

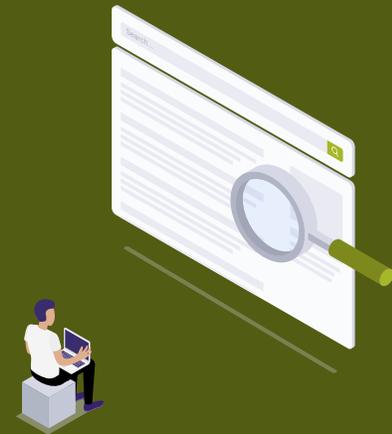
# Summary of the Questionnaire

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*Asian Network Workshop 2025*

*9-11 December 2025*

*Surabaya, Indonesia*



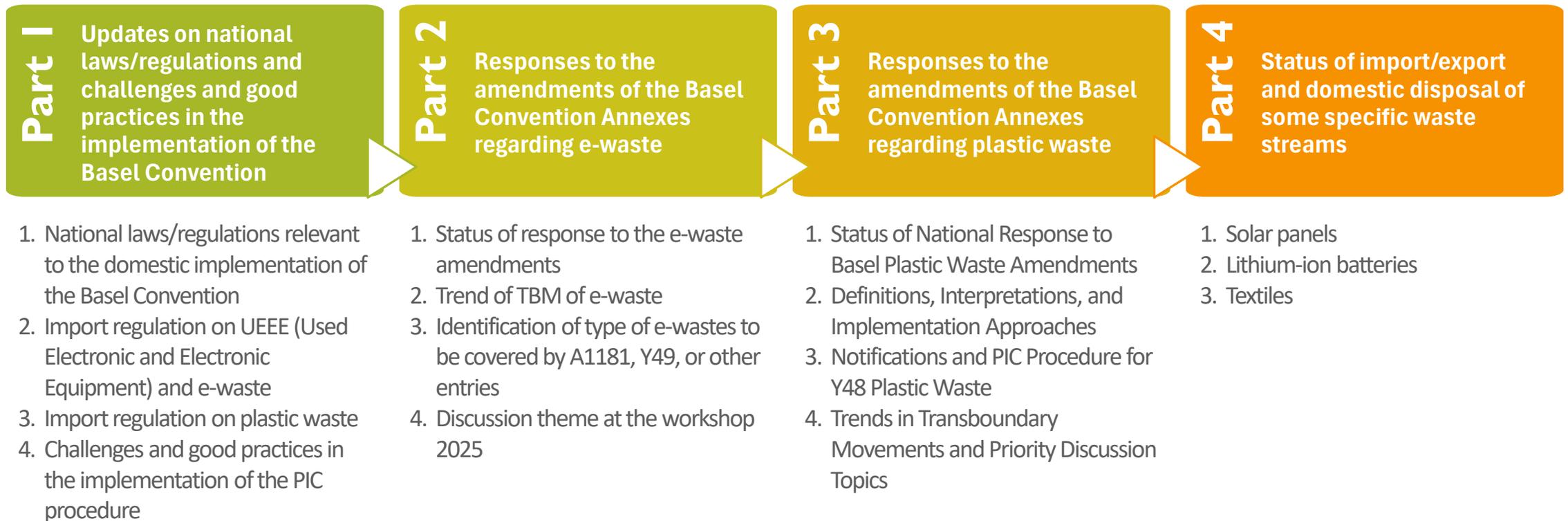
# I. Result of Questionnaire Survey on **Part I**

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*Updates on National Laws/Regulations and Challenges and Good Practices in 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 responded)
- The questionnaire survey consists of part 1-4.



# Updates of National Laws/Regulations

- ◆ Only countries which reported update of national regulation are listed.

Country	Name of the New Law/Regulation	Contents	Enforcement Date
<b>Brunei</b>	-	-	-
<b>Cambodia</b>	Prakas On The Responsibilities of Producers, Importers, or Exclusive Suppliers of Electrical and Electronic Equipment after Use or become waste ( <a href="#">EPR-EEE</a> )	<p>1. Producers, importers, or exclusive suppliers (PIES) of EEE should be responsible for collection of EEE after use or when it becomes waste. <b>(2 options below)</b></p> <p>a). PIES can set up and implement take-back system of E-waste with permission from the Ministry of Environment by their own <b>or</b></p> <p>b). PIES can cooperate with any local E-waste collection company to have a permit from the Ministry of Environment.</p> <p>2. PIES should be responsible for management and treatment of collected E-waste <b>(2 options below)</b></p> <p>a). PIES can use any local treatment company of E-waste to have a permit from the Ministry of Environment <b>or</b></p> <p>b). PIES can export to the country of origin for treatment</p>	18/03/2025
<b>Hong Kong, China</b>	Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap. 354)	<a href="#">In response to the E-waste Amendments to the Basel Convention, the Waste Disposal Ordinance (Cap. 354) has been amended</a> to control import / export of all electrical and electronic waste (EEW) under a permit system.	01/01/2025
<b>Indonesia</b>			
<b>Japan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ordinance for enforcement of the law for the control of export, import and others of specified hazardous wastes and other wastes</li> <li>▪ Ministerial order specifying the scope of specified hazardous wastes and other wastes based on the law for the control of export, import &amp; others of specified hazardous wastes and other wastes</li> </ul>	Domestic law <a href="#">amending certain provisions of the Penal Code</a> has been enacted, and the corresponding revisions have been implemented.	22/05/2025

# Updates of National Laws/Regulations

- ◆ Only countries which reported update of national regulation are listed.

Country	Name of the New Law/Regulation	Contents	Enforcement Date
Lao PDR	<a href="#">Environmental Protection Law (No.53/NA)</a>	Defines waste categories; The movement of toxic and hazardous wastes across borders should follow the Basel Convention. It should also comply with other relevant international agreements (Articles 29, 32-35).	28/06/2024
	Decision on Management and Disposal of Toxic and Hazardous Chemical Wastes (No.3649/MONRE)	Transporters of toxic and hazardous chemical wastes must ensure safety, display visible warning signs, and follow relevant regulations. Details must be submitted to the District Office of Natural Resources and Environment five days in advance. Authorities may monitor and check preparedness if serious risks are identified.	03/08/2021
	Decision on Pollution Control No.1687/MoNRE	Prohibiting imports of e-waste/used batteries	07/04/2021
	Decision on Prohibition List of Goods Subjects to Import or Export (No.0848/MOIC)	Prohibiting the import of e-waste and hazardous materials, directly referencing the Basel Convention, assigning HS codes for enforcement, limiting exceptions to government-approved activities, and requiring coordination between MOIC, Customs, and other agencies for the effective control of hazardous waste movements.	13/09/2021
	Instruction on the Operation of a Plastic Waste Processing Plant (No.0682/MOIC)	To ensure the plastic waste processing plant operates according to legal and technical standards, protecting worker health, minimizing environmental impact, and supporting green, sustainable socio-economic development.	17/06/2020
	Ministerial Instruction on Hazardous Waste Management No.0744/MoNRE	The cross-border movement of HW must follow the Basel Convention. Any import or export of used or obsolete EEE for disposal or recycling needs official authorization.	11/02/2015
	Industrial Waste Discharge Regulation No.180/MIH	Requires industries in Lao PDR to manage their solid and liquid waste to prevent environmental and health hazards.	1994
Malaysia	Environmental Quality Act 1974	Regulate import, export and transit of hazardous/scheduled waste	15/04/1975
	Customs (Prohibition of Imports) Order 2023	Control the importation of goods.	15/04/2023
	Customs (Prohibition of Exports) Order 2023	Control the exportation of goods.	15/04/2023

# Updates of National Laws/Regulations

- ◆ Only countries which reported update of national regulation are listed.

Country	Name of the New Law/Regulation	Contents	Enforcement Date
Myanmar	Procedures for the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Other Wastes (Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation)	Chapter (1) Definition Chapter (2) Process of transboundary movement of hazardous waste and other waste Chapter (3) Requirements of transboundary movement of hazardous waste and other wastes for importers and exporters Chapter (4) Exports of hazardous waste and other wastes Chapter (5) Imports of hazardous waste and other wastes Chapter (6) Transit of hazardous waste and other wastes Chapter (7) Illegal transboundary movement of hazardous waste and other wastes Chapter (8) Export to Non-Party States or imports from Non-Party States Chapter (9) Monitoring Chapter (10) Enforcement Chapter (11) General	Notification No. 74/2023 dated June 7, 2023.
	Disposal Order for the Wastes Generated from Chemical and Related Substances Business (Ministry of Industry)	-	Notification No. 1/2021 dated March 9, 2021.
Philippines	-	-	-
Singapore	Amendment to the Hazardous Waste (Control of Export, Import, and Transit) Act	Following the communication of the e-waste amendments by the depositary on 1 July 2024, <a href="#">Singapore updated our domestic legislation, in the Schedule to the Hazardous Waste (Control of Import, Export and Transit) Act (“HWA”), to align with the amendments under the Basel Convention text:</a> 1. Addition of a new entry A1181 under Annex VIII) 2. Addition of new entry Y49 under Annex II) 3. Deletion of B1110 and B4030 from Annex IX	01/01/2025

# Updates of National Laws/Regulations

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

Country	Name of the New Law/Regulation	Contents	Enforcement Date
Thailand	NOTIFICATION OF MINISTRY OF COMMERCE on Prescribing Plastic Scrap as Goods Subject to Import Prohibition B.E. 2567 (2024)	Thailand has <b>prohibited the import of all plastic wastes classified under Customs Tariff Code 3915.</b>	01/01/2025
	NOTIFICATION OF MINISTRY OF COMMERCE on Prescribing Electronic Wastes to be Goods Subject to Import Prohibition Measure B.E. 2568 (2025)	Thailand has <b>expanded the list of prohibited electronic waste items</b> from 428 to 463 under Customs Tariff Chapters 84 and 85. The updated list covers waste items corresponding to Annex VIII (List A) of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal	24/06/2025
Vietnam	Law on Environmental Protection (No. 72/2020/QH14)	-	01/01/2022
	Decree No.08/2022/NĐ-CP	on stipulating a number of articles of the Law on Environmental Protection	10/01/2022
	Decree No.05/2025/NĐ-CP	Amendments to Decree No. 08/2022/ND-CP	06/01/2025
	Circular No.02/2022/TT-BTNMT	on stipulating a number of articles of the Law on Environmental Protection	10/01/2022
	Circular No.07/2025/TT-BTNMT	Amendments to Circular No.02/2022/TT-BTNMT	28/02/2025
	QCVN 19:2024/BTNMT	National technical regulation on Industrial Emission	01/07/2025
	QCVN 40:2025/BTNMT	National technical regulation on Industrial Effluent	01/09/2025
	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	01/06/2023
	QCVN 31:2024/BTNMT	National technical regulation on imported iron and steel scraps used as raw materials	30/06/2025
	QCVN 32:2024/BTNMT	National technical regulation on imported plastic scraps used as raw materials (PE, PET, PP, PC, PVC, PS, ABS, HIPS, EPS, PA, POM, PMMA, TPU, EVA and 'un-used' Silicone)	30/06/2025
	QCVN 33:2024/BTNMT	National technical regulation on imported paper scraps used as raw materials	30/06/2025
	QCVN 65:2024/BTNMT	National technical regulation on imported glass scraps used as raw materials	30/06/2025
QCVN 66:2024/BTNMT	National technical regulation on imported non-ferrous metal scraps used as raw materials (Copper; Nickel; Aluminium; Zinc; Tin; Manganese)	30/06/2025	

## Import Regulation on UEEE and E-Waste

### Import Regulation on Plastic Waste

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- Update 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

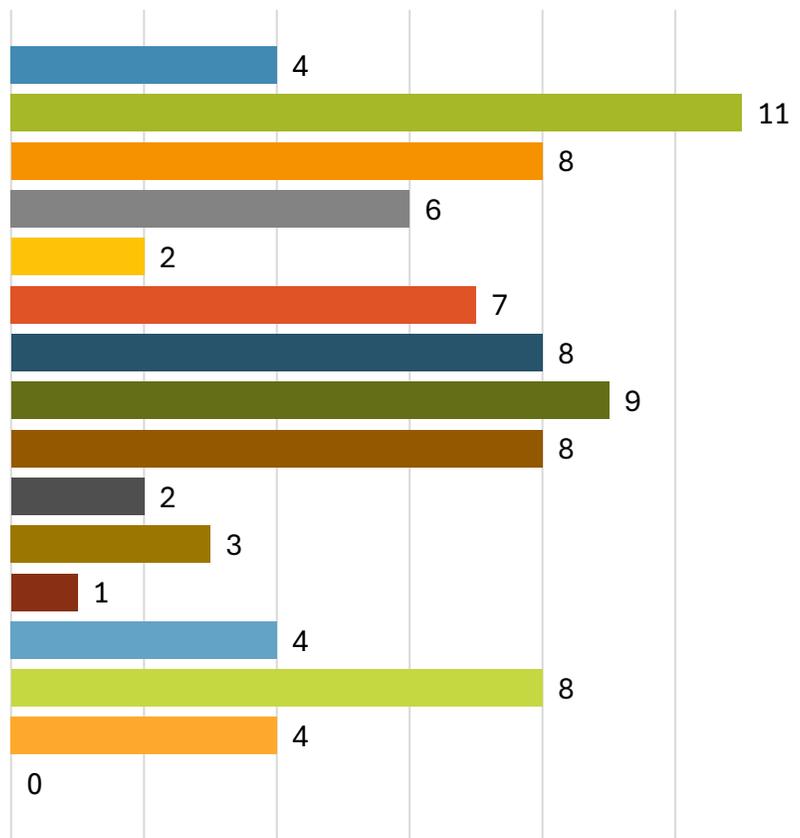
<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1KHnWcY6SitqMkYSIQyHhIJ5ADqpGZDht?usp=sharing>

- 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)

# Challenges and good practices in the implementation of the PIC procedure

## Challenges faced in implementing the PIC procedure



- Lack of contact information of the CAs
- Delays in response from importing/exporting country
- Lack of or delay in response from transit countries
- Too much paperwork due to lack of digitization
- Different documentation requirements from CAs
- Lack of information in English in the document provided
- Insufficient information of waste stream and disposal operations
- Different definition/interpretation of waste/non-waste
- Different definition/interpretation of hazardous/non-hazardous
- Different definition/interpretation of the term "transit" among countries
- Lack of communication between key domestic actors
- Insufficient information to evaluate ESM in the importing country
- Lack of financial capacity and resources of some Parties
- Lack of harmonized timelines for decisions
- Variation in approaches to financial guarantees
- Other

