

# **Summary of the questionnaire**

Asian Network Workshop 2024

23-25 October 2024

Vientiane, Lao PDR

# **Result of questionnaire survey on Part 1**

Updates on national Laws/Regulations relevant  
to the implementation of the Basel Convention

# Outline of the questionnaire survey

- Questionnaire survey was conducted prior to the workshop  
Response rate: **100 %** (12/12 countries/regions responded)
- Questionnaire survey consists of part 1-3

## Part 1:

### Updates on **National Laws/Regulations**

1. National law/regulation for the implementation of the Basel Convention
2. Import regulation on UEEE and e-waste
3. Import regulation on plastic waste
4. Response to the amendments of the Basel Convention Annexes regarding plastic waste

## Part 2:

### Responses to **e-waste amendments**

1. Background information
2. Status of response to the e-waste amendments
3. Identification of type of e-wastes to be by A1181, Y49, or other entries
4. End of e-waste criteria
5. Discussion theme at the workshop 2024

## Part 3: Good practices and challenges for implementing and facilitating **the PIC procedure**

1. Background information
2. Challenges and good practices for the implementation of the PIC procedure
3. TBM with transit
4. Digitalization of the PIC (or E-PIC)
5. Possible approaches to improve PIC procedure
6. Possible contribution of the Asian Network and discussion theme at the Workshop 2024

# Updates of National Laws/Regulations

4

Only countries/regions which reported update of national regulation are listed.

Country/Region	Name of the New Law/Regulation	Contents	Enforcement Date
Hong Kong SAR	Waste Disposal (Amendment) Bill 2024	<b>To amend the Waste Disposal Ordinance (WDO) to expand the scope of import and export control to cover all electrical and electronic waste (EEW)</b> under the permit control system to implement the amendments to the Basel Convention in Hong Kong SAR, China	01-Jan-25
Japan	Ministerial Order Specifying the Scope of Specified Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes Based on the Law for the Control of Export, Import and Others of Specified Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes (Scope Order)	<b>This order will be amended to reflect the e-waste amendment of Basel Convention.</b> It decides the type of waste regulated by basel act and cited A codes and B codes of Basel Convention. So there would be a modification of A1180 to a new entry A1181 and a deletion of B1110 and B	24-Oct-23
Lao PDR	<a href="#">National Plastic Action Plan (NPAP)</a>	The goal of the National Plastic Action Plan is to reduce production of plastic in the Lao PDR, and reduce the need for plastic use. Plastic will be managed and used sustainably through increasing the rate of reuse many times (Reuse) and recycling and improving waste management Transform into plastic management be sustainable through reducing the use of plastic.	05-Aug-24
	First draft Ministry of Public Works and Transport ( <a href="https://www.mpwt.gov.la/legislation/decrees">https://www.mpwt.gov.la/legislation/decrees</a> )	Decree on the management of transportation of dangerous goods by land and rail	Expected to be approved by the government in January 2025
Vietnam	<a href="#">Law on Environmental Protection (LEP)</a> (72/2020/QH14)		01-Jan-22
	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
	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
	Decision No.13/2023/ QĐ-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	

# Import regulation on UEEE and e-waste

## Import regulation on Plastic waste

---

- Update of import regulations for the following items in Asian Network countries/regions are stored in Google Drive.
  - ✓ e-waste and UEEE (used electrical and electronic equipment)
  - ✓ Plastic waste

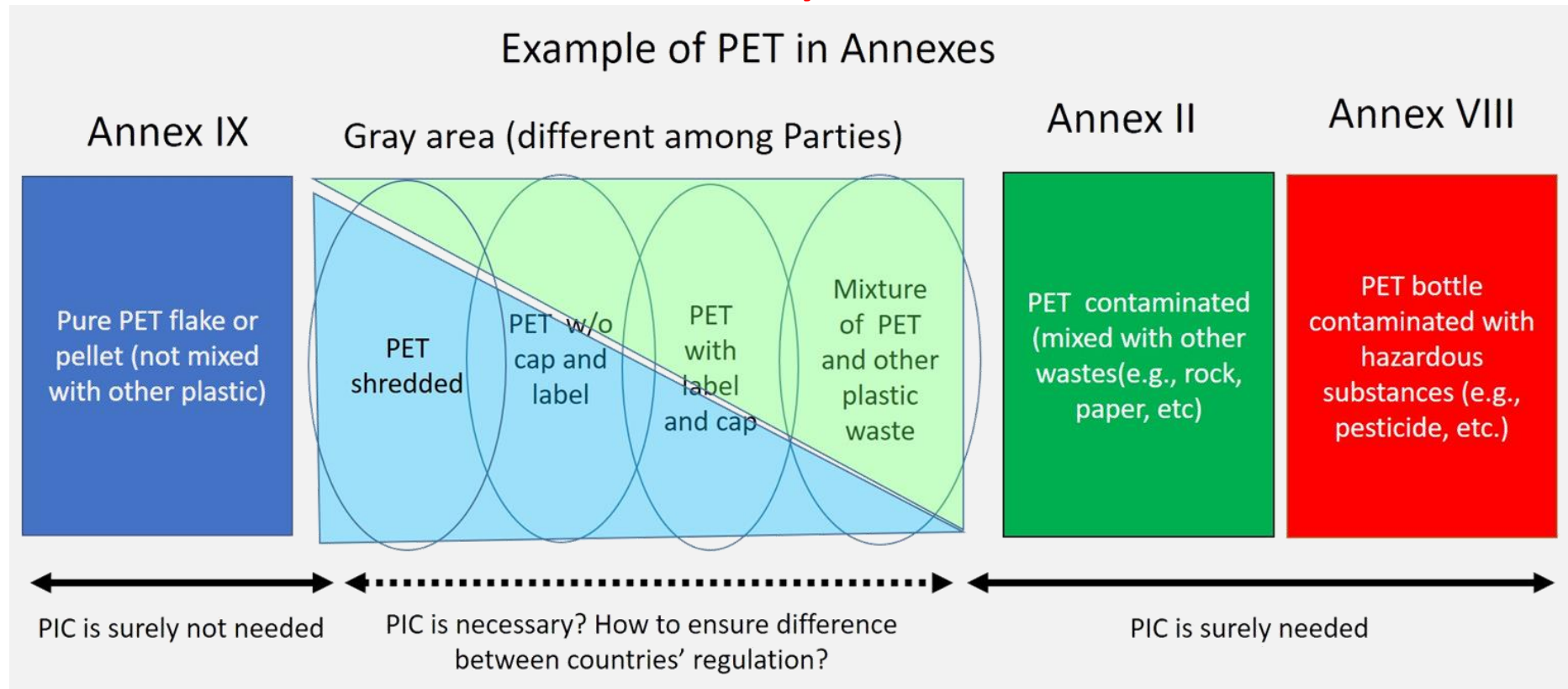
[https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/10nUl3foOmTeE0ZfC3YE9TVRR7cA-r\\_oR?usp=sharing\\_eip\\_se\\_dm&ts=66f63cd7](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/10nUl3foOmTeE0ZfC3YE9TVRR7cA-r_oR?usp=sharing_eip_se_dm&ts=66f63cd7)

- The summaries will be uploaded on the Asian Network website after the workshop.

[https://www.env.go.jp/en/recycle/asian\\_net/Annual\\_Workshops/Annual\\_Workshops.html](https://www.env.go.jp/en/recycle/asian_net/Annual_Workshops/Annual_Workshops.html)

# 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): 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.**

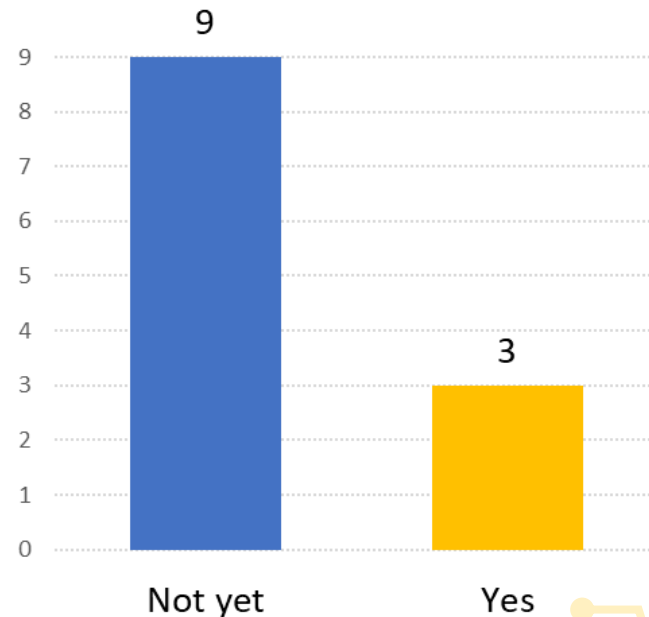


# Response to the amendments of the Basel Convention Annexes regarding Plastic waste

7

## Export notification for Y48 plastic waste

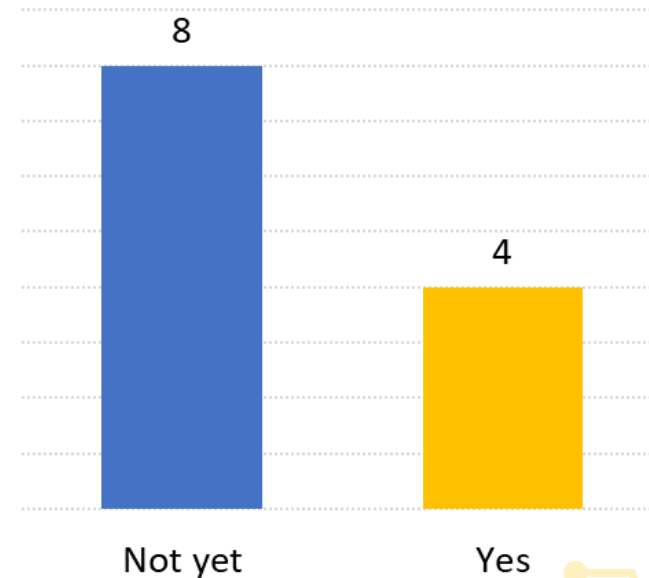
Has your country/region already sent notification for export of Y48 plastic waste sine 1 January 2021?



- **Hong Kong SAR (China)** : 1 notification sent to Vietnam
- **Japan** : sent 230 notifications for export to Hong Kong SAR, Taiwan, Malaysia, Philippine, India, Vietnam
- **Singapore** : 3 notifications from 2022 to 2024 for the export of PVC to Australia

## Import notification for Y48 plastic waste

Has your country/region already received notification for import of Y48 plastic waste sine 1 January 2021?

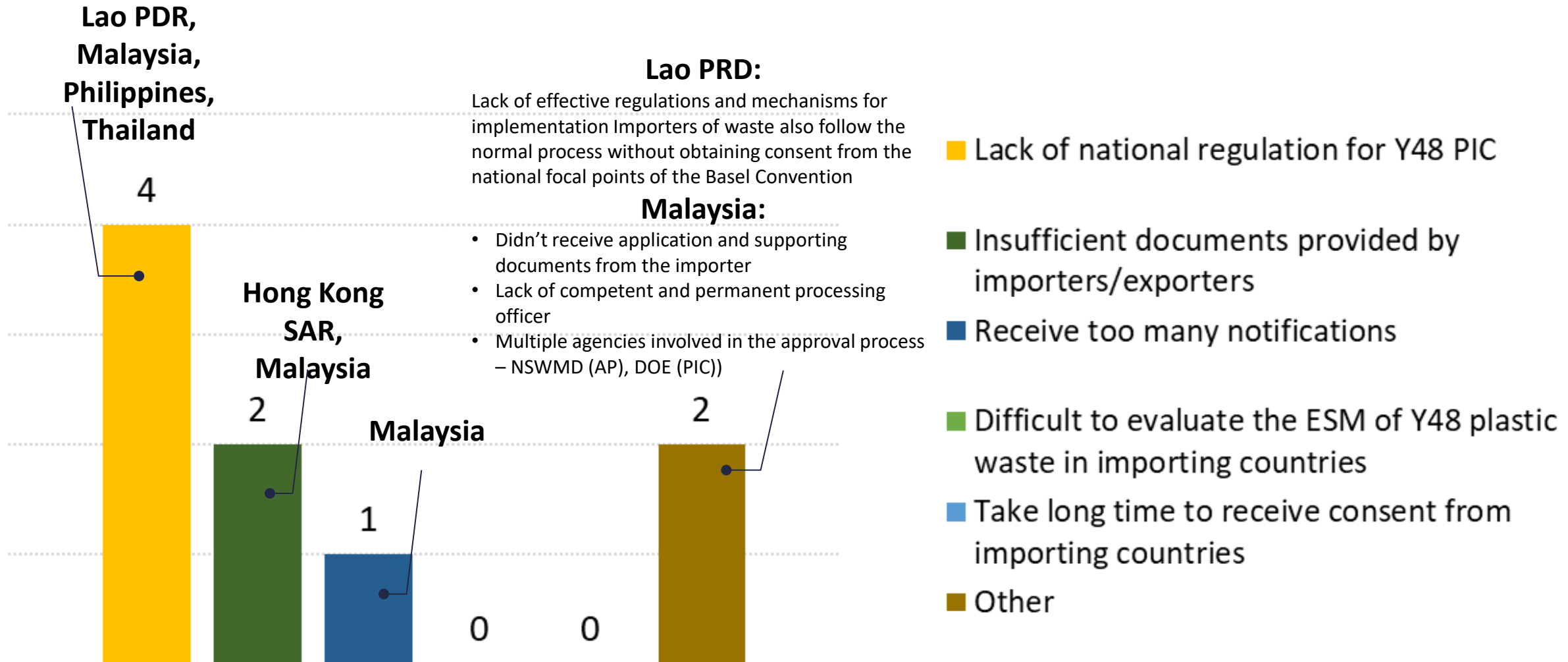


- **Hong Kong SAR (China)** : 7 notifications in total, including 2 from Belgium and 5 from Mexico
- **Malaysia**: 36 notifications from Canada and Japan
- **Philippines** : 15 notifications from Japan and 1 notification from Belgium
- **Thailand** : only one

# Response to the amendments of the Basel Convention Annexes regarding Plastic waste

8

**Challenges** your country/region has faced to implement PIC procedure for Y48 plastic waste





# Response to the amendments of the Basel Convention Annexes regarding Plastic waste

9

- Days or months needed on average to give consent to country/region of origin regarding import of Y48 plastic waste

Country/Region	Answer
Hong Kong SAR	<p>For the Belgium case, the two notifications were received on 28 October 2021. We subsequently replied Belgium CA on 8 November 2021 that import permit would be required for the concerned shipments of plastic waste. Since the case did not proceed further thereafter, no consent was given to the proposed shipments.</p> <p>For the Mexico case, the five notifications were received on 21 June 2024. We then emailed Mexico CA on 24 June 2024 to seek more information and clarifications. Upon their reply on 10 Aug 2024, we responded on 13 August 2024 that the concerned plastic waste would not be allowed to be imported into Hong Kong SAR (i.e. no consent was given).</p>
Malaysia	3 months
Philippines	20 working days
Thailand	At least two months

# Response to the amendments of the Basel Convention Annexes regarding Plastic waste

10

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

Country/Region	Answer
Hong Kong SAR	The import, export and re-export of plastic waste has seen a marked <b>decrease</b> across all kinds of plastic waste since 2021.
Malaysia	Approval for importation has been <b>increased</b> steadily for plastic waste Y48. 2024 – 16, 2023 – 11, 2022 – 6, 2021 – 3
Myanmar	Myanmar does not allow the import of plastic waste due to insufficient ESM. Myanmar allows the export of plastic waste under the PIC, no companies or individuals are applying to import such waste. There may be a growing preference for local recycling solutions within Myanmar rather than relying on exporting plastic waste.
Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sharp <b>increase</b> in 2024- As of September 2024, the import volume has already reached 87,400 MT, more than double the amount imported in the previous year (2023)</li><li>• Fluctuations from 2021-2023- The data shows irregular import volumes over the years, after decreasing to 30,950 MT from 2021, imports rebounded to 46,536 MT in 2022 and only to fall again to 31,500 MT in 2023.</li><li>• We do not have data on each type of scrap plastic, as the application categorizes them under a single category: “Solid Plastic Material”. However, the usual types imported by our recyclers include PP, HDPE, PE, LDPE, nylon, PVC scrap, PS, PE, ABS and PC.</li><li>• As for the export of plastic waste, we do not have data since it is not classified as hazardous waste, and we do not have a policy regulating its export.</li></ul>
Singapore	In 2022 and 2023, about 90% of all plastic waste including pellets and bales (53kT in 2022 and 42KT in 2023) 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Import of clean and homogenous plastic scrap (PET , PVC, Orther) has <b>increased</b> in 2021 – 2023 and <b>slightly decreased</b> in 2024 due to Thailand’s policy to reduce imports over a period of 2 years (2023-2024) before announcing a ban on plastic scrap imports on January 1, 2025.</li><li>- Export of plastic scrap has <b>slightly increased</b> after 2021.</li></ul>

# **Result of questionnaire survey on Part 2**

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

- 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.
- All e-wastes are subject to the PIC procedure irrespective to their hazardousness
- The amendments will enter into force on **1<sup>st</sup> January 2025.**

## Annex VIII

### Hazardous e-waste subject to PIC

A1181 \*Replacing A1180

#### 1. Whole Equipment

- a) containing or contaminated with cadmium, lead or mercury
- 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., fractions arising from shredding or dismantling of e-waste

## Annex II

### Non- Hazardous e-waste subject to PIC

Y49

#### 1. Whole Equipment

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

#### 2. Components

Non-hazardous components

#### 3. Waste from processing e-waste

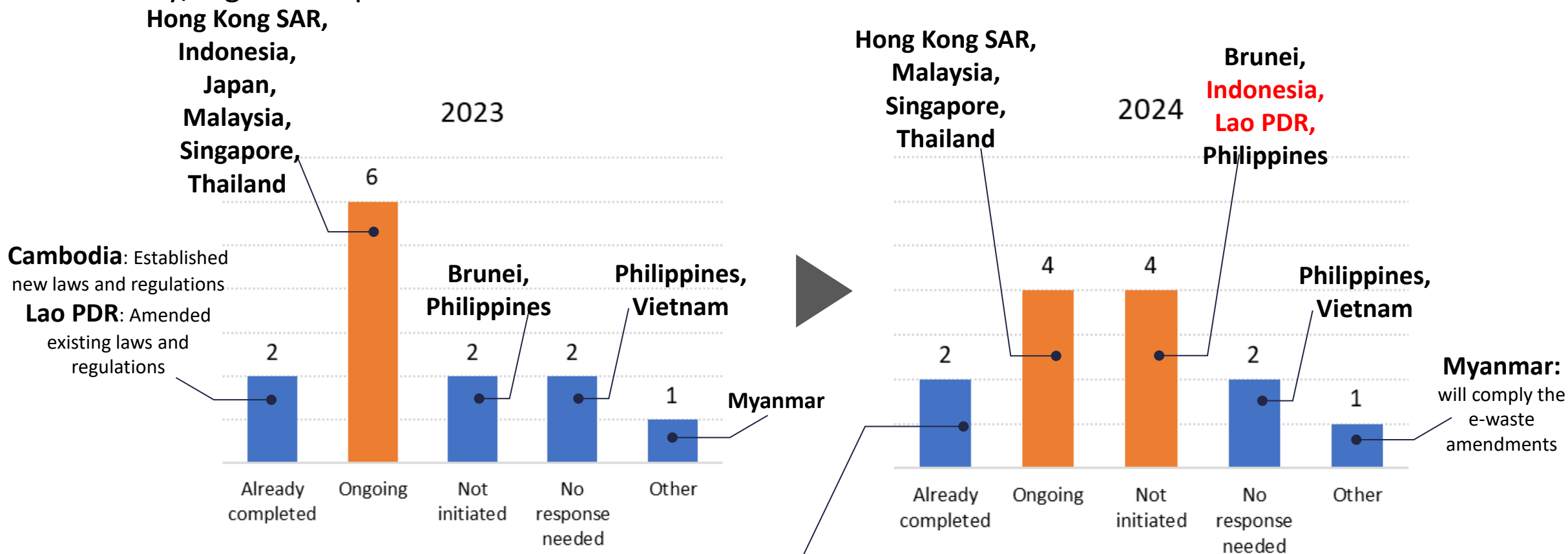
Non-hazardous fraction from processing of e-waste



# Status of response to the e-waste amendments

13

In order to domestically implement the e-waste amendments, please tell us about the status of your country/region's response



**Cambodia:** According to law and regulations, all types of e-waste are prohibited to import into Cambodia and the export of e-waste shall comply with international legal instruments.

