



Updates of enforcement activities

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Stockholm Convention Regional Centre for Capacity-building and the Transfer
of Technology in Asia and the Pacific*

GMS sub-regional training workshop on building capacity to deal with the illegal shipments of e-waste and near-end-of-life electronics, 10-13 July 2012, Hanoi, Viet Nam



Content

- 1. Introduction on WEEE TBM**
 - 2. Regulations on WEEE import/export**
 - 3. Illegal traffic**
 - 4. EPR principles and Recycling facilities for WEEE management**
 - 5. Global initiative**
 - 6. Regional activities**
 - 7. Conclusion, challenges and recommendation**
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1. Introduction on WEEE TBM

Prohibit import of WEEE

To protect dumping of overseas hazardous wastes, some countries established national legislation to support a full stop for WEEE TBM

Distinction between WEEE and UEEE

Applied to all WEEE

PIC control for TBM with ESM under BC

WEEE listed in Annex VIII as A1180 (hazardous waste) and Annex IX as B1110 (non-hazardous waste)

Applied to all WEEE/UEEE

Allow TBM destined for reuse/recycling

To facilitate the regional/global recycling of WEEE and other recyclable parts, some countries support their TBM without/with BC control or have no laws for WEEE TBM

TBM of WEEE (hazardous and non-hazardous) and UEEE has occurred frequently at global or regional level



Related Decisions of COP 10

On technical guidelines

➤ Decision BC-10/5-COP10 received an update on the development of: Draft technical guidelines on TBM of e-waste, in particular regarding the distinction between waste and non-waste

On country-led initiative (CLI)

Decision BC-10/3 – also addressing combating illegal traffic: stimulation of networks, best practices on the take back procedure, reporting of cases of illegal traffic, ICC to oversee activities



Related Decisions of COP 10

On national legislation, enforcement and illegal traffic

- Decision BC-10/13- Policy guidance to Parties, requests to the Secretariat and invitations to other stakeholders on how to prevent and combat illegal traffic
- Decision BC-10/18- Approved the instruction manual on the prosecution of illegal traffic, and requested the Secretariat to publish it and to organize trainings

On capacity building

- Decision BC-10/23- Secretariat to continue facilitating capacity-building activities and pilot projects in focal areas; Increase efforts to link the BCRCs to processes to develop project proposals under the GEF and other donors; Strengthen collaboration with international organizations and key partners related to waste disposal or waste minimization issues, such as IOMC organizations and International Telecommunication Union (ITU)



Traffic route on WEEE TBM

2005

Directed to Asia
50-80% of the WEEE collected in developed countries shipped to destinations as China

Caused significant environmental harm, partly due to many electronic products or parts contained hazardous materials

Later

Other new destinations
Nigeria, Ghana, South Africa, Vietnam, India, Pakistan and the Philippines

some developing countries governments to ban the import of WEEE and the definition of one part of WEEE as hazardous waste

2011

Extended destinations
Other South East Asian countries such as Cambodia and Vietnam and involvement of African countries

increasing production of WEEE at the developing countries by themselves



Destined and source countries on WEEE

TBM

Source

- **America:** Canada, USA
- **Europe:** European Union 27, 7 countries to EU27
- **Asia and the Pacific:** Japan, Singapore, Republic of Korea and Australia

WEEE/
UEEE



Destination

S

- **Asia:** Mainland and HK SAR of China, India, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam
- **Africa:** Benin, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, South Africa, Togo, Uganda



2. Regulations on WEEE import/export

Case of destined countries /region	Regulations for WEEE/UEEE import				
	Banned import of WEEE	Specified WEEE/UEEE as hazardous waste	Allowed import of WEEE/UEEE under a permission	Allowed import of UEEE	Allowed import of WEEE/no laws
Cambodia	✓	✓ (WEEE)		✓	
China	✓	✓ (hazardous such as CRT)			
Malaysia	✓	✓	✓ (UEEE)		
Nigeria	✓	✓	✓ (UEEE)		
Pakistan	✓ (incl. UEEE)	✓ (WEEE)	✓ (used CRT&PC)		
Vietnam	✓ (incl. UEEE)				
Hong Kong SAR of China		✓	✓		
Philippines		✓	✓		
Thailand			✓		
Ghana				✓	✓
India				✓	✓ (no laws)