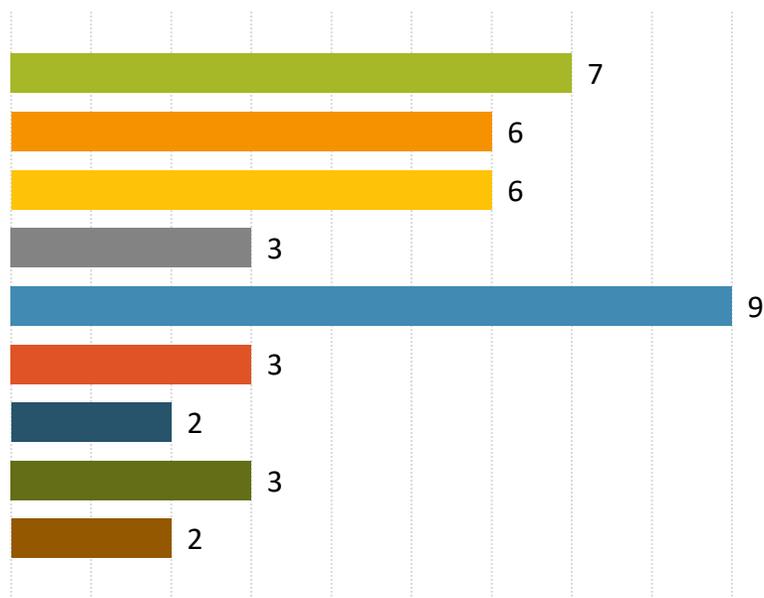
*The most common challenges*  
 → Addressed through continuous email follow-ups and coordination with exporters/importers

→ Addressed through clarification requests, capacity building, and strengthened regional cooperation

→ Addressed through digitizing PIC processes and requesting clearer technical documents

# Challenges and good practices in the implementation of the PIC procedure

## Efforts being implemented to facilitate the PIC procedure



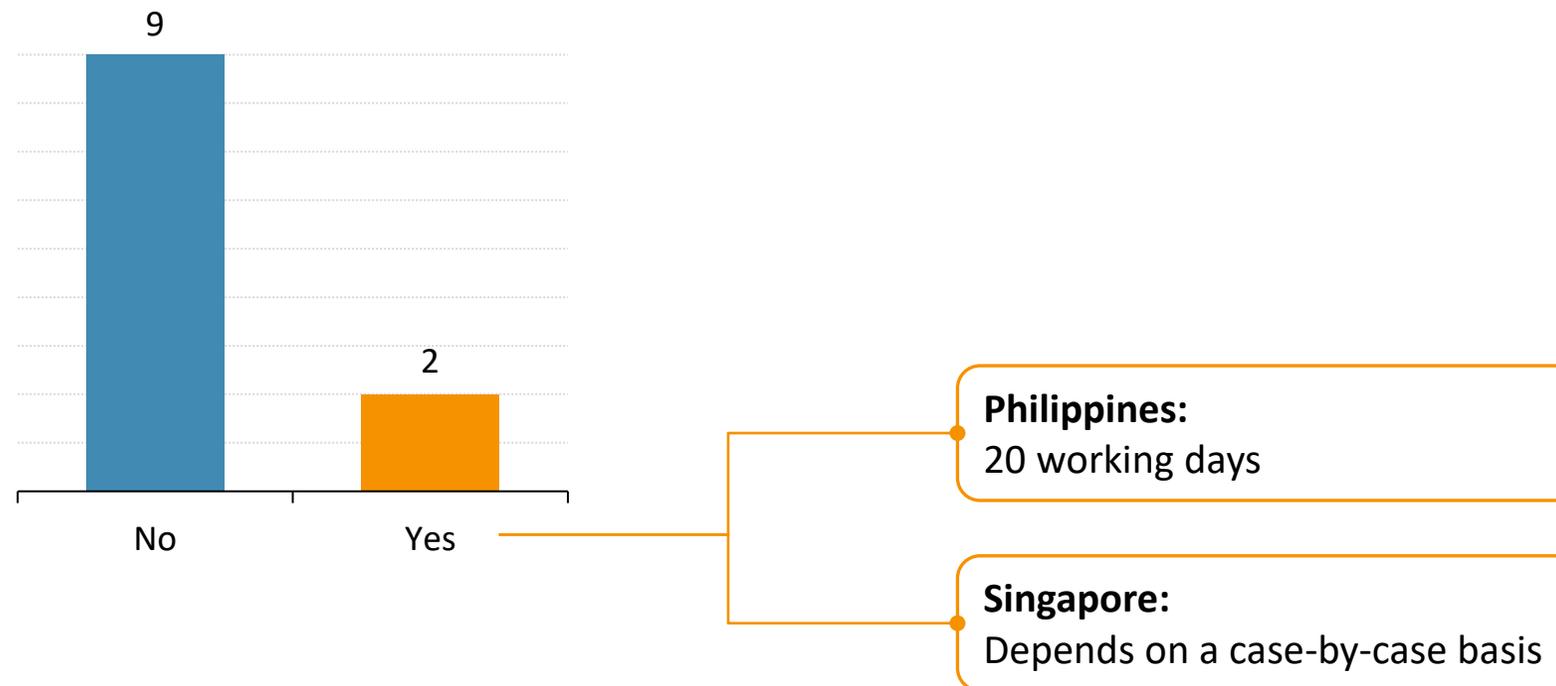
- Digitalization of notification and movement documents
- Establishment of internal standard processing times for PIC
- Development of a list of domestic ESM facilities
- Certification scheme for ESM facilities
- Pre-consultation services before shipment
- Sharing information of ESM facilities among CAs
- Establishment of hotlines with CAs in other countries
- Conclusion of Article 11 agreements
- Other

**Lao PDR:**  
 Legal framework that restricts import/export/transit of hazardous or controlled waste, requiring permission

**Malaysia:**  
 Post the requirements of recommendation letter for import and export license of hazardous waste and other wastes on Government Website

## Challenges and good practices in the implementation of the PIC procedure

**Establishing a time-period for notification processing and decision making,** for instance to respond to a notification received from an exporting country in implementing the PIC procedure



# Challenges and good practices in the implementation of the PIC procedure

## Ideas on approaches to improving the PIC procedure at the national, regional and global levels

NATIONAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Brunei:</b> National e-platform; digital document submission.</li> <li>• <b>Cambodia:</b> Stronger laws/institutions; improved admin capacity.</li> <li>• <b>Japan:</b> e-PIC system; faster PIC procedures; pre-consented facilities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Lao PDR:</b> Digital PIC; clear timelines; ESM facility registry.</li> <li>• <b>Malaysia:</b> Better agency coordination; more resources.</li> <li>• <b>Philippines:</b> National online PIC system.</li> <li>• <b>Singapore:</b> Standardized national documentation.</li> </ul>
	REGIONAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Brunei:</b> Regional PIC e-platform with contacts, status tracking, chat.</li> <li>• <b>Cambodia:</b> Harmonized standards; stronger regional platforms; shared databases.</li> <li>• <b>Japan:</b> Share e-PIC practices; common terminology; pilot regional e-PIC.</li> </ul>
GLOBAL		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Brunei:</b> Global PIC platform linked to Basel Secretariat.</li> <li>• <b>Cambodia:</b> More financial/technical support; better global data exchange.</li> <li>• <b>Japan:</b> Global e-PIC system; pre-consented facilities; facilitative PIC framework.</li> <li>• <b>Lao PDR:</b> Global PIC templates; ESM guidelines; real-</li> </ul>

## Challenges and good practices in the implementation of the PIC procedure

### Ideas on how the Asian Network can contribute to the improvement of the function of the PIC procedure in Asian region

**Brunei:** Move toward **fully electronic**, paperless PIC process.

**Cambodia:** Strengthen national capacity; **improve regional communication**; raise awareness; share best practices.

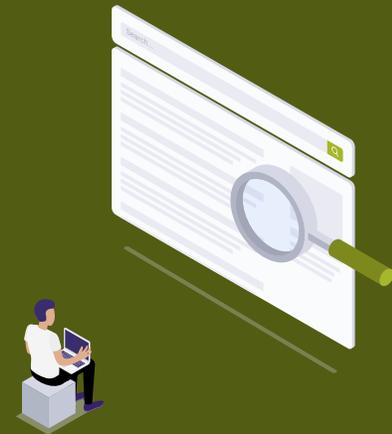
**Japan:** **Reduce administrative burdens** from increased PIC notifications (plastics & e-waste).

**Lao PDR:** Share ESM/PIC info; **regional training; harmonize procedures; discuss e-PIC, ESM certification**, PIC challenges.

**Malaysia:** Ongoing **capacity-building workshops**; focus on e-PIC, early-warning for illegal trade, enforcement best practices, PIC scenarios.

**Philippines:** Develop a **regional online PIC system**; explore EPR's role in reducing illegal trade and supporting circular economy.

**Singapore:** **Standardize PIC templates; harmonize waste definitions; develop regional e-PIC**; eliminate physical documents; discuss digital progress and regulatory updates.



# 2. Result of Questionnaire Survey on **Part 2**

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*Responses to the Amendments of the Basel Convention Annexes  
regarding E-Waste*

# 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.
- All e-wastes are subject to the PIC procedure irrespective to their hazardousness
- The amendments entered into force on 1st 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

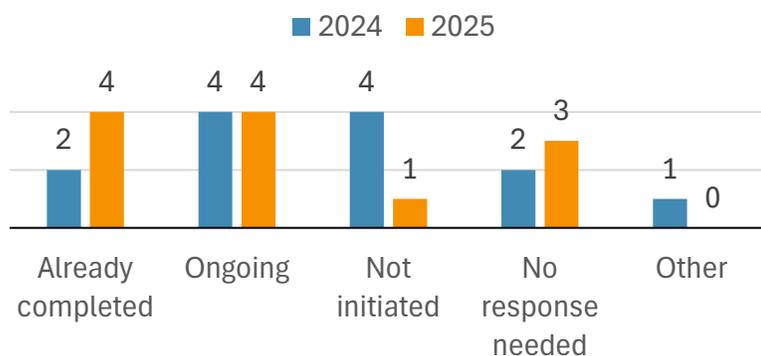
**Non-hazardous** components

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

**Non-hazardous** fraction from processing of e-waste

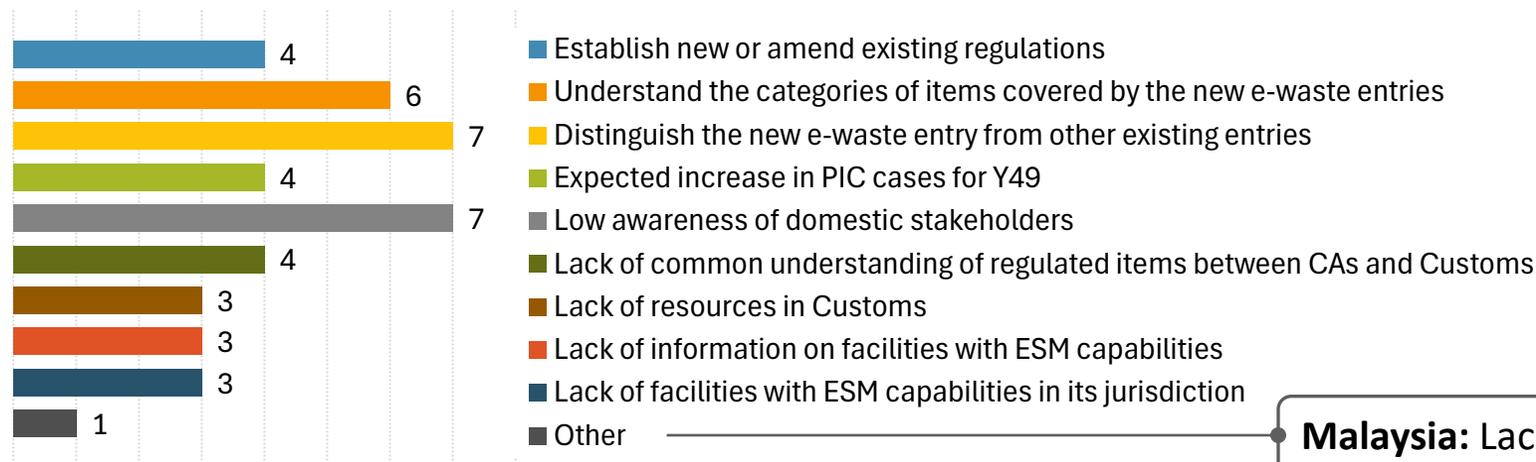
# Responses to the Amendments of the Basel Convention Annexes Regarding E-Waste

## Status of response to the e-waste amendments



- Brunei:** Planning consultations; inter-agency coordination; stakeholder engagement
- Hong Kong, China:** Waste Disposal Ordinance amended; EEW permit control active since Jan 2025
- Japan:** Amendment published on 23<sup>rd</sup> Oct 2024; e-waste guideline issued
- Lao PDR:** No action started; no timeline for regulation
- Malaysia:** Technical study on A1181/Y49; sampling & lab analysis; policy/guideline revision planned
- Myanmar:** Developing e-waste amendments; battery/EV waste directive issued; PIC required for exports
- Philippines:** PIC required for all e-waste; UEEE still not covered
- Thailand:** A1181 export ban enforced; Y49 controls under development; aiming for PIC procedure for Y49