**Japan:** The amended order was published on October 23rd, along with the e-waste guidelines, which provide more information on what types of e-waste are regulated.

# Status of response to the e-waste amendments

14

Ongoing (under consideration)

Country/Region	Current situation
Hong Kong SAR	The Amendment Bill, which aims to be enacted on 1 January 2025, is currently <b>under the consideration of legislative unit.</b>
Malaysia	Malaysia is <b>conducting a study which is being headed by a local university</b> with cooperation from the e-waste recovery players on the feasibility of implementing the e-waste amendment. <u>The study will include criteria and limits for hazardous and non hazardous e-waste, overall framework for managing hazardous and non hazardous e-waste, law adequacy and others.</u> The study expected to be completed by the end of 2025.
Singapore	We are targeting to <b>publish the amended legislations to our Hazardous Waste (Control of Export Import and Transit) Act to include the new e-waste amendments in 4Q 2024</b> , with the implementation date on 1 Jan 2025. Prior to that, we will be <b>publishing the Technical Guidelines for the Import and Export of Used Electrical and Electronic Equipment (UEEE) and Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) in 4Q 2024.</b>
Thailand	In part of A1181, it shall be banned for exportation according to the Notification of the Ministry of Commerce on Determination of Electronic Waste as Prohibited Goods for Importing into the Kingdom of Thailand, B.E. 2563 (2020). However, controlling the transboundary movement of Y49, which is non hazardous electronic waste, does not fall within the scope of the primary legislation for the implementation of the Basel Convention. Therefore, at present, <b>measures to control the transboundary movement of Y49 are being developed</b> under other relevant laws.

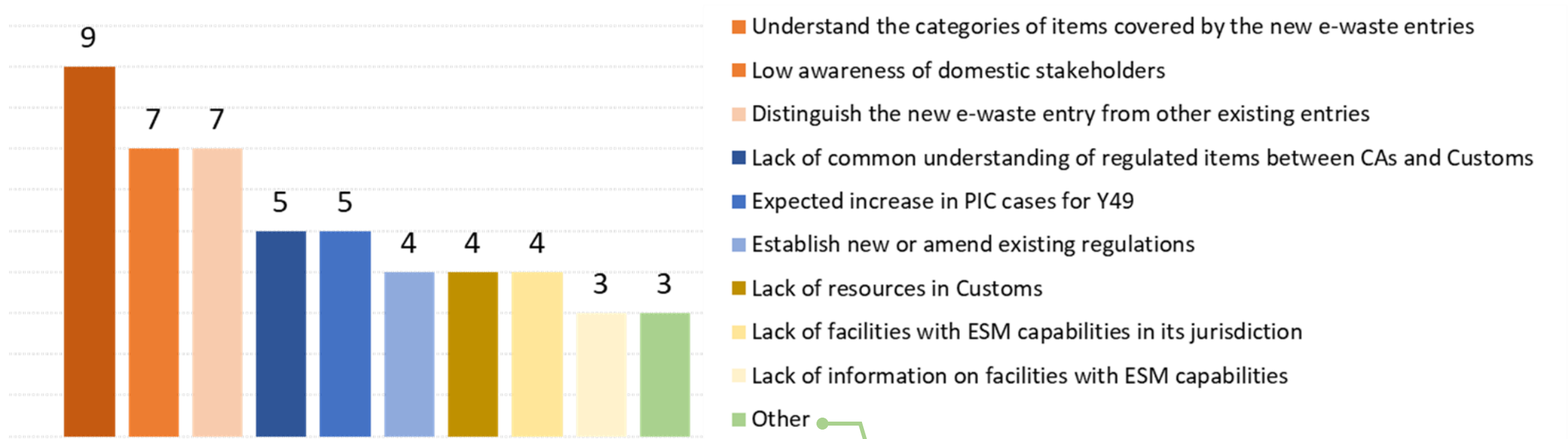
# Status of response to the e-waste amendments

15

## Not initiated

Country/Region	Current situation
Brunei	<p>Brunei Darussalam has plans to organize:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Inter-agency consultation</b> among the relevant authorities to provide an overview of the E-waste amendments and discuss any actions to be taken and identify potential challenges and gaps in implementing them.</li><li>• <b>Stakeholders engagement</b> with recycling companies and E-waste generators.</li></ul>
Lao PDR	<p>The Lao PDR has <b>banned the import of electronic waste</b> since 2017 due to notification of government of lao PDR No 1855/government (17-11-2017) because the problem of recycling, these wastes have created pollution and affect health, but now the operators of electronic waste <b>recycling factories have proposed to the government to reconsider the permission to import e-waste.</b></p>
Philippines	<p>Although the E-waste Amendment is not yet ratified in the Philippines, <b>the country has already required PIC for e-waste regardless whether hazardous or not</b> even prior to the amendment. UEEE however still not covered by PIC procedure.</p>

## Challenges for the implementation of the e-waste amendment



**Malaysia:** Lack of competent and sufficient DOE enforcement officer

**Philippines :** Not harmonized interpretation and implementation

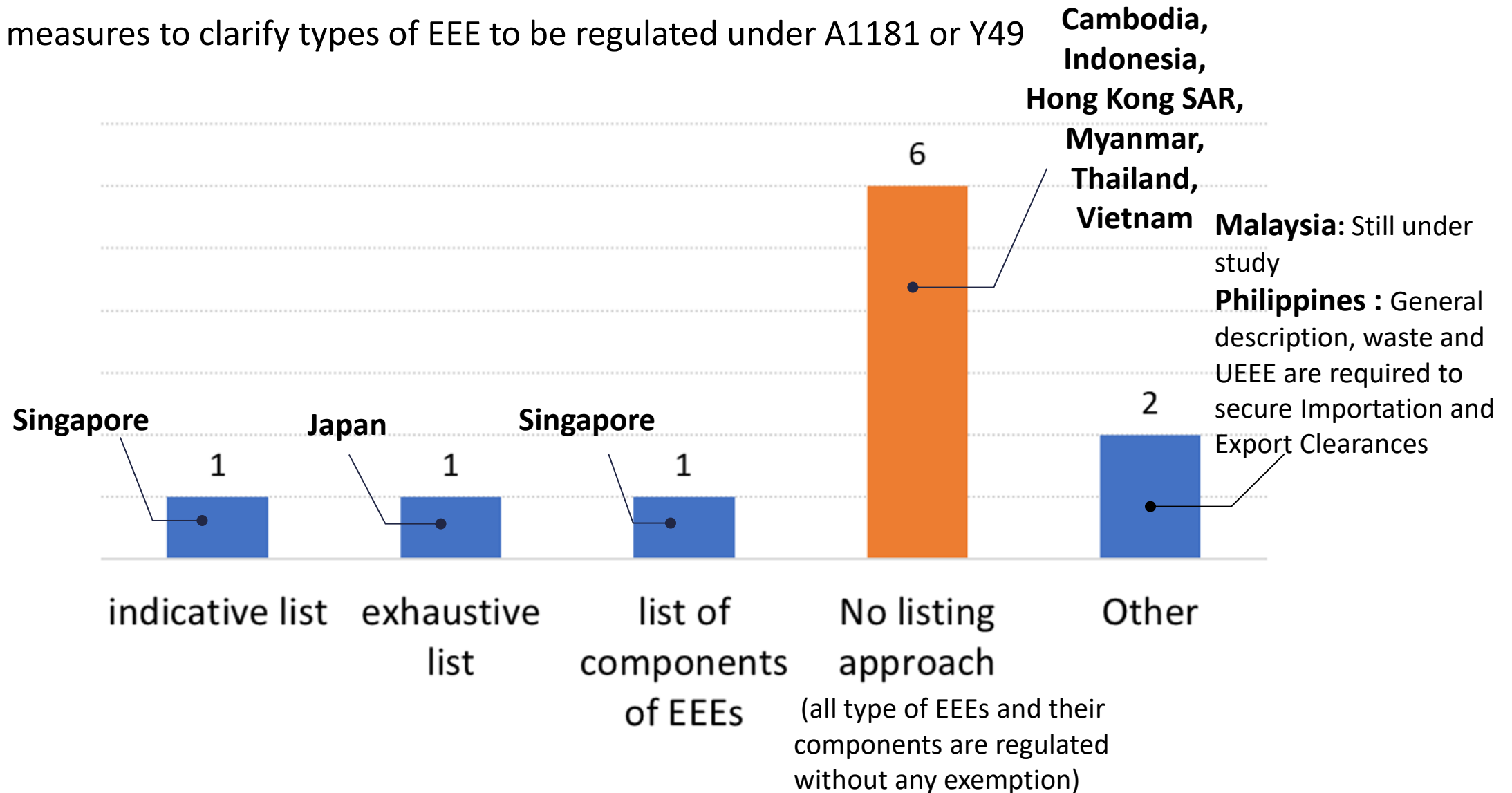
**Singapore :** Differences in definitions of e-waste and UEEE among various Parties



# Status of response to the e-waste amendments

17

Specific measures to clarify types of EEE to be regulated under A1181 or Y49



# Import and export of e-wastes to be covered by Y49

18

(e) Does your country/region import or export “non-hazardous e-waste” to be covered by Y49?

Country/Region	Export		Import	
	Type of non-hazardous e-waste	Country/region of origin or destination	Type of non-hazardous e-waste	Country/region of origin or destination
Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobile phones LCD screens</li> <li>• Mobile phone</li> <li>• Mobile Tablets</li> <li>• Mobile phone camera</li> <li>• LCD Monitor</li> </ul>	Singapore		
Indonesia	No notification		Plastic metal rubber glass paper	China USA Uni Eropa Australia New Zealand KOREA JAPAN SINGAPURA
Hong Kong SAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste hard disks</li> <li>• Waste servers</li> <li>• Waste routers</li> <li>• Waste CD-rom drives</li> <li>• Waste heat sinks</li> <li>• Intact waste integrated circuits</li> </ul>	Japan, Pakistan and others	Waste hard disks, waste servers, waste routers, waste CD-rom drives, waste heat sinks, intact waste integrated circuits	the Mainland of China, the Philippines and others
Japan	e-scrap including printed circuit boards	Republic of Korea (OECD member)	e-scrap including printed circuit boards	Indonesia, Malaysia, Hong Kong SAR, Philippines, Vietnam and many others
Singapore	Printed Circuit Board	Japan, Belgium	Various types of waste electrical and electronic equipment and components	Germany

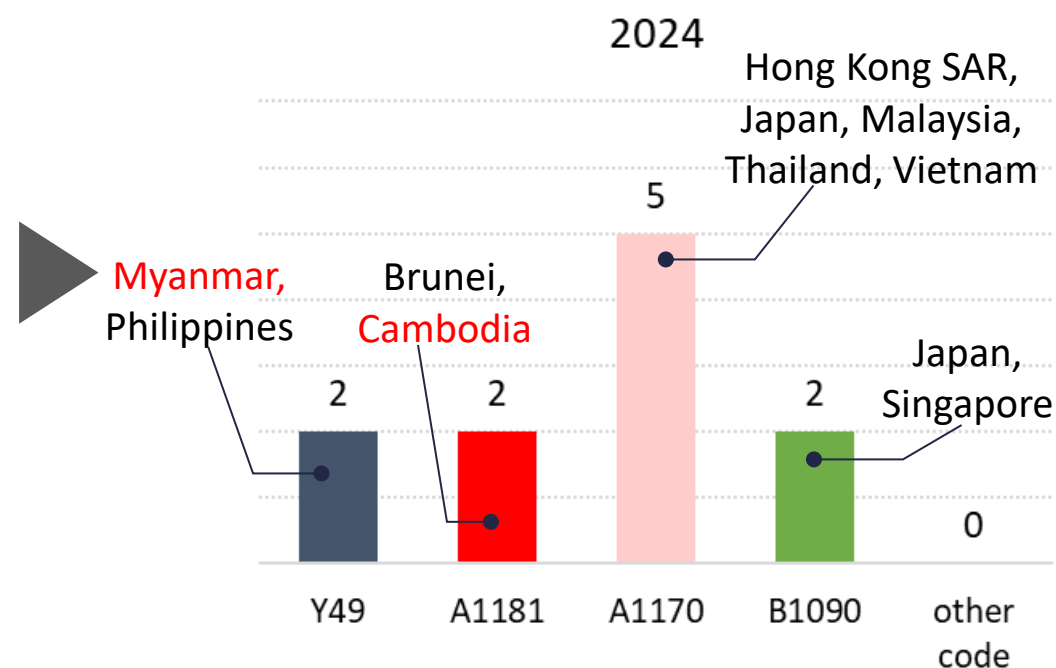
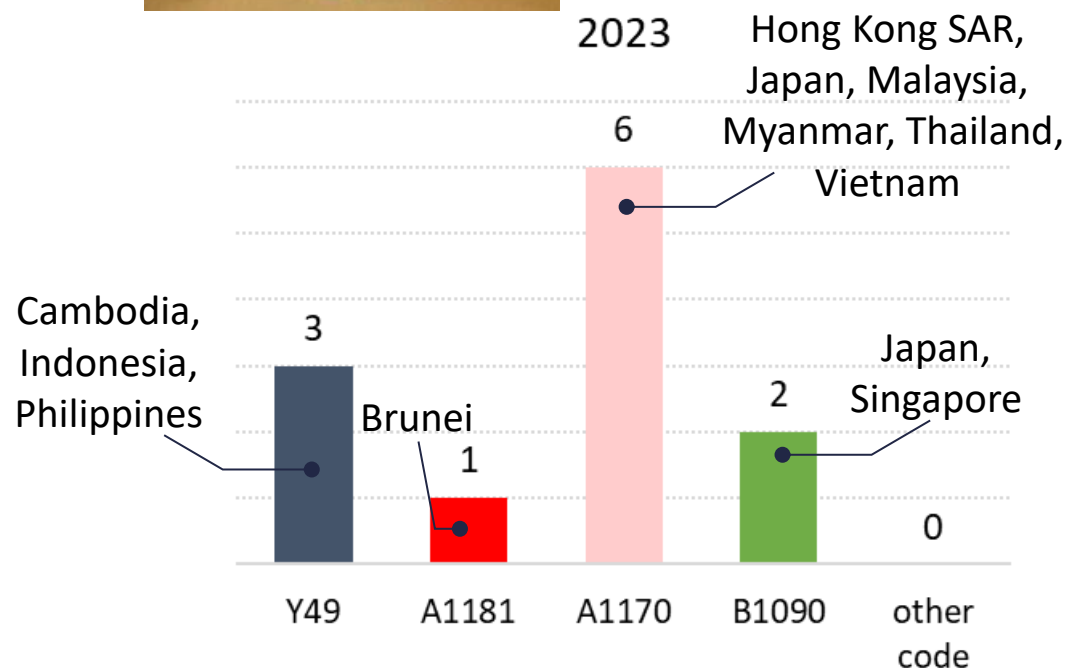
# Identification of type of e-wastes to be covered by A1181, Y49, or other entries 19

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

## Lithium-ion battery (for PC)



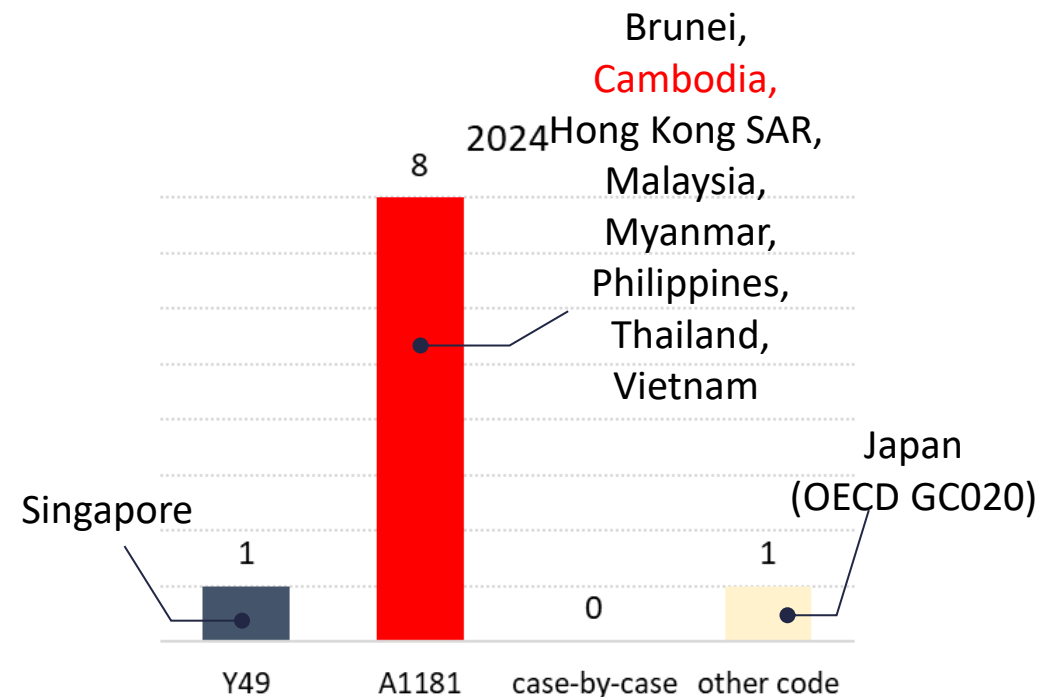
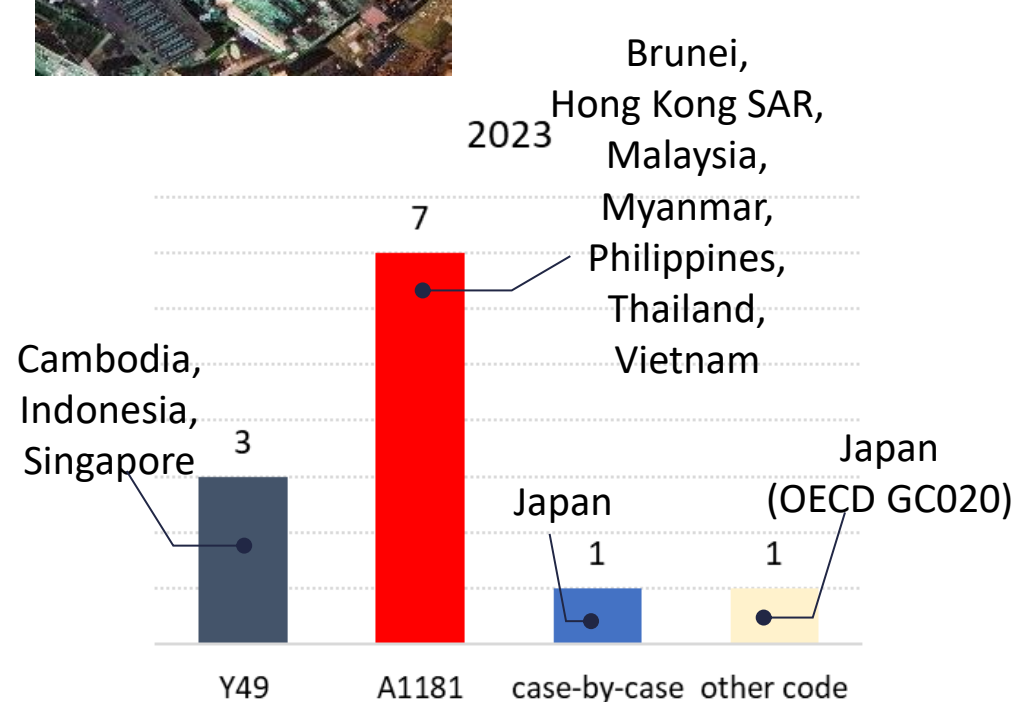
- **A1170**: Unsorted waste batteries excluding mixtures of only list B batteries. Waste batteries not specified on list B containing Annex I constituents to an extent to render them hazardous
- **B1090**: Waste batteries conforming to a specification, excluding those made with lead, cadmium or mercury



