

Prevention of Illegal Trade of Waste --Issues and Challenges

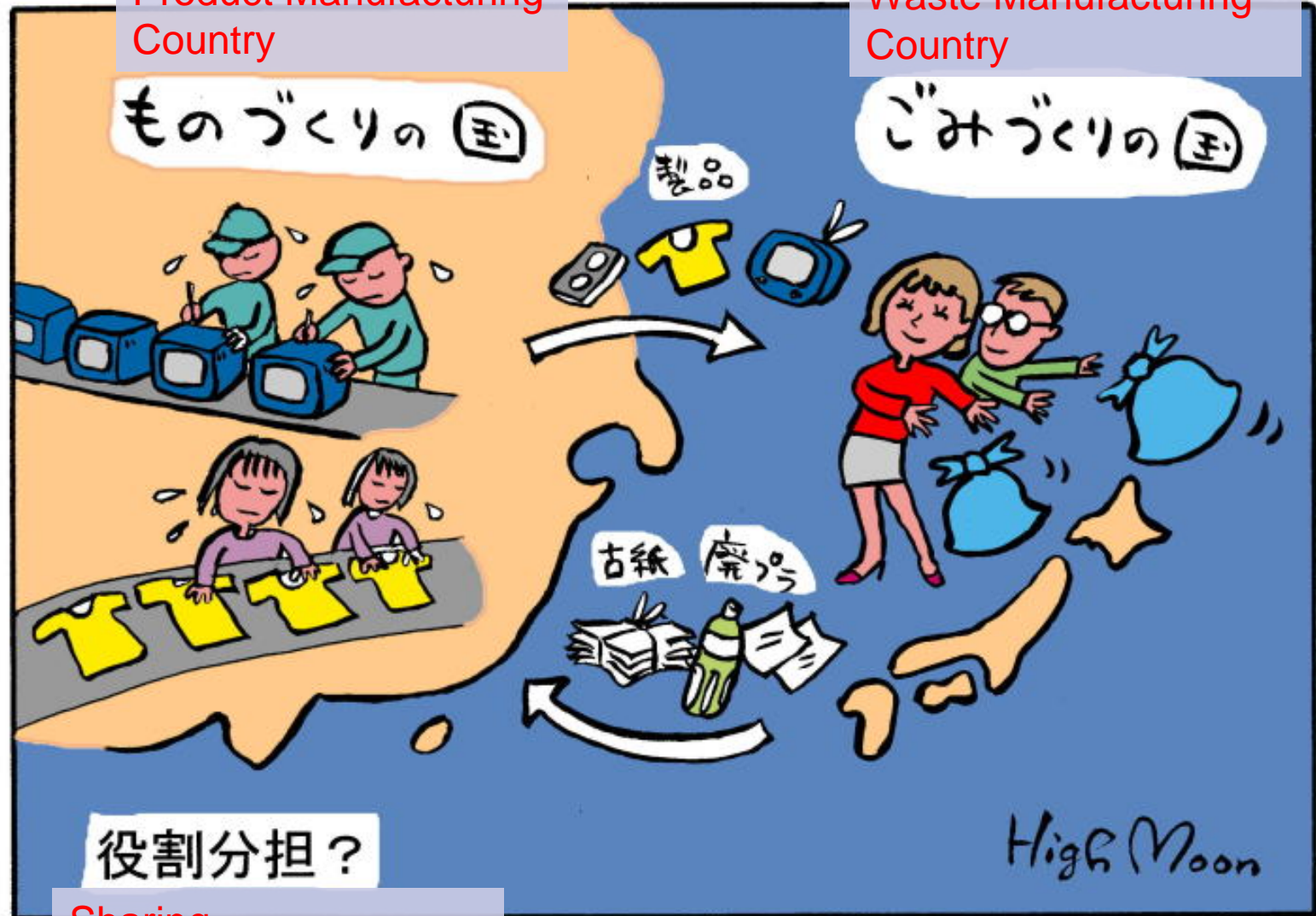
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Product Manufacturing
Country