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

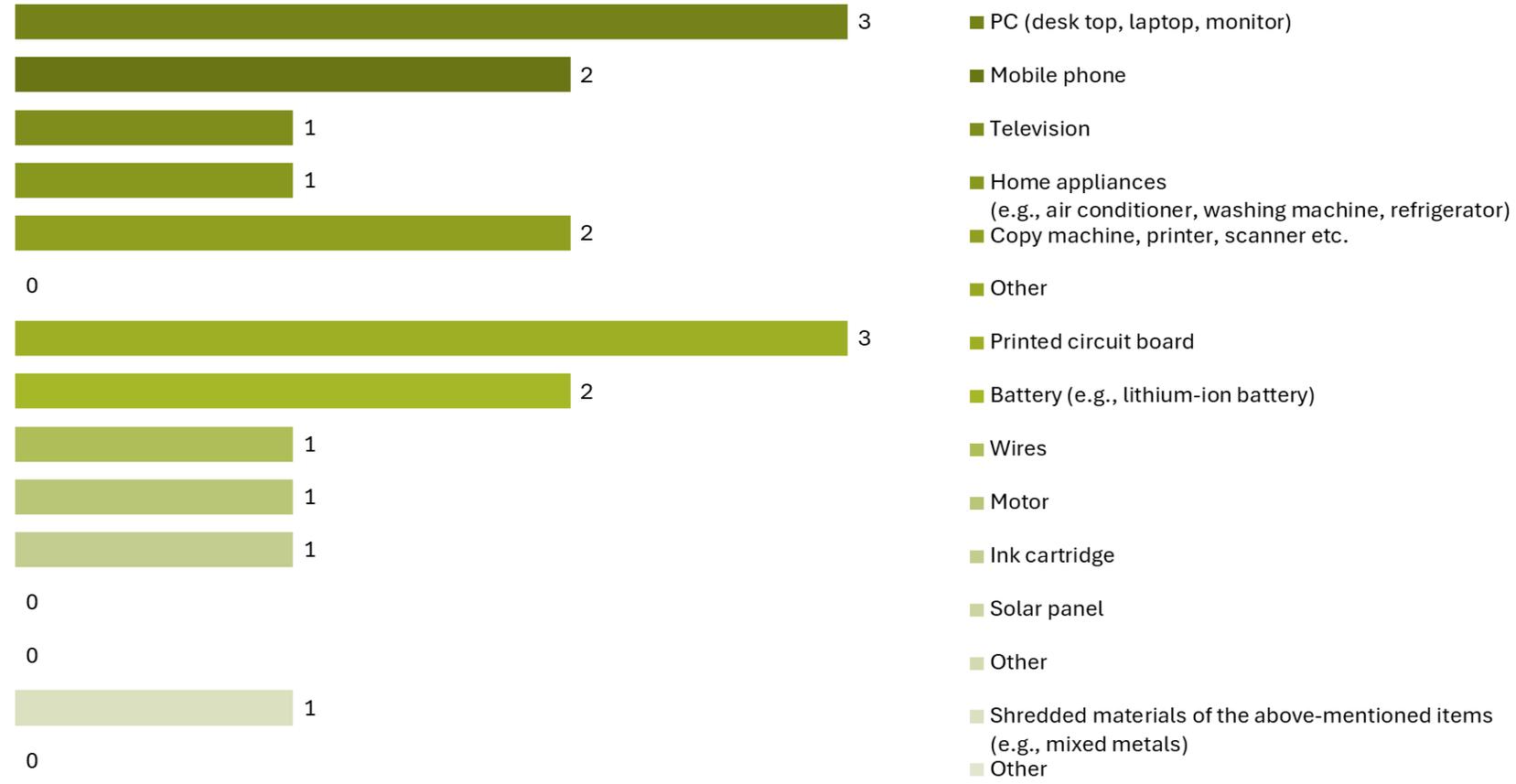


**Malaysia:** Lack of resources to process application in DOE

# Responses to the Amendments of the Basel Convention Annexes Regarding E-Waste

## Trend of TBM of e-waste

➤ Types of e-waste considered to be imported in significant quantities, including those not subject to the procedure under the Basel Convention



# Identification of Type of E-Wastes to be Covered by A1181, Y49, or Other Entries

## Lithium-ion battery (for PC)



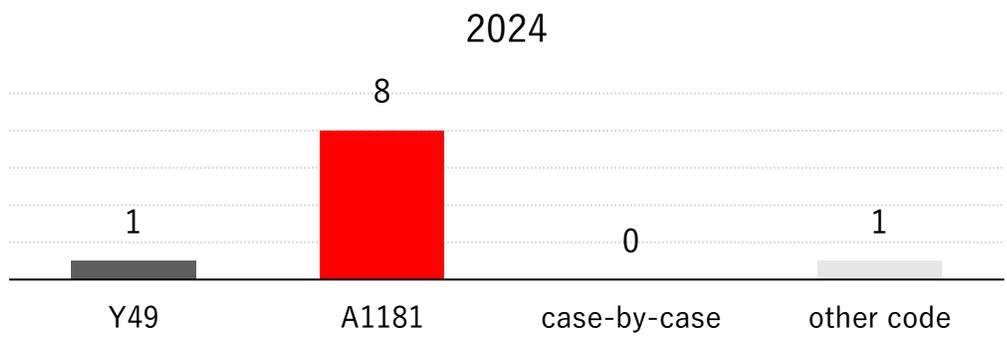
- **A1170** - Unsorted waste batteries excluding mixtures of only list B batteries. Waste batteries not specified on list B containing Annex I constituents to an extent to render them hazardous
- **B1090** - Waste batteries conforming to a specification, excluding those made with lead, cadmium or mercury



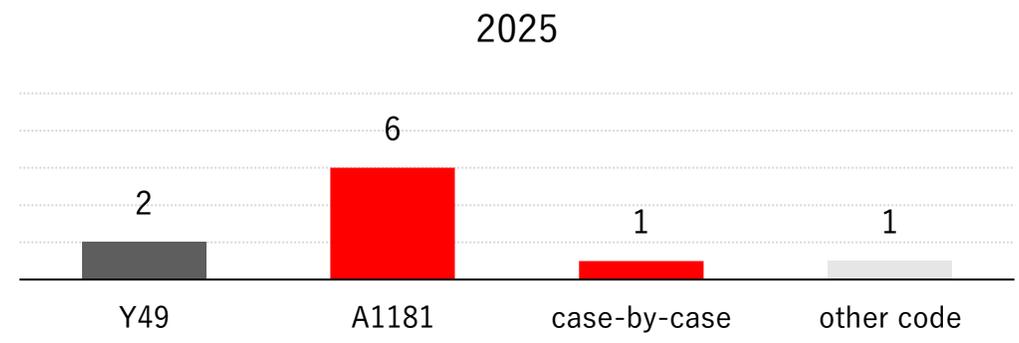
*\*Only if it contains cadmium, mercury or lead*

# Identification of Type of E-Wastes to be Covered by A1181, Y49, or Other Entries

## Printed Circuit Board



- Singapore
- Brunei, Cambodia
- Hong Kong
- Malaysia, Myanmar
- Philippines
- Thailand, Vietnam
- Japan\*

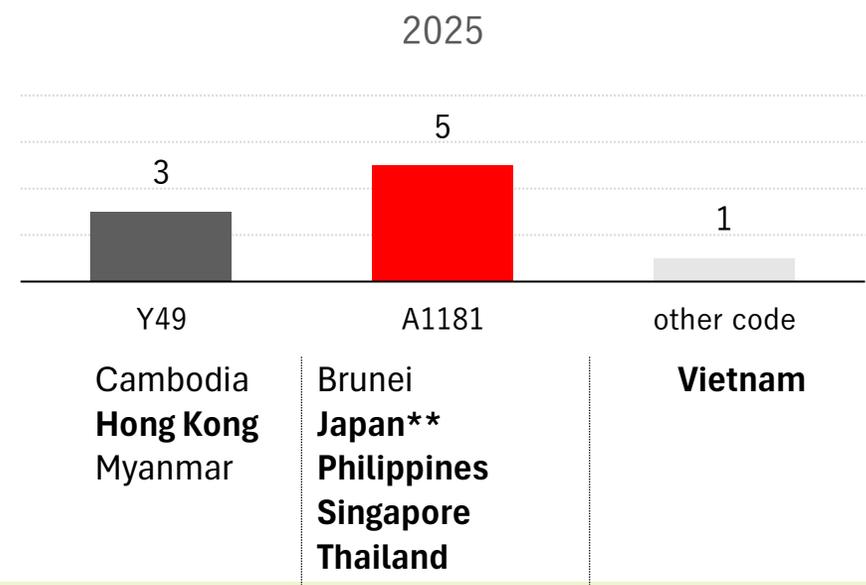
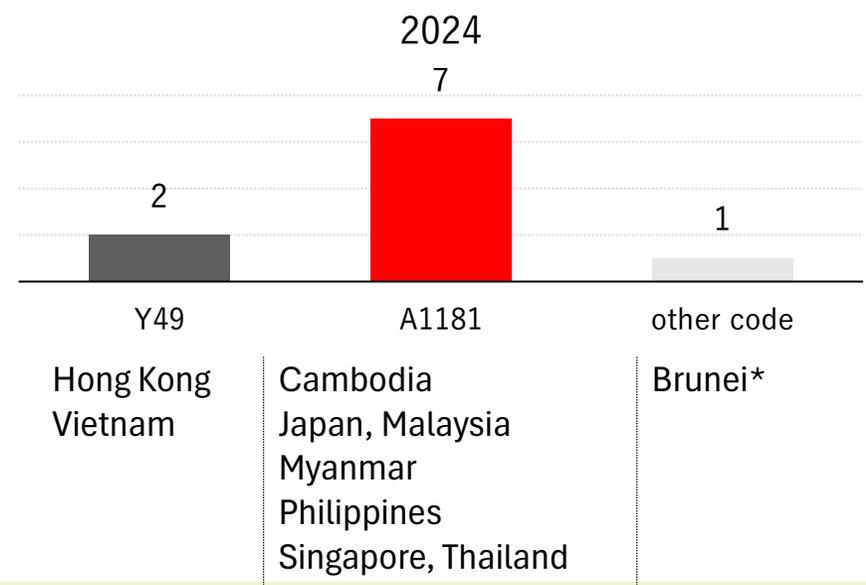


- Cambodia
- Myanmar
- Brunei
- Hong Kong
- Philippines
- Singapore
- Thailand, Vietnam
- Malaysia
- Japan\*

\*OECD GC020

# Identification of Type of E-Wastes to be Covered by A1181, Y49, or Other Entries

## Solar Panel (Photovoltaic Panel)

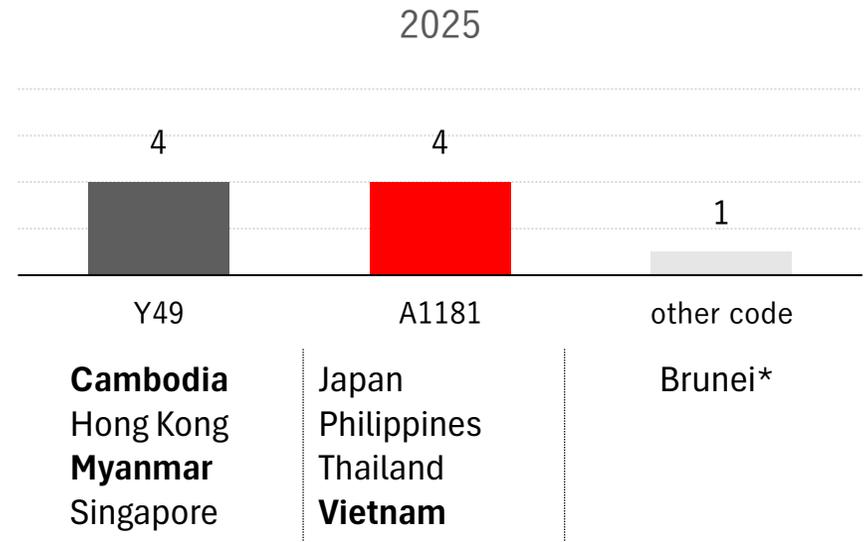
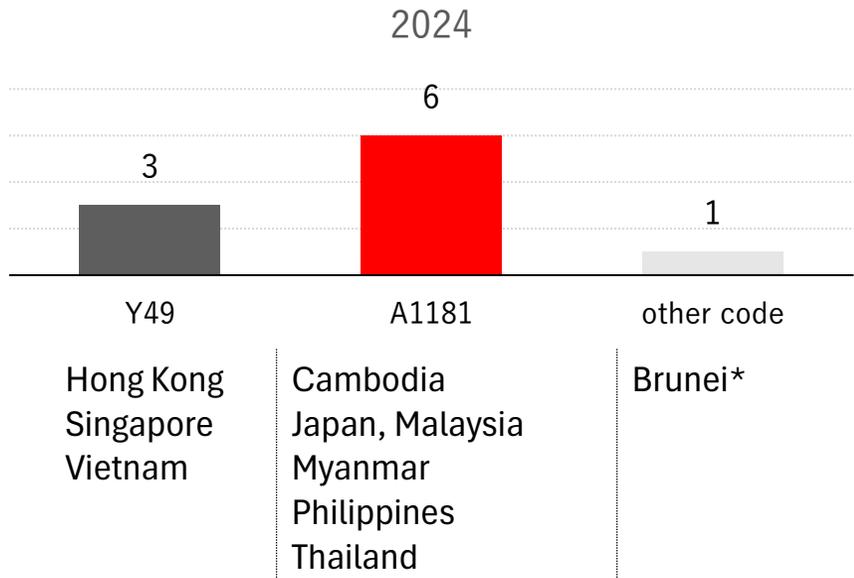


\*B1040

\*\*Unless it is proven that it does not contain lead, selenium or cadmium

# Identification of Type of E-Wastes to be Covered by A1181, Y49, or Other Entries

## Power Conditioner



\*B1040

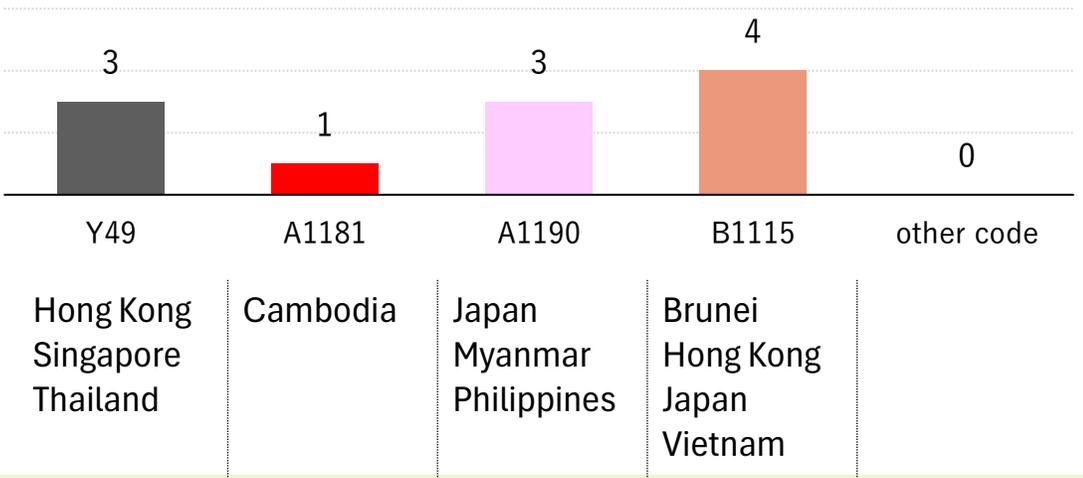
# Identification of Type of E-Wastes to be Covered by A1181, Y49, or Other Entries