Regulations at source countries

Case of source countries /region	Regulations for WEEE/UEEE export				
	Banned export of restricted WEEE except for OECD/EU	Allowed the export of WEEE/UEEE	Allowed export of WEEE under the consent from import countries	Allowed export of WEEE under the requirements of Directive	Allowed WEEE trade within OECD countries under a controlling system
Australia		✓			
EU				✓	
Japan			✓		
Republic of Korea			✓		
OECD countries					✓
USA	✓				



3. Illegal traffic

Countries or regions

Banned the import of WEEE such as Vietnam

Control the import&export of WEEE under BC such as HK SAR of China

Banned the export of WEEE to developing countries such as EU countries

Illegal traffic

Illegal import has been present

Illegal import&export has exist

Illegal export still has exist

WEEE TBM from countries with no ban

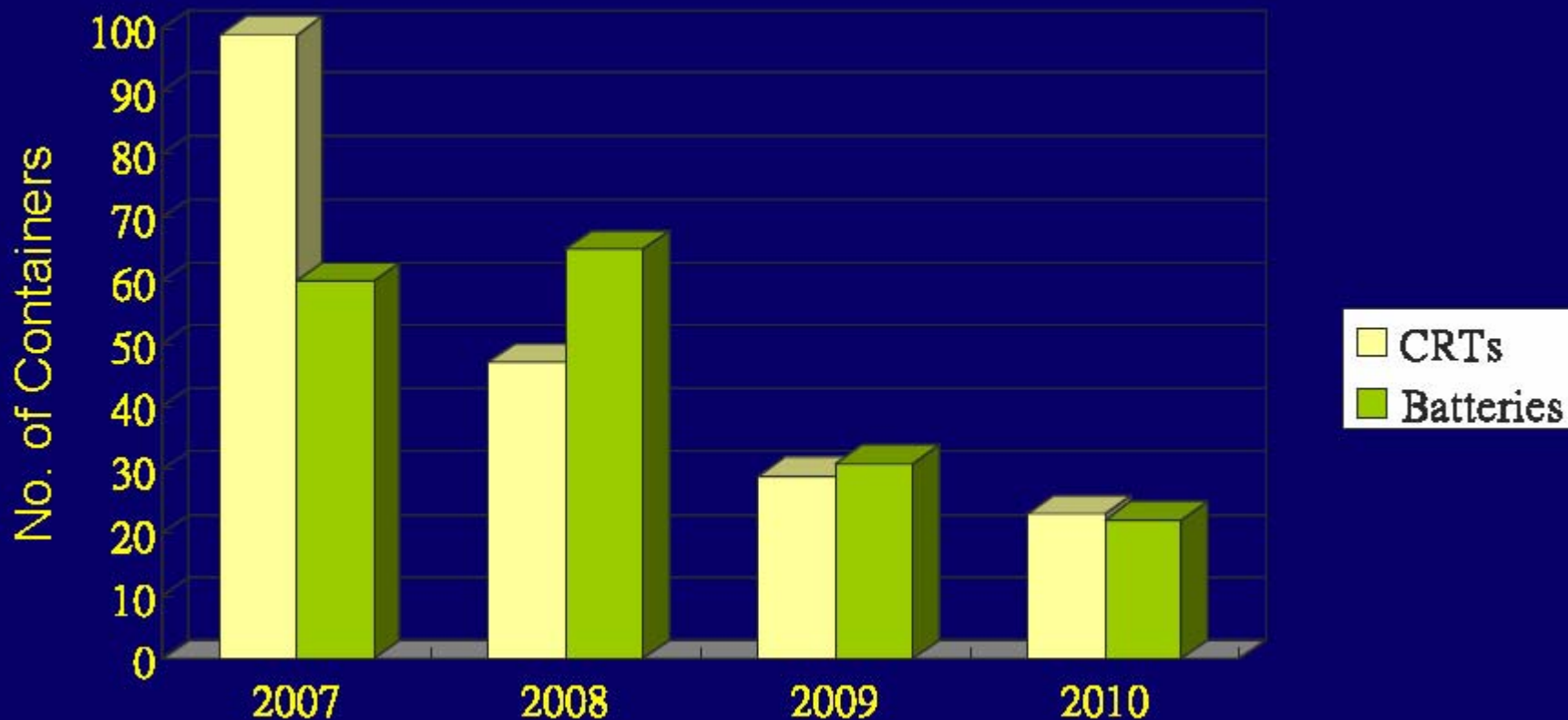




An enforcement case in HK SAR of China

Illegal shipments intercepted from 2007 to 2010 : 360

Prosecutions from 2007 to 2010 : 290





Update on import/export/illegal traffic statistics

Countries /region	Statistics on WEEE TBM			
	Import	Export	Transit	Illegal traffic
China	Ban	3670 tons of waste battery, 1600 tons of WEEE (Jan.-Nov. 2011)	Ban the transit of hazardous waste	2 ships stopped before export by Verifications on Waste TBM with Foreign Authorities (Jan.-Sep. 2011)
Indonesia	Ban			1275 pcs of e-waste & UEEE in a seizure case in August 2009, 9X40' Container of used monitors in a case in Nov. 2009
Malaysia	40000 tons of waste glass from CRT in 2008	2089 tons in 2008		13 seizures from July 2008 to August 2009
Vietnam	Ban	440 tons/yr since 2010		Some illegal import cases detected 2009 and 2010 (Fake permits, wrong shipment, disguised declaration to customs)

Countries /region	Statistics on WEEE TBM			
	Import	Export	Transit	Illegal traffic