Waste Manufacturing
Country



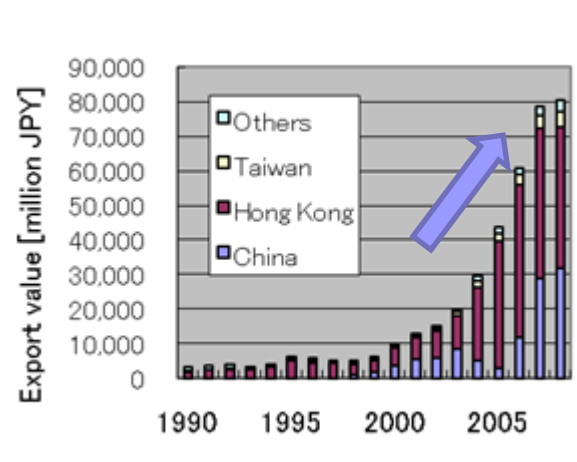
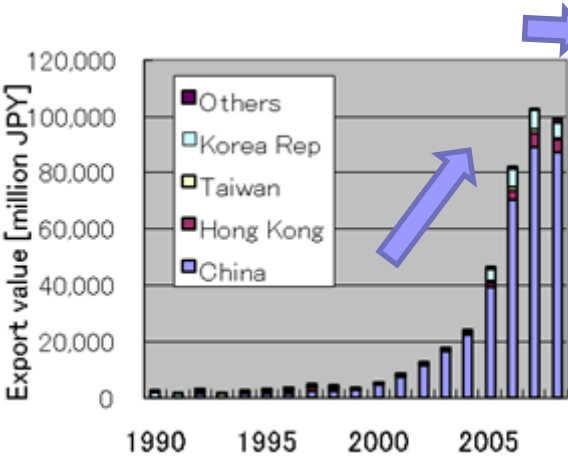
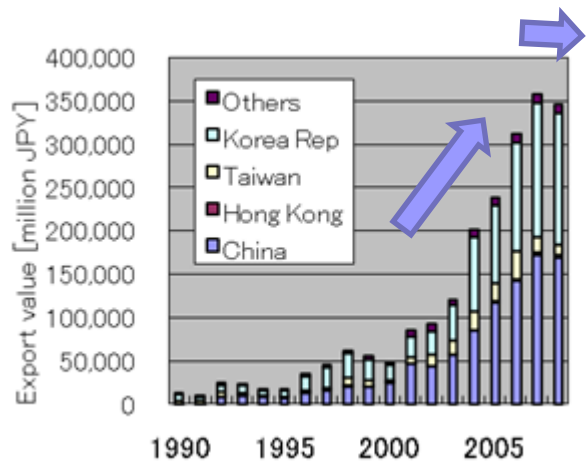
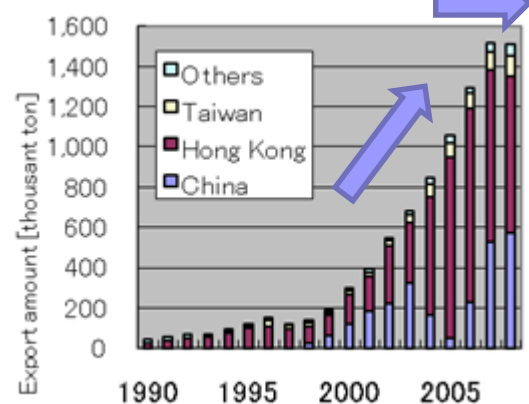
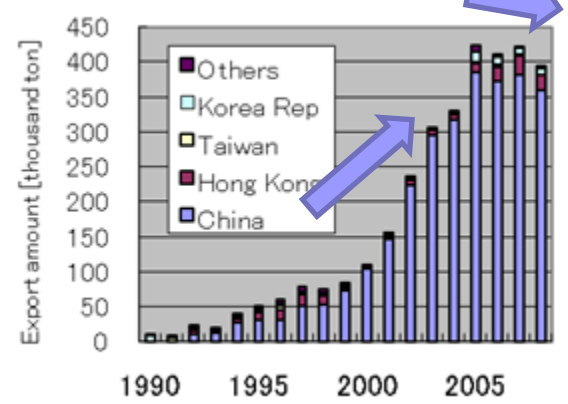
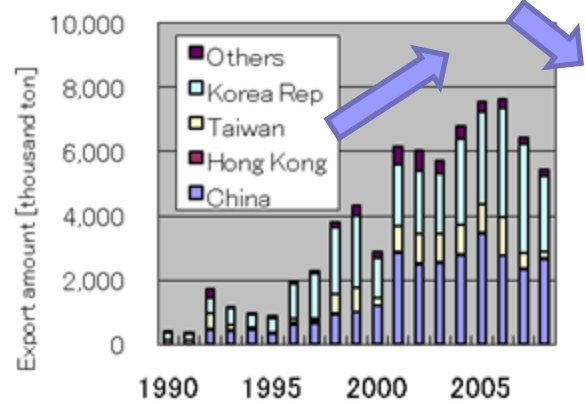
Sharing
responsibilities?

Export of recyclable resources has been increased.
 But since the autumn in 2008, the trend is changing due to economic crisis.

Scrap iron
 (HS code:7204)

Scrap copper
 (7404)

Waste plastics
 (3915)