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

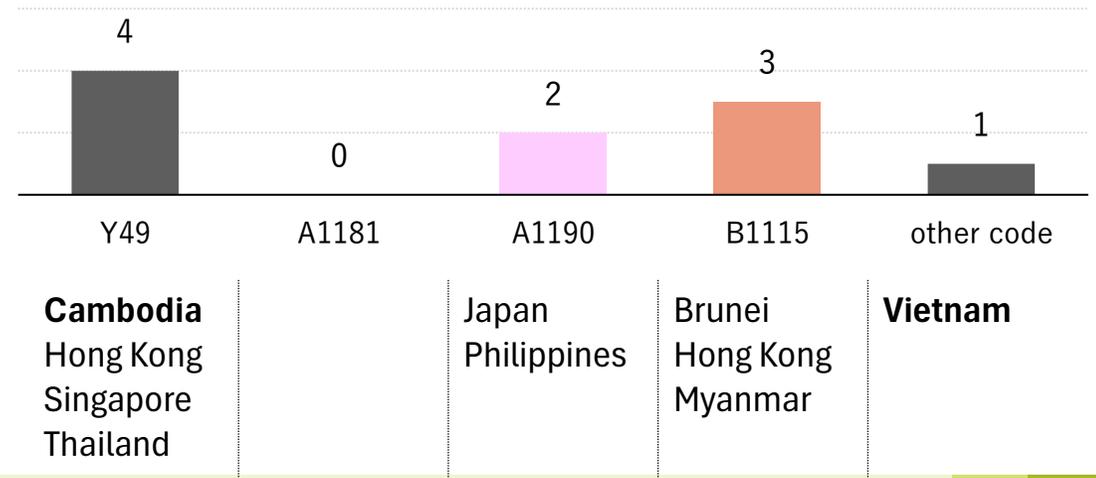


- **A1190** - Waste metal cables coated or insulated with plastics containing or contaminated with coal tar, PCB, lead, cadmium, other organohalogen compounds or other Annex I constituents to an extent that they exhibit Annex III characteristics.
- **B1115** - Waste metal cables coated or insulated with 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.

2024



2025

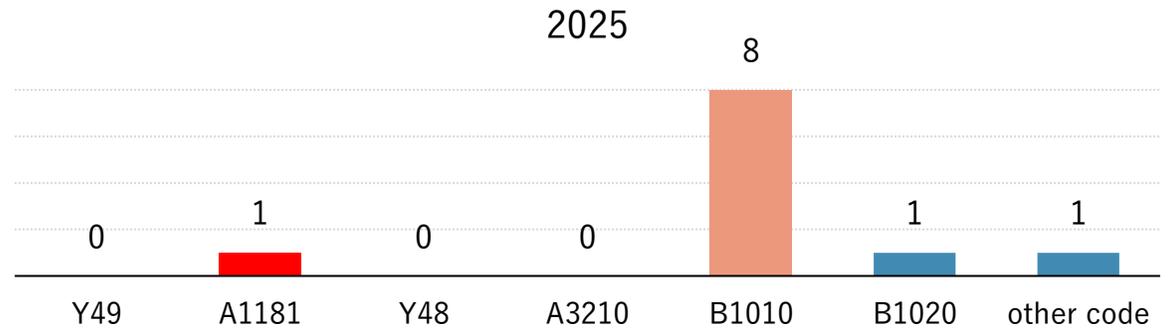
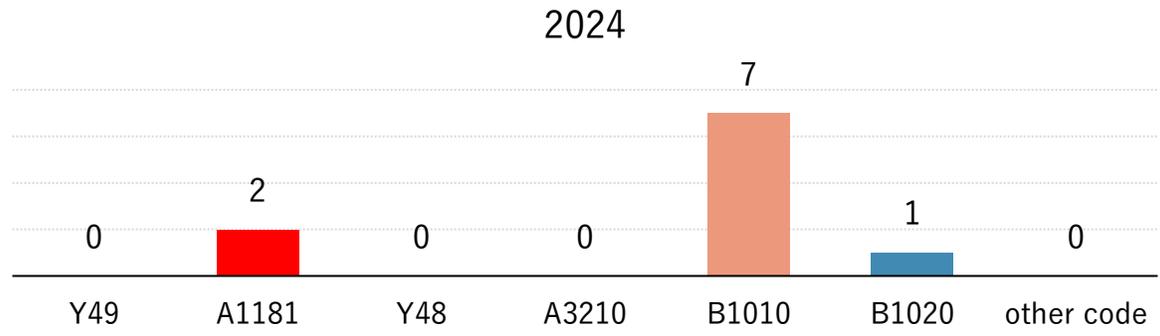


# Identification of Type of E-Wastes to be Covered by A1181, Y49, or Other Entries

## 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)



Cambodia  
Myanmar

Brunei, Hong Kong  
Japan, Malaysia  
Philippines  
Singapore  
Thailand  
Vietnam

Cambodia

Brunei, Hong Kong  
Japan, Malaysia  
**Myanmar**  
Philippines  
Singapore, Thailand

**Lao PDR** Vietnam

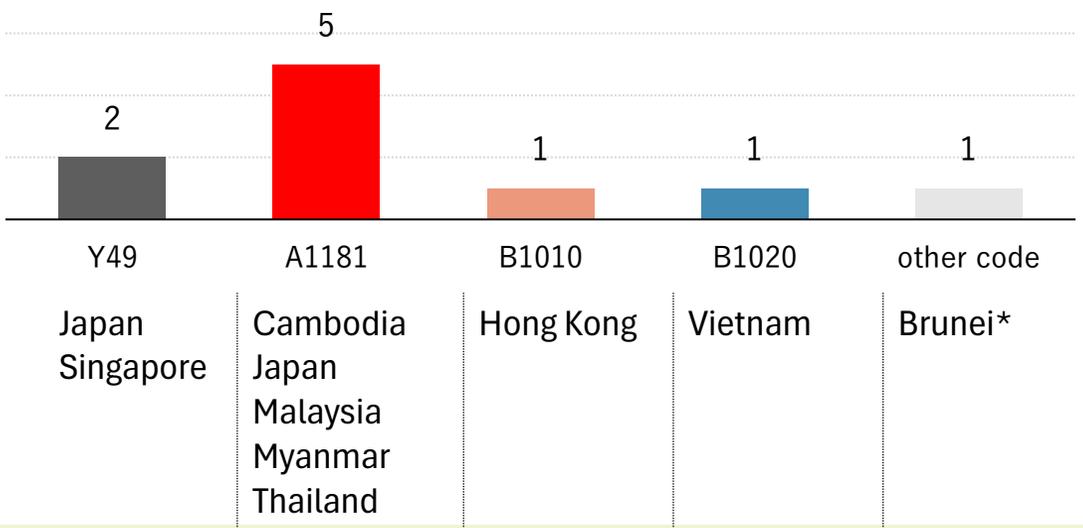
# Identification of Type of E-Wastes to be Covered by A1181, Y49, or Other Entries

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

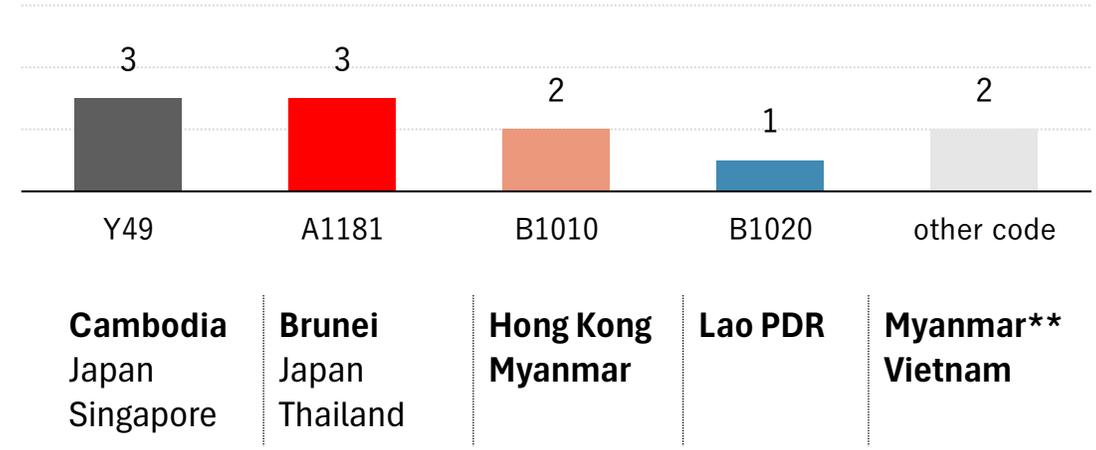


- **B1010** - Metal and metal-alloy wastes in metallic, non-dispersible form
- **B1020** - Clean, uncontaminated metal scrap, including alloys, in bulk finished form (sheet, plate, beams, rods, etc)

2024



2025



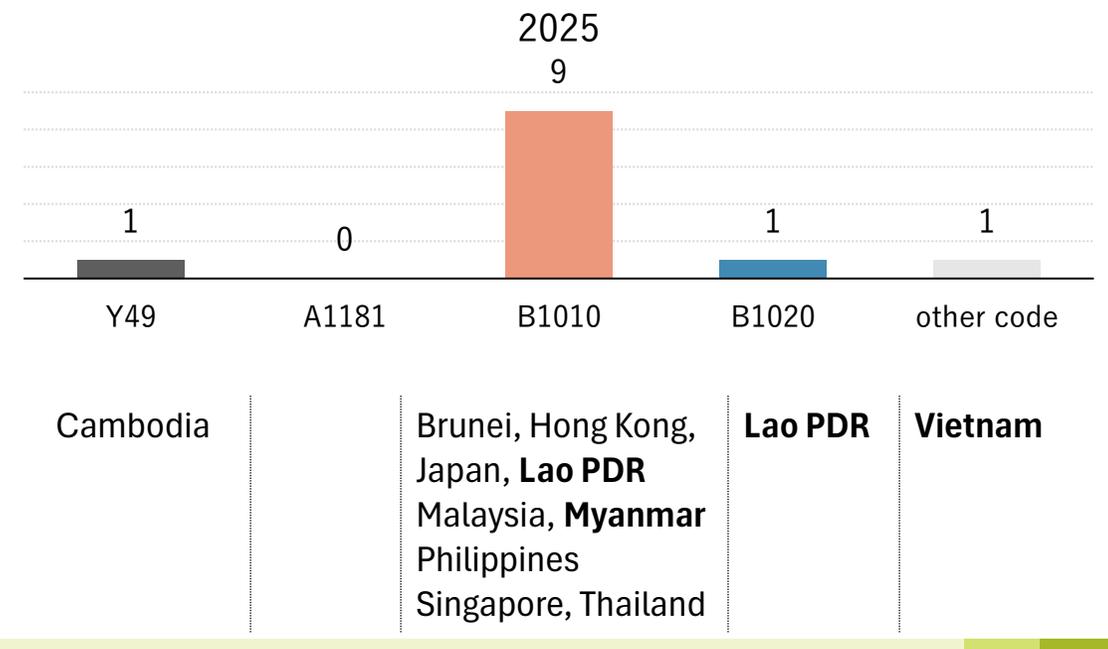
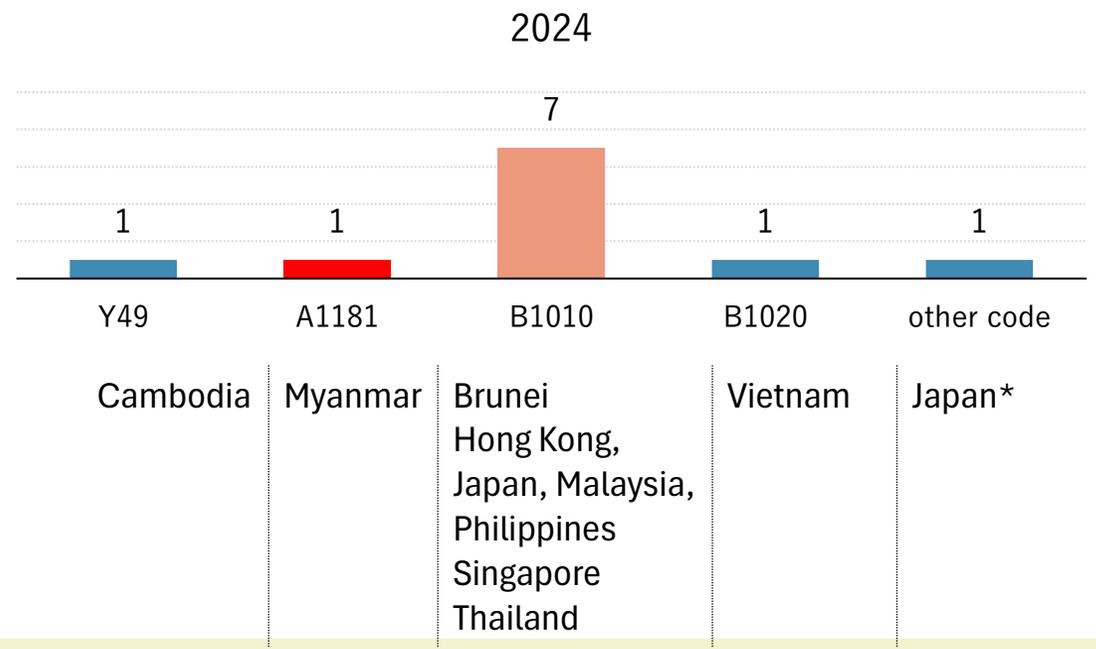
\*B1110    \*\*B1050