Hong Kong SAR of China	0 permit	7 permits for precious metal ashes, used office equipment, used office supplies, toners and rechargeable batteries (2010)	4 consented, 1 withdrawn, 1 rejected for copper cake, metal sludge, CRT, monitor glass & battery waste (2010)	Intercepted 38 hazardous waste shipments (45 containers), amounting to 760 tons including batteries, Monitors & CRTs (2010)
Japan	4130.31 tons in 2009	2400 tons in 2009		Intercepted 11 cargos (Cargo investigations 82 in 2008)
Philippines	1100 tons of components, 409000 pcs of mobile phone, 2530 pcs of monitors, 10560 units of computers and 388 boxes of computer parts in 2009			
Republic of Korea		172 tons of PCB scrap in 2008		
Singapore				one shipment misdeclared as metal scrap intercepted, one shipments misdeclared as aluminium scrap returned to Singapore in 2010
Thailand	Less than 12000 tons in 2010			32 containers were presented unclaimed at Bangkok Port on 7-8 Jan. http://www.bcfc.cn



4. EPR principles and Recycling facilities for WEEE management

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is defined as an environmental protection strategy that makes the manufacturer of the product responsible for the entire life cycle of the product and especially for the take back, recycling and final disposal of the product (Lindhqvist, 2000)



EPR models at source countries

EPR legislations and strategies

Switzerland (1998),
Denmark (1999),
Netherlands (1999),
Norway (1999),
Belgium (2001),
Japan (2001),
Sweden (2001)
Republic of Korea(2003)
Germany (2005)
Australia (2011)

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Voluntary scheme under EPR principles

USA voluntary cases on taking back responsibility of producers

100% source countries established their EPR



Implementation of EPR principles at destination countries

33% countries in Africa established their EPR

Only three countries:
South Africa (2008),
Kenya (2010),
Nigeria (2011)

44% countries/region in Asia established their

Malaysia(2007) **EPR**
HK SAR of China(2008)
China(2011)
India(2012)



