

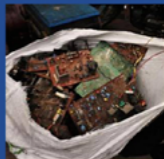


Enforcement Handbook on Controlling Illegal Shipments of Chemicals and Waste

– For Asia Enforcement Officers

REN 

Regional Enforcement Network for Chemicals and Waste



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Due to the limit of relevant data and national regulations, information provided in this Handbook may not necessarily reflect the most up-to-date developments. We would appreciate any input from the readers, so that we can update the Handbook electronically or in near future.

Enforcement Handbook on Controlling Illegal Shipments of Chemicals and Waste

-For Asia Enforcement Officers

Regional Enforcement Network for Chemicals and Waste - operated by a project of United Nations Environment Programme

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The Enforcement Handbook on Controlling the Illegal Shipments of Chemicals and Wastes – For Asia Enforcement Officers is a pocket enforcement tool designed for enforcement officers of the participating countries of the Regional Enforcement Network for Chemicals and Waste (REN). It provides general information on the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions and their trade provisions, selected national regulations on waste import and export in Asian countries, the identification and classification of wastes and chemicals and related Harmonized System codes. It aims at providing easy reference and practical guidance for enforcement officers during their daily inspection and operation related to chemicals and waste.*

** The Handbook does not include information on the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. For ODS trade related information, please refer to UNEP OzonAction website at: <http://www.unep.org/ozonaction/Topics/Customs/tabid/6402/Default.aspx>*

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Foreword

Illegal transboundary movements of chemicals and wastes are an increasing environmental concern globally. Nearly 180 million tonnes of hazardous and household wastes are generated worldwide annually, of which at least 9.3 million tonnes move across national borders each year.

The high costs of treating and disposing hazardous and other wastes, together with slack environmental regulations, weak enforcement and low environmental awareness, have resulted in many developing countries becoming destination of illegal shipments of hazardous wastes and harmful chemicals with serious health and environmental consequences. A global operation to monitor and control illegal transboundary movements of wastes, initiated by China Customs and organized by the World Customs Organization in 2013, resulted in the seizure of more than 7 000 tonnes of illegal wastes, including hazardous wastes, used vehicle parts and tyres, textiles and e-waste. In addition, China Customs seized almost one million tonnes of hazardous wastes during its Green Fence Operation in 2013. These figures are a small indicator of the scale of current illegal transboundary movements of chemicals and waste.

Enforcement officers including customs, police, environmental inspectors and prosecutors play a key role in preventing and controlling illegal trade in chemicals and waste, by ensuring effective enforcement of national environmental laws and compliance with national commitments to multilateral environmental agreements.

In response to a request from countries participating in the "Regional Enforcement Network for Chemicals and Waste (REN)" project that it is implementing in 25 North, Southeast and South Asian nations with financial support from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, UNEP has developed a handbook to help enforcement officers detect, inspect and identify chemicals and waste regulated by multilateral environmental agreements and national laws.

The Enforcement Handbook on Controlling Illegal Shipments of Chemicals and Wastes is a toolkit designed to assist enforcement officers in REN member countries as an easy-to-consult source of information on trade-control provisions in the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, waste trade regulations in selected Asian countries and the identification and classification of wastes and chemicals and related Harmonized System codes.

We hope this handbook will provide easy reference and practical guidance to frontline enforcement officers in their daily inspection and operations, helping them fight environmental crime more effectively.



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Preface

Protecting human health and the environment from the dangers of hazardous chemicals and wastes is a growing area of responsibility for enforcement officers and Customs in particular. The Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions encourages REN's efforts towards supporting Customs to fully embrace this responsibility. This booklet, with its focus on information specific to the region, is a welcome initiative to raise awareness at the regional level on key information for effectively preventing and combating illegal traffic and trade in hazardous chemicals and wastes.



Rolph Payet
Executive Secretary
Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions

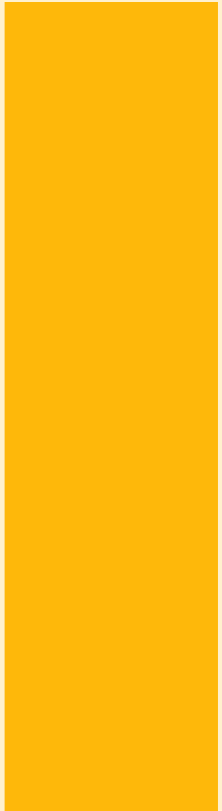
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List of Abbreviations

BCRC	Basel Convention Regional Centre
COP	Conference of the Parties
EEE	Electrical and Electronic Equipment
IMPEL	European Network for the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Laws
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PBBs	Polybrominated biphenyls
PCBs	Polychlorinated biphenyls
PCTs	Polychlorinated terphenyls
REN	Regional Enforcement Network for Chemicals and Waste
PIC	Prior Informed Consent
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SHP	Project Sky-Hole-Patching
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment

1. General information on the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions



1.1 Basel Convention and its trade restrictions

The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal was adopted in 1989 and came into force in 1992. The provisions of the Convention center around the following principal aims:

- (i) The reduction of hazardous and other waste generation and the promotion of their environmentally sound management, wherever the place of disposal;
- (ii) The restriction of certain transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes. For instance, when it is perceived that they will not be managed in an environmentally sound manner;
- (iii) A regulatory system applying to cases where transboundary movements are permissible.



BASEL CONVENTION

The minimization of the generation of hazardous and other wastes

Environmentally sound management of hazardous wastes and other wastes

The control of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes

Scope of the the Basel Convention*

Article 1:

1. (a) Wastes that belong to any category contained in Annex I (see page 10), unless they do not possess any of the characteristics contained in Annex III (see page 12-13); and

(b) Wastes that are not covered under paragraph (a) but are defined as, or are considered to be, hazardous wastes by the domestic legislation of the Party of export, import or transit.

2. Wastes that belong to any category contained in Annex II (see page 11) that are subject to transboundary movement shall be "other wastes" for the purposes of this Convention (See page 14-17 for more details).

*Exemptions: Radioactive waste and wastes deriving from normal operation of ships are not covered by the convention (Article I).

Full text of the Convention is available at: <http://www.basel.int/TheConvention/Overview/TextoftheConvention/tabid/1275/Default.aspx>.

Key trade restrictions

(i) Minimization of the transboundary movement

Article 4.2 (d): "Each party of the Basel convention should take the appropriate measures to ensure that the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and other wastes is reduced to the minimum consistent with the environmentally sound and efficient management of such wastes..."

(ii) The Prior Inform Consent Procedure

Article 6: "Transboundary movement between parties" requires the transboundary movement of the hazardous waste should go through the Prior Inform Consent procedure of the Basel Convention (see page 4 for the illustration of the procedure).

(iii) Restriction on exports to Non-Party*

Article 4.5: "A Party shall not permit hazardous wastes or other wastes to be exported to a non-Party or to be imported from a non-Party."

(iv) Illegal traffic

Article 4.3: "The Parties consider that illegal traffic in hazardous wastes or other wastes is criminal." (See page 36 for the definition and activities defined as illegal traffic under the Article 9 of the Basel Convention).

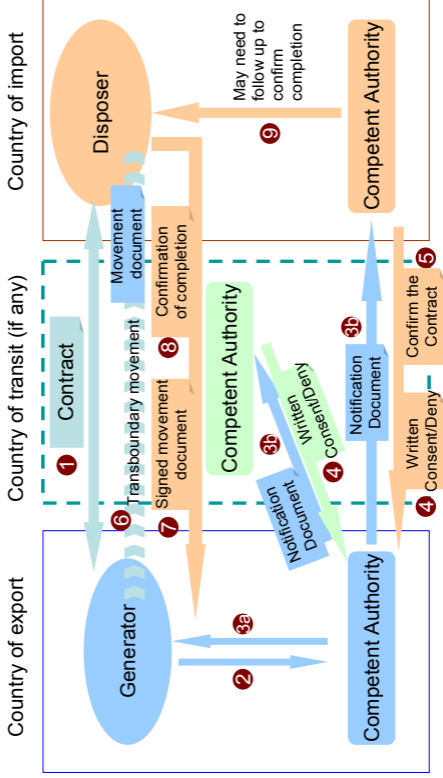
Article 9.5: "Each Party shall introduce appropriate national/domestic legislation to prevent and punish illegal traffic."

(v) Consequences of illegal traffic

Article 9 (2) "In case of a transboundary movement of hazardous waste or other waste deemed to be illegal traffic as the result of conduct on the part the exporter or generator, the State of export shall ensure that the waste in question are: (a) taken back by the exporter or the generator or, if necessary, by itself into the State of export, or if impracticable, (b) are otherwise disposed of in accordance with the provisions of this Convention."

* The transboundary movement of hazardous and other wastes between a Party and non-Party could be allowed if there is agreement existing in accordance with the Article 11 of the Convention. For more information, please refer to <http://www.basel.int/Countries/Agreements/tabid/1482/Default.aspx>.

The Prior Informed Consent Procedure

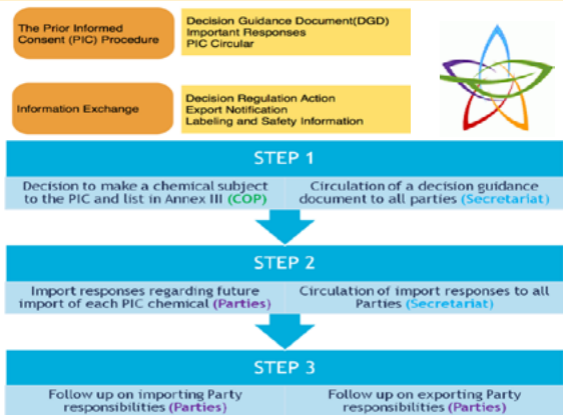


The numbers and the direction of arrows indicate the sequences of the appropriate steps to be followed, please visit <http://www.base.int/Portals/4/Base%20Convention/docs/pub/leaflets/leaflet-control-procedures-en.pdf> for more information

1.2 Rotterdam Convention and its trade restrictions

The Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade was adopted in 1998 and came into force in 2004.

The Rotterdam Convention covers pesticides and industrial chemicals that have been banned or severely restricted for health or environmental reasons by Parties (see page 14-15 for more details). Severely hazardous pesticide formulations that present a hazard under the conditions of use in developing country Parties or Parties with economies in transition may also be included.*



Source: Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions

* <http://www.pic.int/Procedures/ImportResponses/tabid/1162/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

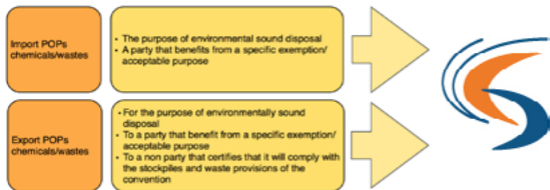
Full text of the Convention is available at: <http://www.pic.int/TheConvention/Overview/TextoftheConvention/tabid/1048/language/en-US/Default.aspx>.

1.3 Stockholm Convention and its trade restrictions

The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, was adopted in 2001 and entered into force in 2004.

Import and export of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) under the Convention are allowed only for the purpose of environmentally sound disposal or for use which is permitted under the Convention for the importing Party. Export is also allowed to a State of non-Party to the Convention in case this State provides an annual certification. All other import and export is prohibited (*see page 14-15 for the list of eliminated, restricted and unintentional produced POPs*).

The role of the Customs of Parties to the Convention is to ensure application of the obligations concerning international trade under the Convention at national level and thus participate in national efforts to ensure compliance with the Convention.



The trade of POPs chemicals is allowed if the conditions above are fulfilled and the PIC procedure is followed.

If the substances are identified as POPs waste, the rules of the Basel Convention should be applied.

Source: Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions

Full text of the Convention is available at: <http://chm.pops.int/TheConvention/Overview/TextoftheConvention/tabid/2232/Default.aspx>.