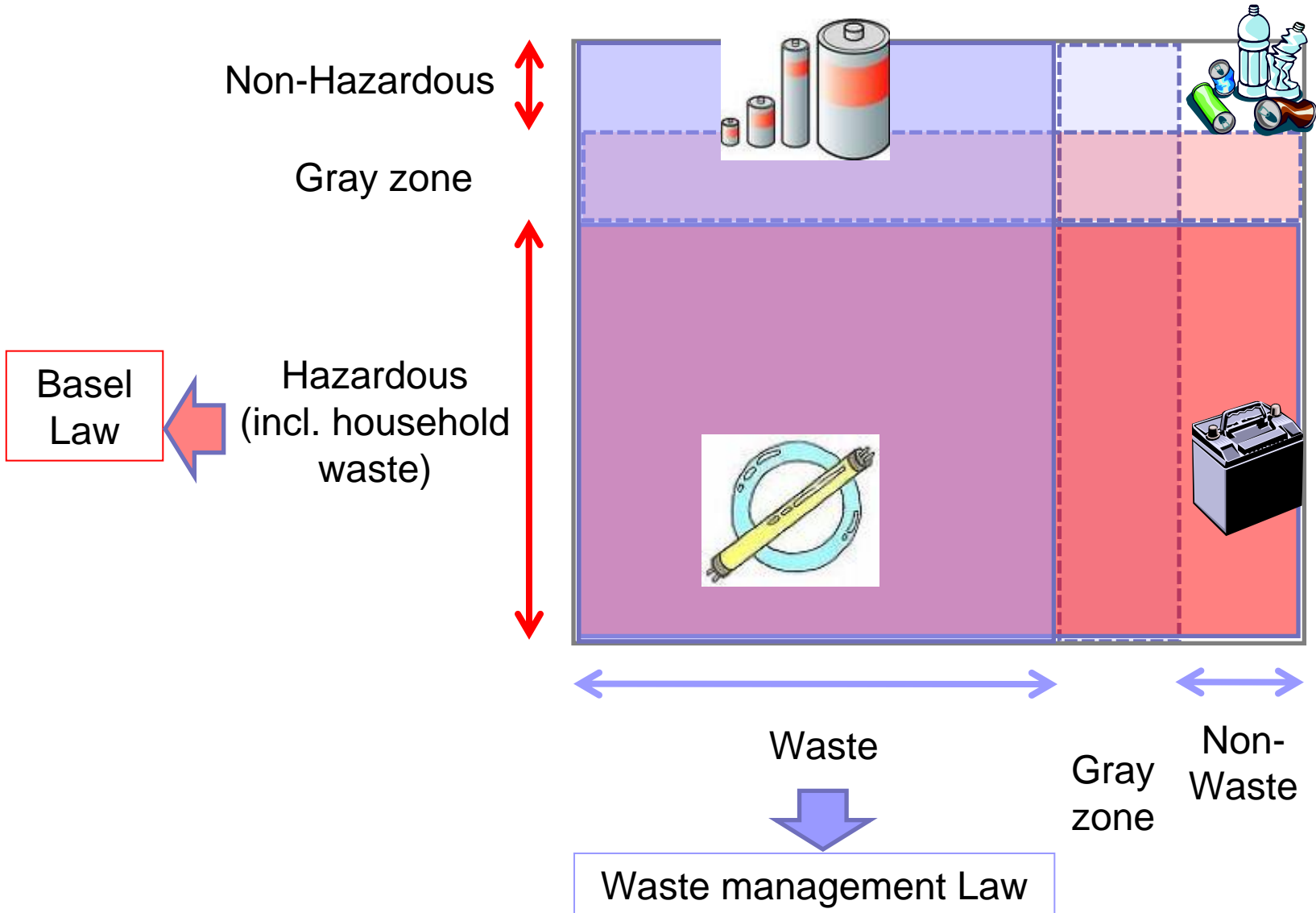
Export of recyclable resources from Japan

Source: Trade Statistics, Ministry of Finance Japan

“Illegal” trade of waste

- Smuggling
 - Fake trade
- } Enhanced enforcement is expected
(Basel Law and Waste Management Law in case of Japan)
- “Gray” legal trade
 - “Gray” definition or interpretation of “illegal” or “waste” in either country
 - Difference of definition or interpretation of “illegal” or “waste” between exporting and importing countries

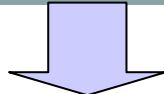
Basel law and Waste Management Law in Japan



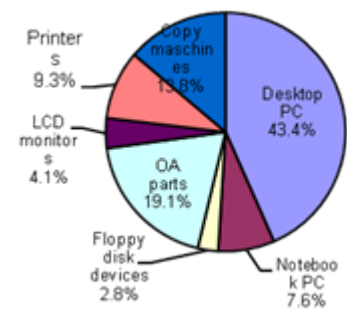
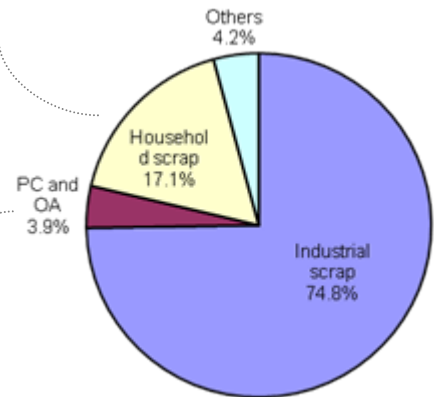
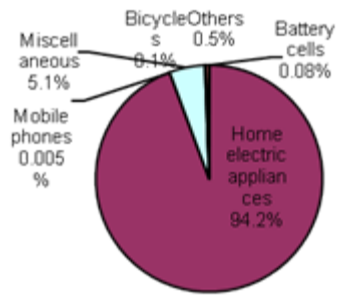
Item examination for mixed metal scrap



We sampled **10 tons** of scrap metal to examine **contained items** and **hazardous materials** in the scrap metal.



- Industrial scrap 75% (by weight base); **household scrap and PC/OA equipment more than 20%**
- Household scrap includes many **air conditioners**. TV was also found.
- Various E-wastes were included.



