

Status of Recent Desk Research

Related laws of import and export of e-waste	Management of import and export of e-waste	Criteria / Notes
<p>China</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution by Solid Wastes • Management Regulation on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution by Electric and Electronic Wastes • Management Regulation on Environmental Pollution of Imported Wastes • <i>Catalogue of Prohibited Imported Goods</i> • <i>Guideline for Solid Waste Identification</i> 	<p>Prohibited import and transit</p>	<p>No specified criteria.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Catalogue of Hazardous Wastes Identification; • Identification Standard For Hazardous Wastes;

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Cambodia		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-Decree on Solid Waste Management; • Inter Ministerial Declaration on SWM In Cities and Provinces. 	<p>Brand new EEE and UEEE are allowed to import for domestic consumption. It is not a country of producing EEE products and/or exportation.</p>	<p>Not clear yet.</p>
Hong Kong, China		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice on import and export of used electrical and electronic appliances having hazardous components or constituents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If shipped to the importing country for direct re-use, no waste import/export permit will generally be required; • To control the import and export of waste e-product containing hazardous constituents or components through a permit system. 	<p>No specified criteria.</p> <p>For the purpose of waste import and export control, any article once given up by its original user is considered as waste. To distinguish disguised WEEE from secondhand EEE:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Genuine demand in HK; 2) Good conditions and meeting both the technical specifications and safety standard; 3) Compliance testing results and certificates; 4) Proper and sufficient individual protective Packaging; 5) Prior contractual agreement with concerned parties

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<p>Indonesia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Act Number 23 Year 1997, regarding to Environmental Management •Presidential Decree Number 61 Year 1993, Basel Convention Ratification •Decree of Ministerial Trade and Industry Number 229 Year 1997. 	<p>Imported product should be a new product; It only allows for export but prohibit for import.</p>	<p>No specified criteria, refer to BC. e-waste under the Annex VIII stated is categorized as hazardous wastes, e-waste which do not have the characteristic under the Annex III is not categorized as hazardous waste.</p>
<p>Republic of Korea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Waste Control Act; •Toxic Chemicals Control Act; •Act on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (Basel Convention); •Act for Resource Recycling of Electrical and Electronic Equipment and Vehicles. 	<p>In principle, the export and import of hazardous wastes for final disposal is prohibited; Import of 2nd-hand electronic goods (for recycling purposes as well) requires the Permission;</p>	<p>No specified criteria, refer to BC.</p>

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<p>Malaysia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Customs (Prohibition of import) Order1998,(amendment)2006,P. U.(a) 434; •Customs (Prohibition of export) .Order1998,(amendment)2006,P. U.(a) 433; •Guidelines on export, import and storage (CD). 	<p>Prohibit import and export of e-waste.</p>	<p>No specified criteria, refer to BC.</p>
<p>Philippine</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Republic Act 6969 •Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Wastes Control Act 	<p>It only allows for export; To prohibit import, but has not issued any directive to reverse the country's policy against the importation of toxic and hazardous wastes.</p>	<p>It has not issued any directive to reverse the country's policy against the importation of toxic and hazardous wastes.</p>

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Singapore		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Hazardous Waste (Control of Export, Import and Transit) Act 1998 	<p>Export, import or transit hazardous wastes require a permit from Pollution Control Department (PCD)</p>	<p>No specified criteria, refer to BC.</p>
Thailand		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Hazardous Substance Act 1992; •Ban on the import of wastes for final disposal • Restriction on the import of waste for 3Rs; •Regulation for the import control of the used EEE and its parts/ components 	<p>29 items of used EEE are required the import permission;</p> <p>Import of used EEE is allowed only for activities of resale, reuse, repair/ refurbish as it original purposes, disassembly and recycle/recovery with different conditions from Parties</p>	<p>“Regulation for the import control of the used EEE and its parts/ components”</p> <p>In Thailand, There is different standard depends on the purpose of import, such as reuse, repair/refurbish, resale etc.. (Criteria for determination)</p>

Example: Criteria for determination in Thailand

In case of reuse:

- Limited age (≤ 5 yrs for photocopier; ≤ 3 yrs for others)
- Meet with TISI's compulsory std.
- Certified quality.

In case of repair/refurbish, disassembly & recycle/recovery:

- Still have enough economic value
- Facilities must obtain a permit in accordance with Factory Act, 1992
- Appropriate amount compared to the facility capacity
- Consent that all residues from the process will be taken back to the Exporting Country is required, if such residues can not be handled in Thailand.

Issues to be amended:

- Extend the scope of refrigerator to cover water cooler and freezer (using CFCs)
- Reduce the age of used EEE to be imported for resale from ≤ 3 yrs to ≤ 2 yrs
- Quality certificate must be comparable to international standard
- For recycling and recovery, comply with PIC procedure and domestic permit system
- For Resale: import of 7 types of used E-products is prohibited. (older than 3 years old)
- For repair/refurbish, disassembly or recycle/recovery:

- Refrigerator using CFCs is definitely banned.
- Other products – depending on the economic value, certified quality, capacity of facility and shipping back of unmanageable residues to the exporting country.

* For recycling/recovery, comply with PIC procedure and domestic permit system when the amended notification is effective.

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<p>Vietnam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Decree No. 12/2006/ND-CP; •Decision No. 23/2006/QD-BTNMT; •Circular No. 12/2006/TT-BTNMT. 	<p>To ban import of waste and second hand commodities;</p> <p>Export of HW should follow BC procedure;</p> <p>If second hand automobiles can still run for 6 months to 5 years with a mileage of no less than 10,000 kilometers, second hand automobiles are allowed into the country.</p>	<p>Not clear yet.</p>

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<p>Australia</p> <p>Hazardous Waste (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1989</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The equipment which is not defined as hazardous waste and may be exported without a permit; •Equipment that is certified not to be a waste may be exported without a permit; •Equipment which is defined as hazardous waste and must not be exported without a permit. •Used e-products which is not defined as hazardous waste or not defined as waste under the criteria and regulation may be exported without permit. Otherwise, used e-products will be required permit application as Hazardous Waste Act 1989 when export or import. 	<p>“Criteria for the export and import of used electronic equipment ”</p> <p>The criteria includes the standard of waste/non-waste for e-products and hazardous/non-hazardous standard for used e-products, and also provide the definition of “waste” and “hazardous waste”.</p>