Status on the signatories of the REN participating countries on the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions

Country	Basel Convention ¹	Rotterdam Convention ²	Stockholm Convention ³
Afghanistan	25/03/2013	06/03/2013 (a)	20/02/2013 (a)
Bangladesh	01/04/1993 (a)	---	12/03/2007
Bhutan	26/08/2002 (a)	---	---
Brunei Darussalam	16/12/2012 (a)	---	21/05/2002 (s)
Cambodia	02/03/2001 (a)	01/03/2013 (a)	25/08/2006
China	17/12/1991	22/03/2005	13/08/2004
Fiji	---	---	20/06/2001
India	24/06/1992	24/05/2005 (a)	13/01/2006
Indonesia	20/09/1993 (a)	24/09/2013	28/09/2009
Iran, Islamic Republic of	05/01/1993 (a)	26/08/2004	06/02/2006
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	10/07/2008 (a)	06/02/2004 (a)	26/08/2002 (a)
Korea, Republic of	28/02/1994 (a)	11/08/2003	25/01/2007
Lao People's Democratic Republic	21/09/2010 (a)	09/10/2010 (a)	28/06/2006
Malaysia	08/10/1993 (a)	04/09/2002 (a)	16/05/2002 (s)
Maldives	28/04/1992 (a)	17/10/2006 (a)	17/10/2006 (a)
Mongolia	15/04/1997 (a)	08/03/2001	30/04/2004
Myanmar	---	---	19/04/2004 (a)
Nepal	15/10/1996 (a)	09/02/2007 (a)	06/03/2007
Pakistan	26/07/1994 (a)	14/07/2005	17/04/2008
Philippines	21/10/1993	31/07/2006	27/02/2004
Singapore	02/01/1996 (a)	24/05/2005 (a)	24/05/2005
Sri Lanka	28/08/1992 (a)	19/01/2006 (a)	22/12/2005
Thailand	24/11/1997	19/02/2002 (a)	31/01/2005
Timor-Leste	---	---	---
Viet Nam	13/03/1995 (a)	07/05/2007 (a)	22/07/2002

2. Definition & Classification of Wastes and Chemicals

2.1 The Definition of wastes under the Basel Convention

Basel Convention-Article 2 (1):

“Wastes” are substances or objects which are disposed of or are intended to be disposed of or are required to be disposed of by the provisions of national law

substances or objects which are disposed of

substances or objects which are intended to be disposed of

substances or objects which are required to be disposed of

Household rubbish, some kinds of industrial by-products, expired goods, phased out chemicals, etc

Scope of waste to be controlled

Basel Convention

Annex I: Categories of Wastes to be Controlled
(Further clarified in Annex VIII and IX)

Annex II: Categories of Wastes Requiring Special Consideration (Household Waste)

Annex III: Hazardous Characteristics
(Wastes Carrying the Hazardous Characteristics)

National Legislation

Wastes that are not covered by Annex I but are defined as, or are considered to be, hazardous wastes by the domestic legislation

*The Parties are required to inform the Secretariat of the Convention of their domestic legislation on the waste.

* The Parties are required to inform the Secretariat of Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions of their domestic legislation on waste.

2.2 The Basel list

Annex I

Categories of waste to be controlled

Y1	Clinical wastes from medical care in hospitals, medical centers and clinics
Y2	Wastes from the production and preparation of pharmaceutical products
Y3	Waste pharmaceuticals, drugs and medicines
Y4	Wastes from the production, formulation and use of biocides and phytopharmaceuticals
Y5	Wastes from the manufacture, formulation and use of wood preserving chemicals
Y6	Wastes from the production, formulation and use of organic solvents
Y7	Wastes from heat treatment and tempering operations containing cyanides
Y8	Waste mineral oils unfit for their originally intended use
Y9	Waste oils/water, hydrocarbons/water mixtures, emulsions
Y10	Waste substances and articles containing or contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and/or polychlorinated terphenyls (PCTs) and/or polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)
Y11	Waste tarry residues arising from refining, distillation and any pyrolytic treatment
Y12	Wastes from production, formulation and use of inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers, varnish
Y13	Wastes from production, formulation and use of resins, latex, plasticizers, glues/adhesives
Y14	Waste chemical substances arising from research and development or teaching activities which are not identified and/or are new and whose effects on man and/or the environment are not known
Y15	Wastes of an explosive nature not subject to other legislation
Y16	Wastes from production, formulation and use of photographic chemicals and processing materials
Y17	Wastes resulting from surface treatment of metals and plastics
Y18	Residues arising from industrial waste disposal operations

Y19	Metal carbonyls
Y20	Beryllium; beryllium compounds
Y21	Hexavalent chromium compounds
Y22	Copper compounds
Y23	Zinc compounds
Y24	Arsenic; arsenic compounds
Y25	Selenium; selenium compounds
Y26	Cadmium; cadmium compounds
Y27	Antimony; antimony compounds
Y28	Tellurium; tellurium compounds
Y29	Mercury; mercury compounds
Y30	Thallium; thallium compounds
Y31	Lead; lead compounds
Y32	Inorganic fluorine compounds excluding calcium fluoride
Y33	Inorganic cyanides
Y34	Acidic solutions or acids in solid form
Y35	Basic solutions or bases in solid form
Y36	Asbestos (dust and fibres)
Y37	Organic phosphorus compounds
Y38	Organic cyanides
Y39	Phenols; phenol compounds including chlorophenols
Y40	Ethers
Y41	Halogenated organic solvents
Y42	Organic solvents excluding halogenated solvents
Y43	Any congener of polychlorinated dibenzo-furan
Y44	Any congener of polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin
Y45	Organohalogen compounds other than substances referred to in this Annex (e.g. Y39, Y41, Y42, Y43, Y44)

Annex II

Categories of wastes requiring special consideration

Y46	Wastes collected from households
Y47	Residues arising from the incineration of household wastes

Hazardous characteristics under the Basel Convention

Annex III

List of Hazardous Characteristics

UN Class*	Code	Characteristics
1	H1	Explosive An explosive substance or waste is a solid or liquid substance or waste (or mixture of substances or wastes) which is in itself capable by chemical reaction of producing gas at such a temperature and pressure and at such a speed as to cause damage to the surroundings.
3	H3	Flammable liquids The word “flammable” has the same meaning as “inflammable”. Flammable liquids are liquids, or mixtures of liquids, or liquids containing solids in solution or suspension (for example, paints, varnishes, lacquers, etc., but not including substances or wastes otherwise classified on account of their dangerous characteristics) which give off a flammable vapor at temperatures of not more than 60.5°C, closed-cup test, or not more than 65.6°C, open-cup test. (Since the results of open-cup tests and of closed-cup tests are not strictly comparable and even individual results by the same test are often variable, regulations varying from the above figures to make allowance for such differences would be within the spirit of this definition).
4.1	H4.1	Flammable solids Solids, or waste solids, other than those classed as explosives, which under conditions encountered in transport are readily combustible, or may cause or contribute to fire through friction.
4.2	H4.2	Substances or wastes liable to spontaneous combustion Substances or wastes which are liable to spontaneous heating under normal conditions encountered in transport, or to heating up on contact with air, and being then liable to catch fire.
4.3	H4.3	Substances or wastes which, in contact with water emit flammable gases Substances or wastes which, by interaction with water, are liable to become spontaneously flammable or to give off flammable gases in dangerous quantities.
5.1	H5.1	Oxidizing Substances or wastes which, while in themselves not necessarily combustible, may, generally by yielding oxygen cause, or contribute to, the combustion of other materials.

*Corresponds to the hazard classification system included in the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (ST/SG/AC.10/1Rev.5, United Nations, New York, 1988).

5.2	H5.2	Organic Peroxides Organic substances or wastes which contain the bivalent-o-o-structure are thermally unstable substances which may undergo exothermic self-accelerating decomposition.
6.1	H6.1	Substances or wastes liable either to cause death or serious injury or to harm human health if swallowed or inhaled or by skin contact.
6.2	H6.2	Infectious substances Substances or wastes containing viable micro organisms or their toxins which are known or suspected to cause disease in animals or humans.
8	H8	Corrosives Substances or wastes which, by chemical action, will cause severe damage when in contact with living tissue, or, in the case of leakage, will materially damage, or even destroy, other goods or the means of transport; they may also cause other hazards.
9	H10	Liberation of toxic gases in contact with air or water Substances or wastes which, by interaction with air or water, are liable to give off toxic gases in dangerous quantities.
9	H11	Toxic (Delayed or chronic) Substances or wastes which, if they are inhaled or ingested or if they penetrate the skin, may involve delayed or chronic effects, including carcinogenicity.
9	H12	Ecotoxic Substances or wastes which if released present or may present immediate or delayed adverse impacts to the environment by means of bioaccumulation and/or toxic effects upon biotic systems.
9	H13	Capable, by any means, after disposal, of yielding another material, e.g., leachate, which possesses any of the characteristics listed above.

Tests

The potential hazards posed by certain types of wastes are not yet fully documented; tests to define quantitatively these hazards do not exist. Further research is necessary in order to develop means to characterise potential hazards posed to man and/or the environment by these wastes. Standardized tests have been derived with respect to pure substances and materials. Many countries have developed national tests which can be applied to materials listed in Annex I, in order to decide if these materials exhibit any of the characteristics listed in this Annex.

Notes

The Basel Convention includes five Annexes that deal with the definition of hazardous wastes:

- Annex I (categories of wastes to be controlled)
- Annex II (categories of wastes requiring special consideration)
- Annex III (list of hazardous characteristics)
- Annex VIII (list A) : wastes characterized as hazardous
- Annex IX (list B): wastes not considered to be hazardous, unless they contain Annex I material to an extent causing them to exhibit an Annex III characteristic.

Annex VIII (list A) and Annex IX (list B) are an elaboration and clarification of the provisions of Article 1, paragraph 1 (a), of the Convention by reference to Annexes I and III. The lists are not intended to be exhaustive.

2.3 Chemicals covered by the related Conventions

Rotterdam Convention	Stockholm Convention	Basel Convention
2,4,5-T and its salts and esters		Annex Y4, A4030, A4130, A4140
Alachlor		Y4, Y45, A4030, A4130, A4140
Aldicarb		Y4, A4030, A4130, A4140
Aldrin	Aldrin (Annex A)*	Y4, Y45, A4030, A4130, A4140
Azinphos-methyl		Y4, Y45, A4030, A4130, A4140
Binapacryl		Y4, A4030, A4130, A4140
Captafol		Y4, Y45, A4030, A4130, A4140
Chlordane	Chlordane (Annex A)	Y4, Y45, A4030, A4130, A4140
Chlordimeform		Y4, Y45, A4030, A4130, A4140
Chlorobenzilate		Y4, Y45, A4030, A4130, A4140
DDT	DDT (Annex B)**	Y45, A4050, A4100, A4130, A4140
Dieldrin	Dieldrin (Annex A)	Y4, Y45, A4030, A4130, A4140
DNOC and its salts		Y4, A4030, A4130, A4140
Dinoseb and its salts and esters		Y4, A4030, A4130, A4140
EDB (1,2-dibromoethane)		Y4, Y45, A4030, A4130, A4140
Ethylene dichloride		A3150, A3160
Ethylene oxide		A3140
Fluoroacetamide		Y4, Y45, A4030, A4130, A4140
HCH (mixed isomers)	Alpha HCH (Annex A) Beta HCH (Annex A)	Y4, Y45, A4030, A4130, A4140
Heptachlor	Heptachlor (Annex A)	Y4, Y45, A4030, A4130, A4140
Hexachlorobenzene	Hexachlorobenzene (Annex A and C)***	Y4, Y45, A3150
Lindane	Lindane (Annex A)	Y4, Y45, A4030, A4130, A4140
Mercury compounds (pesticide)		Y29, A1030
Monocrotophos		Y4, A4030, A4130, A4140
Parathion		Y4, A4030, A4130, A4140
Pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters	Pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters	Y4, Y45, A4030, A4130, A4140
Toxaphene	Toxaphene (Annex A)	Y4, Y45, A4030, A4130, A4140
All tributyltin compounds		Y4, A4030, A4130, A4140
Dustable powder formulations containing a combination of - Benomyl at or above 7 % - Carbofuran at or above 10 % - Thiram at or above 15%		Y4, A4030, A4130, A4140
Methamidophos (soluble liquid formulations of the substance that exceed 600 g active ingredient/l)		Y4, A4030, A4130, A4140

* Annex A: Elimination. ** Annex B: Restriction. *** Annex C: Unintentional production

Rotterdam convention	Stockholm Convention	Basel Convention
Methyl-parathion (emulsifiable concentrates (EC) at or above 19.5% active ingredient and dusts at or above 1.5 % active ingredient)		Y4, A4030, A4130, A4140
Asbestos (actinolite, anthophyllite, amosite, crocidolite, tremolite)		Y36 , A2050
Polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)		Y10, A1180, A3180
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) (Annex A and C)	Y10, A1180, A3180
Polychlorinated trephenyls (PCTs)		Y10, A1180, A3180
Tetraethyl lead		Y31, A1020, A3030
Tetramethyl lead		Y31, A1020
Tris (2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate		Y4, Y45, A4030, A4130, A4140
	Chlordecone (Annex A)	Y4, Y45, A4030, A4130, A4140
	Endrin (Annex A)	Y4, Y45, A4030, A4130, A4140
	Hexabromobiphenyl (Annex A)	Y45
Commercial octabromodiphenyl ether including: – Hexabromodiphenyl ether – Heptabromodiphenyl ether	Hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether (Annex A)	Y45
	Mirex (Annex A)	Y4, Y45, A4030, A4130, A4140
	Pentachlorobenzene (Annex A and C)	Y45
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, perfluorooctane sulfonates, perfluorooctane sulfonamides and perfluorooctane sulfonyls*	Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid, its salts and perfluorooctane sulfonyl fluoride (Annex B)	Y4, Y17, Y45
	Polychlorinated dibenzo-pdioxins (PCDD) (Annex C)	Y 44, A4110
	Polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDF) (Annex C)	Y 43, A4110
Commercial pentabromodiphenyl ether including: – Tetrabromodiphenyl ether – Pentabromodiphenyl ether	Tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether (Annex A)	Y45

Source: <http://synergies.pops.int/Implementation/TechnicalAssistance/tabid/2628/language/fr-CH/Default.aspx>

* Specific names of the chemicals are available in the source above.