TV (CRT, LCD)



Desktop PC

Create more incentives for domestic recycle

Measures for proper control

Household, Office, Industry



Charge-free collectors, delivery traders, retailers

Scrap dealers

Exporters

Custom

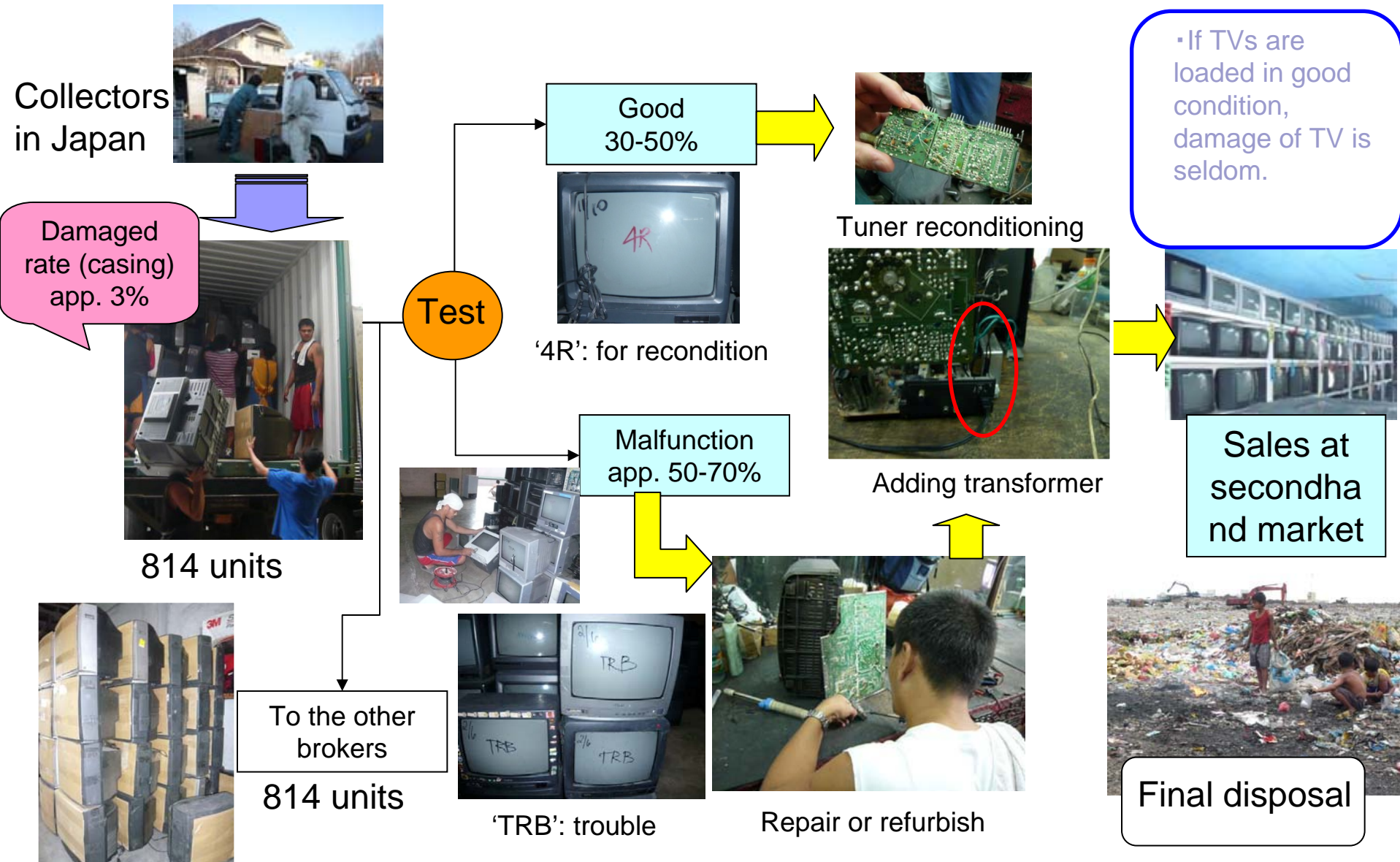
Overseas

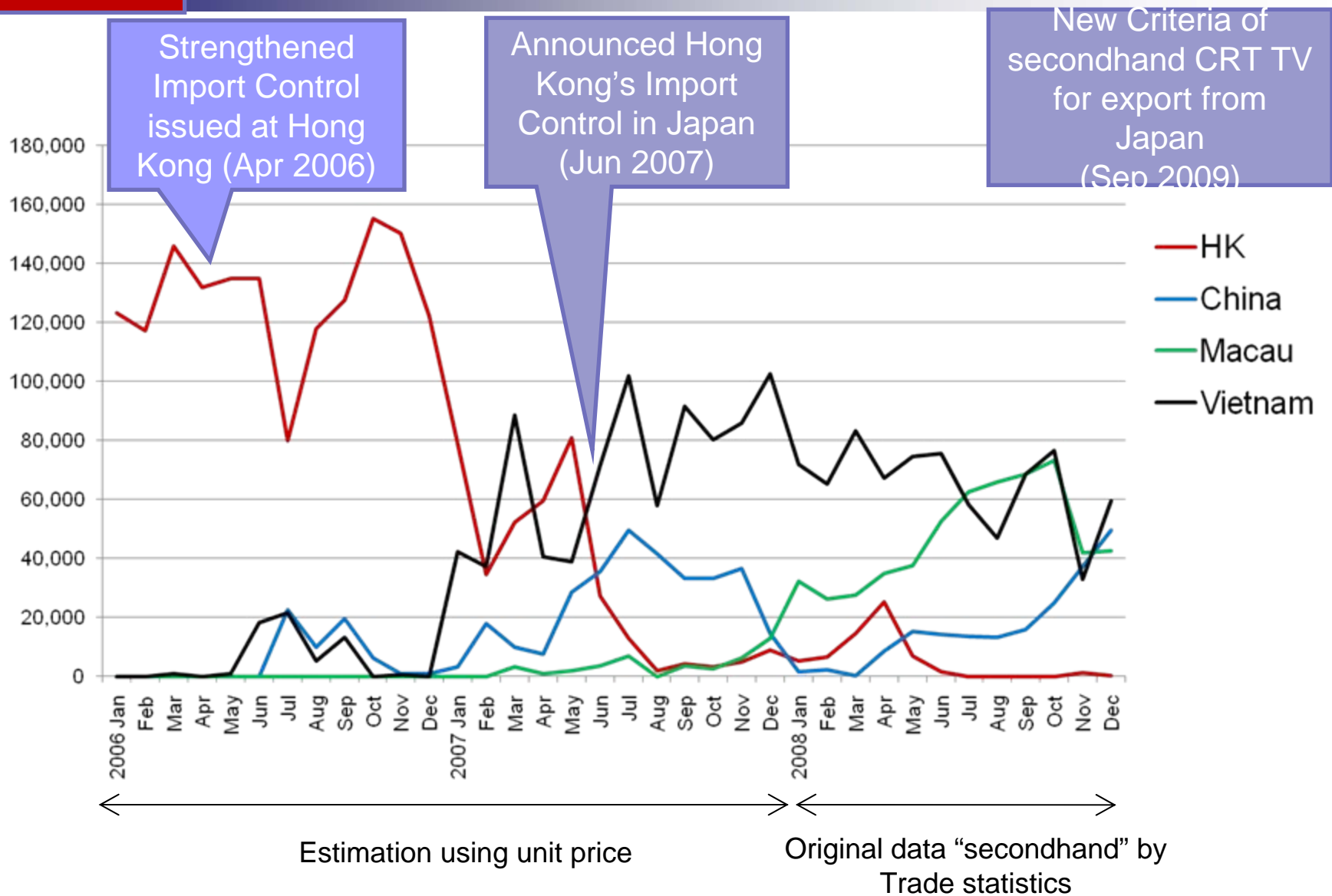