# Identification of type of e-wastes to be covered by A1181, Y49, or other entries 20

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

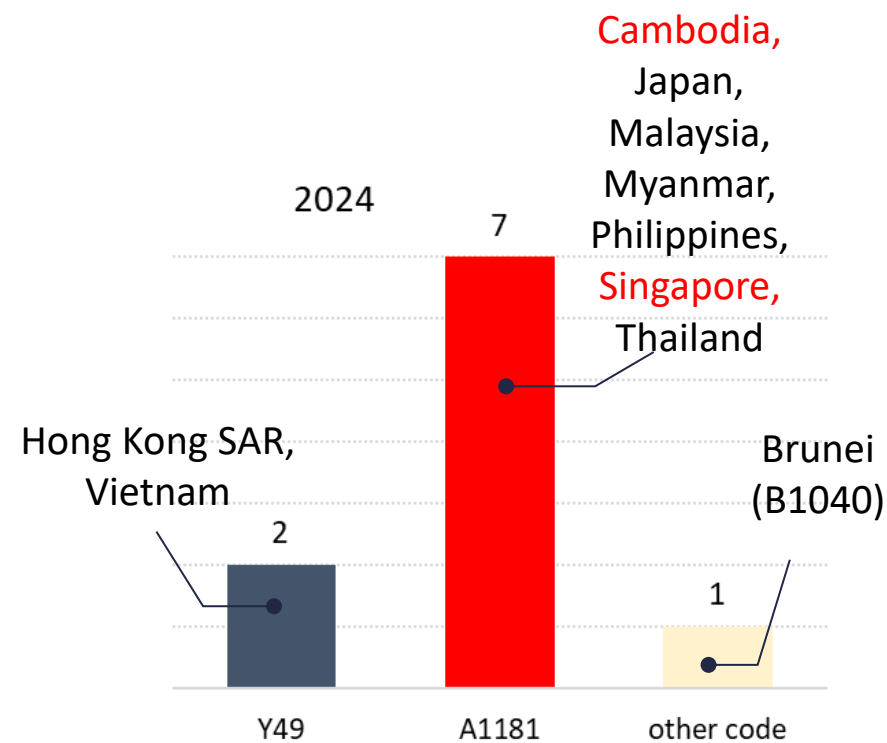
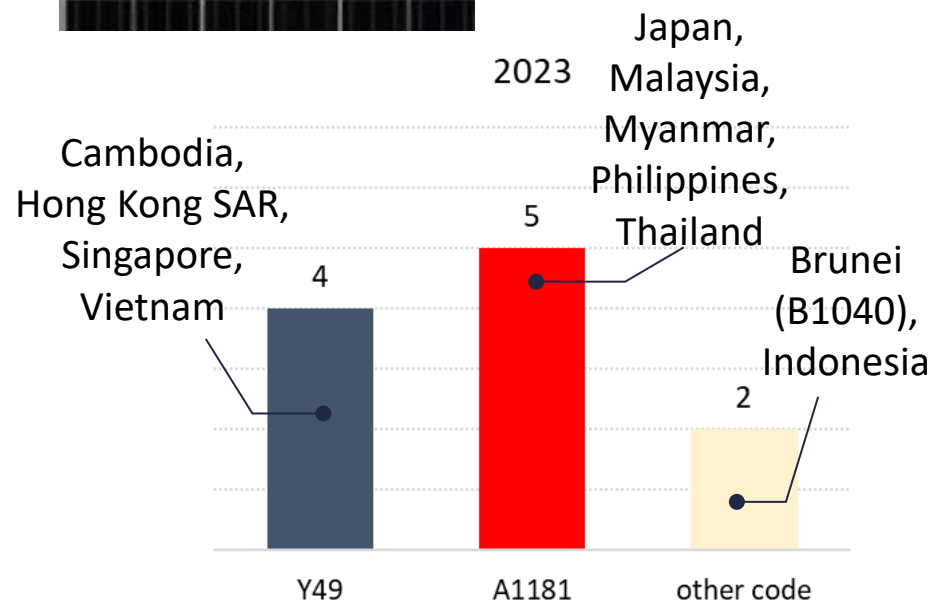
## Printed Circuit Board



# Identification of type of e-wastes to be covered by A1181, Y49, or other entries 21

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

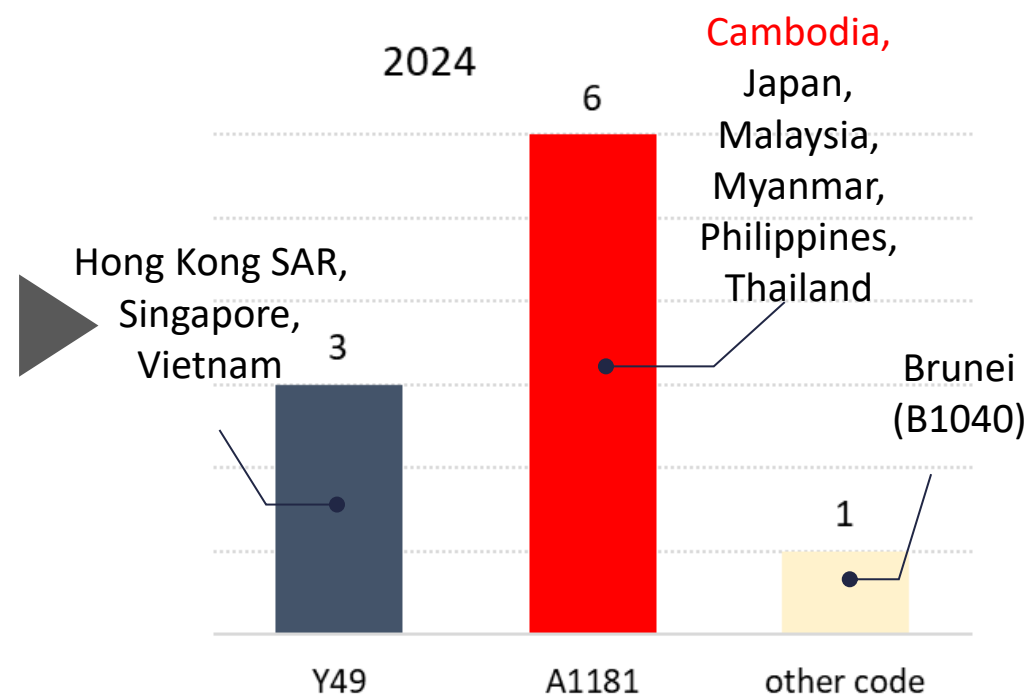
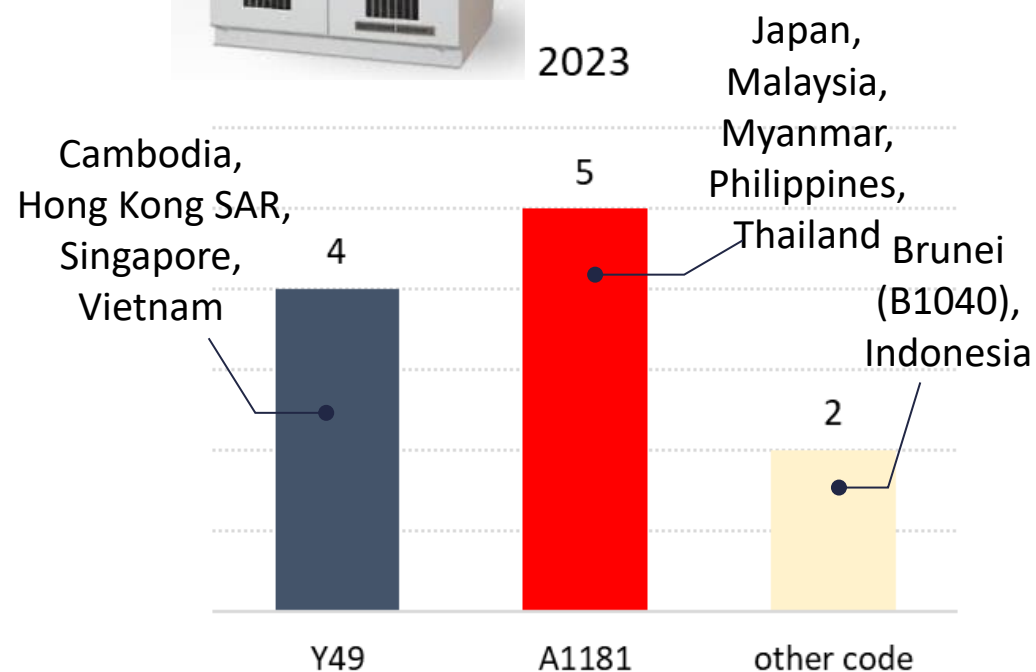
## Solar Panel (Photovoltaic Panel)



# Identification of type of e-wastes to be covered by A1181, Y49, or other entries 22

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

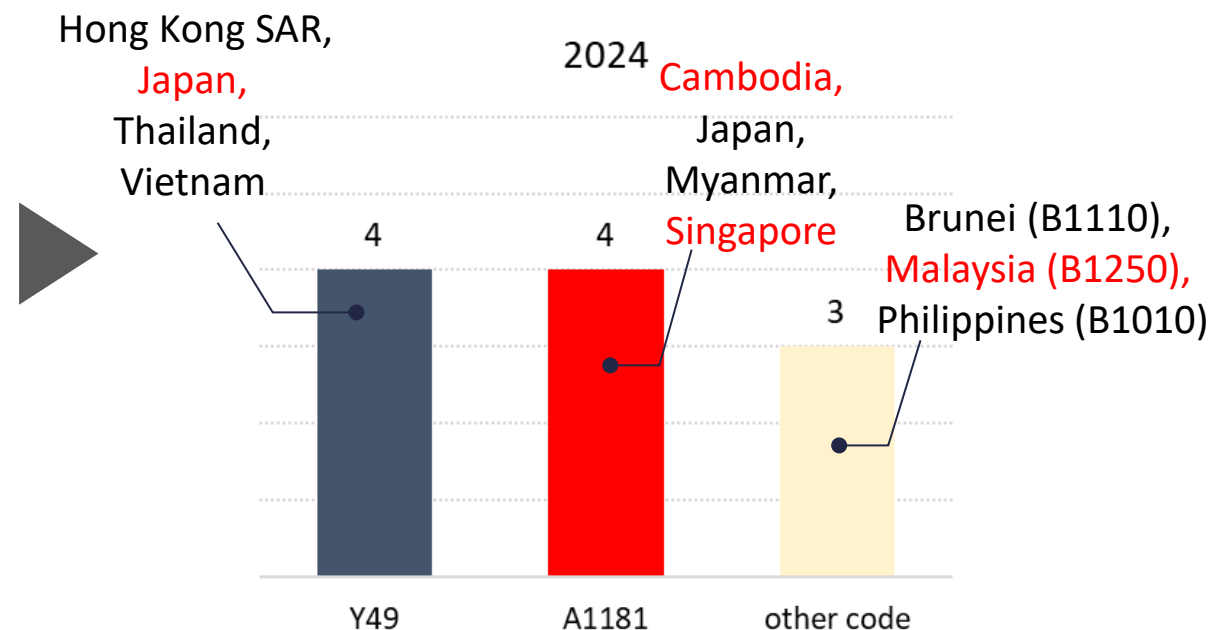
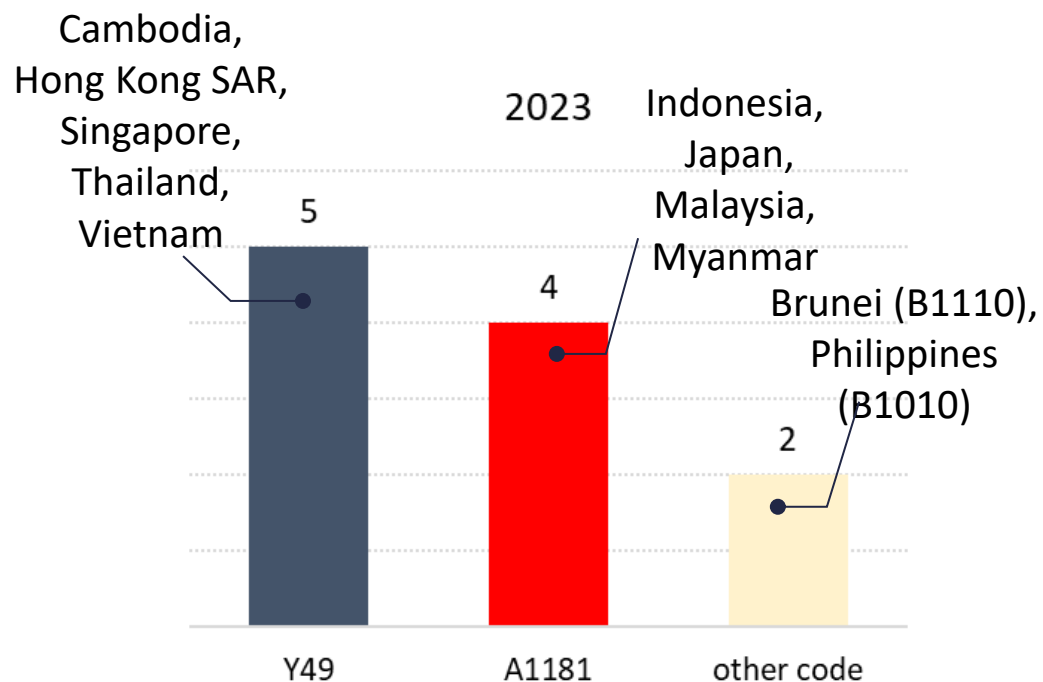
## Power Conditioner



# Identification of type of e-wastes to be covered by A1181, Y49, or other entries 23

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

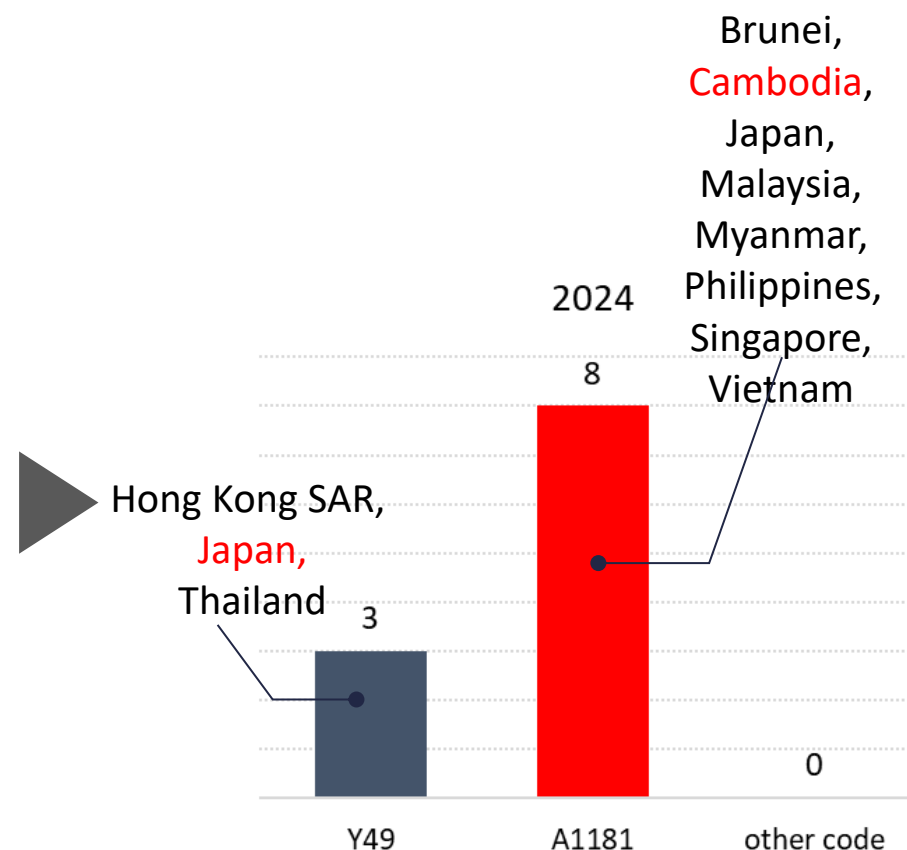
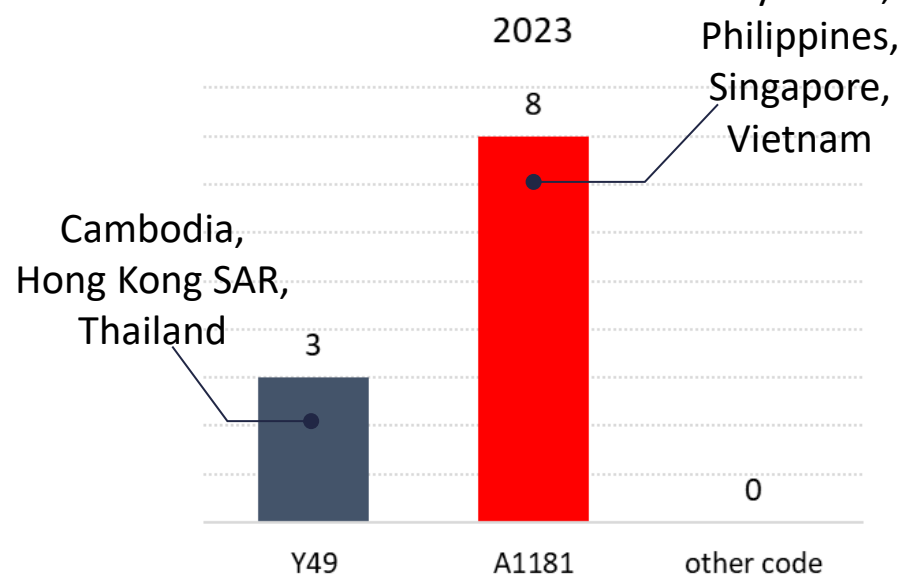
## Motors (large-size, for industrial use)