2.4 Selected national import/export regulations of typical waste/scrap

Bangladesh	Hazardous waste	Scrap (plastic, metal, paper)	Household waste	E-waste	Secondhand EEE	Rubber wastes/tyres
Import ¹	Prohibited	Allowed	Prohibited	No specific information available but Bangladesh has banned import of all sorts of waste		
Main related regulations ²	Environmental Conservation Act (1995) Environmental Court Act (2000) Import Policy Order					
Country Status	Party of the Basel Convention					
Notes	Out of service ships are allowed to import. ³					
Reference	<p>1. Source: Ministry of Environment and Forest, Bangladesh. http://www.env.go.jp/en/recycle/asian_net/Annual_Workshops/2007_PDF/Presentations/S2.03_Bangladesh_Country_paper-.pdf</p> <p>2. Source: UNEP http://www.unep.org/gpwm/InformationPlatform/CountryNeedsAssessmentAnalysis/Bangladesh/tabid/106525/Default.aspx</p> <p>3. Source: Environment and Social Development Organization, Bangladesh. http://ipen.org/sites/default/files/t/2012/09/Report-on-Illegal-import-and-trade-off-of-e-waste.pdf</p>					

Bhutan	Hazardous waste	Scraps (plastic, metal, paper)	Household waste	E-waste	Secondhand EEE	Rubber wastes/tyres
Import ¹	Restricted*	Allowed	No specific regulations			
Main related regulations	National Environment Protection Act (2007) The Waste Prevention and Management Act of Bhutan (2009)					
Country Status	Party of the Basel Convention					
Notes	* The Waste Prevention and Management Act of Bhutan (2009), came into force in August 2009 which restricts the import of hazardous wastes.					
Reference	1. Source: <i>Basel Convention Country Fact Sheet</i>					

Brunei Darussalam	Hazardous waste	Scraps (plastic, metal, paper)	Household waste	E-waste	Secondhand EEE	Rubber wastes/tyres
Import ¹	Restricted	Allowed	No specific regulation			
Main related regulations	No specific law and regulation					
Country Status	Party of the Basel Convention					
Notes	Hazardous Waste (Control of Export, Import and Transit) Order has been drafted, and the current procedures are in line with the requirement of Basel Convention.					
Reference	<i>1. Source: Basel Convention Country Fact Sheet</i>					

Cambodia	Hazardous waste ¹	Scraps (plastic, metal, paper)	Household waste	E-waste	Secondhand EEE ²	Rubber wastes/tyres
Import	Prohibited	Restricted *	Prohibited	Restricted	Allowed, No specific Criteria	Restricted
Main related regulations	Solid Waste Management Sub-Decree (1999)					
Status	Party of the Basel Convention					
Notes	<p>The amendment to the Basel Convention (Decision III/1) has been implemented in Cambodia.</p> <p>* Importers must obey the law of Solid Waste Management Sub-Decree when importing scraps.</p>					
Reference	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Source: <i>Basel Convention Country Fact Sheet, “the import of hazardous waste into the country is strictly prohibited”</i>. 2. Source: <i>Basel Convention Regional Center for Asia and the Pacific (BCRC China). http://www.env.go.jp/en/recycle/asian_net/Project_N_Research/E-wasteProject/10.pdf</i> 					

China	Hazardous waste	Scraps (plastic, metal, paper)	Household waste	E-waste	Secondhand EEE	Rubber wastes/tyres
Import	Prohibited	Restricted *	Prohibited		Substantially prohibited **	Prohibited
Main Related regulations	<p>Law of the People's Republic of China on Prevention of Environmental Pollution Caused by Solid Waste (2005)</p> <p>Measures for Administration of Hazardous Waste Export Approval (No. 47 order of State of Environmental Protection Administration)</p> <p>Catalogue of Automatic-Licensing Import Solid Wastes that can be Used as Raw Materials in China</p> <p>Catalogue of Restricted Import Solid Wastes that can be Used as Raw Materials in China</p> <p>Catalogue of Solid Waste Forbidden to Import in China</p>					
Status	Party of the Basel Convention					
Notes	<p>*In China, import of solid wastes that cannot be used as raw materials is prohibited¹. Importers need to apply for permit from the Ministry of Environmental Protection, quota management policies are applied in China when importing scraps.</p> <p>**According to "Regulations on Management of the China Compulsory Certification (2001)", a certificate is needed for secondhand equipment, which actually bans the import of secondhand EEE in practice.</p>					
Reference	1. Source: <i>Basel Convention Country Fact Sheet</i>					

Indonesia	Hazardous waste ¹	Scraps (plastic, metal, paper) ²	Household waste	E-waste	Secondhand EEE ³	Rubber wastes/tyres
Import	Prohibited	Allowed*	Prohibited	Restricted**	Yes***	No specific regulation
Main related regulations	Government Regulation No. 18 / 1999 concerning hazardous waste management Minister of Industry and Trade Letter of Decree No.231/ MPP/KP/07/ 1997 on Waste Importing Procedures Act No.17/2006 concerning customs The Implementation of the Basel Convention in Indonesia Regulation of the Minister of Trade No. 39/2009 Regarding Import Regulations for Non-Hazardous Waste					
Status	Party of the Basel Convention					
Notes	* Plastic waste is prohibited; scraps contaminated by hazardous waste are prohibited. ** Prohibited if regarded as hazardous waste. *** The types of waste EEE and secondhand EEE can be found in “Decree on import of non-new capital”.					
Reference	<p>1. Source: <i>Basel Convention Country Fact Sheet</i></p> <p>2. Source: http://www.env.go.jp/en/recycle/asian_net/Annual_Workshops/2004_PDF/indonesia.pdf</p> <p>3. Source: http://www.env.go.jp/en/recycle/asian_net/Country_Information/Imp_ctrl_on_2ndhand/Ctrl_Indonesia.html</p>					

India	Hazardous waste ¹	Scraps (plastic, metal, paper)	Household waste	E-waste ²	Secondhand EEE	Rubber wastes/tyres
Import	Restricted*	Allowed	Prohibited	Prohibited	Restricted**	Restricted
Main related regulations	Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules (2008) ³ Implementation of Plastic Waste Recycling Rules Battery Waste Recycling Rules Draft Used Oil (Management and Handling) Rules					
Status	Party of the Basel Convention					
Notes	* Hazardous imports are allowed for processing or re-use as raw material, after examining each case on merit by the State Pollution Control Board or by an officer authorized in this behalf. ** Computers and laptops are not allowed to be imported as second hand EEE. ⁴					
Reference	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Source: http://envfor.nic.in/legis/hsm/hsm1.html 2. Source: http://www.moef.nic.in/downloads/rules-and-regulations/1035e_eng.pdf 3. Source: Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Central Board of Excise and Customs, Government of India. Presentation in the Second Annual Network Workshop of the Regional Enforcement Network for Chemicals and Waste 4. Source: http://www.letsrecycle.com/news/latest-news/metals/india-bans-imports-of-second-hand-computers 					

Iran, Islamic Republic of	Hazardous waste	Scraps (plastic, metal, paper)	Household waste	E-waste	Secondhand EEE	Rubber wastes/tyres
Import ¹	Restricted*	Allowed	Prohibited	No specific regulation		
Main related regulations	Waste Management Law (2004) Waste Management Executive Bylaw (2005) Instruction for implementation of Basel Convention at national level (2007) Regulation of the environmental sound management of electrical and electronic wastes (2011)					
Status	Party of the Basel Convention					
Notes	* Import & export of hazardous waste and other wastes subject to the Basel Convention depends on the permission of Department of Environment as the Focal Point and Competent Authority of the Basel Convention ² .					
Reference	1. Source: <i>Basel Convention country fact sheet</i> 2. Source: <i>Department of Environment, Iran. Presentation in the Second Annual Network Workshop of the Regional Enforcement Network for Chemicals and Waste</i>					

Korea Republic of	Hazardous waste ¹	Scraps (plastic, metal, paper)	Household waste ²	E-waste ³	Secondhand EEE	Rubber wastes/tyres
Import	Restricted*	Allowed	Allowed	Restricted**	Allowed	No specific regulation
Main related regulations	Act on the control of transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and their disposal Act on the control of wastes					
Status	Party of Basel Convention					
Notes	* There is no restriction on the country or region of origin regarding the import of hazardous wastes, but the Ministry of Environment (MOE) has the authority to ban or limit the import of specific wastes if and when considered necessary. ** Require licenses from MOE					
Reference	<p>1. Source: <i>Basel Convention country fact sheet</i></p> <p>2. Source: <i>Ministry of Environment: wastes control act</i>; http://eng.me.go.kr/eng/web/board/read.do?pagerOffset=20&maxPageItems=10&maxIndexPages=10&searchKey=&searchValue=&menuId=28&orgCd=&boardId=13&boardMasterId=529&boardCategoryId=&decorator=</p> <p>3. Source: <i>BCRC China. Report of the Project on 'the Import/Export Management of E-waste and Used EEE'</i></p>					

Malaysia	Hazardous waste ¹	Scraps (plastic, metal, paper) ²	Household waste	E-waste ³	Secondhand EEE	Rubber wastes/tyres
Import	Prohibited*	Restricted**	Prohibited	Prohibited***	Restricted	Rubber waste prohibited
Main related regulations	The Environmental Quality Act 1974 Customs (Prohibition of Import) Order 2012					
Status	Party of Basel Convention					
Notes	<p>* Import of hazardous wastes is only allowed if the importer has a strong justification such as the waste is used as a raw material in processing / manufacturing / production.</p> <p>** Malaysia prohibits the importation of plastic scraps and metal scraps with certain hazardous elements.</p> <p>*** It is classified as scheduled waste under the Environmental Quality (Scheduled Waste) Regulation 2005.</p>					
Reference	<p>1. Source: <i>Basel Convention country Fact Sheet</i></p> <p>2. Source: <i>A comparison of wastes import/export categories management between China and other Asian countries (in Chinese)</i></p> <p>3. Source: <i>BCRC China. Report of the Project on 'the Import/Export Management of E-waste and Used EEE'</i></p>					

Mongolia	Hazardous waste ¹	Scraps (plastic, metal, paper)	Household waste	E-waste	Secondhand EEE	Rubber wastes/tyres
Import	Prohibited	No specific regulation				
Main related regulations	Law on the Import, Export and Cross-Border Transport of Hazardous Wastes (2000) Law on the Protection of the Environment, the Law on Protection against Toxic Chemicals					
Status	Party of the Basel Convention					
Notes	-					
Reference	1. Source: http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Mongolia/MN_Hazardous_Wastes_Law_2000.pdf					

Nepal	Hazardous waste ¹	Scraps (plastic, metal, paper)	Household waste	E-waste	Secondhand EEE	Rubber wastes/tyres
Import	Prohibited	No specific regulation	Prohibited	Prohibited	No specific regulation	
Main related regulations	Environment Protection Act and Regulations of Nepal					
Status	Party of Basel Convention					
Notes	Environment Protection Act and Regulations have prohibited the import of all kinds of wastes.					
Reference	1. Source: <i>Basel Convention Country fact sheet</i>					

Pakistan	Hazardous waste	Scraps (plastic, metal, paper)	Household waste	E-waste	Secondhand EEE	Rubber wastes/tyres
Import ¹	Prohibited*	Allowed	No specific regulations			
Main related regulations	Pakistan Environmental Protection Act 1997. Self Monitoring and Reporting Rules -1998, Industrial Pollution Charge (calculation and collection rules)- 1998; Draft Hazardous Substances Rules-2007; Revised National Environmental Quality Standards-2000; Import Policy order-2009-10, issued by Ministry of Commerce					
Status	Party of the Basel Convention					
Notes	* No person shall import hazardous waste to Pakistan and its territorial waters, exclusive economic zones and historic waters’.					
Reference	1. Source: <i>Basel Convention country fact sheet</i>					

Philippines	Hazardous waste ¹	Scraps (plastic, metal, paper) ²	Household waste	E-waste ³	Secondhand EEE	Rubber wastes/ tyres
Import	Prohibited	Allowed*	Restricted **	Restricted ***	Restricted	No specific regulation
Main related regulations	Presidential Decree 984: Pollution Control law of 1976 Presidential Decree 1586: Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) System Republic Act 6969: Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Wastes Control Act of 1990 Republic Act 9003: Solid Waste Management Act of 2000					
Status	Party of the Basel Convention * Imports are allowed for recovery, but imports for disposal are prohibited. ** Require permits from MOE ***MOE allows the import of electronic assemblies and scrap with the condition that residuals from recycling of materials which contain hazardous substances without any acceptable method of disposal in the Philippines must be shipped back.					
Notes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Source: <i>Basel Convention country fact sheet</i> 2. Source: <i>Republic Act 9003: Solid Waste Management Act of 2000</i>. http://www.lawphil.net/statutes/repacts/ra2001/ra_9003_2001.html 3. Source: <i>Department of Environment and Natural Resources, the Philippines (DENR). 1994. Interim guidelines for the importation of recyclable materials containing hazardous substances</i>. http://www.emb.gov.ph/laws/toxic%20substances%20and%20hazardous%20wastes/dao94-28.pdf. 2009-05-27 					
Reference						