# Identification of Type of E-Wastes to be Covered by A1181, Y49, or Other Entries

## 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)



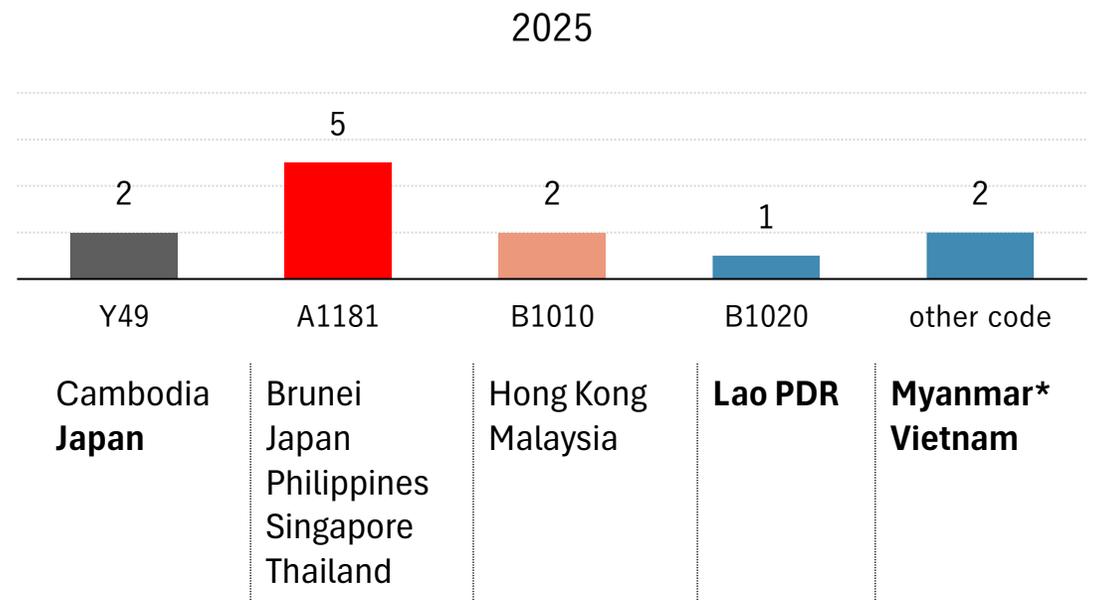
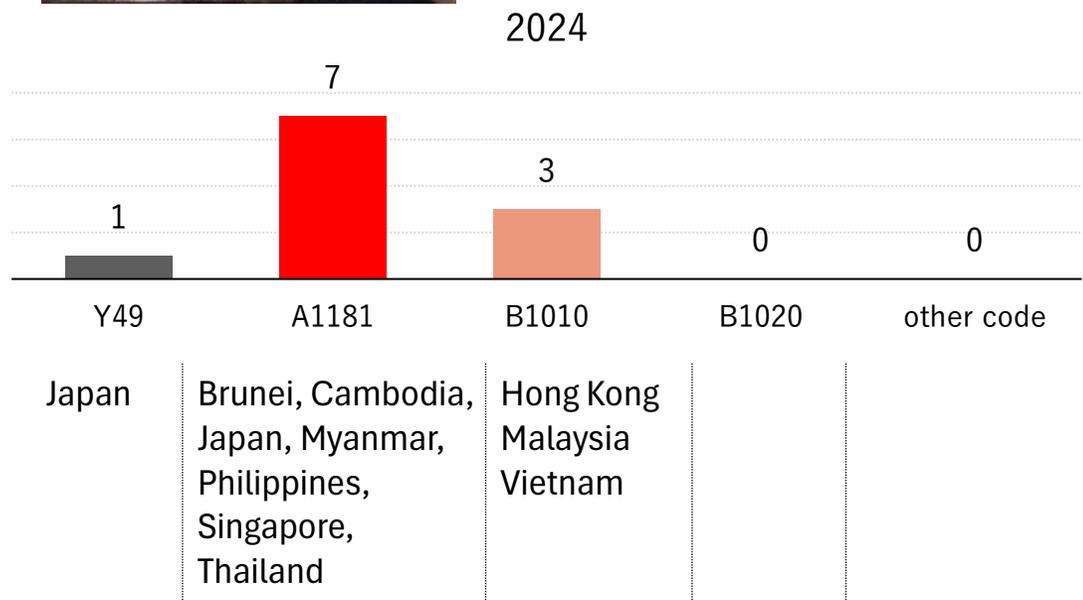
\*B1050

# Identification of Type of E-Wastes to be Covered by A1181, Y49, or Other Entries

## 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)



\*A1010

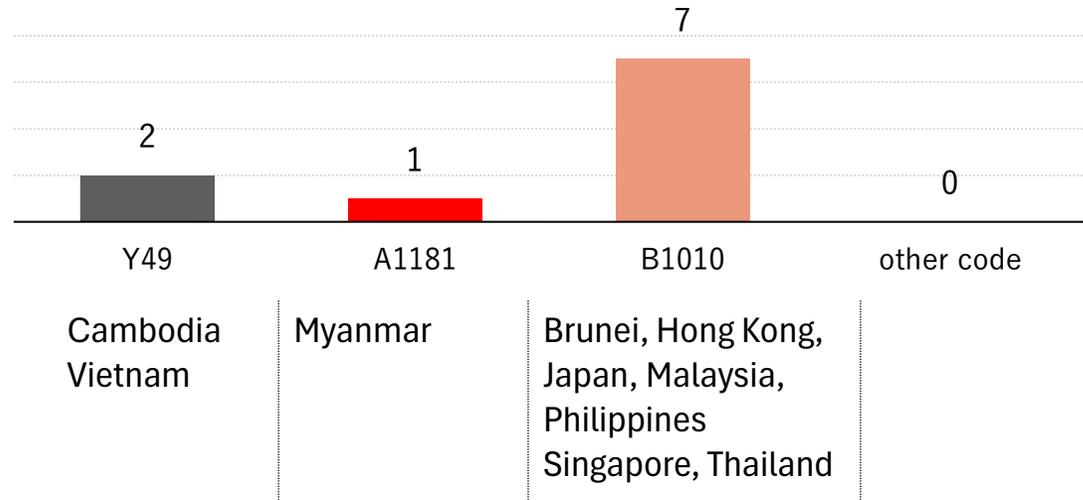
# Identification of Type of E-Wastes to be Covered by A1181, Y49, or Other Entries

## Miscellaneous nuggets

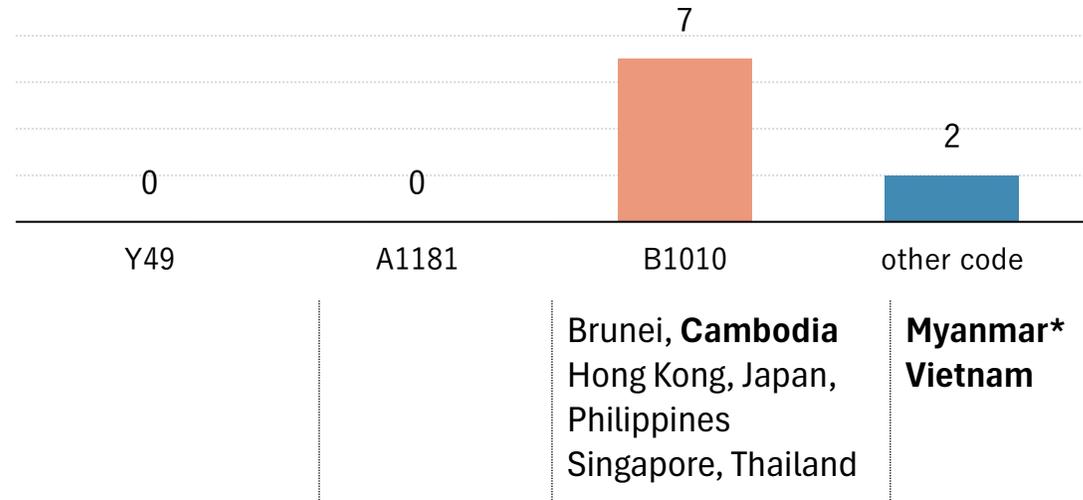


➤ **B1010** - Metal and metal-alloy wastes in metallic, non-dispersible form

2024



2025



\*B1115

# Discussion theme at the workshop 2025

Country	Items to be discussed in relation to the e-waste amendments
<b>Brunei</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prior Informed Consent (PIC) for TBM of E-waste</li> <li>• <a href="#">Guidelines for end of E-waste</a></li> </ul>
<b>Cambodia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Future Regional Collaboration</li> <li>• Capacity building on <a href="#">distinction between hazardous E-waste and non-hazardous E-waste</a></li> </ul>
<b>Hong Kong, China</b>	<p>(a) <a href="#">Competent authorities' views on whether the following wastes are subject to control under the Basel Convention:</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="#">waste electric vehicle batteries</a> (e.g. li-ion, LFP, NMC batteries)</li> <li>- <a href="#">“black mass”</a> produced from shredding / treatment of waste electric vehicle batteries</li> <li>- <a href="#">waste wire / cable</a> that has never been a part of an electrical and electronic equipment, and consisting of only plastic and metal</li> <li>- <a href="#">pre-consumer electrical or electronic parts</a> (e.g. offcut or surplus from industrial production) destined for recycling or other disposal operation</li> </ul> <p>(b) <a href="#">Any observable trend to the illegal traffic</a> of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- waste lead-acid batteries</li> <li>- waste electric vehicle batteries</li> <li>- electrical and electronic waste</li> </ul>
<b>Japan</b>	<a href="#">Criteria of e-waste for the Basel consent</a>

# Interested Items for Discussion in Relation to the E-Waste Amendments

Country	Items to be discussed in relation to the e-waste amendments
<p><b>Malaysia</b></p>	<p>Malaysia requests discussion and exchange info on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Regional guidance to clarify the scope of new e-waste entries (A1181 and Y49)</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– including simple decision trees, practical examples, and sample classifications to help distinguish equipment, components, and processed/shredded fractions and also different code</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <a href="#">Capacity-building for domestic stakeholders</a> (importers, exporters, recyclers, competent authority, customs department, port authority, other agency and others)                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– such as training modules, checklists, and communication strategies to improve understanding of obligations under the e-waste amendments.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Philippines</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Status of Ratification of the E-Waste Amendment</a> 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 National or Domestic Guidelines on the ESM of WEEE</li> </ul>

# Interested Items for Discussion in Relation to the E-Waste Amendments

Country	Items to be discussed in relation to the e-waste amendments
<b>Singapore</b>	<p>We propose that <b>each participating country present their respective regulatory controls governing the transboundary movement of UEEE</b>, specifically addressing whether such movements fall under the PIC procedures of the Basel Convention. The discussion should cover three distinct categories of equipment movement:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. UEEE intended for direct reuse</li><li>2. UEEE designated for repair and refurbishment activities</li><li>3. UEEE required for failure analysis purposes</li></ol> <p>Additionally, we would like to seek countries stance on the <b><u>requirement of PIC for the return of unrepairable or repaired electronics items back to the country of origin</u></b> under scenario 2 stated above.</p> <p>This information sharing will facilitate better understanding of the varying regulatory approaches across jurisdictions and support more effective coordination of cross-border equipment movements.</p>



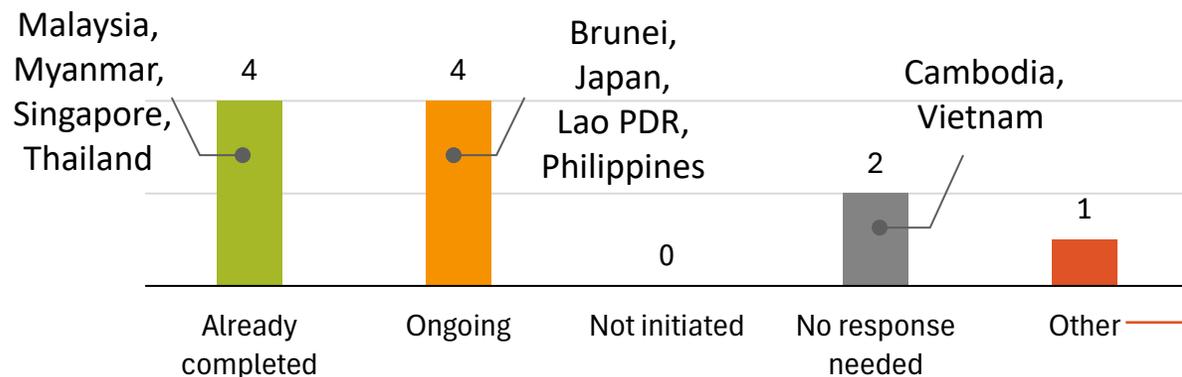
# 3. Results of Questionnaire Survey on **Part 3**

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*Responses to the Amendments of the Basel Convention Annexes  
regarding Plastic Waste*

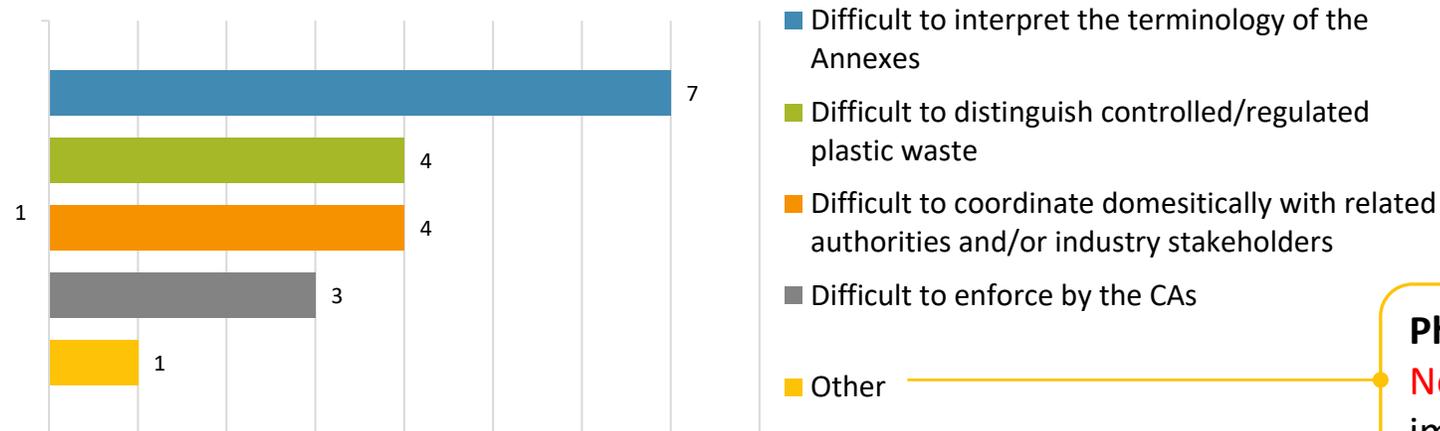
# Responses to the Amendments of the Basel Convention Annexes Regarding Plastic Waste

## Status of response to the plastic waste amendments



**Hong Kong, China :** In addition to the existing Waste Disposal Ordinance (“WDO”, Cap. 354), EPD has enhanced import and export control measures for waste plastics since 1 January 2021. For “non-regulated waste plastics” (i.e. B3011), concerned importers or exporters are required to submit declarations and relevant supporting documents in advance to prove the shipments comply with the WDO and the Basel Convention.