Recycling facilities at destination countries

Case of destined countries /region	Recycling facilities and Regulations for WEEE import				
	Banned import of WEEE	Established licensed facilities	No licensed facilities	Allowed import of WEEE under a permission	Informal sector
Cambodia	✓		✓		✓
China	✓	✓			✓
Hong Kong SAR of China		✓ (few)		✓	
India		✓			✓
Malaysia	✓	✓			✓
Pakistan	✓		✓		✓
Philippines		✓ (few)		✓	✓
Thailand				✓	✓ (predominant)
Vietnam	✓	✓			✓
Ghana				✓ (no permission)	✓ (prevailed)
Kenya		✓ (standard)			
Nigeria	✓				✓ (prevailed)
Ugandahas			✓		✓ (prevailed)

Asia

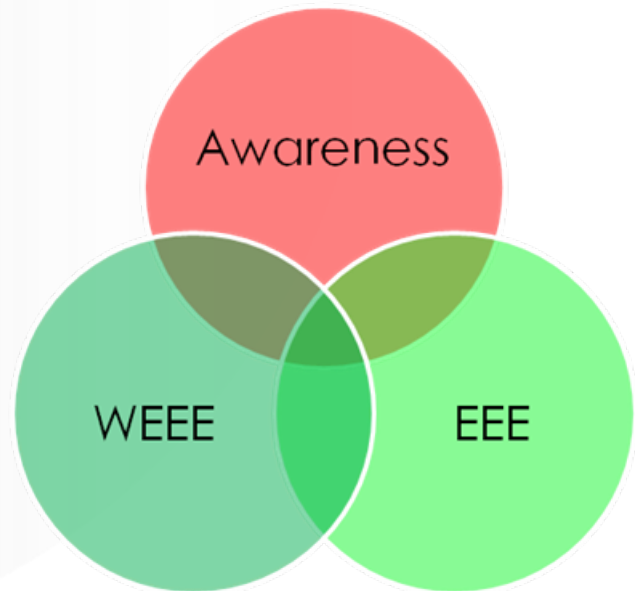
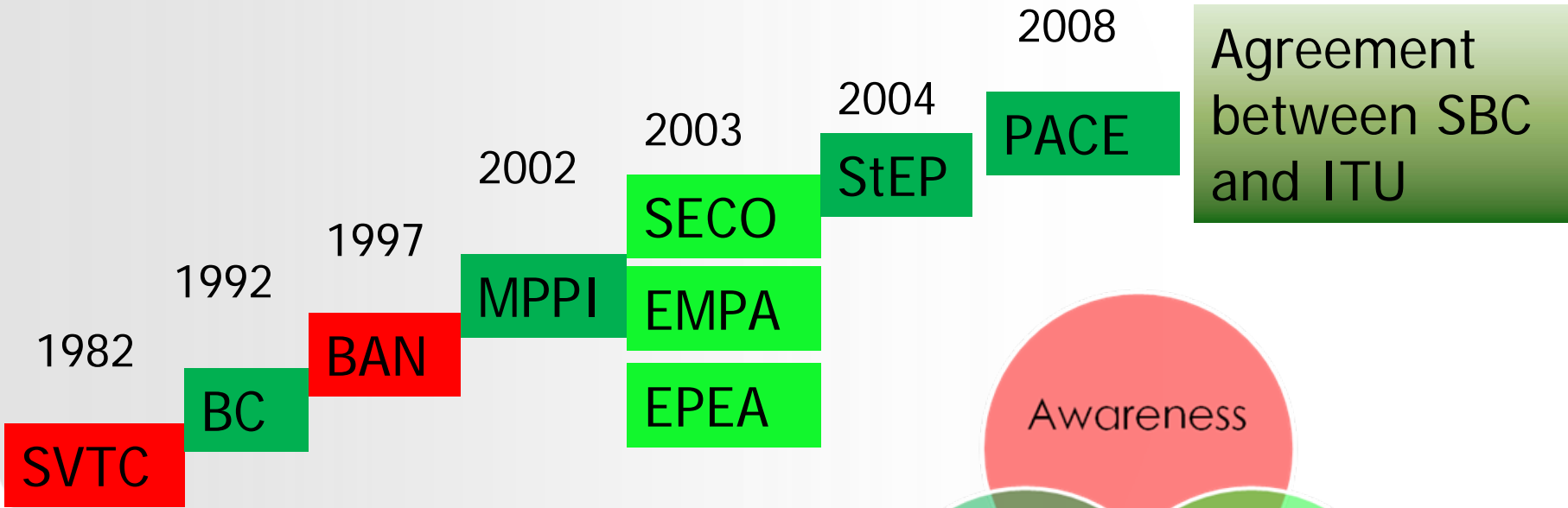
Africa