# Identification of type of e-wastes to be covered by A1181, Y49, or other entries 24

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

## Large-size transformers/condensers (for industrial use)





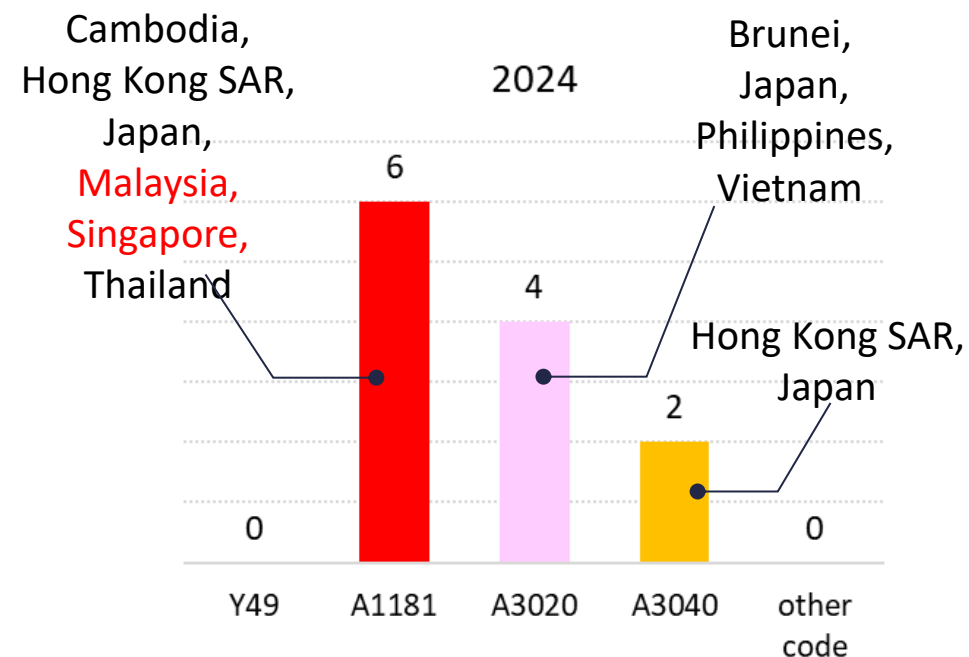
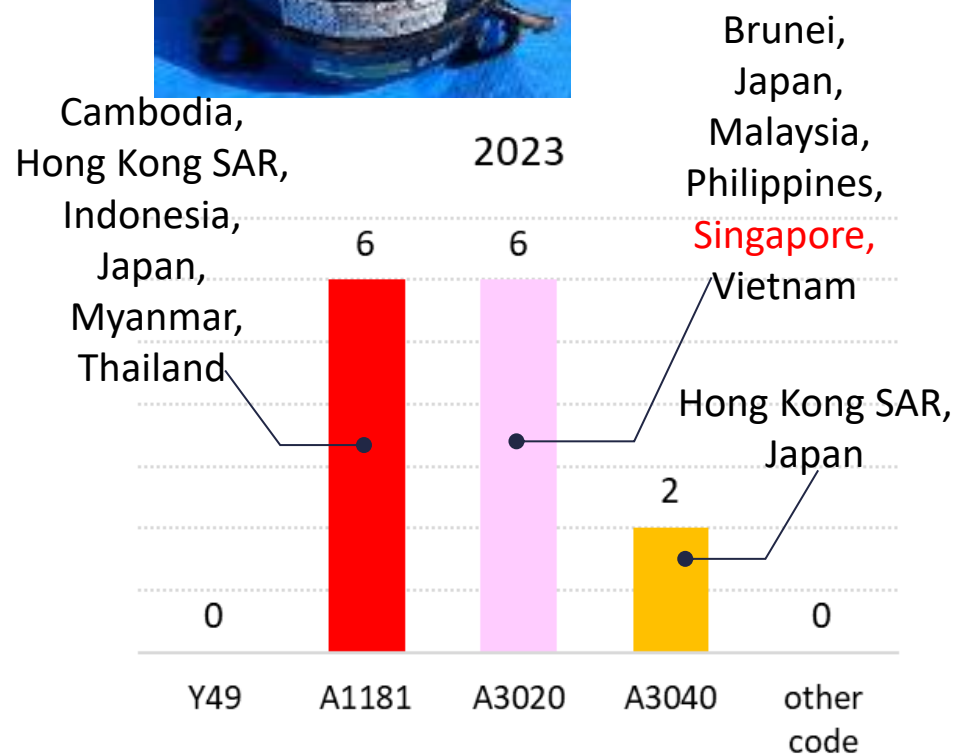
# Identification of type of e-wastes to be covered by A1181, Y49, or other entries 25

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

## Motors from home appliances (Mineral oil inside)



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



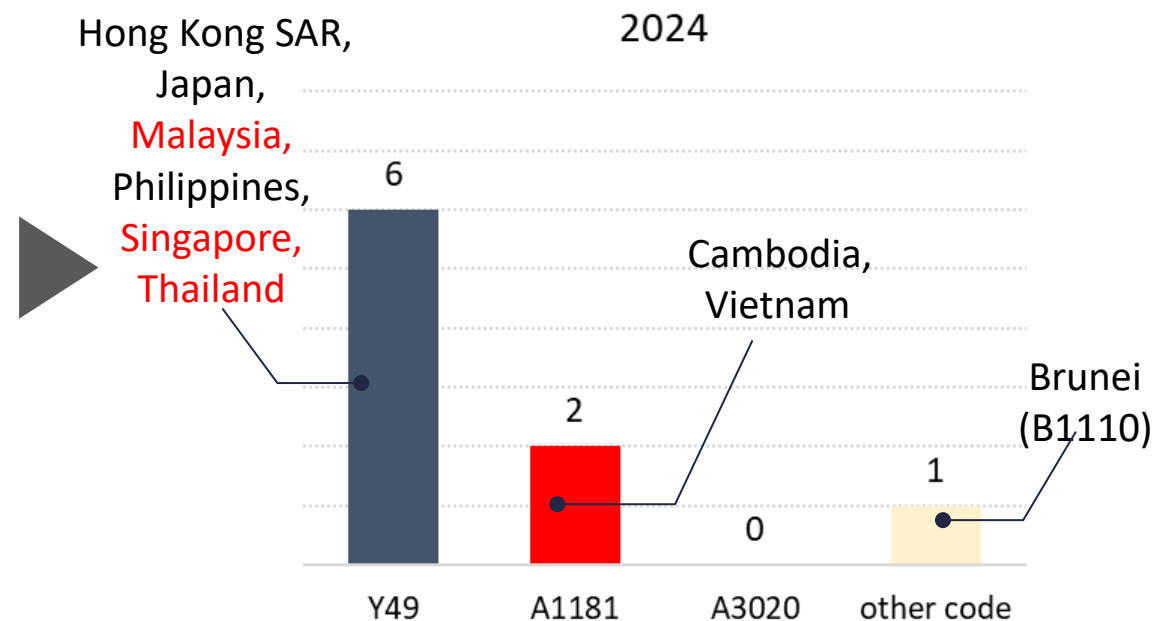
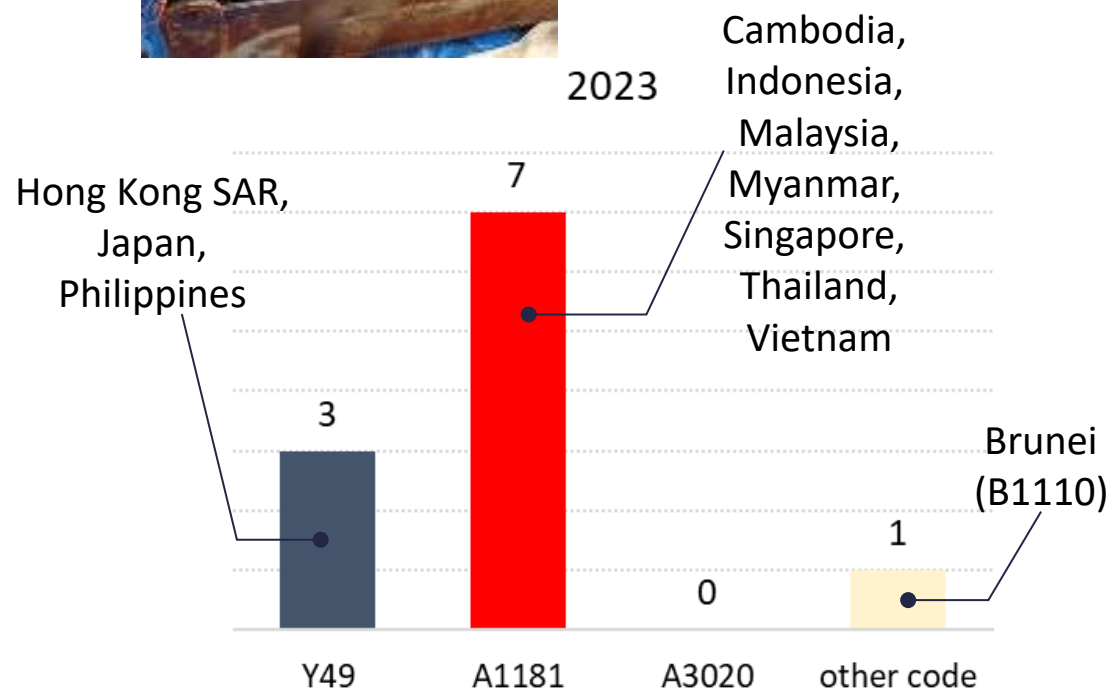
# Identification of type of e-wastes to be covered by A1181, Y49, or other entries 26

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

Motors from home appliances (No mineral oil inside)



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



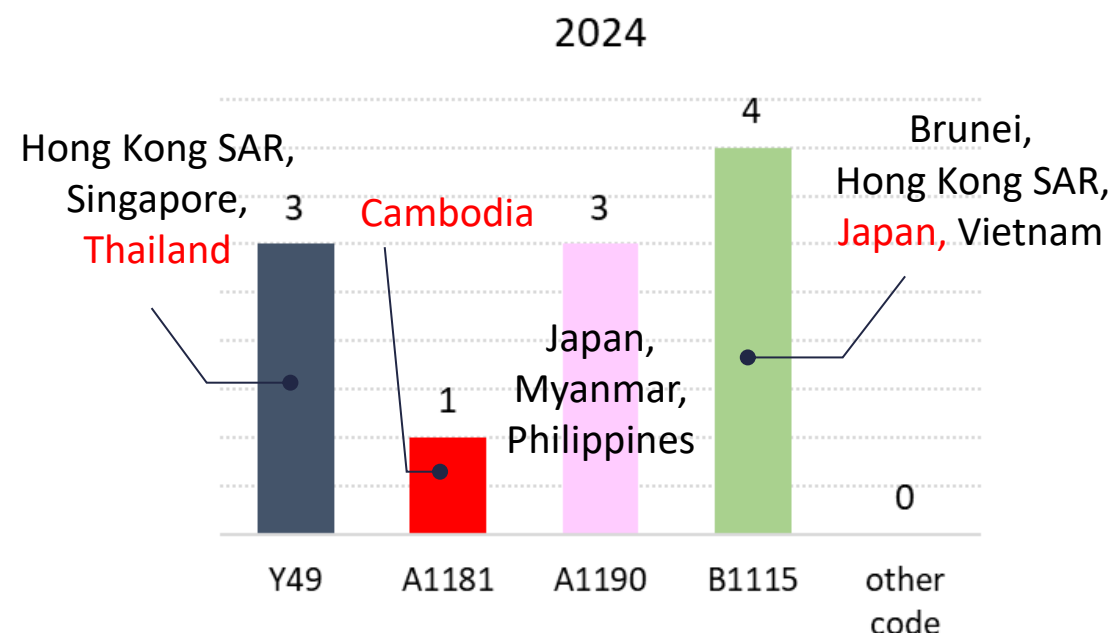
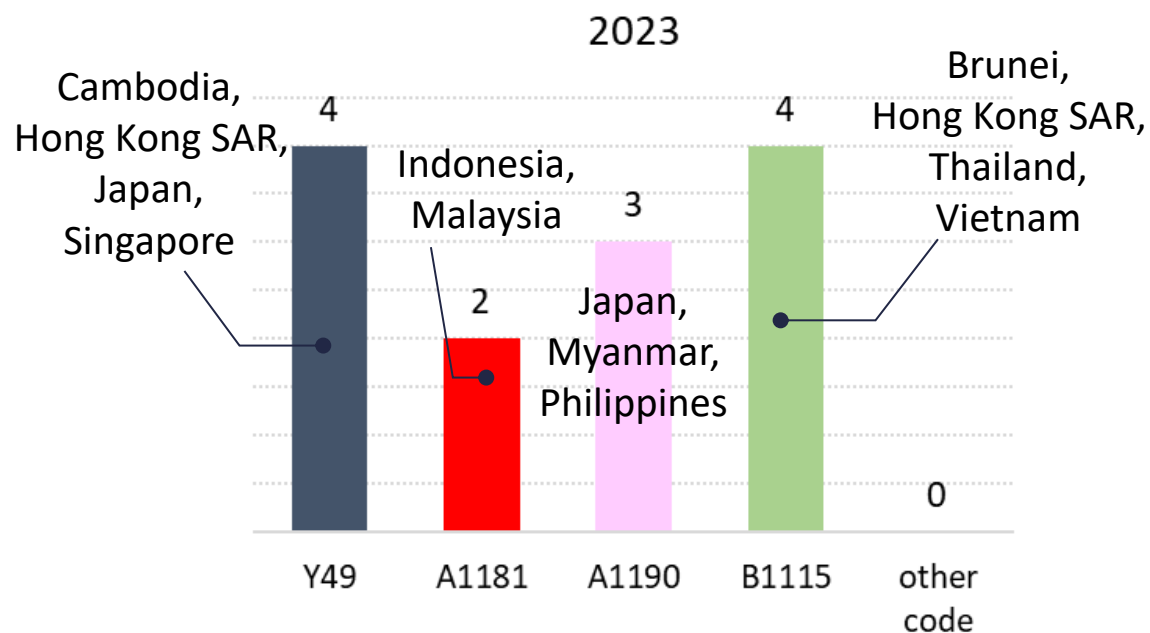
# Identification of type of e-wastes to be covered by A1181, Y49, or other entries <sup>27</sup>

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

## Coated wire - Not shredded (copper grade 20-80%)



- **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.



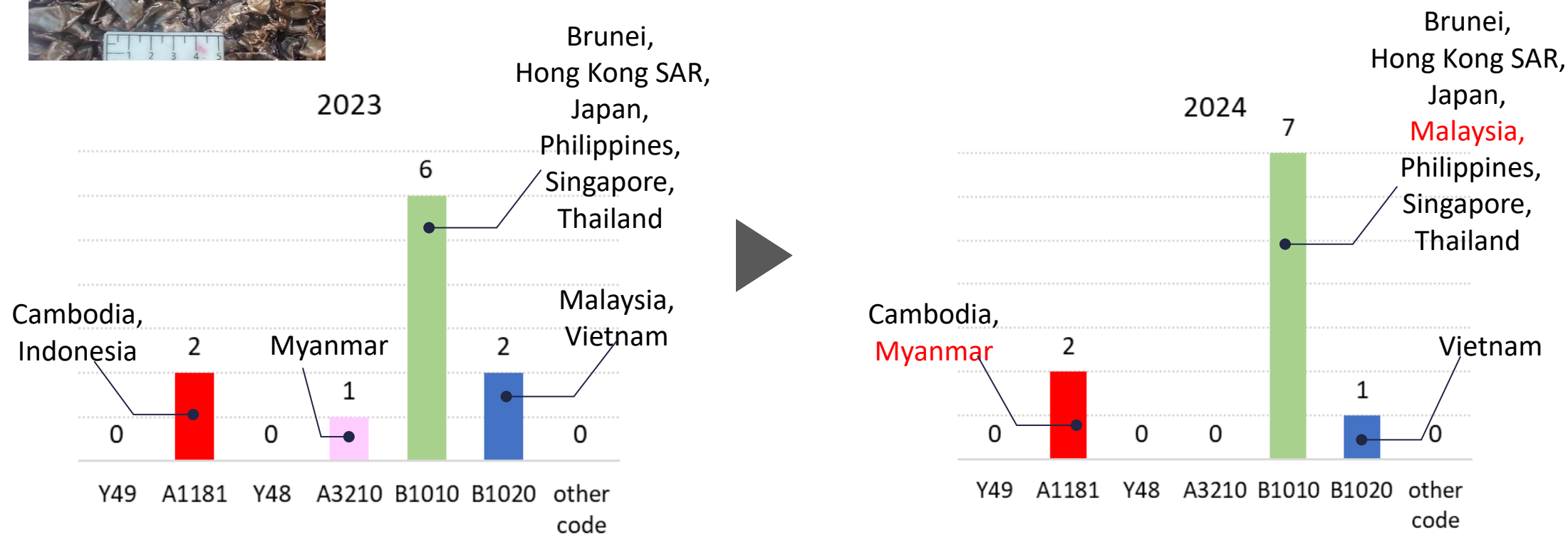
# Identification of type of e-wastes to be covered by A1181, Y49, or other entries 28

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

Metal scrap mixed by a little amount of plastic



- **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)



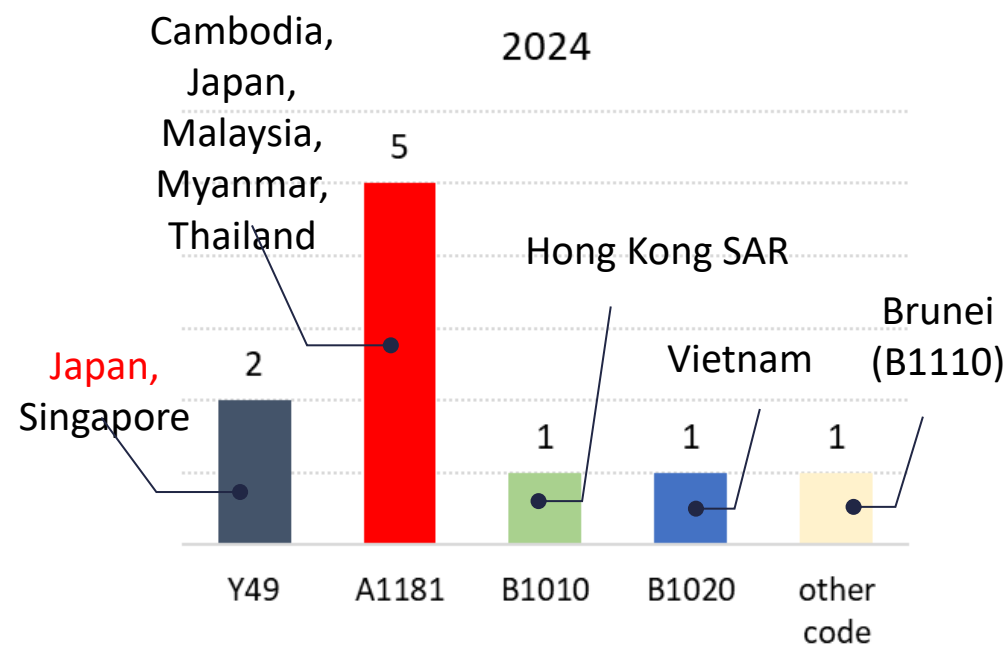
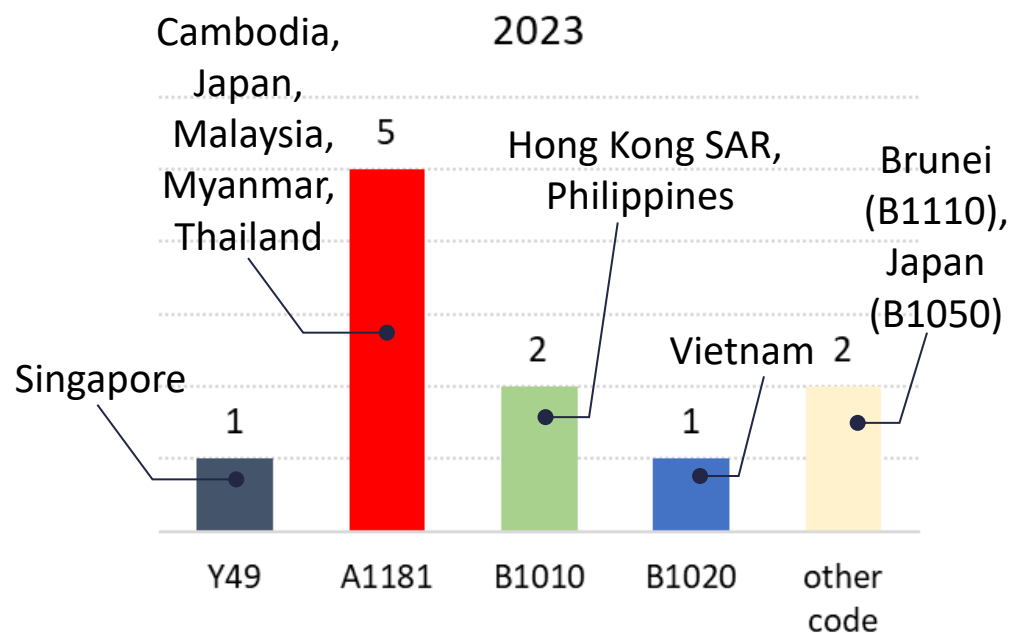
# Identification of type of e-wastes to be covered by A1181, Y49, or other entries 29

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

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



- **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)