Proper control of handlers, **Enhancement of traceability**

Prior-consultation under Basel law
Inspection before shipment

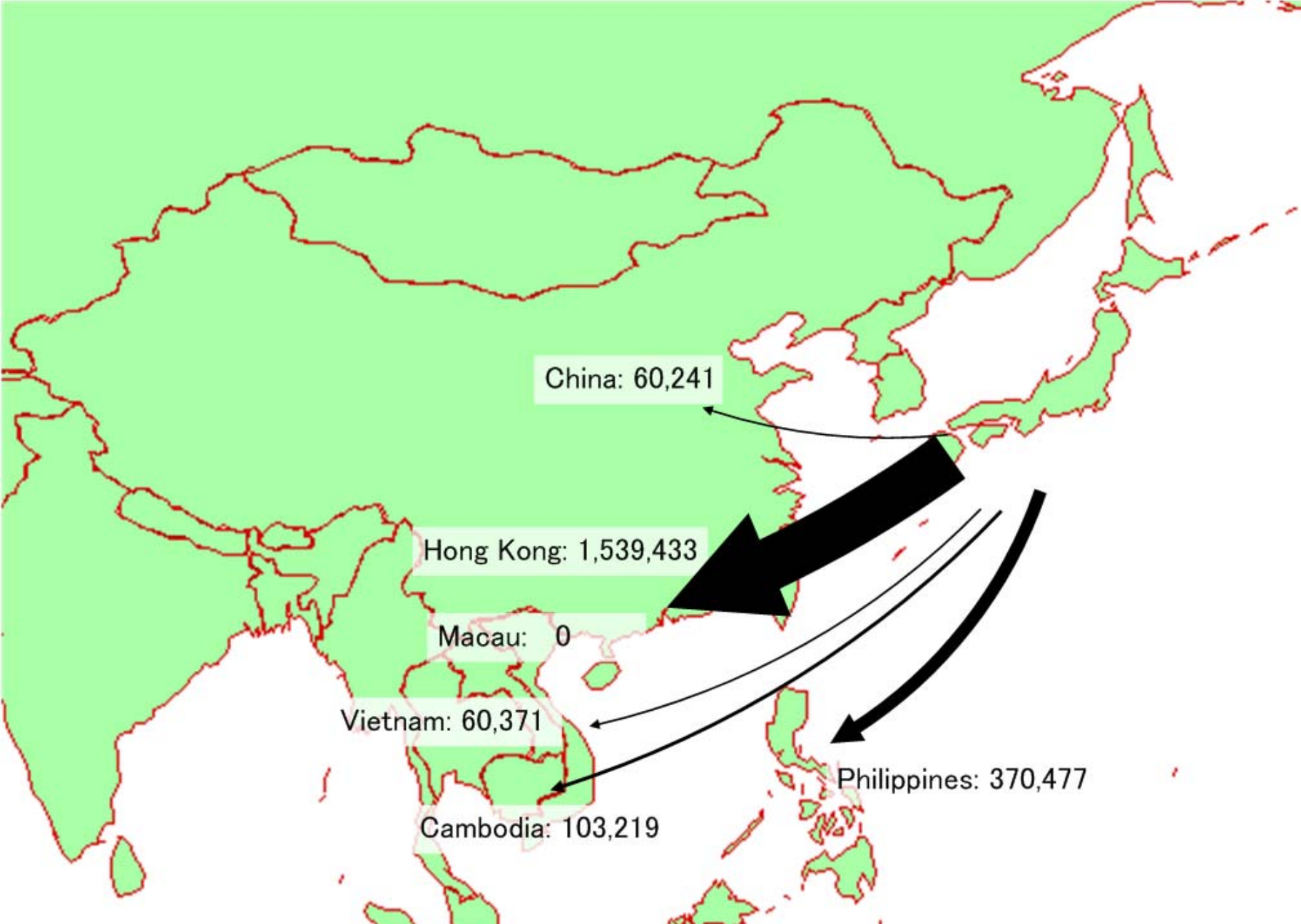
Strengthen export control at boarder (incl. standardizing sampling methods), information sharing among stakeholders