## Challenges for the implementation of the plastic waste amendments



**Philippines :** Regulatory Cost due to Notification requirement, PIC may not be implemented across countries

# Responses to the Amendments of the Basel Convention Annexes Regarding Plastic Waste

## How the challenge(s) are being addressed in each country

Country	Main challenges	How challenges are being addressed
<b>Brunei</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interpreting Annex terminology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amending Hazardous Waste Act</li> </ul>
<b>Cambodia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interpreting Annex terminology</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity-building on hazardous vs non-hazardous plastic waste</li> </ul>
<b>Japan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Customs difficulty distinguishing plastics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Countermeasures under consideration</li> </ul>
<b>Lao PDR</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stakeholder coordination issues</li> <li>• Enforcement challenges</li> <li>• Customs difficulty distinguishing plastics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing guidance documents</li> <li>• Strengthening coordination among relevant authorities</li> <li>• Capacity-building</li> <li>• Industry engagement and awareness raising</li> </ul>
<b>Malaysia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interpreting Annex terminology</li> <li>• Stakeholder coordination issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal alignment (Customs amendment)</li> <li>• Developing SOP for enforcement</li> <li>• Clear guidance and procedures for stakeholder</li> <li>• Plastic inspection guidelines (developed by SIRIM Berhad)</li> </ul>
<b>Philippines</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interpreting Annex terminology</li> <li>• Stakeholder coordination issues</li> <li>• Enforcement challenges</li> <li>• Customs difficulty distinguishing plastics</li> <li>• Regulatory cost from notification requirement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthened coordination among authorities, customs, and industry</li> <li>• Capacity-building to harmonize terminology and classification</li> <li>• Updating regulations and procedures to align with PIC requirements</li> <li>• Regional engagement to clarify notification processes and manage regulatory costs</li> </ul>

# Responses to the Amendments of the Basel Convention Annexes Regarding Plastic Waste

## Interpretation and definition “almost free from contamination and other types of wastes” and how it is being implemented (e.g. quantitative approach or qualitative approach)

Approach	Country	Answer
Quantitative	Hong Kong, China	<p>We referred to both the <b>WDO and the national standard</b>; while the national standard is a general reference, the WDO is for enforcement purpose. According to Section 20I(2) of the WDO, waste is contaminated if it is contaminated by a substance to an extent which—</p> <p>(a) significantly increases the risk to human health, property or the environment associated with the waste; or</p> <p>(b) prevents the reprocessing, recycling, recovery or reuse of the waste in an environmentally sound manner, and uncontaminated in relation to waste shall be construed accordingly.</p> <p>Based on the national standard “Environmental protection control standard for imported solid wastes as raw materials - Waste and scrap of plastics” GB16487.12-2017, “uncontaminated waste plastics” mean waste plastics that are clean and contain <b>no more than 0.5% impurities by weight</b>. Impurities include other types of waste plastics, waste paper, waste glass, etc.</p>
	Malaysia	<p>Refer to <b>Table 1: Acceptance Criteria for Waste Plastic in the Guidelines for Importation and Inspection of Waste Plastic by SIRIM Berhad under the Allowable Contaminants (Requirements)</b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Other materials such as stone/dirt/sand/paper/glass/ wood/metal and other = <b>2% max</b></li> <li>• Residual liquid from moisture/condensation/water = Negligible amounts that will not lead to dripping</li> </ul>
	Singapore	<p>The following types of non-plastic contaminants have threshold limit per bale/bag (by weight, unless otherwise stated) that must be met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Water – <b>2%</b></li> <li>2. Other types of recyclable waste materials, e.g. wastepaper, wood-chips, scrap metal, glass, rubber/tyres – <b>0.5%</b></li> <li>3. Others (e.g. stones, dirt) – <b>0.5%</b></li> <li>4. Household waste, including food waste and beverages – <b>0%</b></li> <li>5. Hazardous waste, biohazardous waste, e-waste, radioactive waste – <b>0%</b></li> </ol> <p><b>Singapore has its own domestic technical guidelines published in 2019</b> which serve as a reference document for the local waste/recycling industry on the export and import requirements for plastic waste/recyclables.</p> <p><a href="https://www.nea.gov.sg/docs/default-source/tiw/plastic-waste/technical-guidelines-for-transboundarymovement-control-of-plastic-waste_jul-2025.pdf">https://www.nea.gov.sg/docs/default-source/tiw/plastic-waste/technical-guidelines-for-transboundarymovement-control-of-plastic-waste_jul-2025.pdf</a></p>

## Responses to the Amendments of the Basel Convention Annexes Regarding Plastic Waste

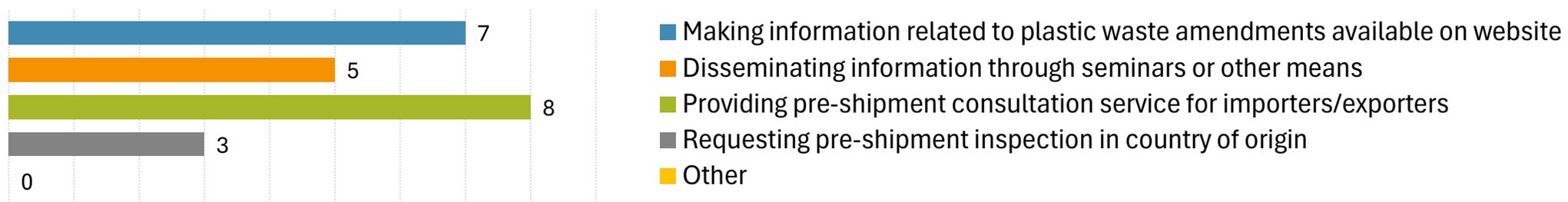
**Interpretation and definition “almost free from contamination and other types of wastes” and how it is being implemented (e.g. quantitative approach or qualitative approach)**

Approach	Country	Answer
Qualitative /Visual	Japan	We are <b>checking photographs</b> of the actual goods and the <b>component analysis report</b> .
	Lao PDR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Visual inspection</b> is applied to ensure materials appear clean and free from soil, organic matter, or other waste.</li> <li>• If contamination cannot be determined visually, <b>samples may be sent for laboratory analysis</b> and authorities check the analysis certificates.</li> <li>• Customs, MOAE, and MOIC officers inspect shipments while importers and recyclers are advised to clean and segregate materials.</li> </ul>
	Myanmar	May be qualitative approach.
	Philippines	There is no official national definition yet for “almost free from contamination and other types of wastes.” In the absence of a formal standard or threshold, the Philippines currently relies on the <b>general guidance of the Basel Convention and applies a qualitative, case-by-case approach</b> during evaluation. We review documents submitted by the importer, such as descriptions of waste composition, photos, or recycling process information, and may coordinate with customs for physical inspection when necessary. This approach ensures that shipments meet basic expectations of cleanliness and recyclability while the country works toward developing a clearer and more standardized definition.

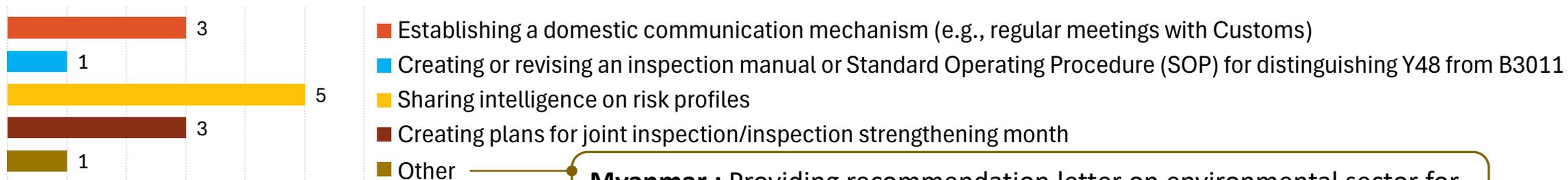
# Responses to the Amendments of the Basel Convention Annexes Regarding Plastic Waste

## Specific actions to effectively implement the plastic waste amendments

### ➤ Raising awareness of importers and exporters:



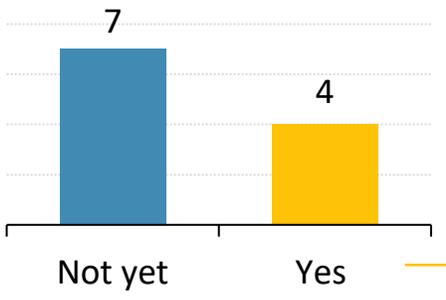
### ➤ Sharing information with related implementing agencies such as Customs:



**Myanmar** : Providing recommendation letter on environmental sector for consideration of the import/export license

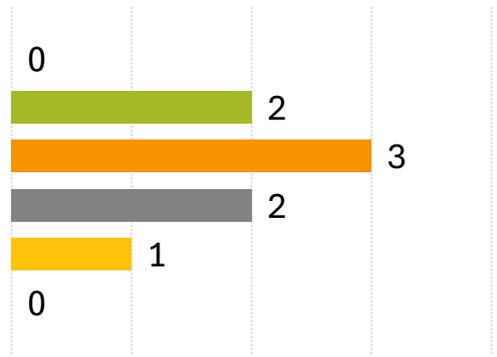
# Responses to the Amendments of the Basel Convention Annexes Regarding Plastic Waste

## Country which already sent notification for export of Y48 plastic waste since 1 January 2021



**Number of sent notifications and the country of destination:**  
**Hong Kong, China:** 1 notification sent to Vietnam  
**Japan:** As of 27 November 2025, sent around 300 notifications for export to Taiwan, Malaysia, Philippine, Vietnam and US  
**Myanmar:** Thailand  
**Singapore:** 3 notifications from 2022 to 2024 for the export of PVC to Australia

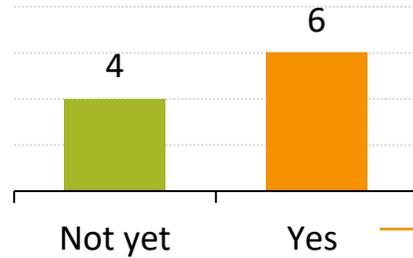
## Challenges your country has faced to implement the PIC procedure for Y48 plastic waste



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

## Responses to the Amendments of the Basel Convention Annexes Regarding Plastic Waste

### Country which already received notification for **import** of Y48 plastic waste since 1 January 2021



#### Number of received notifications and the country of origin:

**Hong Kong, China:** 8 notifications in total, including 3 from Belgium and 5 from Mexico

**Japan:** As of 27 November 2025, received 4 notifications from Australia and US

**Malaysia:** 44 notifications consented (2021-2024) from Belgium, Spain, UK, France, Canada and Japan

**Philippines:** 15 notifications from Japan and 1 notification from Belgium

**Thailand:** Myanmar

**Vietnam:** PVC scraps (HS 3915) from Japan

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

**Japan:** About 3 months

**Malaysia:** 4 months

**Philippines:** 20 working days

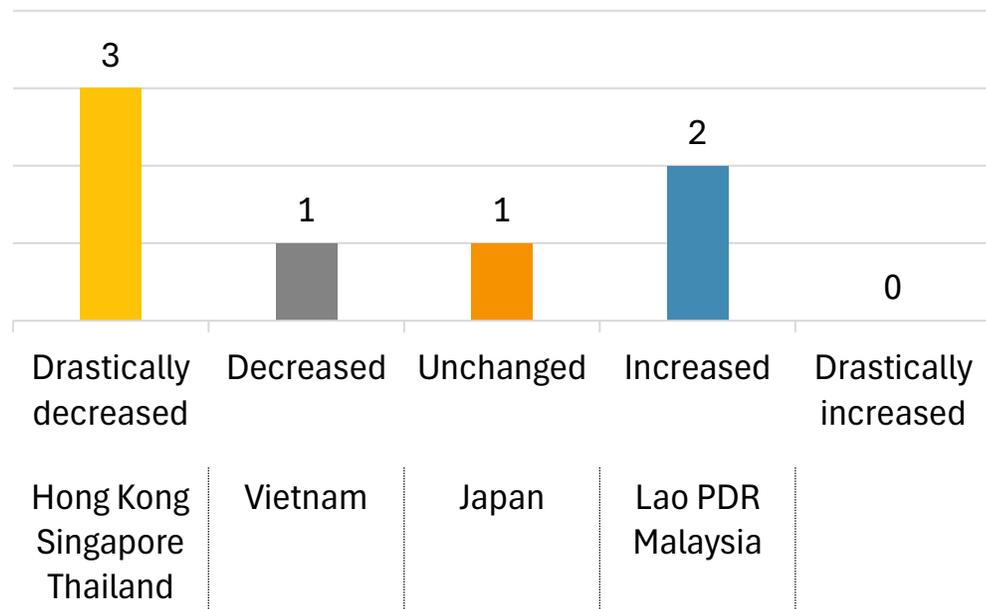
**Thailand:** 30 Days

**Vietnam:** Over 30 days (case by case)

**Hong Kong, China:** no consent was given due to a lack of information or regulatory restrictions

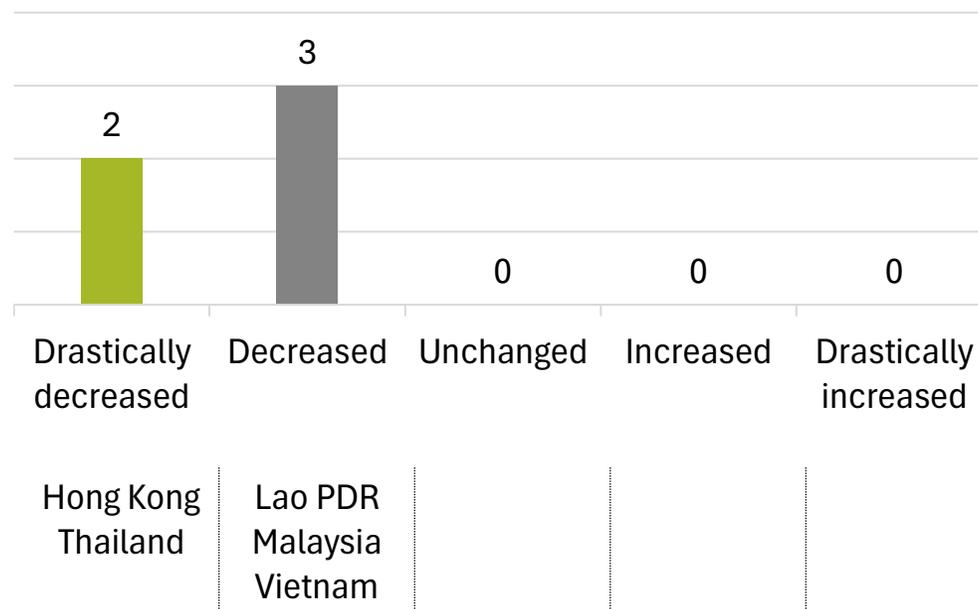
# Responses to the Amendments of the Basel Convention Annexes Regarding Plastic Waste