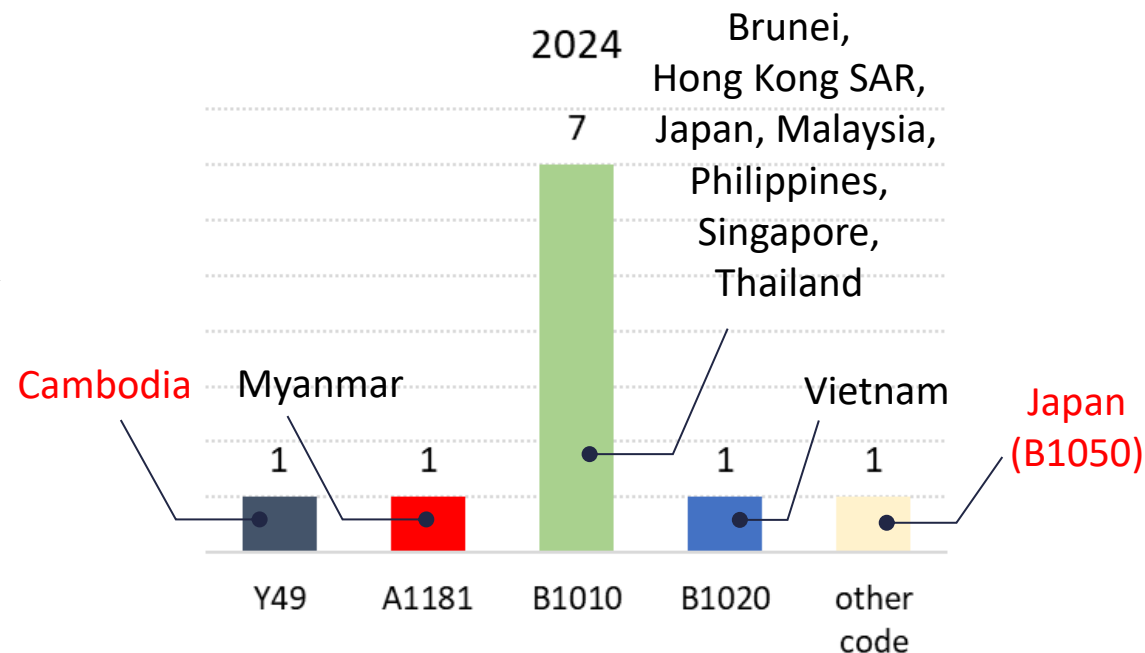
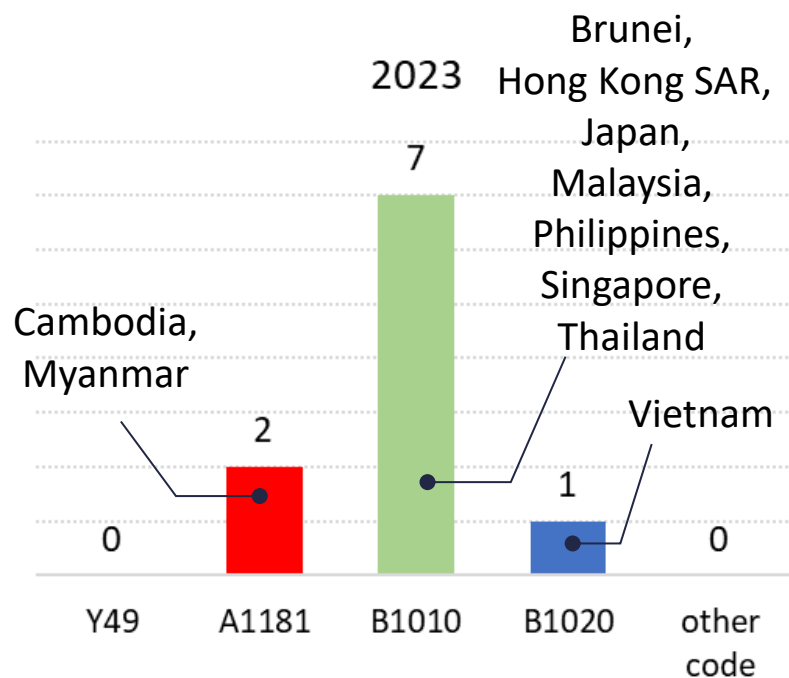
# Identification of type of e-wastes to be covered by A1181, Y49, or other entries 30

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

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)



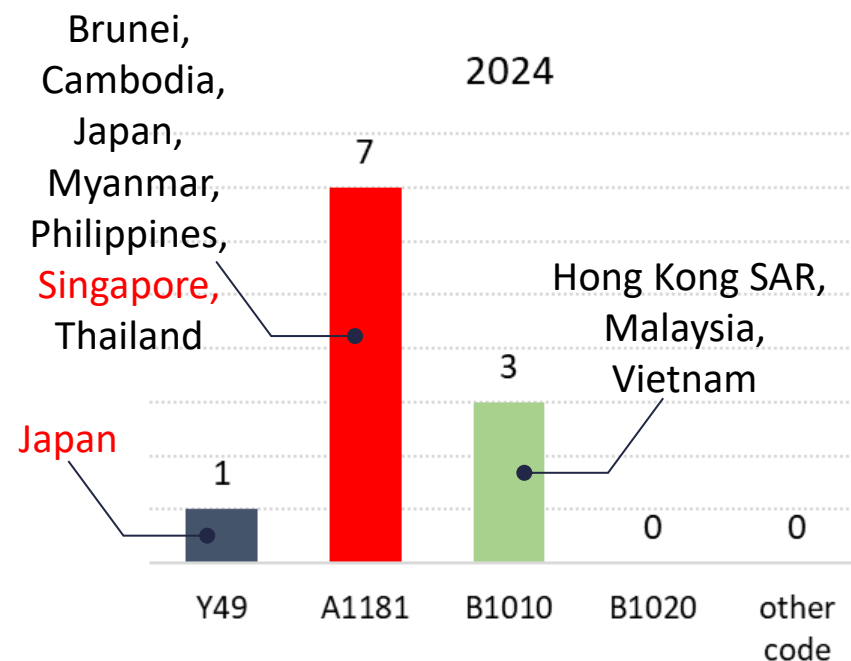
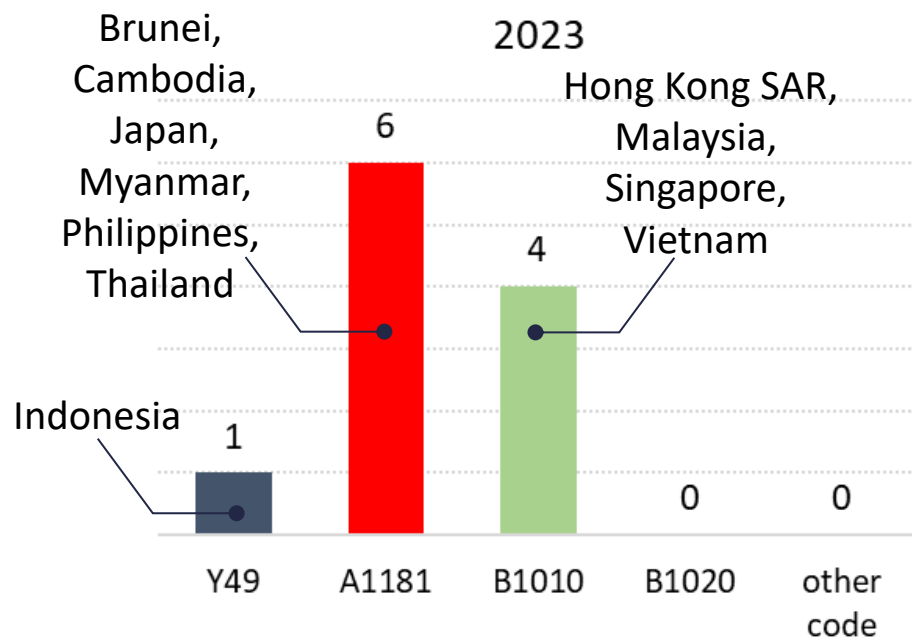
# Identification of type of e-wastes to be covered by A1181, Y49, or other entries 31

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

Metal scrap mainly consisting of heavy metals



- **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)



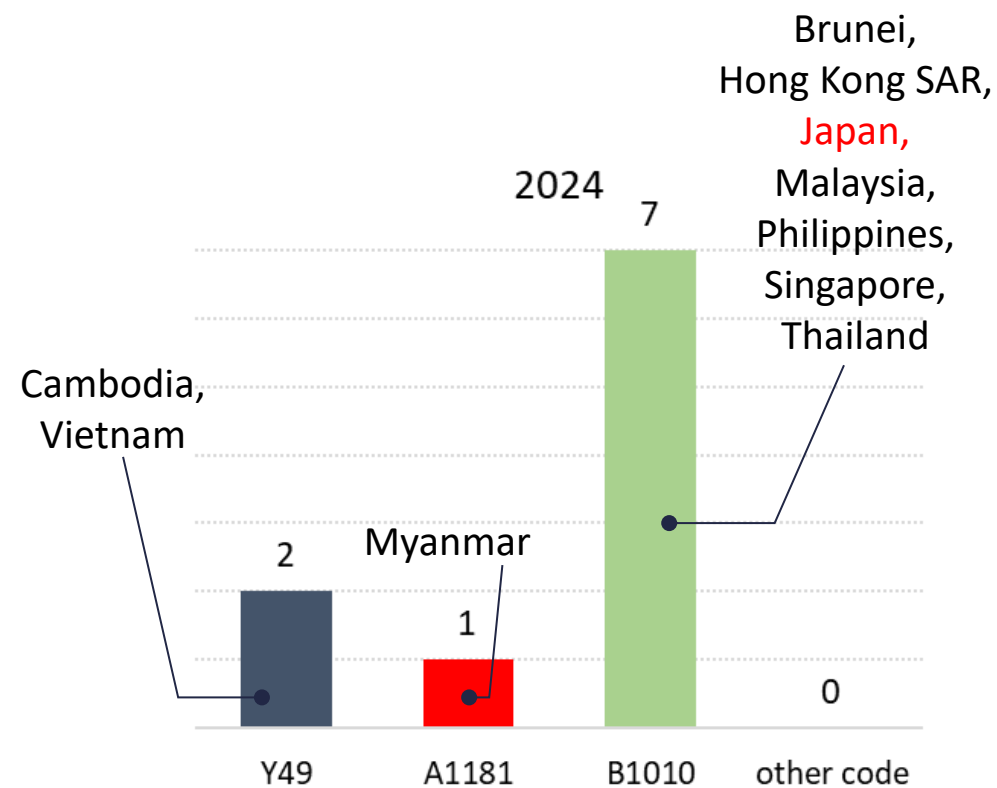
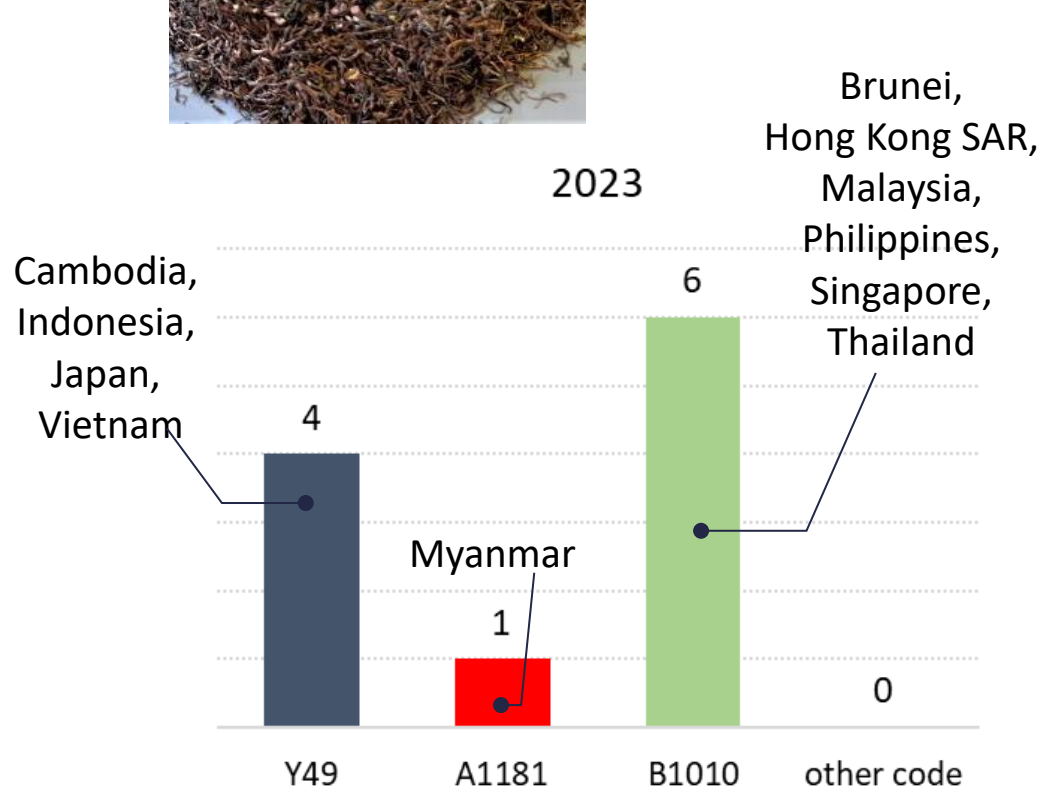
# Identification of type of e-wastes to be covered by A1181, Y49, or other entries 32

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

## Miscellaneous nuggets



- **B1010:** Metal and metal-alloy wastes in metallic, non-dispersible form:

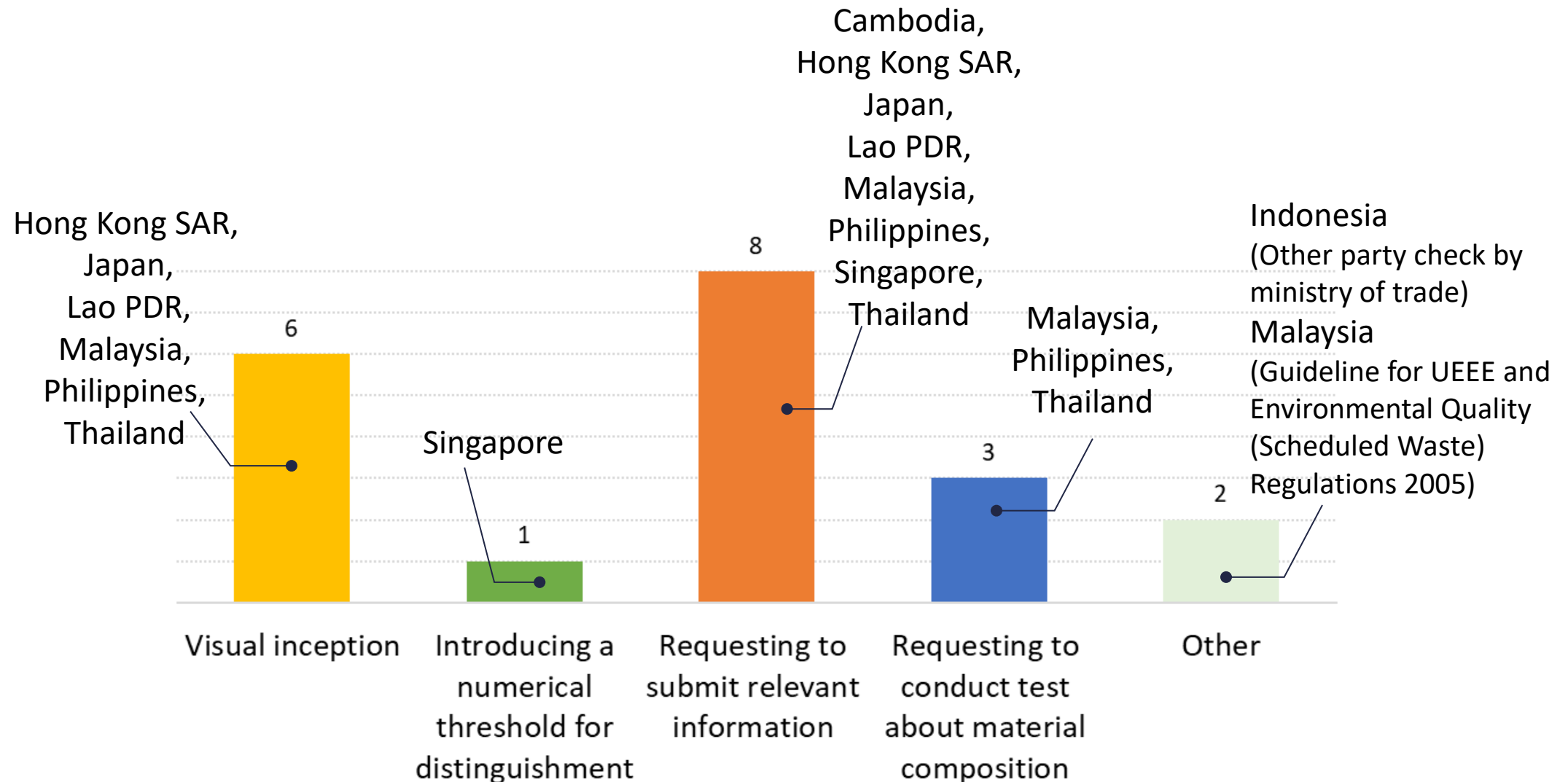




# End of e-waste criteria

33

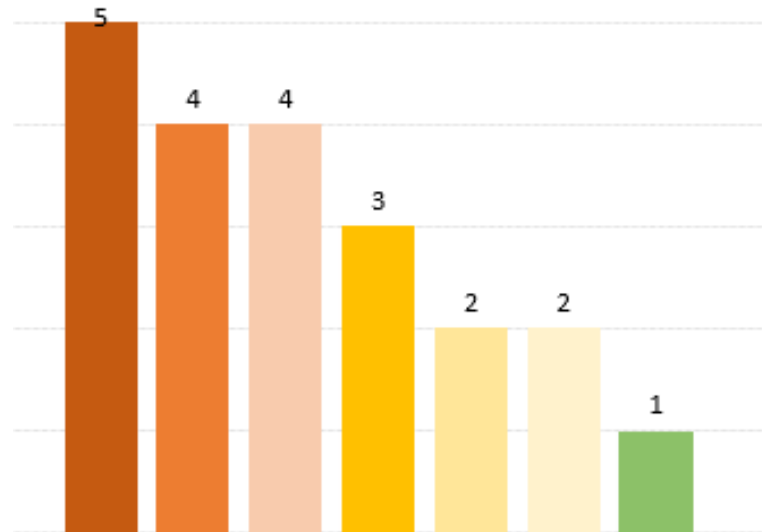
How do you distinguish other Basel entries (e.g., B1010, B1020, or B3011, etc.) from new e-waste entries (Y49 and A1181)?



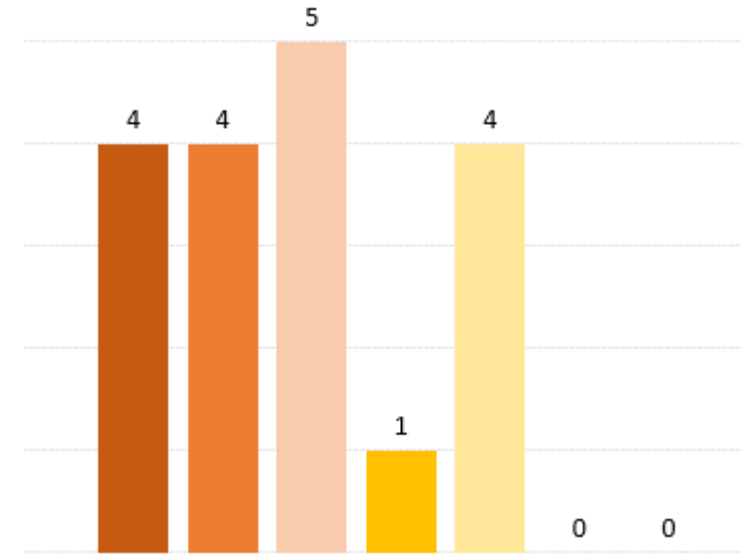
# Any end of e-waste criteria? What are important information for evaluation of end-of e-waste status?