Investigation of exported secondhand TV from Japan to Philippines for reuse

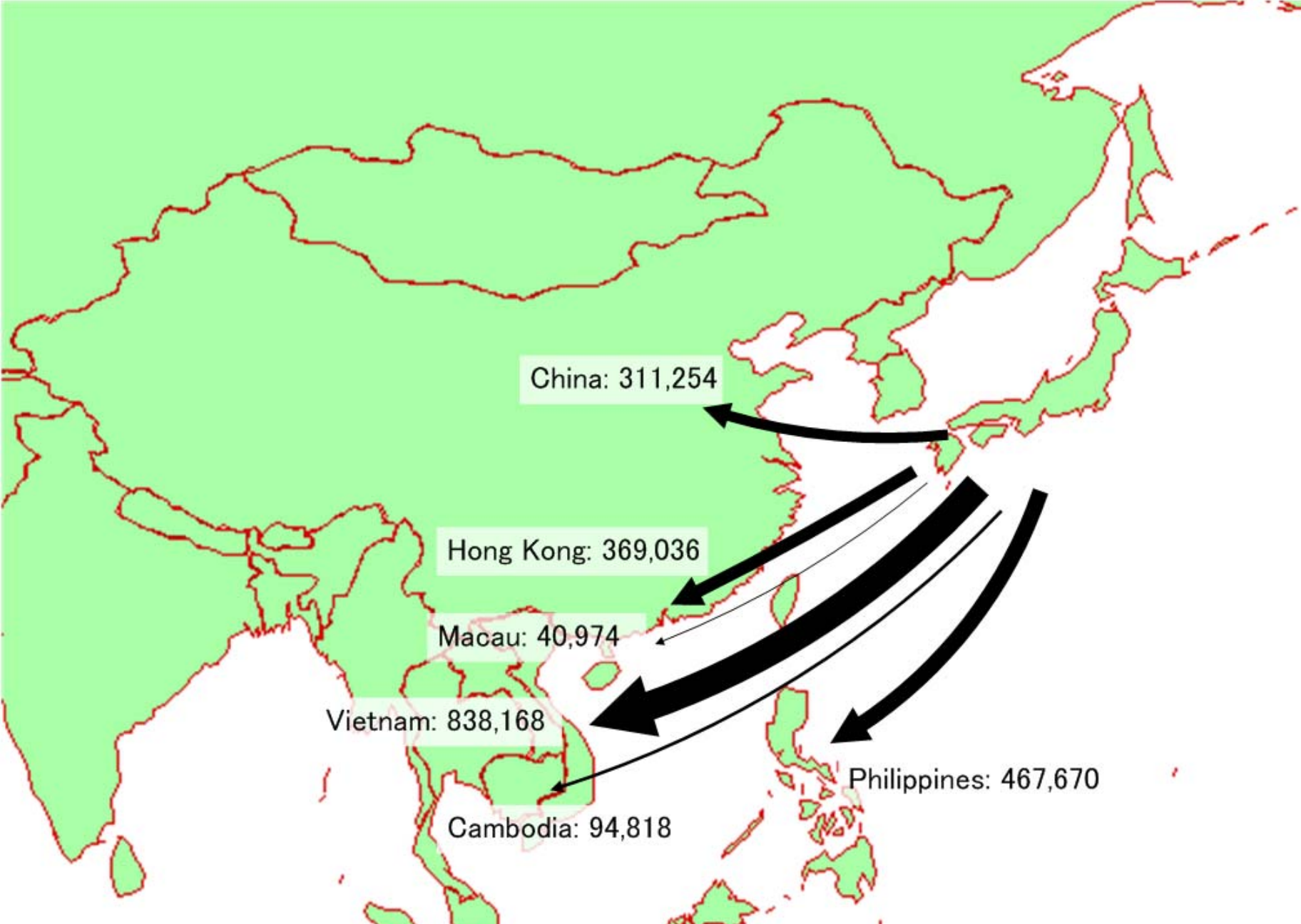




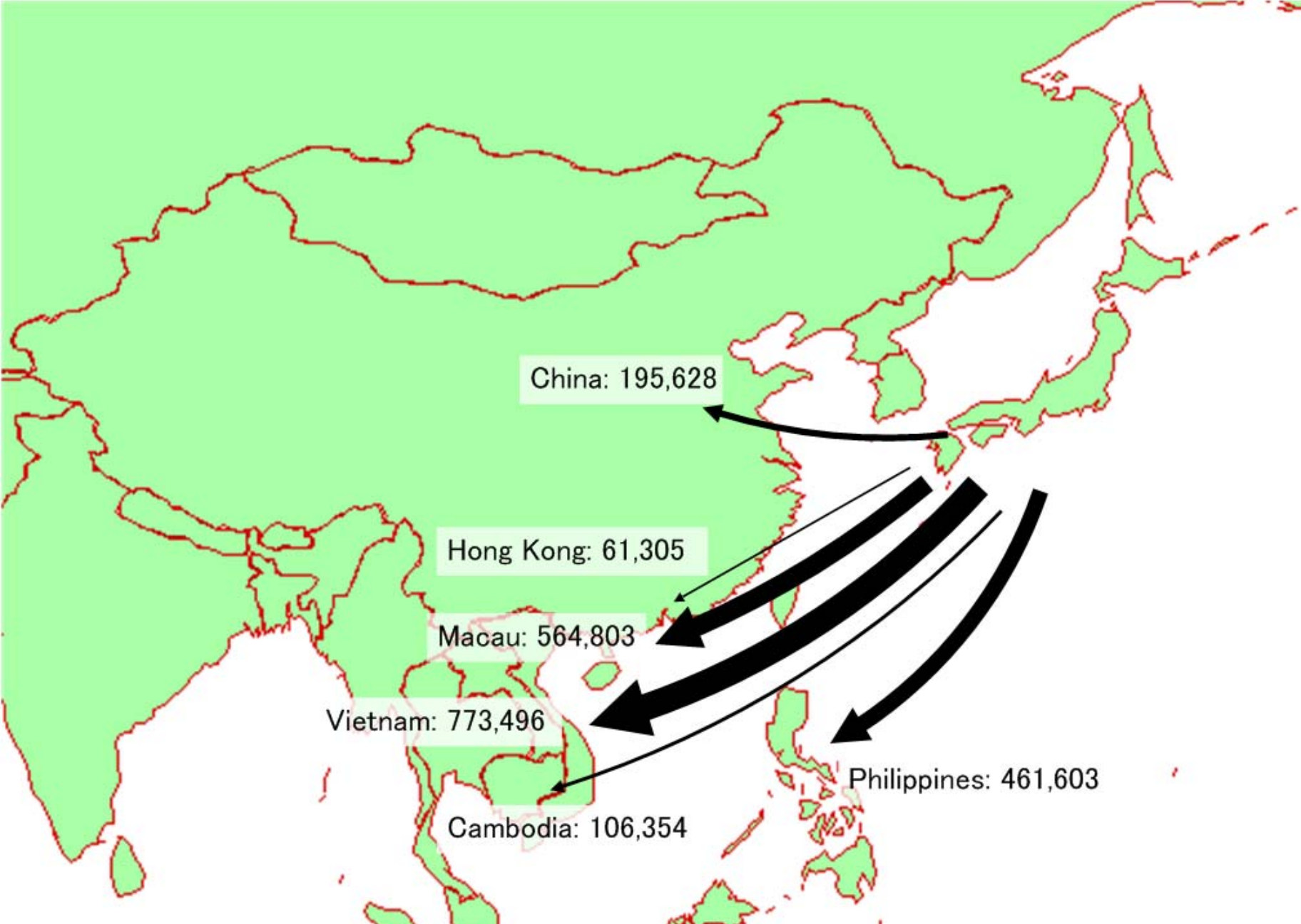
Exported number of secondhand CRT-TV
by destination from Japan



Material flow of secondhand TV from Japan (2006)



Material flow of secondhand TV from Japan (2007)



Material flow of secondhand TV from Japan (2008)

Criteria of secondhand CRT TV for export

- MOE & METI of Japan
- set from September 2009
- Concrete criteria
 - 15 or less years after manufacturing
 - Observation
 - Functioning with electricity
 - Proper packaging
 - Confirmation of retailers in importing country

Import control of secondhand and waste EEE in Asia

	Secondhand EEE	Waste EEE (E-waste)
China	Substantially prohibited (3C certification is needed for home and large electric machines)	Prohibited
Hong Kong	Possible (permission needed.) “Advice” requires 1) demand in Hong Kong, 2) functioning, 3) proper packaging, and 4) 5 or less years after manufacturing .	Possible (permission needed.) (prohibited from OECD, EC and Liechtenstein)
Macao	Unclear	Unclear
Taiwan	Possible	Prohibited (as hazardous waste)
Korea	Possible (Safety certification is needed.)	Possible
Singapore	Possible	Possible (permission needed)
Cambodia	Possible (PC only is prohibited.)	Basically possible (prohibited as hazardous waste dependent on items.)
Thailand	Possible It requires 1) 3 or less years after manufacturing (5 years for copying mach.), 2) industrial standard, and 3) guarantee.	Possible (permission needed) (only for importers certified by Ministry of Industry.)
Indonesia	Refrigerator, washing machine microwave are prohibited.	Possible for 14 items(permission needed.)
Malaysia	Possible (permission needed.)	Possible (permission needed.) (prohibited from OECD)
Vietnam	Basically prohibited (Notebook PC only possible.)	Prohibited
Philippines	Possible	Possible (permission/registration needed.)