## Change in volume of imports of plastic waste since 1 January 2021



**Philippines** : Fluctuating

## Change in proportion of poor-quality plastic waste (unclean plastic unsuitable for recycling) within the total volume of imports of plastic waste



**Japan** : We do not import plastics with these properties  
**Philippines** : Cannot be determined

# Responses to the Amendments of the Basel Convention Annexes Regarding Plastic Waste

## Types of plastic waste in particular shown significant import/export changes (The latest trends in TBM of plastic waste)

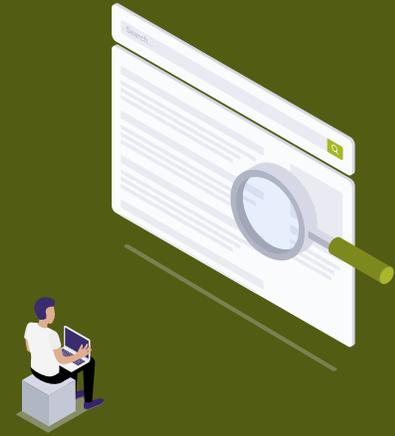
Country	Answer																					
Hong Kong, China	The import, export and re-export of plastic waste has seen a <b>marked decrease across all kinds of plastic waste</b> since 2021.																					
Lao PDR	Laos has seen a <b>steady increase in the import of plastic waste</b> over the past five years, mainly consisting of industrial scrap, plastic pellets, and resin production waste rather than post-consumer plastics. Exports of plastic scrap are smaller but occur, mostly to neighboring countries. <u>Most imports are classified integrated under broad HS codes (eg, 391590), which makes it difficult to distinguish types and contamination levels.</u> The trend suggests that Laos is becoming more into regional plastic-scrap trade, <u>highlighting the need for clear definitions, inspection procedures, and capacity-building to ensure proper implementation of the Basel plastic waste amendments.</u>																					
Malaysia	Couldn't distinguished because usually the application is for mixed plastic waste																					
Philippines	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Solid Plastic Materials Import Data</th> </tr> <tr> <th>year</th> <th>qty</th> <th>unit</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Jan-October 2025</td> <td>21,154</td> <td>MT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2024</td> <td>118,500</td> <td>MT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2023</td> <td>31,500</td> <td>MT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022</td> <td>46,536</td> <td>MT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>30,950</td> <td>MT</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The data shows a <b>highly fluctuating trend in the transboundary movement (TBM) of solid plastic materials</b>, particularly PP, PET, HDPE, and PE. Imports remained moderate from 2021 to 2023, rose sharply in 2024 to 118,500 MT, and then declined significantly from January to October 2025 to 21,154 MT. This variation highlights how plastic waste flows are unstable and largely shaped by changes in local demand for recyclable feedstock as well as shifts in global market availability.</p> <p>Meanwhile, plastic waste is not classified as hazardous, and there is currently no specific policy regulating its export, resulting in no available export records.</p>	Solid Plastic Materials Import Data			year	qty	unit	Jan-October 2025	21,154	MT	2024	118,500	MT	2023	31,500	MT	2022	46,536	MT	2021	30,950	MT
Solid Plastic Materials Import Data																						
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2021	30,950	MT																				
Singapore	<p>In 2023 and 2024, about 90% of all plastic waste including pellets and bales (42kT in 2023 and 37kT in 2024) was exported. Import amount fell to about 0.3kT for 2023 and 2024 as compared to 1kT in previous years.</p> <p>Based on surveys with plastic waste collectors, <u>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.</u></p>																					

# Discussion theme at the workshop 2025

Country	Items to be discussed in relation to the plastic waste amendments
Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Future <b>Regional Collaboration</b></li> <li>• <b>Capacity building on distinction between hazardous plastic waste and non-hazardous plastic waste</b></li> </ul>
Hong Kong, China	The latest arrangement of issuing import permit (AP: Approved Permit) in Malaysia.
Lao PDR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation <b>approaches and practical methods for defining and managing Y48, A3210, and B3011 plastics.</b></li> <li>• Inspection and enforcement practices, including laboratory analysis and verification of certificates.</li> <li>• Capacity-building and awareness-raising for importers, exporters, and competent authorities.</li> <li>• <b>Regional collaboration and information-sharing</b> to monitor transboundary movements and ensure environmentally sound management.</li> </ul>
Singapore	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What are the contamination types and threshold limits for non-hazardous plastic waste imports that are exempt from Basel Convention PIC requirements in your country?</li> <li>2. Are there any types of plastic (clean and free from contamination) that are prohibited from entering your country?</li> <li>3. What are some of the proven best technologies in your country that can recycle halogenated plastic waste (e.g. PVC)</li> </ol>
Thailand	<b>Clarify the definition of Y48/49</b>

# Discussion theme at the workshop 2025

Country	Items to be discussed in relation to the plastic waste amendments
<b>Malaysia</b>	<p><b>Implementation and Enforcement Mechanisms</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sharing experience with the approval system, pre-shipment inspections, contamination thresholds, and port enforcement.</li> </ul> <p><b>Legal and Regulatory Framework Alignment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussing amendments to national laws, Basel Convention compliance, and managing shipments from non-Basel parties.</li> </ul> <p><b>Regional Cooperation and Capacity Building</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exchanging best practices for stakeholder engagement, institutional capacity, and multilateral coordination to combat illegal plastic waste flows.</li> </ul> <p><b>Plastic Waste Criteria</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parameter and threshold limit</li> </ul>
<b>Philippines</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Implementation experiences and challenges in applying the Basel Plastic Waste Amendments.</li> <li>2. Approaches to improving monitoring and data collection on TBM of plastic waste.</li> <li>3. Methods for identifying, inspecting, and classifying various plastic waste streams.</li> <li>4. Recycling standards and regional benchmarks for determining contamination levels.</li> <li>5. Observed market trends and impacts of global shifts on recyclable plastic availability.</li> <li>6. <b>Capacity-building needs and opportunities for regional cooperation</b> among Asian countries.</li> <li>7. Best practices and technologies for recycling and valorization of key plastics (PP, PET, HDPE, PE).</li> </ol>



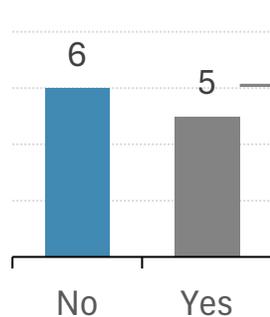
# 4. Result of Questionnaire Survey on **Part 4**

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

# 4.1 Solar Panels

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



- **Cambodia:**
  - Waste solar panels disposal (Factories) and collection requires a permit from the Ministry of Environment
  - Waste solar panels recycling requires a permit from the Ministry of Environment and conduct EIA
- **Malaysia:** In Malaysia, solar panel waste is currently managed under the Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations 2005, Environmental Quality Act 1974 which governs the notification, transportation, treatment, recovery, licensing, tracking, and reporting of scheduled wastes.
- **Philippines:** Republic Act No. 6969 otherwise known as the “Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Waste Control Act of 1990” deals with the management of industrial chemicals, as well as hazardous wastes, including waste solar panels, in all aspects of its life cycle, from generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and final disposal.
- **Singapore:**
  - Singapore has implemented a national e-waste management system under the Resource Sustainability Act (RSA).
  - Under the Resource Sustainability Act (Prescribed Regulated Products) Regulations 2019, solar panels are classified as non-consumer regulated products.
  - Under the RSA, producers of non-consumer regulated products are required to i) register with the NEA, ii) declare the amount of regulated products to NEA annually, and iii) collect products supplied by them, if requested by their clients and send the products for recycling.
  - Licensed e-waste recyclers are required to properly treat the regulated product and meet the target material recovery rate.

Under the Fourth Schedule of the Environmental Public Health (General Waste Collection) Regulations, E-waste such as solar panels are classified as a recyclable waste and should not be disposed of at the Waste-to-Energy (WtE) plants. Under Regulation 17(2A), all recyclable waste collected must be transported to a recycling facility for further processing.
- **Thailand:** Factory Act B.E. 2535 (1992)

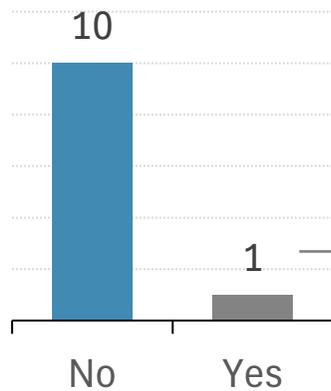
## 4.1 Solar Panels

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

Country	Challenges
<b>Brunei</b>	Technical expertise and facilities to handle waste solar panels.
<b>Cambodia</b>	Limited recycling infrastructure
<b>Japan</b>	The increasing complexity of import/export controls and the difficulty in processing due to the inclusion of hazardous substances.
<b>Lao PDR</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No specific regulations or technical guidance for collection, recycling, or disposal of waste solar panels.</li> <li>• Lack of domestic recycling and treatment facilities for solar panels.</li> <li>• Low awareness among stakeholders including owners, importers, and installers.</li> <li>• Limited capacity and resources for safe disposal, monitoring, and enforcement.</li> </ul>
<b>Malaysia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of knowledge on different type of waste solar panel (i.e composition, manufacturing process, recovery process etc)</li> <li>• Absence of clear economic incentives or producer-responsibility schemes specifically for waste solar panel</li> <li>• Lack of facilities for recovery of waste solar panel</li> </ul>
<b>Myanmar</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of Proper Treatment Facilities</li> <li>• Insufficient Waste Management Infrastructure</li> <li>• Insufficient technology for treatment facility and inadequate Environmentally Sound Management practices.</li> </ul>
<b>Philippines</b>	The Philippines faces several challenges in the domestic recycling, treatment, and disposal of waste solar panels. These include the absence of local recycling facilities and limited technical capacity to properly dismantle and process PV modules, as well as gaps in the regulatory framework, particularly on classification and end-of-life management. The country also anticipates increasing volumes of solar panel waste in the coming years, yet current infrastructure for safe handling and treatment remains insufficient. Managing hazardous components, high costs of recycling and logistics, and the lack of industry take-back schemes further complicate proper disposal. These factors highlight the need for stronger policies, improved capacity, and clearer industry accountability to address the growing waste solar panel stream.
<b>Singapore</b>	Building up adequate local recycling capacity to cope with the expected increase of end of life panels in the coming years
<b>Thailand</b>	Absence of data collection in the community

# 4.1 Solar Panels

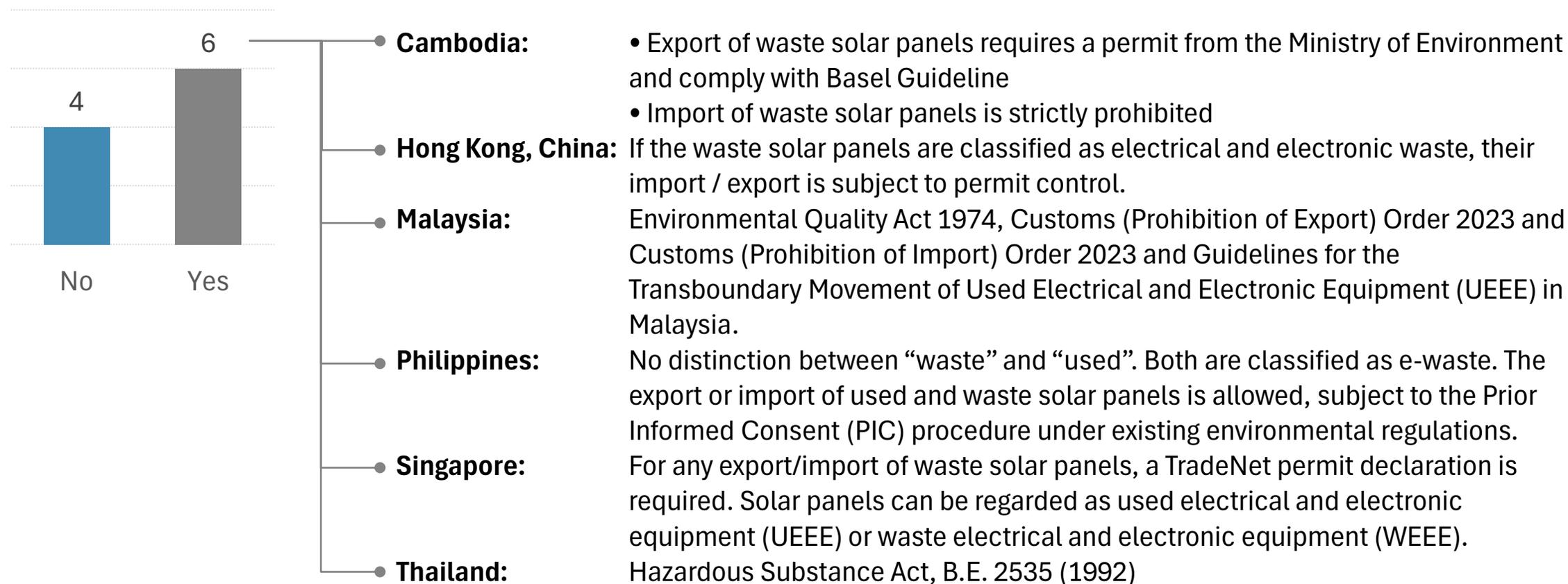
Existence of clear national definition that distinguishes between used solar panels (non-waste) and waste solar panels