34

■ Response from the countries/regions who have introduced end of e-waste criteria



■ Response from the countries/regions who do not have end of e-waste criteria



- Product information (brand name, model number, etc.)
- Destination of material/waste (e.g., reuse, recycling or final disposal, etc.)
- Source of waste generation
- Pre-treatment process (sorting or crushing, etc.)
- Material/Waste composition
- Operator conducting pre-treatment process
- Other (Year manufactured, Product picture)

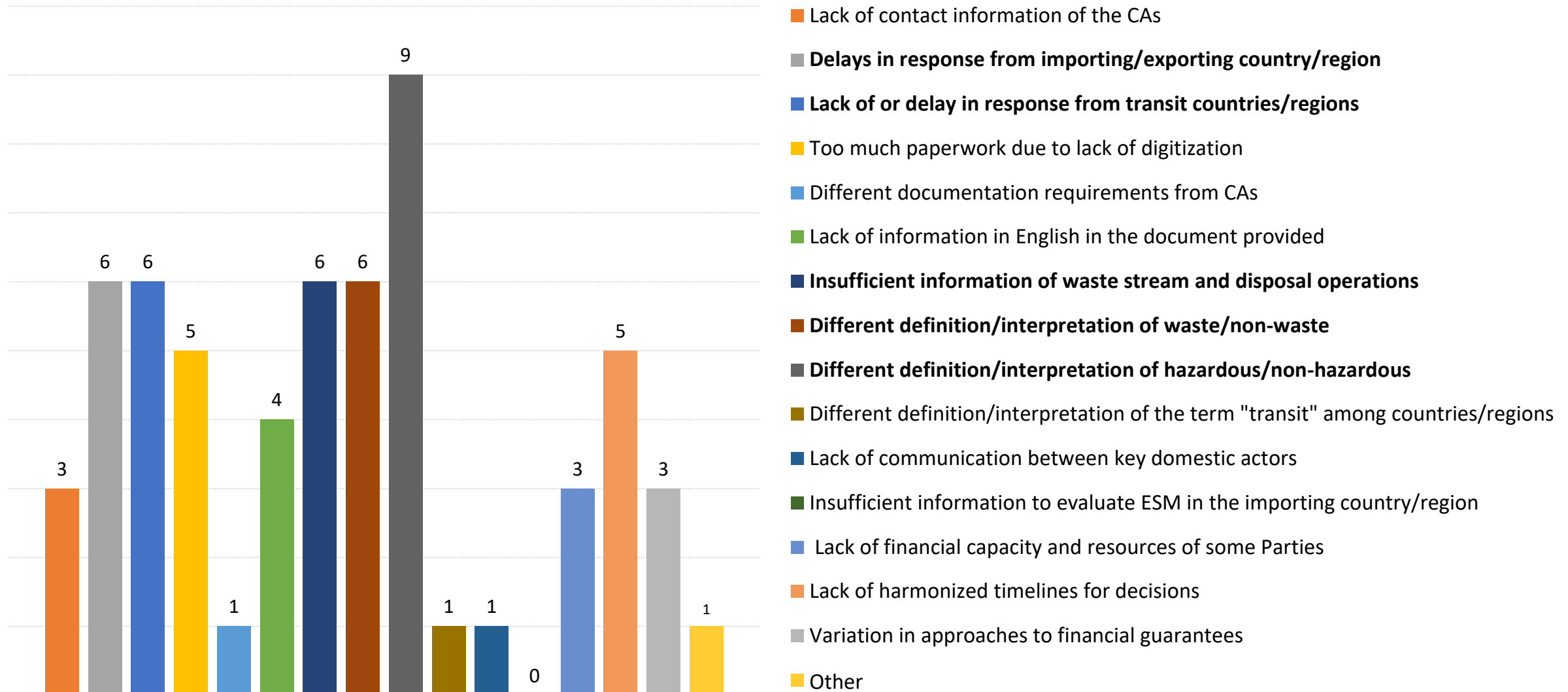
# Interested items for discussion in relation to the e-waste amendments 35

Country/Region	Items
Brunei	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PIC procedures for TBM of E-waste.</li> <li>• <b>Guidelines for end of E-waste</b></li> </ul>
Hong Kong SAR	a) the progress of other Asian countries on updating their laws/regulations to the implementation of the BC, and b) the intention of other jurisdictions to impose <b>additional restriction</b> on top of the E-waste Amendments, e.g. an import ban to all/specific type(s) of e-waste, and national ceiling to import tonnage of e-waste.
Indonesia	How to differentiate hazardous waste from non B3 waste in a quick way when it's already in a container.
Japan	If you have received any requirements of national rules for responses to e-waste amendments from related domestic vendors, what are they?
Lao PDR	We would like to learn and searching experiences with other ASEAN member countries establishment of <b>criteria for e-waste</b> including pretreatment process, operator and destinations of materials and Procedures and Documents related to Implementing the <b>PIC</b>
Malaysia	(a) <b>Criteria for hazardous and non hazardous e-waste.</b> (b) <b>Checklist for supporting document during notification.</b> (c)Other countries plan for the implementation of e-waste amendment.
Myanmar	How are countries adapting their legal frameworks to comply with the e-waste amendments? Specialized <b>training for customs officials</b> to help them identify and differentiate between UEEE an WEEE during inspection. Applying e-waste code can be difficult for several reasons and need to <b>develop more specific guidelines.</b>
Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Status of Ratification of the E-Waste Amendment by member country in this network</li> <li>• Have they adopted the Technical Guidelines on the ESM of WEEE in their respective country and the status of compliance both by importer and exporter</li> <li>• Share information, if there is any, on <b>National or Domestic Guidelines on the ESM of WEEE</b></li> </ul>
Singapore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>All country's criteria or guidelines for the import/export of e-waste</b>, especially for those UEEE that are imported/exported for repair and fault analysis</li> <li>• <b>Any requirement to segregate UEEE &amp; WEEE at the origin prior to any export</b></li> <li>• <b>All country's definition of UEEE and WEEE</b></li> <li>• <b>Recommended reference values for material purity</b> in order to classify as scrap (Annex IX, no PIC needed) vs hazardous waste (Annex II or Annex VIII)</li> <li>• Country's view on the differentiation between Y49 and A1181 entries.</li> </ul>
Thailand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Identification of Li-battery and solar panel under E-waste amendment</b></li> <li>• Identification of Y49 and A1181 under E-waste amendment</li> </ul>

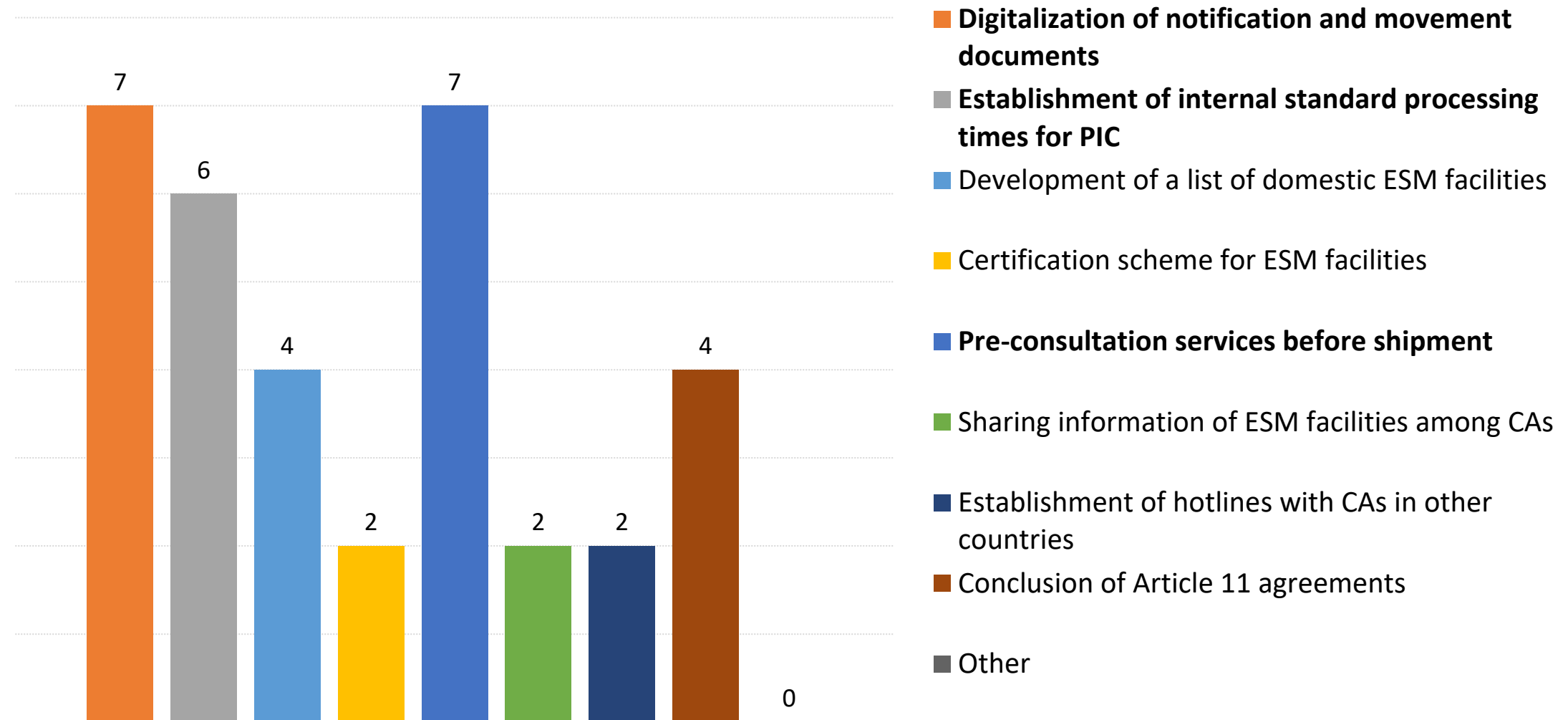
# **Results of questionnaire survey on Part 3**

- Improving the PIC procedure-

# Challenges that countries/regions have faced in implementing the PIC procedure



# Efforts being implemented to facilitate the PIC procedure



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

Country/Region	Name of the law/regulation	National Definition of "transit"
Indonesia	IN PP NUMBER 22 /2021 PASAL 408	
Japan	Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act	Cases where the vessel passes only through Japan's territorial waters; Cases where the vessel berths at a port in Japan but does not unload; Cases where the cargo is temporarily unloaded in a bonded area; Cases where the cargo is brought into Japan beyond the bonded area and then taken out of Japan again.
Lao PDR	Goods in Transit management	Agreement on the Goods Transit Management (Minister of industry and commerce)
Malaysia	Environmental Quality Act 1974	The continuous passage from one border to another border through Malaysia territory and waters without storage
Myanmar	Procedure of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste and other Waste	State of transit means any State, other than the State of export or import, through which a movement of hazardous waste or other wastes is planned or takes place.
Singapore	Hazardous Waste (Control of Import, Export and Transit) Act ("HWA")	As per Section 6 of the HWA, a transit proposal is one where the hazardous or other waste is: - a. To be brought into Singapore for the purpose of being carried to a foreign country either by the same or another conveyance; and 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.
Thailand	(Unofficial Translation) Notification of the Department of Industrial Works on the Criteria, methods, and conditions regarding notification, requesting permission, and issuing a transit permit for hazardous substances. (Nov, 2019)	Bringing or sending hazardous materials through the Kingdom With the starting point and ending point of the transport are outside the Kingdom. Whether loading or unloading or changing vehicles or not, however, there must be no exploitation (or any behavior for commercial gain) Regarding such hazardous substances in the Kingdom.

# TBM with Transit #1

## Maritime Transport Scenarios

- In May 2021, the Implementation & Compliance Committee (ICC) issued a questionnaire to ask Parties to indicate which of 11 scenarios would fall within their interpretation of “transit”, and among those scenarios, there are 7 scenarios related to maritime transport, followingly:

- (1) A ship transporting wastes enters your Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).
- (2) A ship transporting wastes enters your territorial waters (territorial sea or internal waters).
- (3) A ship transporting wastes enters your free zone.
- (4) A ship transporting wastes calls at your port, without offloading the wastes, and leaves for a different port of discharge.
- (5) A ship transporting wastes calls at your port, with offloading and reloading of the wastes on the same ship, and leaves your port for a different port of discharge.
- (6) A ship transporting wastes calls at your port, with offloading and reloading of the wastes on a different ship destined for a different port of discharge.
- (7) A ship transporting wastes calls at your port, with offloading and reloading of the wastes on a different transporter (e.g. truck, train) destined for a different country.

→ 53 Parties answered this questionnaire, and **the Philippines and Singapore** responded among the Asian Network countries/regions.

→ Nearly 60% of the responded Parties were of the view that scenario (2) would **not** fall within the meaning of “transit”.



# TBM with Transit #2

Does each scenario fall within your understanding of “transit”?

○ = YES

× = NO

N/A = No answer provided

A ship transporting wastes calls at your port, without offloading the wastes, and leaves for a different port of discharge.

	BRN	KHM	HK SAR	IDN	JPN	MYS	MMR	PHL	SGP	THA	VNM
(1)	N/A	×	N/A	○	×	×	N/A	×	○	×	○
(2)	N/A	○	×	○	○	×	N/A	×	○	×	N/A
(3)	N/A	×	N/A	○	○	×	N/A	×	○	×	N/A
(4)	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	N/A
(5)	N/A	×	○	○	○	○	N/A	×	○	○	N/A
(6)	N/A	×	○	○	○	○	○	×	○	○	N/A
(7)	N/A	×	○	○	○	○	○	×	○	○	N/A

# TBM with Transit #3

## Specific conditions for not requiring written consent

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>For used electronics and electrical equipment intended for resale, PIC is <b>not</b> required.</li><li>The Philippines do <b>not</b> allow transit under its National Law</li></ul>						
Singapore	N.A. – PIC is required						
Thailand	Request PIC (Import consent), along with an import license.	—	Request PIC (Import consent), along with an import license.	Request PIC (Transit consent)	Request PIC (Transit consent)	Request PIC (Transit consent), along with a Transit license.	Request PIC (Transit consent), along with a Transit license.

# TBM with Transit #4

In which cases does the CA of transit of your country/region issue a written consent?

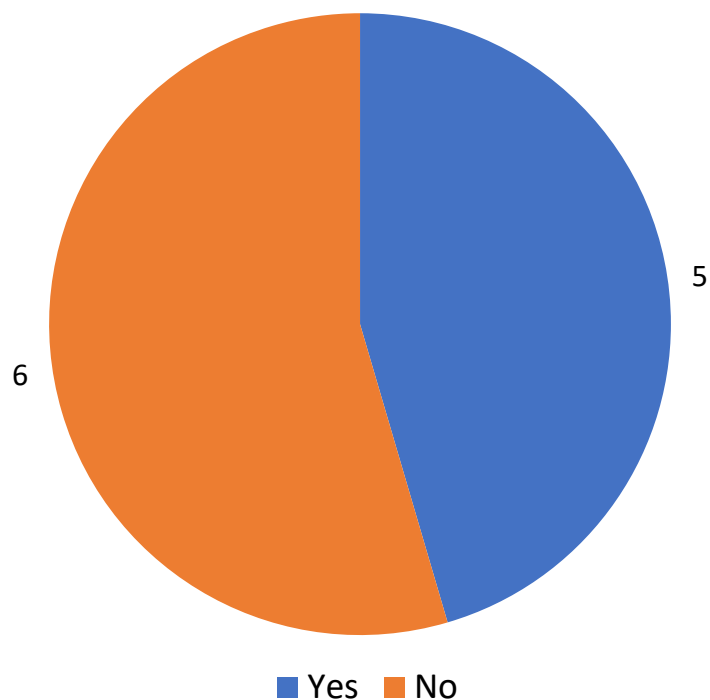
○ = In all cases  
△ = In some cases  
× = Not at all  
N/A = No answer provided

	BRN	KHM	HK SAR	IDN	JPN	MYS	MMR	PHL	SGP	THA	VNM
(1)	N/A	○	N/A	△	×	×	N/A	×	○	×	○
(2)	N/A	○	N/A	△	○	×	N/A	×	○	×	N/A
(3)	N/A	○	N/A	△	○	×	N/A	×	○	×	N/A
(4)	○	○	△	△	○	○	N/A	×	○	×	N/A
(5)	N/A	○	×	△	○	○	N/A	×	○	×	N/A
(6)	N/A	○	×	△	○	○	N/A	×	○	×	N/A
(7)	N/A	○	×	△	○	○	N/A	×	○	×	N/A

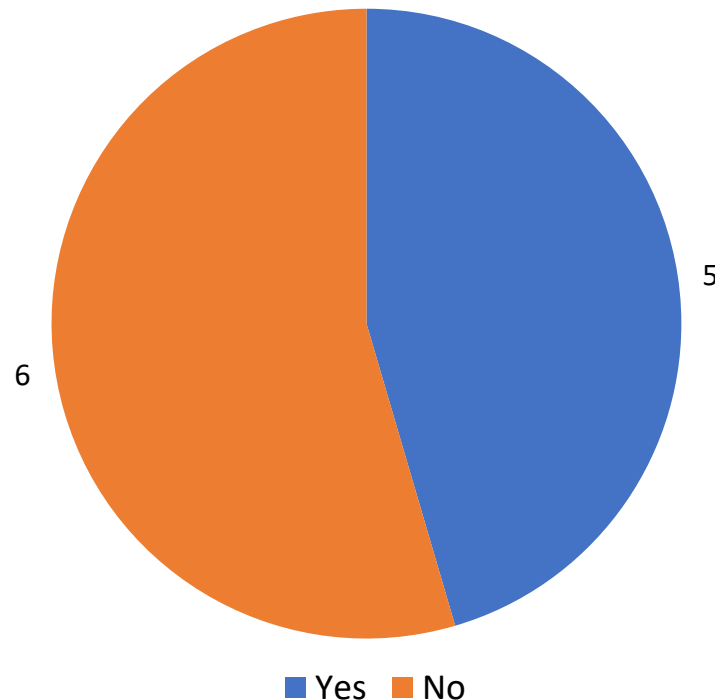
# Status of digitalization of the PIC procedure (E-PIC) #1

## Notification document: notification and consent #1

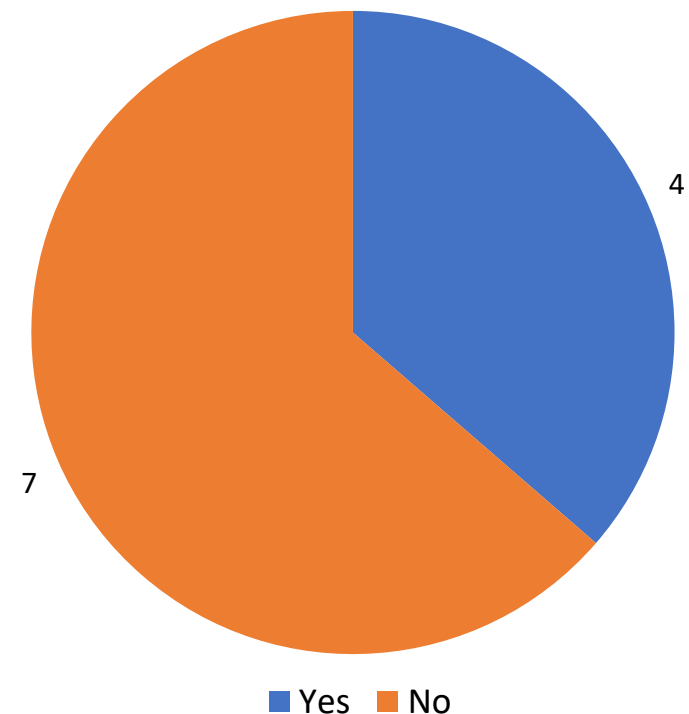
Is the notification document **available** in electronic form?