Singapore	Hazardous waste ¹	Scraps (plastic, metal, paper)	Household waste	E-waste ²	Secondhand EEE	Rubber wastes/tyres
Import	Prohibited*	Restricted**	Restricted	Restricted***	Restricted	No specific regulation
Main related regulations	The Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) The Environmental Protection and Management (Hazardous Substances) Regulations Hazardous Waste (Control of Export, Import and Transit) Act (HWA)					
Status	Party of the Basel Convention					
Notes	<p>* Singapore does not allow the import of hazardous wastes for final disposal but the import of hazardous wastes for recovery is granted on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>** Singapore allows importing those scraps that can be used as raw material.</p> <p>*** Import of waste electrical and electronic assemblies or scrap containing components such as accumulators and other ... possess any of the characteristics contained in Annex III of the Basel Convention requires Permits from Pollution Control Department (PCD).</p>					
Reference	<p>1. Source: <i>Basel Convention country fact sheet</i></p> <p>2. Source: <i>National Environment Agency of Singapore (NEA)</i> http://app2.nea.gov.sg/data/cmsresource/20090316512773502130.pdf</p>					

Sri Lanka	Hazardous waste ¹	Scraps (plastic, metal, paper) ²	Household waste	E-waste	Secondhand EEE	Rubber wastes/tyres
Import	Restricted*	Allowed **	Prohibited	No specific regulation	No specific regulation	Restricted ***
Main related regulations	National Environmental (Protection & Quality) Regulation No. 01 of 2008 Gazette No. 1534/18, 01 February 2008 The National Environmental Action Plan Import and export control Act No: 1 of 1969 (gazetted in extraordinary Gazette notifications No 452/4) Internal Management of Hazardous Waste Regulations					
Status	Party of Basel Convention					
Notes	* Imports are allowed to those countries in Annex VII. ** Imports are allowed except the waste containing hazardous materials. *** Sri Lanka prohibits to import waste rubber and tyres with certain chemicals such as Hexavalent Chromium.					
Reference	1. Source: <i>Basel convention country fact sheet</i> 2. Source: <i>National Environmental (Protection and Quality) Regulations</i> http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/sr1900053.pdf					

Thailand	Hazardous waste ¹	Scraps (plastic, metal, paper) ²	Household waste	E-waste ³	Secondhand EEE	Rubber wastes/tyres
Import	Prohibited	Restricted*	PIC	Restricted**	Restricted	Restricted***
Main related regulations	Hazardous Substance Act, 1992 (B.E. 2535) and its amendment Notification of Ministry of Industrial Works on List of Hazardous Substances 1995 (B.E. 2538), amended in 2003 (B.E. 2546) and in 2006 (B.E. 2549)					
Status	Party of the Basel Convention					
Notes	<p>* Require Permits from Department of Foreign Trade</p> <p>** WEEE can be imported and exported under a subordinate law and Basel procedures. Second hand EEE can be imported only under a subordinate law for import control.</p> <p>Import of secondhand EEE in Thailand is allowed only for activities of reuse, repair/ refurbish as its original purposes, disassembly and recycle/ recovery with different conditions from Parties.</p> <p>*** Thailand prohibits the importation of tyres whose diameters are less than 10 inches.</p>					
Reference	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Source: <i>Basel Convention Country fact sheet</i> 2. Source: <i>Hazardous Substance Act, 1992 (B.E. 2535)</i> https://www.jetro.go.jp/thailand/e_activity/pdf/hazsubact2535.pdf 3. Source: <i>Patarapol Tularak. Current Status of the Activities for Distinguishing New EEE, Second-Hand and Waste in Thailand. Regional Workshop on E-waste Identification toward the Prevention of Illegal Transboundary Movement for Hazardous Waste and Other Wastes in Asia</i>, http://www.bcrc.cn/en/meetings/File_reg2008/10-Thailand-FP-Baselactivity-Nov2008.pdf. 2008-12-23. 					

Viet Nam	Hazardous waste ¹	Scraps (plastic, metal, paper)	Household waste ²	E-waste ³	Secondhand EEE	Rubber wastes/tyres
Import	Prohibited	Restricted*	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited**	No specific regulation
Main related regulations	Law on Environment Protection of Vietnam Decision No. 23/2006/QĐ-BTNMT (dated 26 December 2006) of Minister of Natural Resources and Environment issues the List of Hazardous Waste Circular No. 12/2006/TT-BTNMT (dated 26 December 2006) of Minister of Natural Resources and Environment					
Status	Party of the Basel Convention					
Notes	* The State allows importation of certain categories of scrap materials for use (or recovery) as secondary production materials. ** MOE prohibits the import of seven categories of second hand electronic and communications products, including computers, CD duplicators and copiers, data processors, calculators, ticket issuing equipments, automatic data processing devices and other intelligence devices, transmitting devices for wireless telephones, telegrams and audiovisuals, cameras and voice recorders.					
Reference	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Source: <i>Basel Convention country fact sheet</i> 2. Source : <i>Law on environment protection of Vietnam</i> http://www.vertic.org/media/National%20Legislation/Vietnam/VN_Law_on_Environmental_Protection.pdf 3. Source: <i>Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE), Vietnam. 2006. Implementation Rules for the Law on Trade (No.12/2006/ND CP) [EB/OL].</i> http://www.mot.gov.vn/moten/LawsData/Dcree12-2006-NDCP.doc. 2009-05-27. 					

Countries	Regulations on export/import of hazardous and selected wastes	Status
Afghanistan	No specific information available	Party of the Basel Convention
Fiji		Non-Party of the Basel Convention
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of		Party of the Basel Convention
Lao People's Democratic Republic		Party of the Basel Convention
Maldives		Party of the Basel Convention
Myanmar		Non-party of the Basel Convention
Timor-Leste		Non-Party of the Basel Convention

Note:

- 1. The selected national regulations on import/export of wastes/scrap shown in the table is subject to the current availability (as of October 2014) of the information, and maybe updated at anytime after the publication of the handbook, therefore, we recommend the users to contact the focal points of the countries for further information if necessary.*
- 2. The information shown in the table is for reference only, not effective for any legal purpose.*
- 3. Please check the website of Basel Convention for any possible update.*
<http://www.basel.int/Countries/ImportExportRestrictions/tabid/1481/Default.aspx>

3. Illegal Shipments and Take-back



3.1 What is illegal traffic under the Basel Convention

For the purpose of the Basel Convention, any transboundary movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes shall be deemed to be illegal traffic when it is:

- (a) without **notification** pursuant to the provisions of this Convention to all States concerned; or
- (b) without the **consent** pursuant to the provisions of this Convention of a State concerned; or
- (c) with **consent** obtained from States concerned through falsification, misrepresentation or fraud; or
- (d) that does not conform in a material way with the documents; or
- (e) that results in deliberate disposal (e.g. dumping) of hazardous wastes or other wastes in contravention of this Convention and of general principles of *international law*.

The following activities reflect some of the ways in which **illegal traffic**, as defined by the Convention, may manifest itself:

Omitting important information from, or making a false statement in a **Movement Document** or other compliance document, or using incorrect labels;

Transporting wastes without a Movement Document;

Adding or replacing waste in a shipment when changing carrier so that it no longer matches the Movement Document;

Transporting wastes to a facility not designated in the contract, which lacks technical capacity to deal with the waste in question

Disposing of hazardous wastes in such a way that another person or persons are placed in imminent danger for their health

Storing or disposing of wastes in violation of the conditions stipulated in the **Notification**.



Illegal traffic in hazardous wastes or other wastes is criminal ! (Article 4.3)

Chemicals

3.2 Indicators and HS

Harmonized System (HS) codes for pure substances under the Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions generally start by 28, 29,38 and 68 (*see table below*).

HS codes for mixtures, preparations containing substances under the Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions start by 38 or 68* (ex. Lindane 3808.50).

HS codes	Rotterdam Convention	Stockholm Convention	HS codes	Rotterdam Convention	Stockholm Convention
2524.10	X®		2924.12	X®	
2524.90	EX®		2925.21	X®	
2620.21	EX®		2930.50	X®	
2720.11	EX®		2931.00	EX®	
2720.19	EX®		3808.50	X®	
2710.91		EX (S)	3808.91		EX
2710.99		EX (S)	3808.92	EX®	
2852.00	X®		3808.93	EX®	
2903.15	X®		3808.94	EX®	
2903.31	X®		3808.99	EX®	
2903.51	X®		3809.92		EX (S)
2903.52		X	3811.11	EX®	
2903.59		EX (S)	3824.81	X®	
2903.62		X	3824.82	X®	EX (S)
2908.11	X®		3824.83	X®	
2908.19	EX®		3824.90		EX (S)
2908.91	X®		3825.41		EX (S)

* These codes are based on the prevailing HS 2007; HS 2012 will be implemented in 2017.

2908.99	EX®		3825.49		EX (S)
2910.10	X®		3825.61		EX (S)
2910.40		X	3825.69		EX (S)
2910.90		EX (S)	6811.40	EX®	
2915.36	X®		6812.80	X®	
2916.36	X®		6812.91	EX®	
2918.18	X®		6812.92	EX®	
2918.91	X®		6812.93	EX®	
2919.10	X®		6812.99	EX®	
2920.11	X®		6813.20	EX®	

The HS is the international standard for reporting goods to customs and other government agencies. It is maintained by the World Customs Organization.

The symbol (X) in the above table indicates full coverage, which means that all goods of the specified subheading are controlled by the convention mentioned in the header of the corresponding column, while (EX) indicates partial coverage.

Source: World Customs Organization: Correlation Between the Product Coverage of Selected International Conventions and the Harmonized System

Wastes

Most of the wastes covered by the Basel Convention have a six digit HS code; countries have the possibility to create national HS code by adding two digits.

- There are more than 150 different kinds of HS codes related with wastes in the WCO system;
- Interconnection table has been developed to clarify the correlation between wastes covered by Basel Convention and the HS;
- Most POPs-contaminated wastes are identified under the classification for Basel Convention wastes.

Examples of HS codes used in illegal shipments*

HS Codes	commodity
3915.90.90	Plastic scrap
8528.71.90	Used TVs
8528.72.90	Used TVs;Used refrigerator
3915.30.00	Plastic scrap
3915.90.11	Plastic scrap
5202.99.00	Textile scrap
6310.90.00	Textile /cotton scrap
7404.00.99	Metal scrap
8431.49.80	Mechanical components

HS code	Declared as	In fact can be
3915.**	Plastic scrap	Waste plastic, mixed with other (hazardous) wastes, medical waste,used chemical bottles or municipal solid waste
7204.**	Metal scrap	Waste batteries, cable waste, metal scrap contaminated with hazardous waste or electronic wastes
8528.**	Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) monitors	Waste CRT monitors

Challenges:

The difference between “scrap” and “waste”

The difference between “raw material” and “waste”

The difference between “secondhand”used and “waste”

Source: WCO Regional Intelligence Liaison Office for Asia and the Pacific (WCO RILO A/P)

3.3 Provisions and procedures of take-back under the Basel Convention

Article 9 (2)

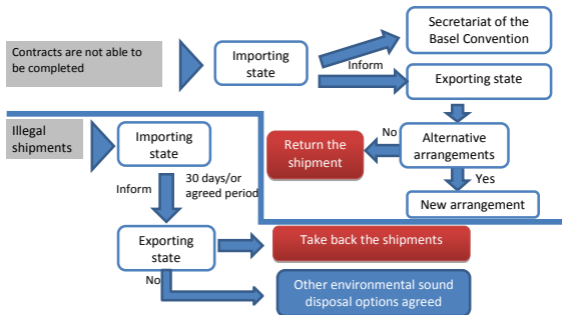
Illegal Traffic and Take-back Obligations

In case of a transboundary movement of hazardous wastes or other wastes deemed to be illegal traffic as the result of conduct on the part of the exporter or generator, the State of export shall ensure that the wastes in question are:

(a) taken back by the exporter or the generator or, if necessary, by itself into the State of export, or, if impracticable,

(b) are otherwise disposed of in accordance with the provisions of this Convention,

Within 30 days from the time the State of export has been informed about the illegal traffic or such other period of time as States concerned may agree. To this end the Parties concerned shall not oppose, hinder or prevent the return of those wastes to the State of export.



3.4 Checklist for enforcement officers when inspecting suspicious illegal shipments

Administrative check

1. Is this a waste or a product?

Indicators are:

- Codes used
- The description of the load, such as used, recycled, scrap, expired, rejected
- A low value of the goods
- Names of the companies involved, f.i. Recycling ltd., Waste Management, Environment ...