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

## 4.1 Solar Panels

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



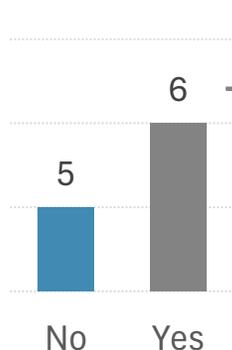
## 4.1 Solar Panels

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

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

## 4.2 Lithium-ion batteries

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



- **Cambodia:**
  - WLIB collection requires a permit from the Ministry of Environment
  - Recycling facility of WLIB requires a permit from the Ministry of Environment and conduct EIA
- **Hong Kong, China:** Collection and disposal (including recycling) of waste lithium-ion batteries are subject to licensing control.
- **Malaysia:** In Malaysia, WLIB is currently managed under the Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations 2005 (Environmental Quality Act 1974), which governs the notification, transportation, treatment, recovery, licensing, tracking, and reporting of scheduled wastes.
- **Philippines:** Republic Act No. 6969 otherwise known as the “Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Waste Control Act of 1990” deals with the management of industrial chemicals, as well as hazardous wastes, including WLIB, in all aspects of its life cycle, from generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and final disposal.
- **Singapore:**
  - Singapore has implemented a national e-waste management system under the Resource Sustainability Act (RSA).
  - Under the Resource Sustainability Act (Prescribed Regulated Products) Regulations 2019, Lithium-ion batteries are classified as either consumer or non-consumer regulated products.
  - Under the RSA, producers of consumer regulated products are required to i) register with the NEA, ii) declare the amount of regulated products to NEA annually, and iii) Join the Producer Responsibility Scheme (PRS) as a member if they supply consumer products beyond supply thresholds prescribed by the NEA and finance the PRS operator. The PRS operator is responsible for the collection and proper recycling of the regulated products on behalf of the producers.
  - Producers of non-consumer regulated products are required to i) register with the NEA, ii) declare the amount of regulated products to NEA annually, and iii) collect products supplied by them, if requested by their clients and send the products for recycling.
  - Licensed e-waste recyclers are required to properly treat the regulated product and meet the target material recovery rate.

Under the Fourth Schedule of the Environmental Public Health (General Waste Collection) Regulations, E-waste such as lithium-ion batteries are classified as a recyclable waste and should not be disposed of at the Waste-to-Energy (WtE) plants. Under Regulation 17(2A), all recyclable waste collected must be transported to a recycling facility for further processing.
- **Thailand:**
  - Factory Act B.E. 2535 (1992)
  - Management of Waste or Unused Materials BE 2566 (2023)

## 4.2 Lithium-ion batteries

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

Country	Challenges
<b>Cambodia</b>	Limited recycling infrastructure
<b>Japan</b>	The number of domestic smelters is declining, raising concerns about the supply chain when considering the achievement of resource circulation within the country.
<b>Lao PDR</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No domestic recycling or treatment facilities.</li> <li>• Limited technical expertise for safe handling and dismantling.</li> <li>• No specific regulations or standards for lithium-ion battery management.</li> <li>• Safety risks (fire, leakage) during storage and transport.</li> <li>• Weak collection system and lack of data on battery flows.</li> <li>• High cost and administrative burden for exporting waste batteries for proper treatment</li> </ul>
<b>Malaysia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safety risks</li> <li>• Lack of clear national definitions and formalized ULIB vs WLIB thresholds in some contexts.</li> <li>• Lack of recovery facilities for black mass</li> </ul>
<b>Myanmar</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of Proper Treatment Facilities</li> <li>• Insufficient Waste Management Infrastructure</li> <li>• Insufficient technology for treatment facility and inadequate Environmentally Sound Management practices.</li> </ul>
<b>Philippines</b>	The main challenges in managing WLIB in the Philippines include limited infrastructure for collection and recycling, lack of specialized facilities for safe treatment and disposal, low public awareness on proper disposal practices, and the high cost of environmentally sound recycling technologies.
<b>Singapore</b>	Current low feedstock of end-of-life LiB relative to recycling capacity in Singapore.
<b>Thailand</b>	There are few factories.

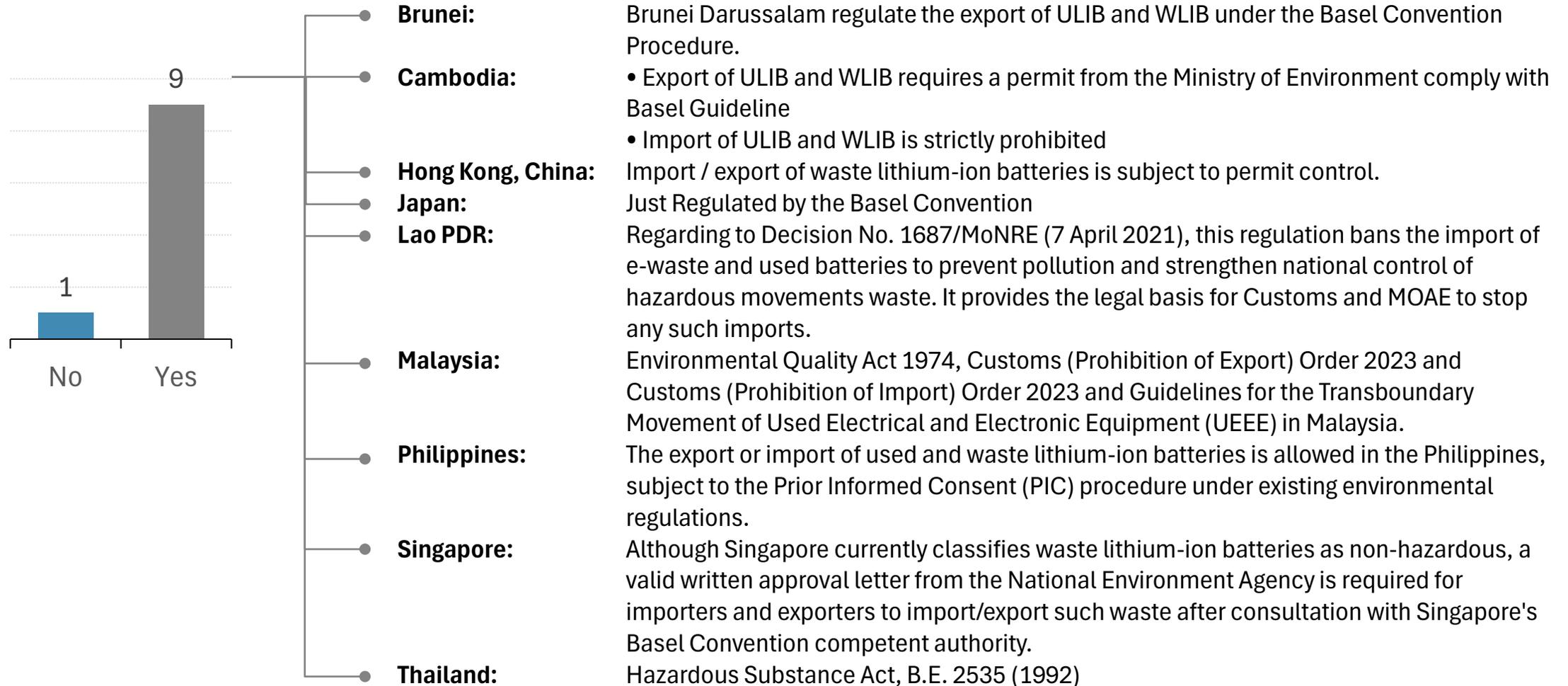
## 4.2 Lithium-ion batteries

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



## 4.2 Lithium-ion batteries

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



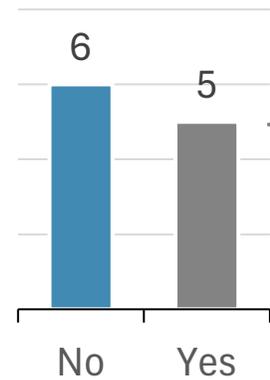
## 4.2 Lithium-ion batteries

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

Country	Export		Import																			
	Country of destination	Purpose	Country of origin	Purpose																		
<b>Cambodia</b>	Nickel Metal Hydride Battery (Japan)	Recycling	-	-																		
<b>Hong Kong, China</b>	-	-	Republic of Korea, Singapore (exported from the HKSAR)	Recycling																		
<b>Philippines</b>	-	-	<table border="1"> <caption>Lithium-ion Batteries Import Data</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Qty</th> <th>Unit</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2024</td> <td>0</td> <td>MT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2023</td> <td>0</td> <td>MT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2022</td> <td>2620</td> <td>MT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2021</td> <td>8500</td> <td>MT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2020</td> <td>13100</td> <td>MT</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Qty	Unit	2024	0	MT	2023	0	MT	2022	2620	MT	2021	8500	MT	2020	13100	MT	Recycling
Year	Qty	Unit																				
2024	0	MT																				
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2022	2620	MT																				
2021	8500	MT																				
2020	13100	MT																				
<b>Singapore</b>	Japan	Recycling	China, Slovakia	Recycling																		
<b>Thailand</b>	Japan, Singapore	Recovery	-	-																		

## 4.3 Textiles

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



- Cambodia:**
  - Textile waste disposal (Factories), collection, export requires a permit from the Ministry of Environment
  - Textile waste recycling require a permit from the Ministry of Environment and conduct EPA (Environmental Protection Agreement)
- Malaysia:** Solid Waste and Public Cleansing Management Act 2007 cover solid waste which also include textile waste
- Philippines:** Republic Act No. 9003, or the 'Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000,' provides the legal framework for the collection, recycling, and environmentally sound disposal of all types of solid waste, including domestically generated textile waste.
- Singapore:** Under the Fourth Schedule of the Environmental Public Health (General Waste Collection) Regulations, textiles are classified as a recyclable waste and should not be disposed of at the Waste-to-Energy (WtE) plants. Under Regulation 17(2A), all recyclable waste collected must be transported to a recycling facility for further processing.
- Thailand:**
  - Factory Act B.E. 2535 (1992)
  - Management of Waste or Unused Materials BE 2566 (2023)

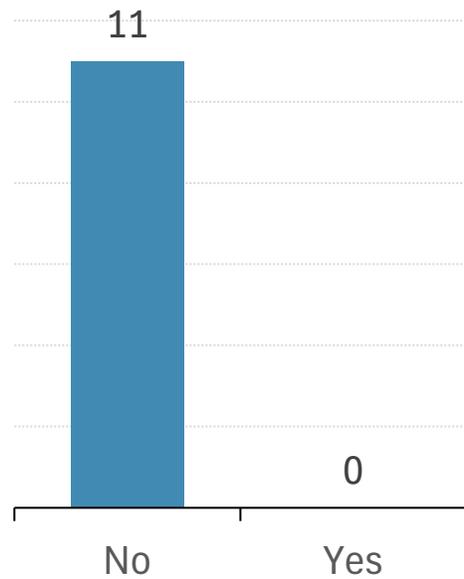
## 4.3 Textiles

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

Country	Challenges
<b>Brunei</b>	Technical expertise and facilities to handle textile waste
<b>Cambodia</b>	Limited recycling infrastructure
<b>Japan</b>	The industry consists of many small businesses and is in a state of decline.
<b>Lao PDR</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited textile recycling facilities and lack of technologies for material recovery.</li> <li>• Low capacity and limited experience in sorting, segregating, and managing textile waste within districts.</li> <li>• Absence of national guidelines or standards for environmentally sound textile waste management.</li> <li>• Low awareness among households, informal sectors, and industries about textile waste appropriate impacts and proper disposal practices.</li> <li>• Limited market demand for recycled textile materials, making recycling economically unattractive.</li> </ul>
<b>Myanmar</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of Proper Treatment Facilities</li> <li>• Insufficient Waste Management Infrastructure</li> <li>• Insufficient technology for treatment facility and inadequate Environmentally Sound Management practices.</li> </ul>
<b>Philippines</b>	The main challenges in domestic recycling, treatment, and disposal of textile waste in the Philippines include limited recycling infrastructure and technology, lack of specialized facilities for sorting and processing textiles, competition with cheaper imported secondhand clothes, and insufficient government incentives to promote circular economy practices in the textile sector.
<b>Singapore</b>	As there are no textile recycling facilities in Singapore, textile waste such as used clothing and other textile articles are be exported overseas for reuse and further processing and are subject to overseas demand.
<b>Thailand</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thailand lacks specific legislation or policy frameworks for managing textile waste.</li> <li>• Thailand has not yet defined used textiles or textile waste, which may hinder effective management and recycling.</li> <li>• Limited source separation and collection: Textile waste is often mixed with general municipal waste, making segregation for reuse or recycling difficult.</li> </ul>

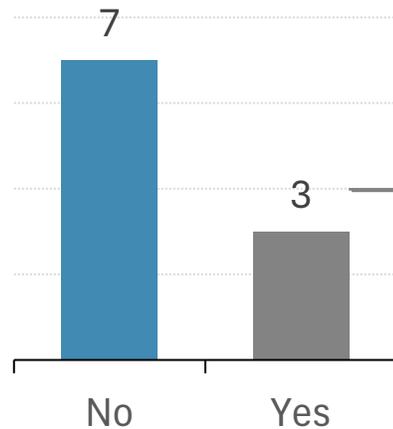
## 4.3 Textiles

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



## 4.3 Textiles

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



- Cambodia:**
  - Export of used textile and textile waste require a permit from the Ministry of Environment
  - Import of used textile and textile waste is strictly prohibited
- Philippines:** The Philippines regulates the import of used textiles (used clothing and rags) under Republic Act No. 4653, which prohibits their commercial importation to protect public health and the local textile industry. The Bureau of Customs (BOC), under the Department of Finance, is mandated to implement and enforce this law. There is currently no specific Philippine law regulating the export of used textiles or textile waste, although exporters must still comply with general trade and documentation requirements.
- Thailand:**
  - In cases where textile waste is mixed with other household waste, it is classified as household waste. Thailand prohibits the import and transit of household waste under the Notification of the Ministry of Commerce Prescribing Municipal Waste as Goods Subject to Import and Transit Prohibition B.E. 2562 (2019).

## 4.3 Textiles

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

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