Can the notification document be **completed** electronically?



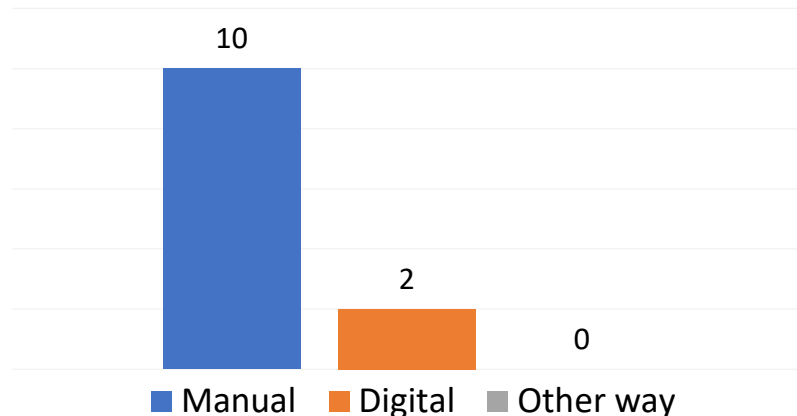
Are notification documents **usually completed** electronically?



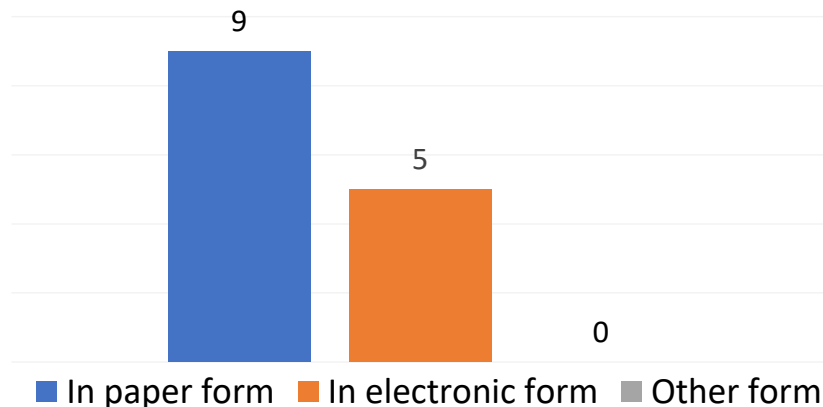
# Status of digitalization of the PIC procedure (E-PIC) #2

## Notification document: notification and consent #2

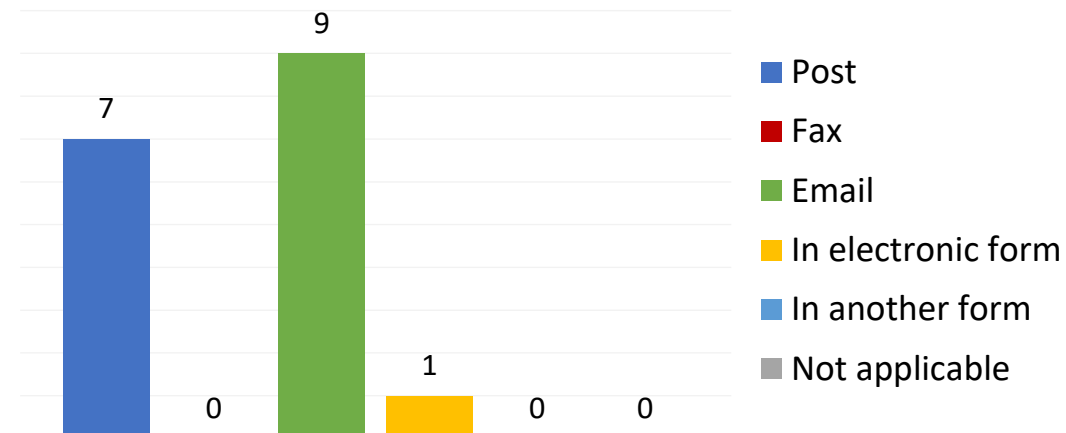
How are the notification documents **signed** by the exporting country/region, exporter or generator?



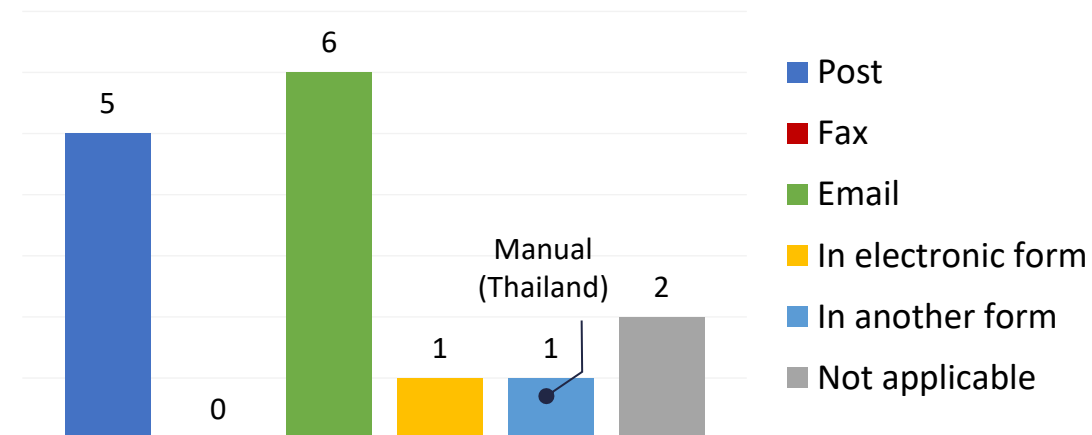
How are the notification documents **stored** by the exporting country/region, exporter or generator?



If the notification is transmitted **by the CA of the exporting country/region**, this notification is transmitted by:



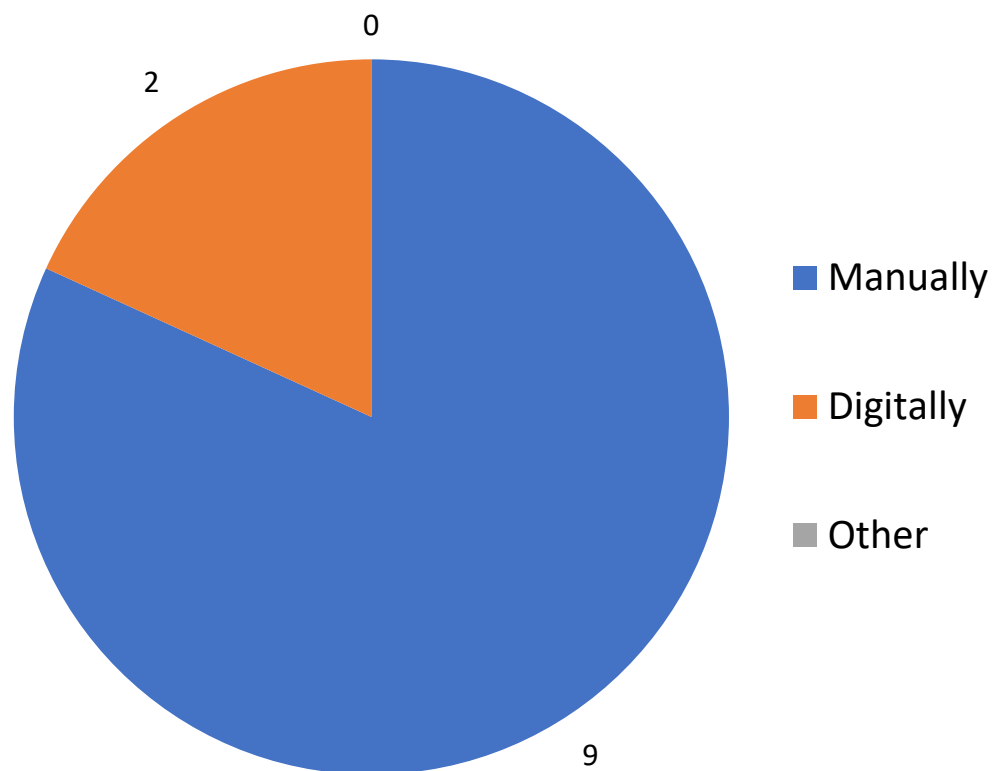
If the notification is transmitted **by the exporter or generator**, this notification is transmitted by:



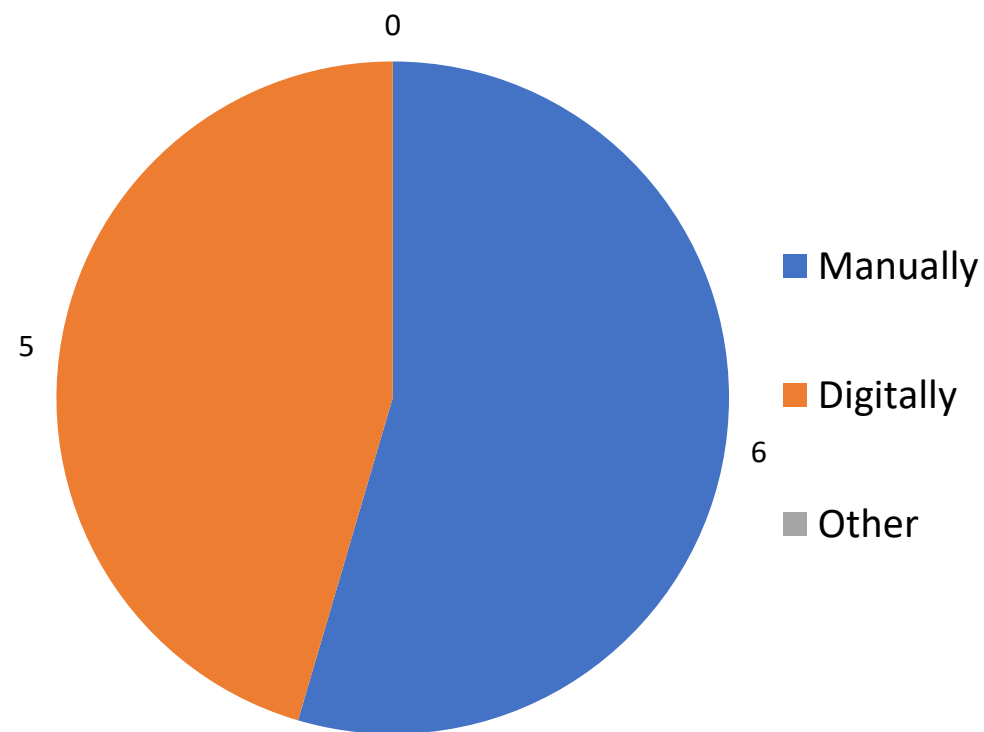
# Status of digitalization of the PIC procedure (E-PIC) #3

## Notification document: notification and consent #3

*As an exporting country/region*, how does the CA **sign** the notification documents to be transmitted to the importing/transit country/region?

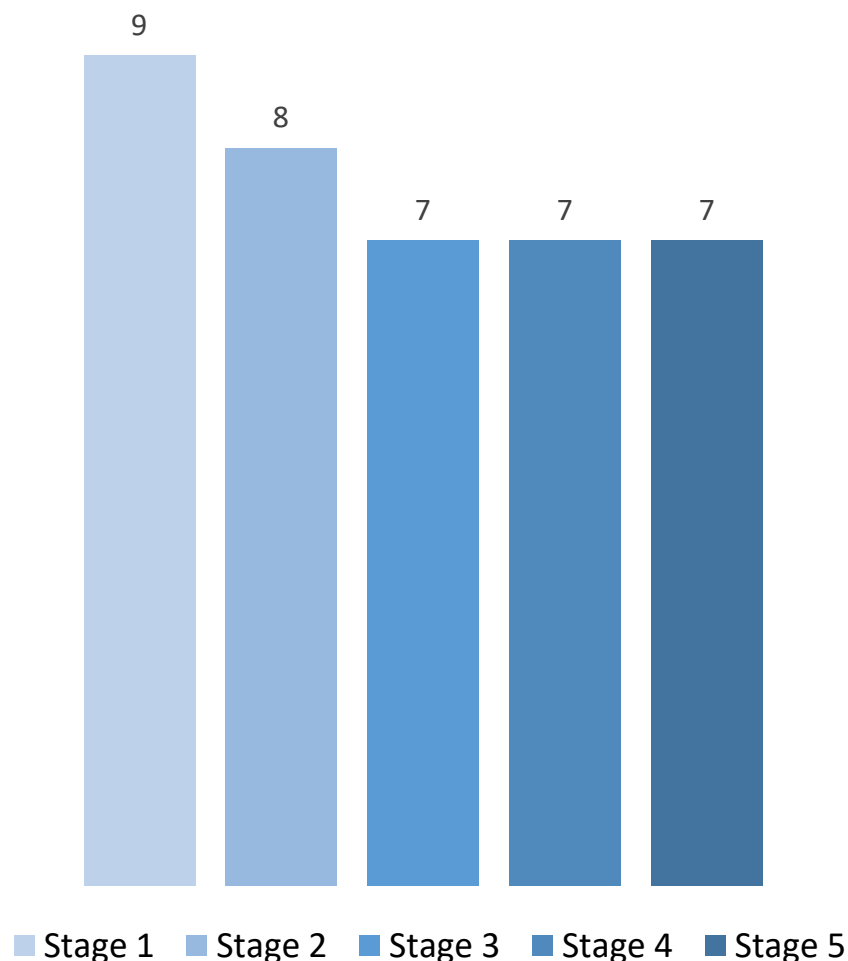


*As an importing/transit country/region*, how does the CA **process** (receive, store, respond to) the notification documents received through the CA of the exporting country/region?



# Status of digitalization of the PIC procedure (E-PIC) #4

## Notification document: notification and consent #4



Which of the notification procedural stages should involve an electronic approach? (multiple selection allowed)

(1) The exporter/generator/exporting country/region of the wastes informs the CA of the exporting country/region of a proposed TBM of hazardous or other wastes and submits all supporting documents, including the notification document.

(2) The CA of the exporting country/region has no objection to the export and informs the exporter/generator/exporting country/region thereof (in some Parties, this does not take place at this time).

(3) The notification document is transmitted to the CA of the States concerned (importing/transit country/region).

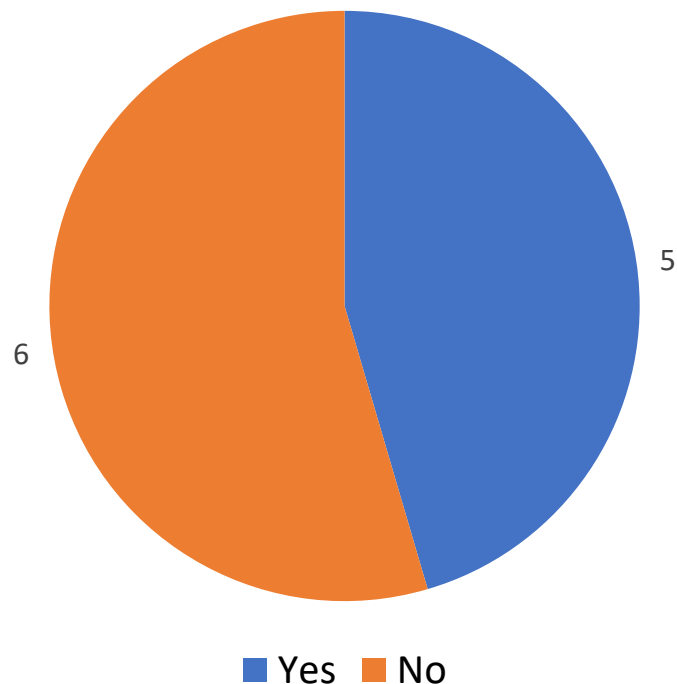
(4) On receipt of the notification document, the CA of the importing/transit country/region provide its written consent (with or without conditions) or denial (after asking for further clarification, if necessary).

(5) Once the relevant CAs have established that all the requirements of the Convention have been met and have agreed to the movement, the CA of the exporting country/region can proceed with the issuance of the movement document and authorize the shipment to start.

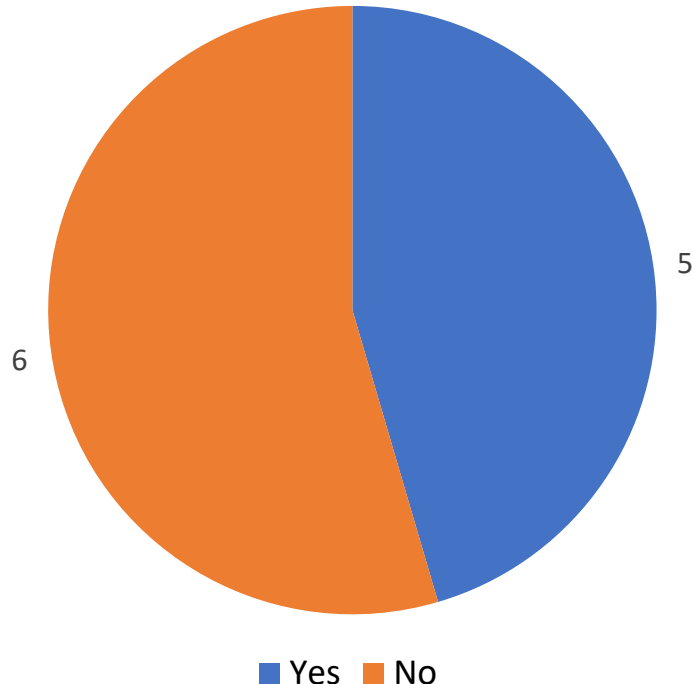
# Status of digitalization of the PIC procedure (E-PIC) #5

## Movement document: TBM and confirmation of disposal #1

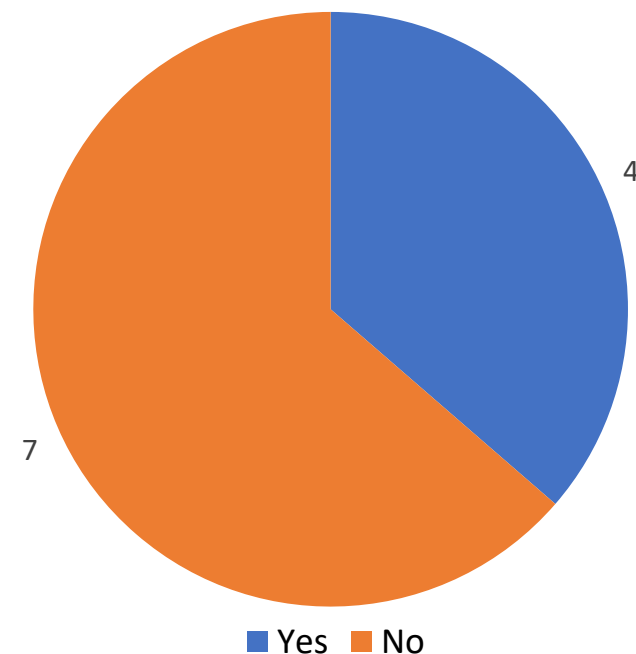
Is the movement document **available** in electronic form?



Can the movement document be **completed** electronically?



Are movement documents **usually completed** electronically?