2. Is this a waste falling under the scope of the Basel Convention? Check Annexes I, II, III, VIII and IX of the Basel Convention and national legislation implementing the Basel Convention provisions to see if the waste is classified as hazardous or not.

3. Is the export of this chemical or waste allowed to the country of import?

4. Is the import of this chemical or waste allowed into my country?

5. Is this a chemical listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention or a nationally banned or severely restricted chemical?

Further issues to consider when inspecting a shipment of a chemical listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention

For exports:

1. Are the specific World Customs Organization's Harmonized System codes assigned to the chemical included in the shipping documents?

2. If the chemical is listed in Annex III of the Convention, there is a need to check the import decision of the importing country in Appendix IV of the PIC Circular (or the Convention website) for the chemical in question. If the decision is no consent then the export cannot proceed, if it is consent under certain condition it may be necessary to contact the DNA in the importing country before exporting the chemical in order to ensure that those conditions are met.

3. If the exported chemical is listed in Annex III or is banned or severely restricted in your country check the following:

4. Does the chemical meet the labelling requirements for risks/hazards to human health and the environment? The label should contain information on possible hazards of the chemical and the safety data sheet should contain information on how to handle accidents and spills.

5. For chemicals that are to be used for occupational purposes, ensure that the safety data sheet, following an internationally recognised organisation, setting out the most up-to-date information available, is sent to each importer.

6. Are any corresponding requirements under national legislation relevant to this chemical or group of chemicals?

Further issues to consider when inspecting a shipment of a chemical listed in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention

For imports:

1. Keep up-to-date regarding any import decision your Government has taken with respect to the chemical by checking Appendix IV of the PIC Circular or Rotterdam Convention website (www.pic.int);
2. Is the chemical adequately labelled and accompanied by adequate information? Is a safety data sheet included if the chemical is used for occupational purposes? The safety data sheet should be in an internationally recognized format.
3. Is the information on labels and safety data sheets provided, when possible, in the language of the importing Party?

If you are not sure, get in contact with your DNA(s), Focal Point or Competent Authority.

Visual Verification

1. Is the classification of the load correct?
2. Does the description of the wastes or chemicals in the documents correspond to the actual composition?
3. Are there indications that this is a waste instead of a product or second-hand good?
4. Are the labelling and packaging requirements met?

For chemicals in Annex III under the Rotterdam Convention and those that are banned or severely restricted domestically, one should check if the labelling provisions of the Convention are met. In the case of wastes covered by the Basel Convention, each Party shall require that transboundary movements be subject to generally accepted and recognized international rules in the field of packaging, labelling and transport.



More information is available at:

<http://synergies.pops.int/Implementation/TechnicalAssistance/ToolsandMethodologies/Eleaningmoduleforlawenforcement/tabid/3534/language/fr-CH/Default.aspx>

4. Important Waste Types




Waste mineral oil

Definition		Picture
<p>Any semi-solid or liquid used product consisting totally or partially of mineral oil or synthesized hydrocarbons (synthetic oils), oily residues from tanks, oil-water mixtures and emulsions.</p>		
<p>Typical packaging: Plastic or steel tanks/drums</p>	<p>Physical properties: Semi-solid or liquid</p>	
<p>Colour: Black, colourless</p>	<p>Hazardous characteristics: Flammable(H3)</p> 	<p>HS. code: Ex 2710, Ex 271099</p> <p>Basel code: Y8/Y9; A3020, A4060</p> <p>OECD code: ---</p> <p>Others: ---</p>
Indicators		Notes:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Type of containment (e.g. tank, barrels)/ leakage •Destination (Disposal or Recovery) 	<p>Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Origin (mineral, synthetic); •Composition (pure, mixed and contamination) •Sample and analysis 	<p>Normally are classified as hazardous waste, require notification and PIC procedure</p>


Reference: *Waste(s) Watch, P1; IMPEL*

Waste electrical and electronic equipment-I

Definition		Picture
<p>Non-hazardous</p> <p>Electronic assemblies consisting only of metal or alloys (only metals are allowed, if hazardous components are included, the waste will be defined as hazardous)</p>		
<p>Typical examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Electric motors without: -Condensers -Mercury switches -Batteries -Accumulators -LCD screens •Compressors from refrigerators after proven elimination of CFCs and oils 	<p>Physical properties: Only metal ingredients</p>	<p>Hazardous characteristics: Subject to the national criteria of hazardous characteristics in certain cases</p>
	<p>Colour: Various</p>	<p>HS. code: 8548, Ex 7602, Ex7802, Ex7902, Ex 8002, Ex 7404, Ex 7502, Ex 7112</p>
		<p>Basel code: B 1110</p>
		<p>OECD code: --- GC 010</p>
		<p>Others: ---</p>



Reference: *Waste(s) Watch, P 8-12; IMPEL*

Waste electrical and electronic equipment-II

Definition	Picture
<p>Non-hazardous Electronic scrap and reclaimed electronic components suitable for base and precious metal recovery (all dangerous parts have been removed)</p>	
<p>Typical examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Waste cartridges (dangerous parts have been removed) •Plastic housings •Wire 	<p>Hazardous characteristics: Subject to the national criteria of hazardous characteristics in certain cases</p>
<p>Physical properties: Electronic hardware, or parts of equipment and corresponding shredded material if pretreated according to state of technology.</p> <p>Colour: Various</p>	<p>HS. code: 8548, Ex85, Ex 7602, Ex 7802, Ex 7902, Ex 8002, Ex 7404, Ex 7503, Ex 7112</p> <p>Basel code: B1110</p>
	<p>OECD code: --- GC 020</p>
	<p>Others: ---</p>

Reference: Waste(s) Watch, P8-12; IMPEL

Waste electrical and electronic equipment-III

Definition		Picture
<p>A1180 hazardous</p> <p>Discarded (electrical and electronic) equipment or electronic assemblies and scrap containing hazardous components</p>		
<p>Typical examples</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •PCB- capacitors •Accumulators •Condensers •Mercury switches •Glass from cathode-ray tubes or other activated glass •Toner cartridges •Monitors, TV screen with cathode ray tube •Plasma screen or LCD-screen, big LCD displays 	<p>Physical properties: Electrical and electronic equipment or parts thereof with dangerous components</p> <p>Hazardous characteristics: Ecotoxic(H12)</p> 	<p>HS. code: 8548, Ex8471, Ex 8528, Ex 8529</p> <p>Basel code: A1180</p>
	<p>Colour: Various</p>	<p>OECD code:---</p>

Reference: Waste(s) Watch, P 8-12; IMPEL

Typical determination criteria for waste/secondhand EEE - EU

Criteria for hazardous or non-hazardous EEE	Criteria for waste or secondhand EEE	
	Waste	Secondhand
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence or non-existence of dangerous parts • Used EEE or WEEE • Country of destination • Destination: reuse, recovery or disposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not complete, essential parts missing • Physical damage • The appearance is generally worn or damaged, marketability reduced • Item are required to be discarded • Destined for disposal or recycle • No regular market • Old or out-dated EEE destined for cannibalization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fully functioning and is not destined for disposal or recovery operation • For direct reuse as its original function • Sent back as defective batches for repair • <i>This could be checked by declaration of the shipper, evidence of evaluation or testing and sufficient packaging</i>

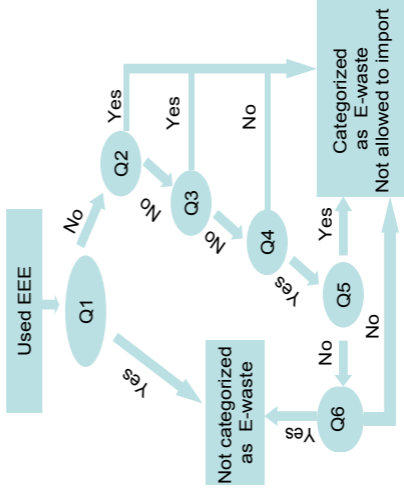
Reference: *Waste(s) Watch, P 8-12; IMPEL*

Typical determination criteria for waste/secondhand EEE - Thailand

General regulation	29 items of used EEE are allowed to be imported into Thailand under permission of environmental authorities
Purpose	Import of used EEE is allowed only for activities including: (1)Resale, reuse, repair/refurbish as it original purposes (2)Disassembly and recycle/recovery with different conditions (3)Exported from Parties of the Basel Convention
Criteria (reuse)	(1)Limited age (≤5 yrs for photocopiers; ≤3 yrs for others) (2)Meet with Thailand's compulsory standards (3)Certified quality
Criteria (repair/refurbish, disassembly & recycle/recovery)	(1)Still have enough economic value (2)Facilities must obtain a permit in accordance with Factory Act, 1992 (3)Appropriate amount compared to the facility capacity (4)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

Reference: Presentation by Department of Industrial Works, Ministry of industry and Pollution Control Department & Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Thailand
http://www.env.go.jp/en/recycle/asian_net/Annual_Workshops/2005_PDF/thailand-divv.pdf

Typical determination criteria for waste/secondhand EEE - Malaysia



Q1	Is the equipment or component covered in the paragraph 8 of the Guidelines for the Classification of Used EEE In Malaysia?
Q2	Is the equipment or component destined for recycling or recovery or disposal?
Q3	Is the age of the equipment or component more than 3 years from the date of manufacture?
Q4	Is the equipment or component destined for direct reuse?
Q5	Has the equipment or component been tested and found to have any fault as listed in paragraph 7 of the guideline
Q6	Have the results of the testing been documented and do not indicate any of the faults listed in paragraph 7, and also certified by a competent authority or certified body or relevant agency in the country of export?

Reference: The Guidelines For The Classification of Used Electrical and Electronic Equipment in Malaysia

Typical determination criteria for waste/secondhand EEE - Hong Kong, China

<p>WEEE/Used EEE containing hazardous constituents or components</p>	<p>Subject to the permit control under the Waste Disposal Ordinance</p> <p>If the Used EEE will be re-used for their originally intended purpose without repair, the permit control will not be applied</p>
<p>Criteria (for direct reuse)</p>	<p>(1)Genuine demand in the secondhand market of the importing countries, avoid any unit with over 5 years from the date of manufacturing</p> <p>(2)The technical specifications and safety standard of the destined countries (no damaged or non-working items should be allowed in the shipment)</p> <p>(3)Examination, repairing and testing results of each of the used equipment. Testing should be done not more than 2 years before shipment to the importing country.</p> <p>(4)Provide proper and sufficient individual protective packaging to each of the used equipment</p> <p>(5)Prior contractual arrangement with concerned parties in the importing countries</p>



For more information, please visit http://www.epd.gov.hk/epd/english/environment/inhk/waste/guide_ref/files/advice_on_e-waste.pdf

Household waste

Definition		Picture
<p>Waste collected from households</p> <p>In some countries, In some countries scrap metals/plastics/papers may be qualified as household waste in case these streams do not meet the national criteria.</p> <p>Examples are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The polluted percentage exceeded certain standards -The scrap metals/plastics/papers are mixed together 		
<p>Typical packaging: Plastic or steel tank</p> <p>Colour Various</p>	<p>Physical properties: solid, mixed fraction of household or similar waste comprising paper, plastic, organic etc</p> <p>Hazardous characterist ics: Others (H13)</p>	<p>HS. code: Ex 3825</p> <p>Basel code: Y46</p>
Indicators	Criteria	<p>Notes:</p> <p>Pay more attention to the containers with low value and unusual weight in dealing with shipments of scrap metals/plastics/papers</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Appearance (mixed household waste) •Low value and unusual weight • Odor (smelly) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Origin (municipal collection); •Composition (pure, mixed and contamination) •High organic content 	



Reference: Waste(s) Watch, P42; IMPEL

Waste lead-acid battery

Definition		Picture
Lead-acid batteries, whole or crushed		
<p>Typical packaging: non-sealable or semi-sealable container</p> <p>Colour: Black, white, grey, often with Colourful stickers</p>	<p>Physical properties: Solid or crushed boxes of variable size, easily recognizable</p> <p>Hazardous characteristics: Corrosives(H8) Ecotoxic(H12)</p> 	<p>HS. code: Ex 8548 10</p> <p>Basel code: A1160</p> <p>OECD code: ---</p>
Indicators		Notes:
<p>•Weight (relatively heavy weight)</p> <p>•Type of contamination (acid leakage)</p>	<p>Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Origin (heavy metal, acid, synthetic) •Function (is the battery still performing its original function) •Destination (recycle, recovery) 	<p>Batteries excluding those made with lead, cadmium or mercury are considered non-hazardous</p>