5. Global initiative



2012



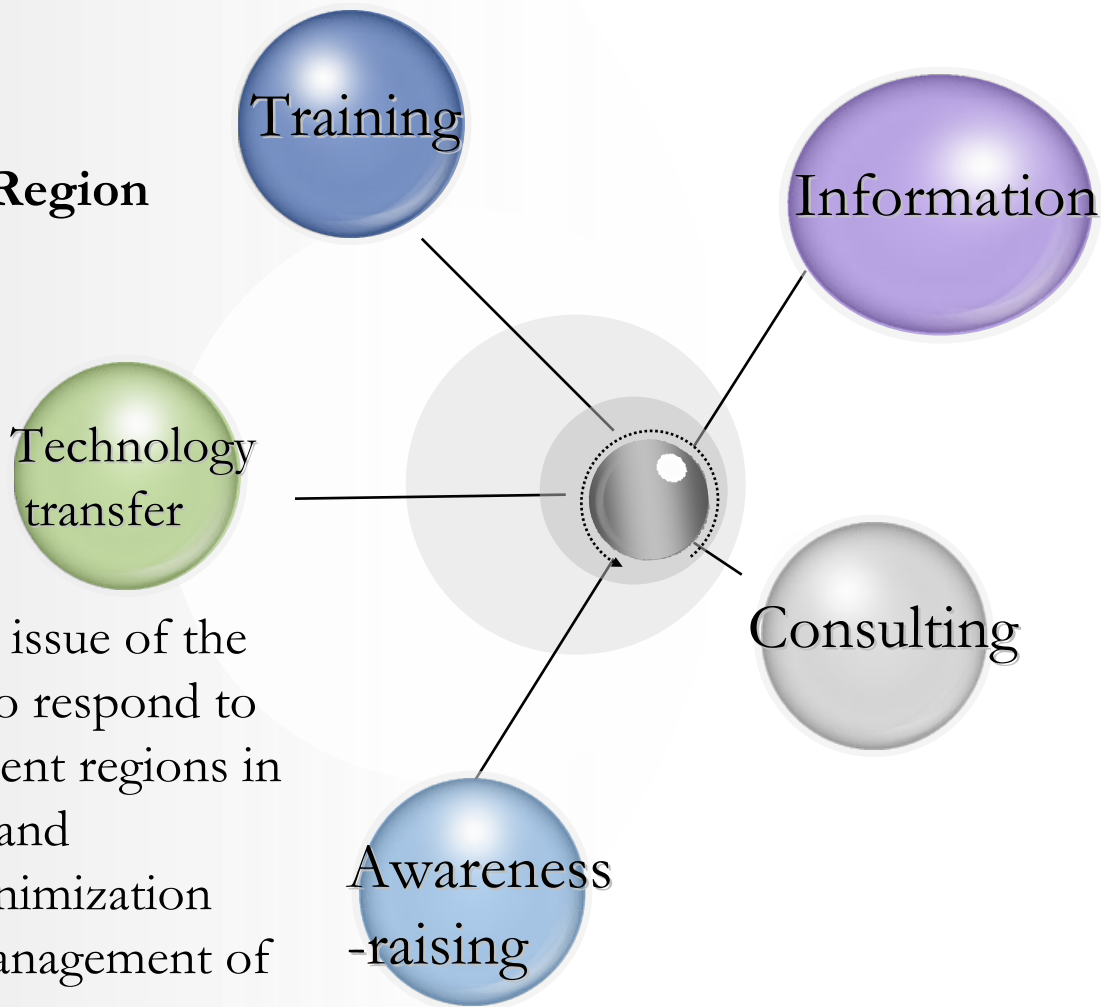


6. Regional Activities

BCRCs in Asia and Pacific Region

- Beijing
- Jakarta
- Tehran
- Apia

Article 14 of BC addresses the issue of the establishment of the Centres to respond to the specific needs of the different regions in the world in terms of training and technology transfer for the minimization and environmentally sound management of hazardous and other wastes.





6. Regional Activities

BCRC Beijing

- ❖ Regional Training Workshop on Partnership for Action on Computing Equipment (PACE) Guidelines in Asia and the Pacific the Secretariat of Basel Convention, 2011.
- ❖ Organizing the Workshop 2011 of the Asian Network for Prevention of Illegal Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes, MOE of Japan, 2011.
- ❖ ICWMT annually since 2005, e-waste as one important session, ICWMT 7 will be held Beijing, China, 6-7 September 2012
- ❖ Development of a Public-Private Partnership for E-waste Collection, the Secretariat of Basel Convention, 2010-2011.
- ❖ Capacity Building for Minimization of BFR Emissions from E-waste, The Small Grant Programme of Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention (SSC), United Nations Environment Programme, 2011.



6. Regional Activities

BCRC-SEA

- ❖ The Regional Training Workshop on Repair, Refurbishment, Reconditioning of Used EEE and Recycling and Final Disposal of E-Waste , Secretariat of the Basel Convention (SBC), Bangkok, Thailand, 19 – 21 April 2011.
- ❖ Regional Technical Training Workshop on Environmentally Sound Collection, Separation and Management of E-Wastes, Secretariat of the Basel Convention (SBC), Jakarta, Indonesia, 13-15 July 2010
- ❖ Workshop 2010 of the Asian Network for Prevention of Illegal Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes, Siem Reap, Cambodia, 30 November – 2 December 2010



7. Conclusion, challenges and recommendation

Conclusion

- ❖ WEEE could not move from source countries to destination countries which banned import of WEEE under Basel Convention or their own regulations.