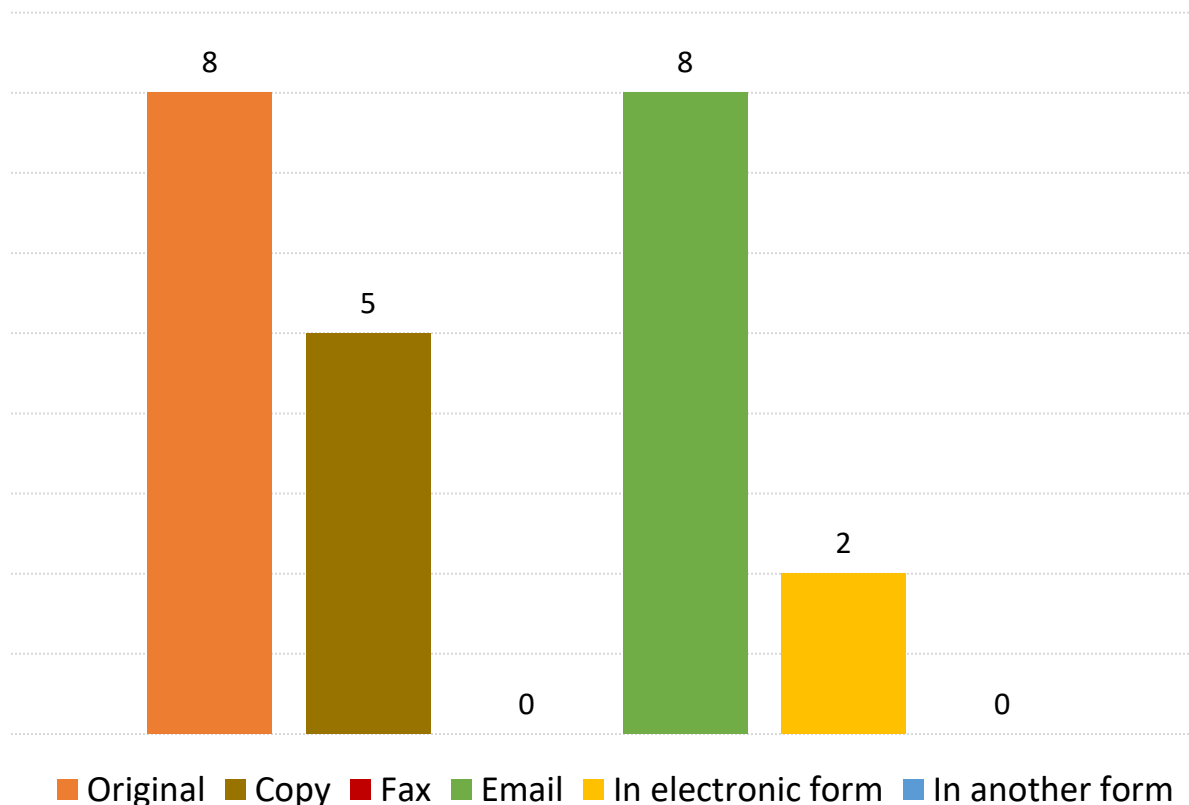




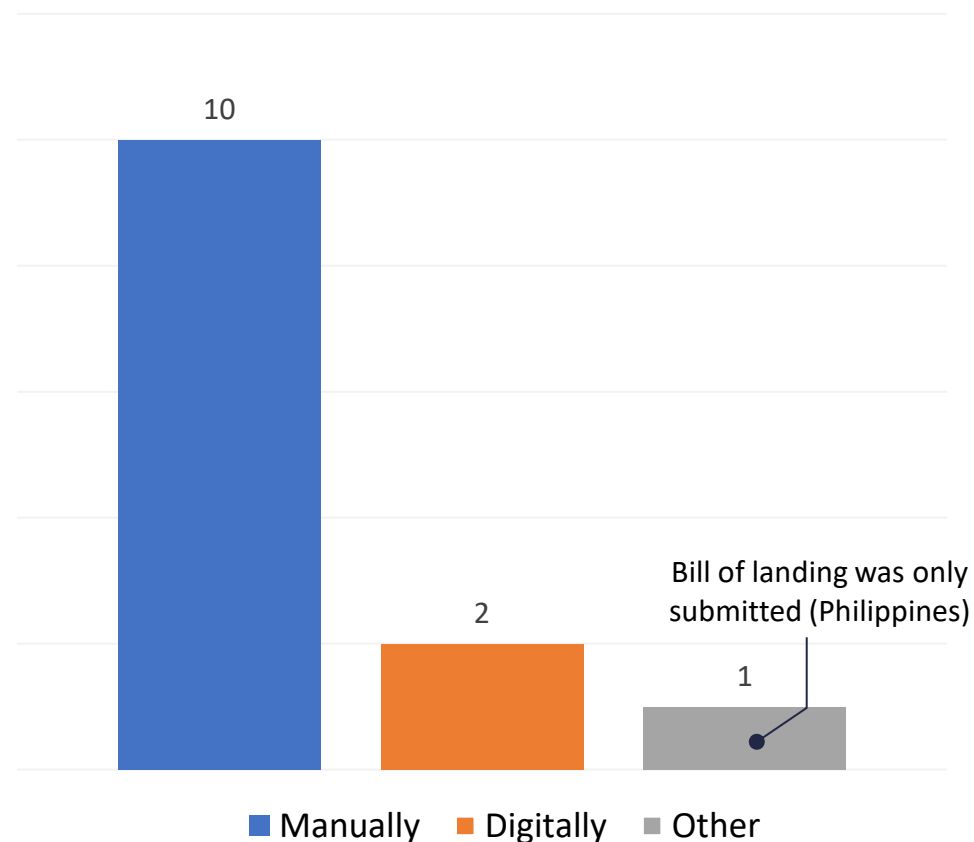
# Status of digitalization of the PIC procedure (E-PIC) #6

## Movement document: TBM and confirmation of disposal #2

How do the movement documents **become available** to each person who takes charge of a TBM of hazardous or other wastes? (multiple selection allowed)



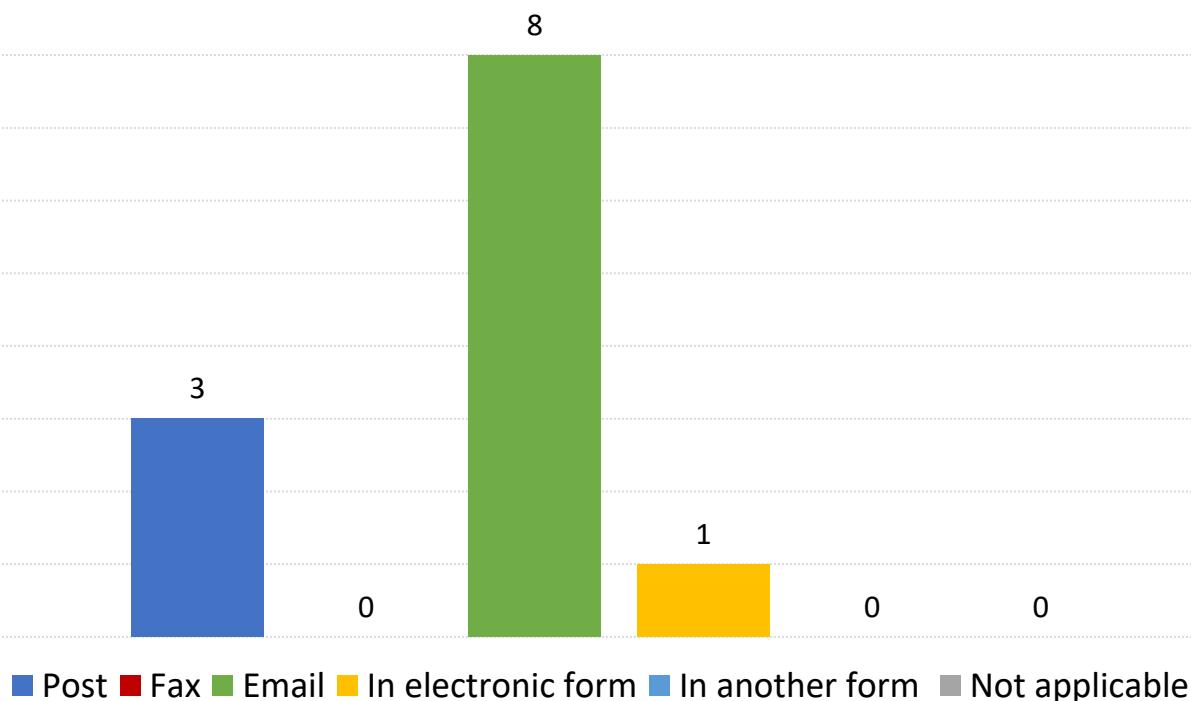
How are the movement documents **signed and stamped?**



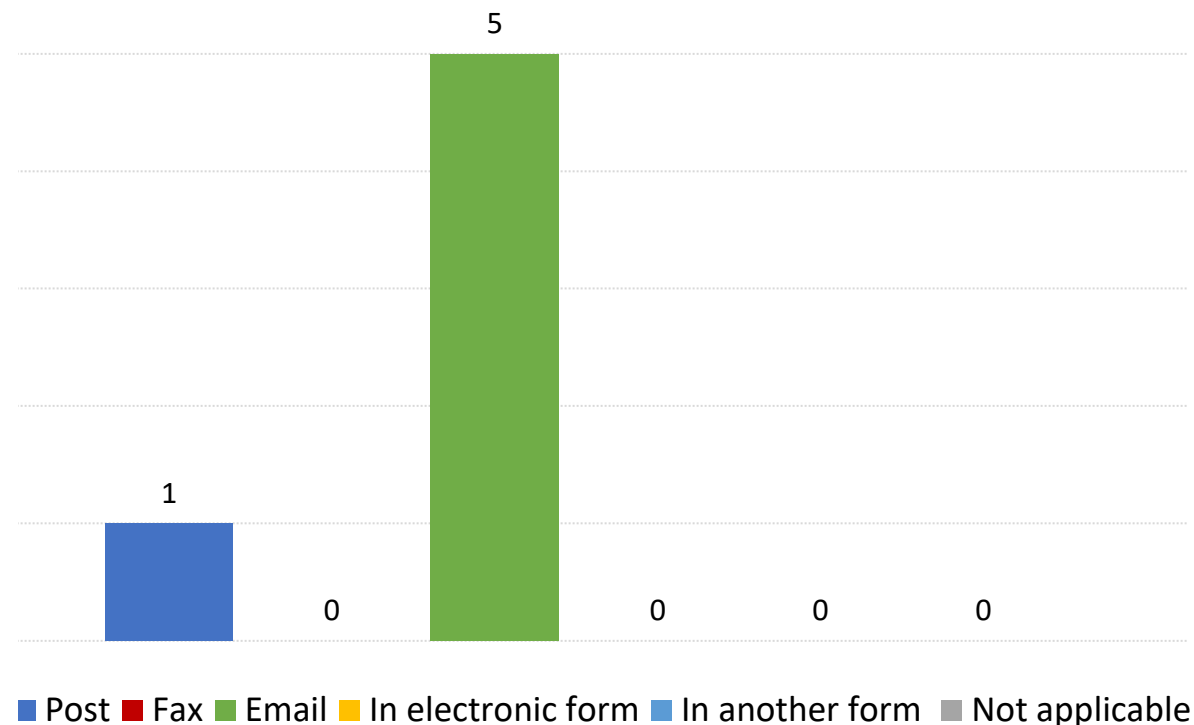
# Status of digitalization of the PIC procedure (E-PIC) #7

## Movement document: TBM and confirmation of disposal #3

*As an exporting country/region,* how do you receive confirmation from the disposer that the waste **has been received and disposed of** as planned and in an environmentally sound manner? (multiple selection allowed)

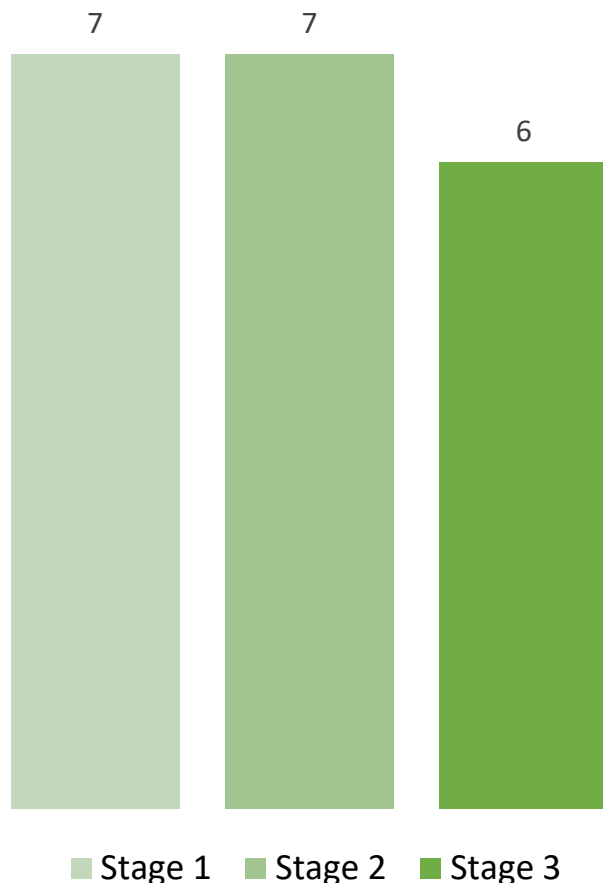


*As an importing country/region,* how are you informed by the exporting country/region that confirmation of receipt and disposal **has not been received** from the disposer? (multiple selection allowed)



# Status of digitalization of the PIC procedure (E-PIC) #8

## Movement document: TBM and confirmation of disposal #4



Which of the movement and disposal procedural stages should involve an electronic approach?  
(multiple selection allowed)

- (1) The movement document, which contains important information, accompanies the wastes and is signed by each person taking charge of it.
- (2) The exporter and CA of the exporting country/region receive the confirmation that the wastes moved across borders have been received and disposed of by the disposer as planned and in an environmentally sound manner.
- (3) The CA of the exporting country/region that has not received the confirmation that disposal has been completed informs the CA of the importing country/region accordingly.

# Status of digitalization of the PIC procedure (E-PIC) #9

## Overview of E-PIC system, including its advantages, challenges, future plans, and cost implications

Country/Region	National
Japan	We do some processes by <b>e-mail or shared database</b> but we do not have a system for PIC procedure. We are trying to build a system, but we have to prepare <b>the budget and the technical staff</b> at first. In addition, we have to build a system first, focusing on the domestic process. Once we build a domestic system, then we would plan to extend the system for the global process.
Lao PDR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There should be a convenient system</li> <li>• Do not go through many steps</li> <li>• The duration of the permit is short</li> <li>• But there must be clarity and clarity as the same standard as the region and the global</li> </ul>
Malaysia	Currently, PIC procedure is being done via e-mail and via postage between CAs. For importers and exporters in Malaysia, application submitted is still using hardcopy. For future improvement, the application will be done using a web based system and the supporting documents could be submitted in softcopy through the web based 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).
Singapore	<p><u>Export</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applicants are to submit their application through an online system before NEA-Singapore initiates the PIC procedure.</li> </ul> <p><u>Import and Transit</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applicants are to submit their application through an online system <u>only after NEA-Singapore has provided our pre-consent to the notifications.</u></li> </ul> <p>In all cases, the challenges faced are typically <b>(a) incomplete documentation, (b) lengthy PIC process</b> (delays in receiving acknowledgement/consent from overseas CA, <b>(c) delays in obtaining the digital banker's guarantee</b> as required for local applicants.</p>
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 the PIC Procedure

Country/Region	National	Regional	Global
Brunei	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>To <b>establish E-platform</b> 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>	To <b>develop an E-platform/website</b> for PIC that could: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>provide details of national focal points of each countries (easily updated by users),</li><li>Initiate PIC procedures through this platform</li><li>To provide status of PIC process</li><li>discussion/conversation/chat with focal persons of different countries.</li></ul>	To <b>develop an E-platform/website</b> for PIC that could: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>provide details of national focal points of each countries (easily updated by users),</li><li>Initiate PIC procedures through this platform</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>Country should <b>develop or revise the legal frameworks</b> to align with international legal instruments.</li><li><b>Training programs</b> can enhance understanding of PIC procedure and can provide practical insight into best practices and compliance requirements.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Country in region can collaborate on harmonizing PIC procedure that could involve <b>developing shared guideline or protocols</b> in accounting for environmental concern and trade dynamics.</li><li><b>Regional workshops or training sessions</b> can facilitate knowledge sharing among countries facing similar challenges.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Creating centralized databases</b> accessible to all countries can provide comprehensive information on import and export under the PIC framework.</li></ul>
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>We have Appriel system databased system for hazardous wasted FOR EXPORT HAZARDOUS AND HAZARDOUS IMPORT</li></ul>		
Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Implement digital system</b> for PIC procedures;</li><li>introduce <b>pre-consented recovery facilities</b>;</li><li>use <b>tacit consents</b></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 <b>a pilot project of e-PIC between members</b> who has e-PIC system;</li><li>considering <b>a bilateral or regional framework</b> for facilitative PIC approach</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Develop a global e-PIC system</b> available and accessible among parties;</li><li>introducing pre-consented recovery facilities;</li><li><b>develop a common terminology</b> for PIC;</li><li>considering a framework for facilitative PIC approach among like-minded members.</li></ul>
Lao PDR	Should have standard to implement PIC procedure for country that the same situation (development, economy, couture and other criteria)	—	—
Myanmar	<b>Strengthen national regulatory frameworks</b>	<b>Establish a regional database</b> for tracking hazardous waste, accessible by all countries in the region, to monitor waste movements and ensure transparency	<b>A single global electronic system</b> for managing the PIC procedure
Philippines	Operationalization of <b>a National Online System</b>	<b>Integration or Harmonization of the ONLINE System</b>	
Singapore	<b>Eliminate the use of hardcopy/post</b> for sending of notification documents and other supporting documents, i.e. allow transmission of documents via electronic means only	<b>Establishing working level contacts between CA</b> to facilitate the processing of PIC if necessary	
Thailand	<b>Electronic PIC</b>		

# Possible Contributions of the Asian Network and Discussion on PIC

Country/Region	Idea
Brunei	Countries' views on <b>full electronic approach</b> to implement the PIC procedure and how can we start and create the process for this. (i.e. paperless)
Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Examination of how different Asian countries implement PIC procedures, including variations in legislation and practice</li> <li>• <b>Identification of common barriers</b> to effective PIC implementation</li> <li>• <b>Sharing successful case studies or examples</b> from specific countries that have effectively implemented PIC procedures.</li> <li>• <b>Discussion on potential partnerships</b> among countries to enhance PIC effectiveness across the region.</li> <li>• <b>Exploring opportunities for training and resources</b> that can support countries in strengthening their PIC processes.</li> </ul>
Indonesia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How to make system TBM with electronic data</li> <li>• Synchronize data hazardous waste and material between countries, especially in ASEAN and Japan</li> </ul>
Japan	Japan is particularly interested in <b>reducing administrative burdens in the CAs</b> while implementing the duties required as the Basel Party, as plastics and e-waste amendments substantially increase the number of PIC notifications to be handled.
Lao PDR	<b>Unity</b> in the implementation of the PIC procedure in ASEAN countries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A list of relevant documents to apply for the import and export of waste to comply with the consent procedure of prior notification</li> <li>• Detailed steps to implement PIC</li> <li>• Sectors involved in the implementation PIC</li> <li>• Coordination and relations between export-import and transit countries</li> </ul>
Malaysia	<b>A web-based system</b> for PIC procedure that will be used by all CAs.
Myanmar	The Asian Network can enhance the PIC procedure by focusing <b>improving collaboration, capacity building, information exchange and enforcement mechanisms</b> . Since Myanmar has not been exported since 2022, we do not have much experience with the PIC procedure. It's necessary to control and monitor illegal activities.
Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Asian Network is encouraged or enjoined to initiate the development of a <b>REGIONAL ONLINE SYSTEM</b> for PIC harmonizing or integrating the existing systems, if there is any, of the member countries of this Network.</li> <li>• Examining how EPR policies can reduce illegal trade and encourage circular economy practices.</li> </ul>
Singapore	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Setting up <b>a guideline</b> for the common documents (e.g. contracts, notification form, etc.) required for the PIC. This will streamline the procedure and cut down processing time.</li> <li>2. Updated contacts of CA (if different from those listed in the Basel Convention website) to facilitate the processing of PIC if necessary</li> </ol>
Thailand	Thailand recognizes the importance of improving the functioning of the PIC procedure. On this matter, we propose to develop <b>the central electronic system</b> . This system provides the improving of PIC process by enhancing the communication among Parties and reducing the implementation period. However, the verify system is required to ensure reliable information.