Reference: *Waste(s) Watch, P24; IMPEL*

CFC containing waste

Definition		Picture
<p>Chlorofluorocarbons and halons. The haloalkanes are a group of chemicals compounds, consisting of alkanes with one or more halogens linked making them a type of organic halides.</p>		
<p>Typical packaging: Metal tank container</p>	<p>Physical properties: gas or liquid (gas under pressure), highly volatile.</p>	
<p>Colour: Colourless, sweet and cloying</p>	<p>Hazardous characteristics: Flammable liquids (H3)</p> 	<p>HS. code: Ex 2903</p> <p>Basel code: not applicable in general</p> <p>OECD code: AC150/AC 160</p>
Indicators	Criteria	Notes:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The superscription •The year of production (before 1996, most contain CFCs) •Physical signs of draining 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Discarded equipment containing CFCs are explicitly listed as waste •Origin: household waste: seen as waste; professional CFC: not necessarily waste •Fit for intended use: secondhand goods if refrigerator do not contain CFCs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •May be subject to the control mechanism of Montreal Protocol


Reference: Waste(s) Watch, P6; IMPEL

Slags, ashes, residues of metal refinery

Definition		Picture
Metal slags, ashes and residues		
<p>Typical packaging: Plastic or steel tanks/drums</p> <p>Colour: various, mainly grey</p>	<p>Physical properties: Solid block or granular waste</p> <p>Hazardous characteristics: Subject to the national criteria of hazardous characteristics in certain cases</p>	
<p>HS. code: 7112,262030, 252090, 251900, 262050, 810420, EX810430</p> <p>Basel code: B1100, B1150, B1170, B1210, B1230 (non hazardous) A1020, A1100, A1150 (hazardous)</p> <p>OECD code: ---</p> <p>GB040 (non hazardous) AA010, AA060, AA190 (hazardous)</p> <p>Notes: ashes, slags and other residues from metallurgical processes can be either hazardous or not</p>		
Indicators	Criteria	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Properties of the waste and/or aspects (Colour, composition) • Samples of the waste (to be analysed if necessary) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The origin (metal industrial power plants and others) • The composition of the slag, dross or ashes 	


Reference: Waste(s) Watch, P14; IMPEL

Construction waste

Definition		Picture
<p>(Mixed) construction and demolition waste, asbestos waste (dusts and fibres)</p>		
<p>Typical packaging: Wooden tank / no packaging</p>	<p>Physical properties: Solid, mostly inorganic materials in various size and shapes</p>	<p>HS. code: 3825 69 00, Ex 6809, Ex 2503 00, Ex 2521 00 00, Ex 2827, Ex 2849 20 0, Ex 2430 90, Ex 7001 00(hazardous) 25309000, 25171080 (non hazardous)</p>
<p>Colour: Various</p>	<p>Hazardous characteristics: Subject to the national criteria of hazardous characteristics in certain cases</p>	<p>Basel code: B2040 (non-hazardous) A2050 (hazardous, when containing asbestos)</p>
<p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Type of basic material (stony, woody, metallic) •Constitution (mainly inorganic) 		<p>OECD code: -----</p>
<p>Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The composition •Potential contamination •Last operation (sorting, crushing, mixing and recovery) 		<p>Notes: Asbestos waste is normally classified as hazardous waste</p>


Reference: Waste(s) Watch, P 29-30; IMPEL

Waste PET bottles

Definition		Picture
<p>Bottles made of Polyethylene terephthalate (PET, sometimes PETE) PET is semi-porous and absorbs molecules of the food or beverage contained, and the residue cannot be removed. Heating the plastic enough for sterilization would destroy it.</p>		
<p>Typical Packaging: Plastic bags, bales and ropes</p> <p>Colour: Various</p>	<p>Hazardous characteristics: Subject to the national criteria of hazardous characteristics in certain cases</p> <p>HS. code: 3915; 3915 10; 3915 30; 3915 90 80; 3915 90</p> <p>Basel code: B3010</p> <p>OECD code: ---</p>	
Indicators		Notes:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Weight (relatively light) •Destination (reuse or recovery) 	<p>Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Composition (pure, mixed and contamination) •Sample and analysis •Physical property (scrap pieces or intact) 	<p>Subject to the national inspection criteria</p>


Reference: *Waste(s) Watch, P 26-28, IMPEL*

Waste wood

Definition		Picture
Cork and wood waste		
<p>Typical packaging: Wooden tank</p> <p>Colour: Natural brownish, various Colours, the inside is often green or black</p>	<p>Physical properties: Solid, variable size and shapes of wood or cork, particle board</p> <p>Hazardous characteristics: Subject to the national criteria of hazardous characteristics in certain cases</p>	<p>HS. code: 4401 30; 4500; Ex 440310</p> <p>Basel code: B3050 (non hazardous)</p> <p>OECD code:---</p> <p>Notes: Distinction between treated and non treated</p>
Indicators		Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Destination (Disposal or Recovery) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Origin (household, C&D waste) 	


Reference: *Waste(s) Watch, P 25; IMPEL*

Textile waste

Definition		Picture	
Textile wastes, provided not mixed with other waste and prepared to a specification and waste textile floor covering, carpet			
<p>Typical packaging: Plastic bags</p> <p>Colour: various</p>	<p>Physical properties: Solid, soft, flexible but also tough and prickly materials</p>	<p>Hazardous characteristics: Subject to the national criteria of hazardous characteristics in certain cases</p>	 <p>HS. code: 5003(10); 2003 90; 5103; 5202; 5202 10; 5202 91; 5202 99; 5301; Ex 5303 90; Ex 5304 90; Ex 5305 19; Ex 5305 99; 5505; 5505 10; 5505 20; 6309 00; Ex 6310</p> <p>Basel code: B3030, B3035</p> <p>OECD code: Not applicable</p> <p>Notes: Textiles wastes are generally considered as non hazardous, but when mixed with other wastes and/or (hidden) contamination may become hazardous</p>
Indicators		Criteria	
Contamination (carpet waste should not be contaminated with glue, tar, PCB; rags may not be contaminated with oil, solvent or heavy metal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Type of material (silk, wool, hair, cotton, yarn, flax, true hemp, manmade synthetic or artificial fibers) •Origin (worn clothing, rags, twine, cordage, rope and floor coverings 		



Reference: Waste(s) Watch, P 37; IMPEL

Glass waste

Definition		Picture
Gullet or other waste and scraps of glass		
<p>Typical packaging: Plastic or steel tank</p> <p>Colour: Green, brown, Colourless</p>	<p>Physical properties: Solid waste formed as bottles, pots, plates or pieces; monitors, old television</p> <p>Hazardous characteristics: Subject to the national criteria of hazardous characteristics in certain cases</p>	<p>HS. code: Ex 7001 00</p> <p>Basel code: B2020</p> <p>OECD code: Not applicable</p>
Indicators	Criteria	Notes:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Destination (reuse or recovery) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Origin (household, C&D waste) •Composition (pure, mixed and contamination) 	<p>Gloss bottles are generally classified as non-hazardous Glass of other origin might be hazardous, such as CRT screens</p>


Reference: Waste(s) Watch, P40; IMPEL

End of life vehicles or parts

Definition		Picture
Vehicles out of use		
<p>Typical packaging: No packaging</p> <p>Colour: Various</p>	<p>Physical properties: Solid waste of motor vehicles, variable sizes</p> <p>Hazardous characteristics: Toxic(H11)</p> 	<p>HS. code: Ex 7204</p> <p>Basel code: B1250 (non hazardous) Not listed (hazardous)</p> <p>OECD code: ---</p>
Indicators	Criteria	Notes:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Spare parts (disassembled, destination) •Way of loading and protection of spare parts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The technical state of the vehicles (parts) •Reparability at reasonable costs is viable •The presence of absence of liquid (no leaking) or hazardous components 	<p>Those containing neither liquid nor other hazardous components are considered as non hazardous</p> <p>Some electronic equipment may be hidden in the vehicles</p>


Reference: Waste(s) Watch, P 17-18; IMPEL

Waste batteries

Definition		Picture
Used batteries or accumulators (excluding used lead-acid batteries)		
Typical packaging: Plastic tank	Physical properties: Solid or crushed batteries or accumulators. Also waste materials of manufacturing processes	HS. code: Ex 8548 10
Colour: Various	Hazardous characteristics: Corrosives (H8) Eco-toxic (H12)	Basel code: B1090, B4030 (non hazardous) A1170, A1180 (hazardous)
		OECD code: ---
Indicators	Criteria	Notes: Lead, Ni-Cd and mercury-containing are considered hazardous. Some countries consider all batteries as hazardous wastes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type of contamination (leaking liquid) Destination (disposal and recovery). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Origin (heavy metal, acid, synthetic) Containing heavy metals 	


Reference: *Waste(s) Watch, P 23; IMPEL*

Waste/scrap paper

Definition		Picture
<p>Paper, paperboard and paper product waste of: unbleached paper or paperboard or of corrugated paper or paperboard, other paperboard, made mainly of bleached chemicals pulp, not Coloured in the mass, paper or paperboard made mainly of mechanical pulp</p>		
<p>Typical packaging: Compressed</p>	<p>Physical properties: Solid, paper or cardboard</p>	
<p>Colour: Various</p>	<p>Hazardous characteristics: Subject to the national criteria of hazardous characteristics in certain cases</p>	<p>HS code: 4704</p> <p>Basel code: B3020</p> <p>OECD code:---</p>
<p>Notes: subject to national criteria</p>		
Indicators		Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Composition (mixed or not) •Destination (disposal or recovery) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Unsorted or sorted waste •Unbleached or bleached waste •Mixed with other waste 	


Reference: *Waste(s) Watch, P 35; IMPEL*

Waste/scrap plastic

Definition		Picture
<p>Scrap, plastic of non halogenated polymers and co-polymers, cured waste resins or condensation products and certain fluorinated polymers</p>		
<p>Typical packaging properties: Compressed bales or plastic bags</p>	<p>Physical properties: Solid plastics, variable size and form</p>	
<p>Colour: Various</p>	<p>Hazardous characteristics: Subject to the national criteria of hazardous characteristics in certain cases</p>	<p>HS. code: 3915; 3915 10; 3915 30; 3915 90 80; 3915 90</p> <p>Basel code: B3010</p> <p>OECD code: ---</p>
<p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Weight (relatively light weight) •Destination (reuse or recovery) 	<p>Criteria</p> <p>Categories (optical appearance and level of separation)</p>	<p>Notes: subject to national criteria</p>

Reference: Waste(s) Watch, P 26; IMPEL

Waste/scrap metal

Definition		Picture
Non-ferrous mixed metal, heavy fraction scrap		
<p>Typical packaging: Wooden tank Bulk</p> <p>Colour: Mainly dark blue, grey</p>	<p>Physical properties: Soft and mouldable, various sizes and shapes</p> <p>Hazardous characteristics: Subject to the national criteria of hazardous characteristics in certain cases</p>	<p>HS. code: Ex7802, Ex 7404, Ex 7503, Ex 7602, Ex 7902, Ex 8002</p> <p>Basel code: B1050</p> <p>OECD code:---</p>
<p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Contamination •Origin or last operation (sorting, mixing ,shredding can lead to contamination) 		<p>Notes: Not uniform in material and metal type. The classification depends on potential contamination with dangerous compounds</p>
<p>Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Composition (aluminum, tin, copper etc) •Be aware of radioactivity 		

Reference: *Waste(s) Watch, P 31-33 ; IMPEL*

5. Contact Lists



5.1 Focal Points of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions

Country	Focal point	Name	organization	Job title	Postal address	Phone	Fax	E-mail	
Afghanistan	Basel Convention				To be confirmed'				
	Rotterdam Convention								
	Stockholm Convention								
Bangladesh	Basel Convention	---	Ministry of Environment and Forests	Permanent Secretary	Bangladesh Secretariat Room No. 1309, Building No. 6, 1000 Dhaka, Bangladesh	+880 2 716 04 81	+880 2 716 92 10	mlhir, bangladesh@yahoo.com	
	Rotterdam Convention				To be confirmed				
	Stockholm Convention	Ms. S. M. Munjurul Hanna Khan	Ministry of Environment and Forests	Deputy Secretary	Bangladesh Secretariat, Building 6, Room 13011000 Dhaka, Bangladesh	+880 2 716 7472	+880 2 716 9210	munjumkhan@gmail.com	
Bhutan	Basel Convention		National Environment Commission Secretariat		Choezong Lham P.O. Box 466 Thimphu Bhutan	+975 2 323 384	+975 2 323 385	tkhorlo@nec.gov.bt, tkhorlo@hotmail.com	
	Rotterdam Convention				To be confirmed				
	Stockholm Convention								

Brunei Darussalam	Basel Convention	---	Ministry of Development	---	Old Airport Road BB3510 Bandar Seri Begawan Brunei Darussalam	+673 2 38 32 22 x 502	+673 2 38 36 44	info_env@ env.gov.bn modenv@brunei. bn
	Rotterdam Convention	To be confirmed						
	Stockholm Convention	To be confirmed						
Cambodia	Basel Convention	---	Ministry of Environment	---	48, Samdech Preah Sihanouk Tonle Bassac, Chamkarmon Phnom Penh Cambodia	+855 9770 060 60	+855 239 878 80	---
	Rotterdam Convention	To be confirmed						
	Stockholm Convention	Mr. Phet Pichhara	Ministry of Environment	National Focal Point for the SC	48, Samdech Preah Sihanouk Tonle Bassac, Chamkarmon Phnom Penh Cambodia	+855 12 369 070	+855 23 210 492	phetichham@ gmail.com phetichham07@ yahoo.com orpbet@online. com.kh