Observed material flow of E-waste around Vietnam



→ Printed circuit board

→ Secondhand PCs

→ Secondhand home appliances (e.g. TV sets)

Above flows are estimated based on the interviews by our colleague, Dr. Shinkuma



Exporting secondhand PC monitors at Mong-cai (Vietnam) to China (Sep 2007)

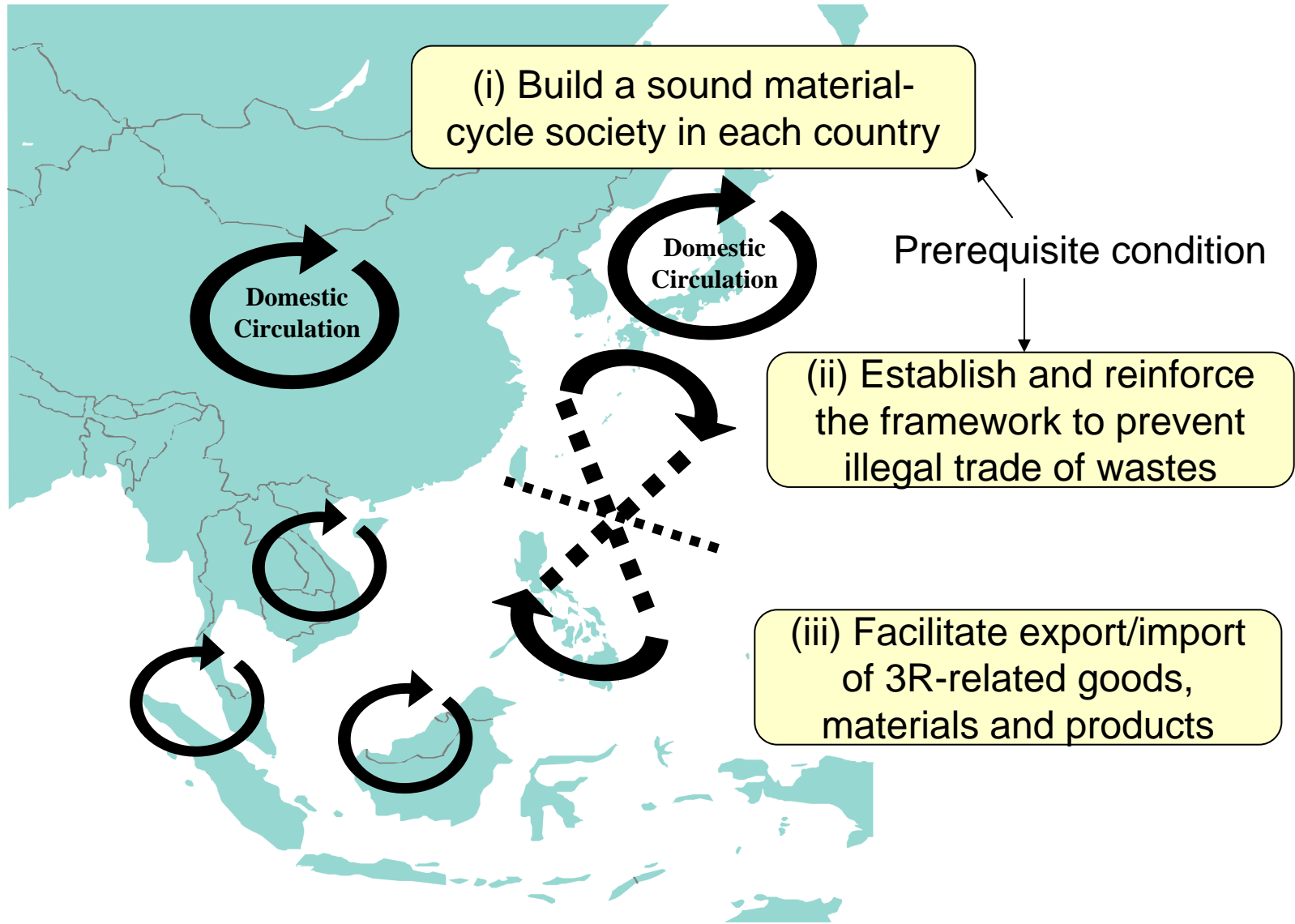
Issues

- Understanding of background and situation
 - Great demand for recyclable resources cannot be ignored.
 - With the economic growth in Asia, demand for secondhand EEE would be decreasing.
- Existing of “gray” zone
 - Enhanced enforcement is needed, but flexibility will be also required considering economics.
- Environmental Pollution
 - Illegal trade would easily lead to inappropriate handling in importing countries such as open burning and open dumping.
- Formalization of informal sectors
 - Informal sectors exist in most countries, and often plays an important role in reuse and recycling.
 - Key issue is how to upgrade the informal sectors.

Challenges

- Domestic enforcement activities (examples in Japan)
 - Training workshops for importers/exporters
 - Consultation service before shipment for judgment of Basel Waste
 - Customs inspection
 - Various criteria/guideline for export or domestic recycling
- Understanding and harmonization of trade regulation in each country -> International cooperation activities
 - Asian Network for Prevention of illegal Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes
 - Basel Convention Partnership on ESM of E-waste in the Asia Pacific Region
 - Bilateral Dialogues on 3R (JP-CH, JP-KR)
 - 3R Initiative

Sound material cycle society in Asia through 3Rs



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- Thank you for your kind attention!

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