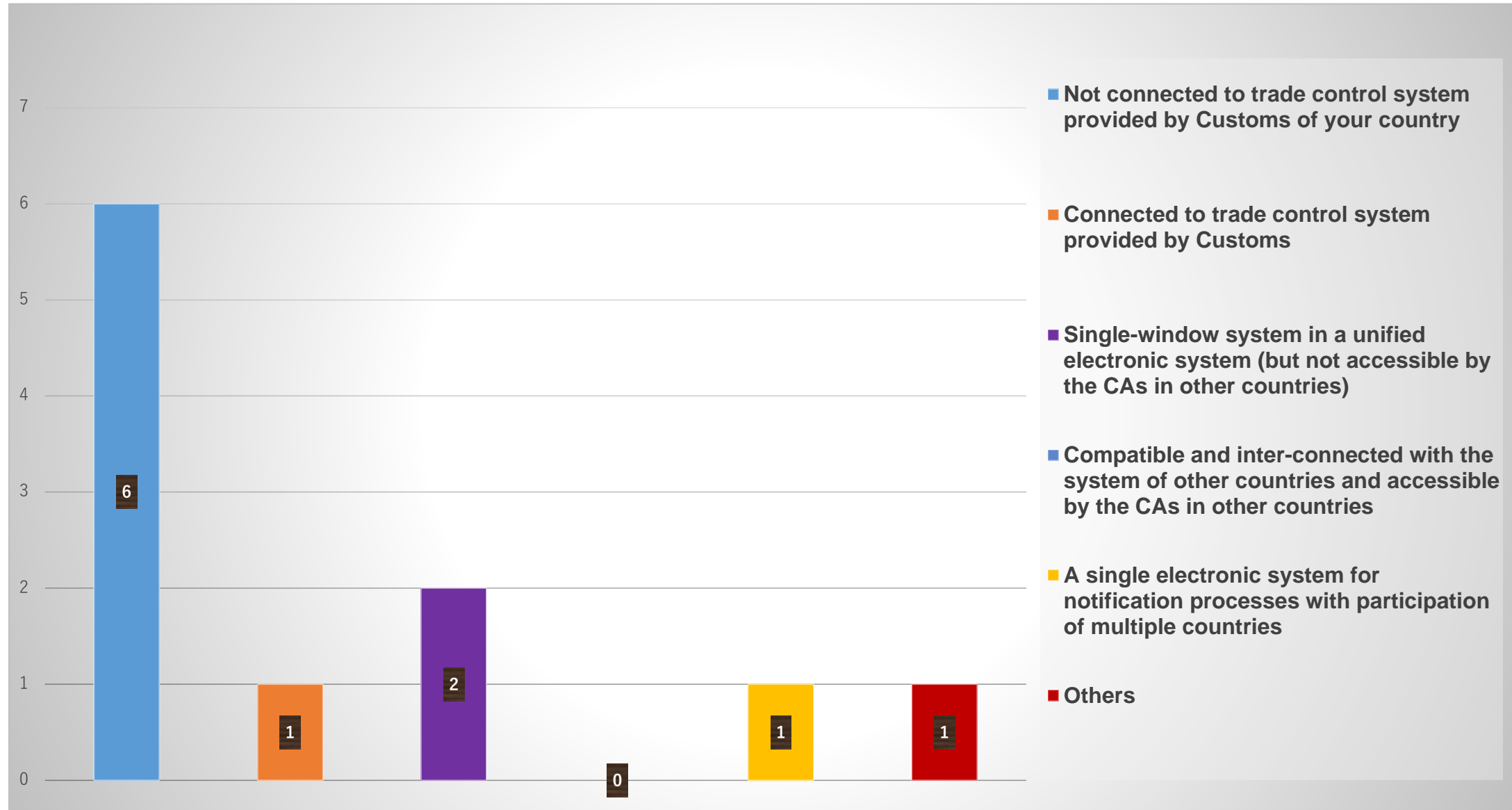
## - Digitalization of notification and movement documents-



- Still relying on paper-based movement document and requiring original hard copy to be handed over along with and a signature in writing upon delivery or receipt of the wastes in question
- Substituted by electronic file (e.g., PDF, JPEG) and electronic signature
- Managed in the electronic system, and signatures upon delivery or receipt of the wastes across the borders can be completed in the system
- Others

# Status of digitization of Basel PIC procedure (E-PIC) #4

## - Interconnectivity of electronic system -



# A detailed overview of E-PIC system, and its advantage, challenges, and future plans

Country	Overview
Indonesia	Currently the system is under development and will implemented base on E-PIC
Myanmar	Currently there is no E-PIC system in Myanmar. The exporter needs to apply by original hard copy to Environmental Conservation Department (ECD). ECD uploads the environmental recommendation letter through the Tradenet 2.0 system to issue export license for export of hazardous waste. The Tradenet 2.0 system set up in 2021 is a web-based online licensing system for export trade registration and license issuing services by the Ministry of Commerce. The exporter needs to apply the export license through the Tradenet 2.0 system.
Philippines	The E-PIC system has been developed and currently being tested for bugs glitches by our MIS (Management Information System) Unit which will be integrated in our Online Hazardous Waste Management System (Export Notification and Clearance Processing).
Thailand	Currently, Thailand is in the process of creating a system to support the connection of the central electronic system for requesting consent under the Basel Convention.