India	Basel Convention	Ms. Vandana Jain	Ministry of Environment and Forests	Director	CGO Complex, Room No. 415 Paryavaran Bhawan, Lodhi Road 110 510 New Delhi India	+91 11 24 36 1712	: +91 11 24 36 2127	ajayagi@nic.in , ajayvagi100@gmail.com
	Rotterdam Convention	Mr. A.J.V. Prasad	Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers	Joint Secretary (Chemicals)	Room No. 340-C, 'A' Wing, Shastri Bhawan 110001 New Delhi India	+91 11 2338 3756	+91 11 2307 0104	vandana.jain@nic.in
	Stockholm Convention	Mr. Ajay Tyagi	Ministry of Environment and Forests	Joint Secretary	CGO Complex, Room No. 415 Paryavaran Bhawan, Lodhi Road 110 510 New Delhi India	+91 11 24 36 1712	+91 11 24 36 2127	ajayagi@nic.in , ajayvagi100@gmail.com
Indonesia	Basel Convention		Ministry of the Environment		C. Building 2 nd Floor, J.L. DI Panjaitan Kav. 24 Kebon Nanas 13410 Jakarta Indonesia	+62 21 8590 5637	62 21 8590 5637	rasiosani@yahoo.com , rasiosani@menlh.go.id
	Rotterdam Convention	Mr. Rasio Rioho Sani	Ministry of the Environment	Deputy Minister for Hazardous Substances, Hazardous Wastes and Solid Wastes	C. Building 2 nd Floor, J.L. DI Panjaitan Kav. 24 Kebon Nanas 13410 Jakarta	+62 21 8590 5637	62 21 8590 5637	rasiosani@yahoo.com , rasiosani@menlh.go.id
	Stockholm Convention	Mr. Rasio Rioho Sani	Ministry of the Environment	Deputy Minister for Hazardous Substances, Hazardous Wastes and Solid Wastes	C. Building 2 nd Floor, J.L. DI Panjaitan Kav. 24 Kebon Nanas 13410 Jakarta	+62 21 8590 5637	62 21 8590 5637	rasiosani@yahoo.com , rasiosani@menlh.go.id

Iran, Islamic Republic of	Basel Convention	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Building 8/2, United Nations Street Ferdousi Avenue, Imam Khomeini Square Tehran Iran (Islamic Republic of)	+98 21 6115 4336	+98 21 6115 4336	+98 21 6674 0094	hfaravand@yahoo.com
	Rotterdam Convention	Ministry of Jihad-Agriculture	2, yemenAvenue, Evin, Chamran Highway P.O. Box 4548 19395 Teheran	+98 21 2240 2712	+98 21 2240 2712	+98 21 2240 3197	director@rpo.ir
	Stockholm Convention	Division of the Human Environment, Water & Soil Office	Pardisan Eco-Park Hemmat Highway P.O. Box 15875-5181 Teheran	+98 21 882 33 09	+98 21 882 33 09	+98 21 882 33 237	h.pasandideh@doe.ir
Korea, Democratic Peoples' Republic of	Stockholm Convention	Department of the Environment	East-West Resalat Highway Pardison Natural Park Research Centre Tehran	+98 21 88233089	+98 21 88233089	+98 21 88233088	s.motassaddi@doe.ir
	Basel Convention	National Coordinating Committee for Environment (NCCE)	Jungsong-dong P.O. Box 44 Pyongyang Central District Democratic	+850 2 181 11	+850 2 181 11	+850 2 381 46 60	
	Rotterdam Convention	National Coordinating Committee for Environment	Jungsong-dong P.O. Box 44 Pyongyang Central District Democratic	+850 2 352 72 22	+850 2 352 72 22	+850 2 381 46 60	
	Stockholm Convention	Coordinator for Pollution Control	National Coordinating Committee for Environment (NCCE)	+850 2 181 11	+850 2 181 11	+850 2 381 46 60	

Korea, Republic of	Basel Convention	Ministry of Environment	: 1 Joong-dong Kwacheon-Si, Kyunggi-do	+82 2 504 92 59	+82 2 504 92 80	djuca2@me.go.kr
	Rotterdam Convention	Ministry of Environment	427-729 Gwacheon, Gyeonggi-do	+82-2-2110-7951	+82-2-504-2457	jeil3217@hanmail.net
	Stockholm Convention	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade	Room # 710, 95-1 Doryemdong, Jongrogu Seoul	+82 (2) 21007745		Environment@mofat.go.kr
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Basel Convention	Water Resources and Environment Administration	Nahaidiao Road, Chathaboulou District P.O. Box 7864 Vientiane	+856 20 2475499	+856 21 263799	
	Rotterdam Convention	: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	Lane Xang Avenue P.O. Box 811 Vientiane	+856 (21) 263490	+856 (21) 412349	phou2@hotmail.com
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Rotterdam Convention	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	P.O. Box 811 Vientiane	+856 21 41 23 50	+856 21 41 23 49	doang@laotel.com , phouli@hotmail.com
		Water Resources and Environment Administration	Prime Minister's Officer B.P. 7864 Vientiane	+856 21 263 799	+856 21 263 799	monn_muny@yahoo.com , monemany_n@wrea.gov.la

Basel Convention	Department of Environment	Level 1-4, Podium 2 & 3, Wisma Sumber Asli 62574 Putrajaya	+60 3 8871 2173	+60 3 8889 1036	bhh@doe.gov.my
	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Level 1-4, Podium 2-3, Wisma Sumber Asli No. 25, Persiaran Perdana, Precinct 4 62574 Putrajaya	+603 8871 2117	+603 8888 6120	nhrz@doe.gov.my
Rotterdam Convention	Pesticides Board, Department of Agriculture	Floor 4-6, Wisma Tani, Jalan Sultan Salahuddin 50632 Kuala Lumpur Malaysia	+603 2030 1504	+603 2691 7551	halimi@doe.gov.my , halimi.mahmud@yahoo.com
	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	: 6th floor, Tower Block 4G3, Precinct 4 Federal Government Administrative Centre 64574 Putrajaya Malaysia	+603 8886 1125	+603 8888 4473	drlan@nre.gov.my
Stockholm Convention	Mr. Lian Kok Fei	Mr. Lian Kok Fei			

Maldives	Basel Convention	Ministry Of Housing and Environment	State Minister	Ameenee Magu, Maafannu 20392 Male' Maldives	+960 3004100	+960 3004301	ahmed.saleem@mhte.gov.mv
	Rotterdam Convention	Ministry of Housing, Transportation and Environment	State Minister	Fen Building, 3 rd Floor, Ameenee Magu 20156 Male' Maldives	+960 3004300	+96033 31694	mohamed.shareef@mhte.gov.mv
	Stockholm Convention	Ministry of Housing, Transportation and Environment	State Minister	Fen Building, 3 rd Floor, Ameenee Magu 20156 Male' Maldives	+960 3004300	+960333 1694	mohamed.shareef@mhte.gov.mv
Mongolia	Basel Convention	Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism		Government Building 2, United Nation's Street 210646 Ulaanbaatar	+976 51 26 41 66	976 11 26 41 66	d.enkhbat@mne.gov.mn , enkhbat.num@yahoo.com , dhatbold@mne.gov.mn
	Rotterdam Convention	Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism of Mongolia	Director	Government Building 2, United Nation's Street 210646 Ulaanbaatar	+976 51 266197	976 11 321401	dhatbold@mne.gov.mn , batbold@yahoo.com
	Stockholm Convention	Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism	Senior Officer, SSC National Focal Point	Government Building 2, United Nations Street 5/2 210646 Ulaanbaatar	+976 (51) 262241		mne@monzol.net , elboikhand@yahoo.com

		To be confirmed						
Basel Convention								
Myanmar	Rotterdam Convention							
	Stockholm Convention	Mr. Hla Maung Thin	Ministry of Forestry	Joint Secretary / Director	Building No. 28 Nay Pyi Taw Myanmar	+95 (67) 405381	+977 1 4211954	env.myan@mpmail.net.mm
Nepal	Basel Convention		Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology		Singha Durbar Kathmandu Nepal	+977 1 4211737	+977 1 4211940	shimng@yahoo.com , info@moste.gov.np
	Rotterdam Convention	Dr. Prabha kar Patha	Ministry of Agriculture and Development	Joint Secretary and Chief	Singh Durbar Nepal			drprabha@yahoo.com
	Stockholm Convention	Mr. Shri Krishna Shrestha	Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Supplies	Director General	P.O. Box 985 Singhdurbar, Kathmandu Nepal	+977 1 4356810	+977 1 4211 754	: nbsm@nbsm.gov.np , sherjangkarki@hotmail.com

Pakistan	Basel Convention		Cabinet Secretariat		Third Floor, LG & RD Complex Sector G-5/2 Islamabad Pakistan	+92 51 924 55 23	+92 51 924 55 24	iftigilani@yahoo.com
	Rotterdam Convention	Mr. Iftikhar-ul-Hassan Shah Gilani	Cabinet Secretariat	Joint Secretary	Third Floor, LG & RD Complex Sector G-5/2 Islamabad Pakistan	+92 51 924 55 23	+92 51 924 55 24	iftigilani@yahoo.com
	Stockholm Convention	Mr. Iftikhar-ul-Hassan Shah Gilani	Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock	Director General	Jinnah Avenue Malir Halt 75100 Karachi Pakistan	+92 21 9248607	+92 21 9924-8673	dgl@plantprotection.gov.pk
Philippines	Basel Convention		Department of Environment and Natural Resources	Joint Secretary	Third Floor, LG & RD Complex Sector G-5/2 Islamabad Pakistan	+92 51 924 55 23	+92 51 924 55 24	iftigilani@yahoo.com
	Rotterdam Convention	Mr. Norlito R. Gicana	Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority	Executive Director	FPA Bldg. B.A.I Compound, Visayas Ave, Diliman, Quezon City Philippines	+63 2 928 37 82	+63 2 920 22 63	emb@emb.gov.ph
	Stockholm Convention	Ms. Teresita Pamela Liao	Environmental Management Bureau	The Director	Visaya Avenue, Diliman 1116 Quezon City Philippines	+63 2 920 2266	+63 2 920 8173	pa_77@yahoo.com

Singapore	Basel Convention		Ministry of the Environment and Water Resources		Environment Building 40 Scotts Road 228231	+65 6731 9484	+65 67 38 4468	hazri_hassan@menv.gov.sg
	Rotterdam Convention	Ms. Rohaya Saharom	National Environment Agency	Deputy Director	40, Scotts Road # 12-00 Environment Building 228231	+65 6731 9654	+65 6836 2294	rohaya_saharom@nea.gov.sg
	Stockholm Convention	Ms. Rohaya Saharom	National Environment Agency	Deputy Director	40, Scotts Road # 12-00 Environment Building 228231	+65 (6731) 9654	+65 (6836) 2294	rohaya_saharom@nea.gov.sg
Sri Lanka	Basel Convention		Ministry of Environment & Renewable Energy		82, Sampathpaya Rajamalwatta Road Battaramulla\	+94 11 286 6671	+94 11 287 7288	secoffice@menv.lk , seccong@yahoo.com , konalage2011@yahoo.com
	Rotterdam Convention	Mr. Saranga Alahapperuma Dr. R.H.S Samaratinga	Central Environment Authority Ministry of Environment	Director General Secretary	104 Denzil Kobbekaduwa Mawatha Battaramulla \ 82, Sampathpaya, Rajamalwatta Road Battaramulla Sri Lanka	+94 11 287 2359 +94 11 287 091	+94 11 287 2608 +94 11 287 2877292	dg@cea.lk secoffice@menv.lk
	Stockholm Convention	Mr. Koralage Ajith Ilex Damas Silva Mr. Basnaya ke Modiyanselage Uthpala Dayananda	Ministry of Environment & Renewable Energy Ministry of Environment & Renewable Energy	Director Secretary	No. 82, Sampathpaaya Rajamalwatta Road Battaramulla Sri Lanka No. 82, Sampathpaya Rajamalwatta Road Battaramulla \	+94 11 288 8248 +94 11 287 7290	94 11 441 0236 +94 11 287 7292	konalage2001@yahoo.com , seccong@yahoo.com secoffice@menv.lk