- ❖ Illegal traffic of WEEE/UEEE from source countries to destination countries still exist
- ❖ All source countries established their EPR, but more than 50% source countries have no EPR in Asia and in Africa respectively
- ❖ Informal sector is predominant in Africa and exists in most of Asian destination countries although some of them have licensed facilities
- ❖ All source countries has licensed recycling facilities except for Canada and Germany

Challenges

- ❖ Lack of special legislation in particular for EPR and WEEE TBM as well as distinction between e-waste and UEEE
- ❖ Illegal traffic by fake permits, wrong shipment, disguised declaration, smuggle etc.
- ❖ Difficulty for take back such as absence of exporter and original country not Party to BC
- ❖ Lack of enough enforcement capacity, recycling technology and facilities as well as harm to human health and environment caused by informal sector

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Recommendation

- **Call for Full Extended Producer Responsibility, where the producer not only is responsible of the taking back process at its own country but also responsible of the fraction that is being exported**
- **Helpful to improve the performance of informal sector and also the rate recovery of metals at destination countries by contribution from source countries**
- **Support to establish uniformed standards for processing WEEE in an environmentally sound manner at regional or international level and develop the identification for the WEEE and UEEE,**
- **Strengthened our collaboration on combating illegal traffic of WEEE and its management at regional and global levels incl. collaboration among Parties, BCRC, WCO, Interpol, and other global initiatives as well as enforcement network**
- **Improve and enforce the legislations, strengthen the building capacity of Customs, CA, other involved agencies by training, information sharing and cooperation**



Thank you !

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