# Possible Approaches to Improve PIC Procedures (1)

Country	National	Regional	Global
Brunei	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To establish E-platform for application of TBM of hazardous waste</li> <li>Submission of required documents to be digitalized for ease of process. i.e. submission to transit and importing countries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To develop an E-platform/website for PIC that could:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- provide details of national focal points of each country (easily updated by users),</li> <li>- Initiate PIC procedures through this platform</li> </ul> </li> <li>Discussion/conversation/chat with focal persons of different countries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To develop an E-platform/website for PIC that could:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide details of national focal points of each country (easily updated by users),</li> <li>• Initiate PIC procedures through this platform</li> </ul> </li> <li>To provide status of PIC process</li> <li>Discussion/conversation/chat with focal persons of different countries.</li> <li>Get in touch with Basel secretariat</li> </ul>
Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholders' participation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen cooperation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen cooperation</li> </ul>
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Basel convention can conduct global platform through application that can use by every countries for PIC procedures</li> </ul>
Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implement digital system for PIC procedures;</li> <li>Introduce pre-consented recovery facilities;</li> <li>Use tacit consents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Share the good practice to implement digital system;</li> <li>Share information on pre-consented recovery facilities;</li> <li>Develop a common terminology or methodology for the PIC;</li> <li>Start a pilot project of e-PIC between members who has e-PIC system;</li> <li>Considering a bilateral or regional framework for facilitative PIC approach</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use the same or similar system among parties;</li> <li>Introducing pre-consented recovery facilities;</li> <li>Develop a common terminology;</li> <li>Considering a framework for facilitative PIC approach among like-minded members</li> </ul>

# Possible Approaches to Improve PIC Procedures (2)

Country	National	Regional	Global
Malaysia			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a need to develop electronic system approaches of the notification and movement documents for PIC Procedure. The development of the system will reduce issues on delays and backlogs and reduce processing time of the applications. Thus, financial and technical support along with capacity building is crucial for the electronic system development.</li> </ul>
Myanmar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limit the Processing Time of PIC Verify system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish the electronic system that is accessible by Basel CAs in other countries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A single electronic system that is compatible and inter-connected with the system of other countries and accessible by the CAs in other countries.</li> </ul>
Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operationalization of a National Online System</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integration or Harmonization of the ONLINE System</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integration or Harmonization of the ONLINE System</li> </ul>
Singapore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eliminate the use of hardcopy/post for sending of notification documents and other supporting documents, i.e. allow transmission of documents via electronic means only</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishing working level contacts between CA to facilitate the processing of PIC if necessary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishing working level contacts between CA to facilitate the processing of PIC if necessary</li> </ul>
Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Electronic PIC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Electronic PIC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Electronic PIC</li> </ul>

# Possible Contributions of the Asian Network and Discussion on PIC

Country	Idea
Brunei	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Countries' views on <a href="#">full electronic approach</a> to implement the PIC procedure and how can we start and create the process.</li> </ul>
Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Good practices and solution finding for challenges of implementation of PIC procedure including sharing updated regulations, current information of countries in the region.</li> </ul>
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Basel convention can conduct global platform through application that can use by every countries for PIC procedures</li> </ul>
Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Asia Network can be served as a good discussion forum for the better PIC procedure. Although challenges may vary in each member, some of them are common issues for many members. The workshop can be a starting point to identify those challenges and open a discussion in the region.</li> <li>Japan is particularly interested in reducing administrative burdens in the CAs while implementing the duties required as the Basel party, as plastics and e-waste amendments substantially increases the number of PIC notifications to be handled.</li> </ul>
Malaysia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To encourage Basel Convention to develop electronic system for PIC Procedure to expedite, monitor, assist in the notification and movement application for all the member countries.</li> </ul>
Myanmar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Asian Network can initiate <a href="#">single electronic system</a> that is accessible to Basel CAs in other countries for the improvement of the function of the PIC procedures in Asian region. The Asian Network can contribute the implementation of electronic system for individual country with financial and technical assistance.</li> </ul>
Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Asian Network is encouraged or enjoined to initiate the development of a <a href="#">Regional Online System</a> for PIC harmonizing or integrating the existing systems, if there is any, of the member countries of this Network</li> </ul>
Singapore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We could set <a href="#">a guideline</a> for the common documents required for the PIC. This will streamline the procedure and cut down processing time.</li> </ul>
Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thailand proposes to develop the <a href="#">central electronic system</a>. This system provides the improving of PIC by enhancing the communication among parties and reducing the implementation period. However, the verify system is required to ensure reliable information.</li> </ul>