Thailand	Basel Convention	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	92 Soi Phahon Yothin 7 Phahonyothin Rd. Phayathai District 10400 Bangkok	+662 298 24358	+662 298 2438	hazwaste@ped.go.th
	Rotterdam Convention	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Mrs. Sunece Piyapanpong Deputy Director General	+66 (2) 298 2150	+66 (2) 298 2153	sunece.p@ped.go.th , dbase.s@ped.go.th
	Stockholm Convention	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Mrs. Sunece Piyapanpong Deputy Director General	+66 (2) 298 2150	+66 (2) 298 2153	sunece.p@ped.go.th , dbase.s@ped.go.th
Timor-Leste	Basel Convention	To be confirmed				
	Rotterdam Convention	To be confirmed				
	Stockholm Convention	To be confirmed				
Viet Nam	Basel Convention	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)	67 Nguyen Du Street Hanoi Vietnam	+84 4 822 44 20	+84 4 822 31 89	
	Rotterdam Convention	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	149 Ho Duc Di Dong Da Hanoi Viet Nam	+84 4 3533 1562	84 4 3533 0043	p.qlt@fpt.vn
		Ministry of Industry and Trade	91 Dinh Tien Hoang Streetanoi Viet Nam	Deputy General Director	84 4 2220 5106	84 4 2220 5038
Stockholm Convention	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (VEA)	H. E. Mr. Bui Cach Tuyen Vice Minister	67 Nguyen Du Street Hai Ba Trung District Hanoi/Vietnam	+84 (4) 38223190		huiechuyen@gmail.com , pops.vn@nea.gov.vn , pops.vietnam@gmail.com

5.2 Focal Points of REN and Single Contact Points of Sky-Hole-Patching (SHP)

Country	Focal point of REN environmental authorities	Focal point of REN(Customs)	Focal Point of SHP (Customs)
Afghanistan	<p>Miss. Shahla Matin Multilateral Environmental Agreement officer, the National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA) E-mail: shahla.matin@hotmail.com</p>	<p>r. Gul Pacha Pacha Director, Technical Affairs, Afghan Customs Department, Kabul, Afghanistan Tel: 937 0311 1888 Cell: 937 0311 1888 E-mail: Gul.pacha@gmail.com</p>	
Bangladesh	<p>TBD</p>	<p>Md. Khairul Kabir Mia Second Secretary, Customs: International Trade and Agreements, Room No #501, National Board of Revenue (NBR), Bangladesh Tel: +88 02 933 3214 +88 01745 898 568 E-mail: khairul_kabir123@yahoo.com</p>	<p>Mr. Moinul Khan Director General Directorate of Customs Intelligence & Investigation Tel: (880) 2 831 6145 Fax: (880) 2 831 3697 E-mail: dm-intelligence@customs.gov.bd moinulkhan@nbr.gov.bd</p>
Bhutan	<p>TBD</p>	<p>Mr. Tenzin Norbu Collector, Customs & Excise Division, Department of Revenue & Customs, Ministry of Finance, Thimphu, Bhutan Tel: +975 2 322319 Cell:+975 77429439 Fax:+975 2 323608 E-mail: norbuparo@gmail.com CC: Ms. Tshering Dem E-mail: tshering.dem@gmail.com</p>	<p>Mr. Rinchen Tshering Assistant commissioner Tel: (975) 2 324357; (975) 1762 0003 Fax: (975) 2 323608 E-mail: rinchen2005@gmail.com</p>

<p>Brunei Darussalam</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>Mr. Haji Malik bin Awang Aji Customs Deputy Superintendent Brunei Darussalam Tel: +6732770052 Cell: +6738730295 Email: malik-aji@customs.mof.gov.bn</p>	<p>Mr. Kamsani Md Hassan Head of Enforcement of Royal Customs and Excise Department Tel: (673) 2 382 333 x 213 Fax: (673) 2 382 666; (673) 2 382 477 E-mail: info@customs.gov.bn Khalid.halim@customs.gov.bn</p>
<p>Cambodia</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>Mr. Tech Siek Ngorn Bureau Chief, Policy and Information Management Office, Prevention & Suppression Department, Cambodia Customs and Excise #6-8, PreahNorodom Blvd., Phnom Penh, Cambodia Tel: +855 16 533 543 / 11 634 963 Fax: +855 23 214 065 Email: cam-customs-douane@itve.com; techsiv@yaboo.com</p>	<p>Ms. Beijing WANG Head of International Enforcement & Cooperation Office Tel: (86) 10 6519 5594 Fax: (86) 10 6512 3851 E-mail: wbj@customs.gov.cn</p>
<p>China</p>	<p>Mr. Xiang Dai Deputy Director, Department of Prevention and Control of Pollution, Ministry of Environmental Protection, NO.115 Xizhimennei N anxiaojie Beijing P.R.CHINA, 100035 Tel: 86-10-66556241 Cell: 86-13466351889 Fax: 86-10-66556252 E-mail: dai.xiang@mep.gov.cn</p> <p>Hong Kong SAR, China Mr. TAM Cheuk Wai, Gary Environmental Protection Department of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government Tel: (852) 2835 1194 Fax: (852) 2305 0453 E-mail: garytam@epd.gov.hk</p>	<p>Ms. Jin Guo Division of Multilateral Relations Department of International Cooperation General Administration of Customs People's Republic of China Tel: 86-10-65194317, 86-10-65195789 Fax: 86-10-65194901 E-mail: guojin1720@customs.gov.cn</p> <p>Mr. Guang Hao E-mail: hao Guang@customs.gov.cn</p> <p>Hong Kong SAR, China Angel Lau Division Head (International Customs Organizations) Office of Customs Affairs and Co-operation, Hong Kong Customs Tel.: 852 3759 2640 E-mail: angel_kv_lau@customs.gov.hk</p>	<p>Mr. Ruoyu WANG International Enforcement & Cooperation Office Tel: (86) 10 6519 5594 Fax: (86) 10 6512 3851 E-mail: wangruoyu@customs.gov.cn</p> <p>Mr. Wang Wei Deputy Director of Investigation Division Tel: (86) 10 6519 5730 Fax: (86) 6519 5712 E-mail: ww.66@263.net</p>

Fiji	TBD	<p>Mr. Josevata Qalubau Customs Officer, Fiji Revenue & Customs Authority Complex Nasese, Suva, Fiji Tel: +679 3243775 Mobile: +679 9249962 E-mail: jqalubau@frea.org.fj</p>	<p>Mr. Tevita Tupou National Manager, Customs Risk & Compliance Tel: (679) 324 3730 (679) 990 5667 (M) Fax: (679) 330 1186 E-mail: ttupou@frea.org.fj</p>
India	TBD	<p>Mr. Devi Prasad Misra Deputy Director, Delhi zonal unit, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence B-3 & B-4, 6th floor, Paryavaran Bhawan, CGO Complex, Lodi Road New Delhi – 110003 Tel +91 11 24364470 Fax : +91 11 24363475 E-mail: dpmisra@gmail.com</p> <p>CC: Mandeep Sangha mandeep.sangha@nic.in, Satish Reddy sk.reddy@lu.gov.in</p>	<p>Ms. Mandeep Sangha Deputy Directorate of DRI Headquarters, New Delhi, India Tel: (91) 11 2337 9438; (91) 11 2337 9599 Fax: (91) 11 23370437 E-mail: dkpolicy-sri@nic.in</p>
Indonesia	TBD	<p>Mr. Agus Trissiyanto Senior Intelligence Analyst Directorate of Enforcement and Investigation, Directorate General of Customs and Excise. Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia</p> <p>Tel/Fax: +62-21-4890972 E-mail: agus.trissiyanto@customs.go.id</p>	

<p>Iran, Islamic Republic of</p>	<p>Farhad P.M.Sakha Department of the Environment of I.R.Iran,15875-5181, Water & Soil Office, Environmental Research Center, Department of the Environment, Pardisan Eco-Park, Hemmat Expressway, Tehran, Iran Tel:9821-88233090 Fax: 9821-88233237 E-mail: f.sakha@doeif.ir z.abbari@doe ir_zh.abbari@gmail.com chalpo234@gmail.com</p>	<p>Mr. M.H. Baghenyat Consultant & Director, General of International Cooperation Department The Islamic Republic of Customs Administration (IRICA) Tel: +98 21 88805392 E-mail: b.i.c.o@irica.org</p>	<p>---</p>
<p>Korea, Democratic Peoples' Republic of</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>---</p>
<p>Korea, Republic of</p>	<p>Kim Namhee International Affairs Division, Ministry of Environment, Korea, E-mail: gqlqql@korea.kr Kim Young Resource Recirculation Policy Division, Ministry of Environment, Korea, E-mail: kypsi@korea.kr</p>	<p>Mr. Jong Tae Kim Investigation Planning Division, Korea Customs Service Seoul, Republic of Korea Tel : +82 42 481-7942 Fax: +82 42 481-7919 E-mail: cipd@customs.go.kr</p>	<p>Mr. Jae Hyung Shin Deputy Director of Investigation Planning Division, Investigation & Surveillance Bureau, Korean Customs Service Tel: (82) 42 481 7911 Fax: (82) 42 481 7919 E-mail: cipd@customs.go.kr</p>

<p>Lao People's Democratic Republic</p>	<p>Mr Phengkhamla Phonvisai Director of Legislation and Information, Division of Department of Pollution Control of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment Nahydao Rd, Chamthaburi district Government's Office compound (P.O.Box 7864), Vientiane capital Lao PDR, 1000 Tel: 856 21 243071-2 Cell: 856 20 2224 7788 Fax: 856 21 2430700 E-mail : phonvisai@gmail.com</p>	<p>Mr. Phouthanhone Khennavong Acting Director, International Cooperation Division, Lao Customs Department Tel: 21223524 Fax: 21223521 Mobile: 856 202 2222 8259 E-mail: phouthanhone@gmail.com; laocustoms.icd@gmail.com</p>	<p>---</p>
<p>Malaysia</p>	<p>Dato' Halimah Hassan Department of Environment, Ministry of Natural Resources & Environment, Level 1-4, Podium 2 & 3, Wisma Sumber Asli, No. 25, Persiaran Perdana, Precinct 4, 62574 Putrajaya, Malaysia Tel: +603-88712173 Fax: +603-88891036 E-mail: hbb@doe.gov.my</p>	<p>Mr. Mohd Azman Abdullah Assistant Director of Customs Enforcement Division, Intelligence Section, Level 3, North, Ministry of Finance Complex, No. 3, Persiaran Perdana, Presint 2, 62596 Putrajaya, Malaysia Tel: +603 88822676 Mobile: +6012 6526099 Fax: +603 88712133 E-mail: m_azman.abdullah@customs.gov.my; m_azman57@yahoo.com</p>	<p>Mr. Fathih Ali Director, Security Surveillance and Intelligence Division Tel: (960) 333 4109 Fax: (960) 332 2633 E-mail: ssi@customs.gov.my</p>
<p>Maldives</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>Mr. Mohamed Maseeh Director, Customs Academy, Maldives Customs Service Customs Building, Boduthakurufaanu magu, Male, Maldives Tel: +9603334105 Mobile: +9607905313 Fax: +9603345686 E-mail: mmaseeh@customs.gov.mv; angmaseeh@gmail.com</p>	<p>Mr. Fathih Ali Director, Security Surveillance and Intelligence Division Tel: (960) 333 4109 Fax: (960) 332 2633 E-mail: ssi@customs.gov.my</p>

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Myanmar	TBD	<p>Mr. Myint Zaw Deputy Director, Finance and Inspection Division, Myanmar Customs Department Ministry of Finance and Revenue No(132), Strand Road, Kyauktada Township, Yangon, Myanmar. Tel: +95-1-387163 Fax: +95-1-371231 E-mail: med.yzn@mmpmail.net.mm.</p>
		<p>Ms. Tin Tin Aye Intelligence Officer Investigation Division, Myanmar Customs Tel: (95) 1 1382858 Fax: (95) 1 371231 E-mail: mmeustoms.intsec@gmail.com</p>
Nepal	TBD	<p>Mr. Manoj Nidhi Wagle Senior Divisional Chemist (Director, Laboratory), Department of Customs Nepal Mobile: +9848029138 Fax: +977-01-4259808 E-mail: manoj.wagle@yahoo.com</p>

<p>Pakistan</p>	<p>Zaigham Abbas Deputy Director(Chemical) Government of Pakistan Cabinet Secretariat Climate Change Division LG & RD Complex, 4th Floor, Sector G-5/2,Islamabad Tel: +92-51-9245536 Fax: +92-51-9245524 E-mail: mzaigham75@yahoo.com</p>	<p>Mrs. Razia Sultana Tahir Director General Directorate General of Valuation-Karachi 7th floor, Customs House Karachi, Pakistan Tel: +92 21 9924123 Mobile: +92 300 2518879 Fax: +92 21 99214144 E-mail: raziataher@yahoo.com</p> <p>CC: Khaleel Yousfani Secretary International Customs FBR. E-mail: khaleelyousfani@gmail.com Major Nicomedes P. Enad</p>
<p>Philippines</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>Special Police Major, Environmental Protection Unit (EPU) Enforcement and Security Service ESS Headquarter, Boc Compound, South Harbour, Port Area, Manila, Philippines Tel: +63 2 527 46 43 Mobile: +63 919-595-9719 E-mail: niek_enadepu@yahoo.com</p>
<p>Singapore</p>	<p>Mr. Koh Min Ee Chief Engineer (Chemical Control) Pollution Control Department National Environment Agency DID: +65 6731 9203 Fax: +65 6836 2294 E-mail: koh_min_ee@nea.gov.sg</p>	<p>TBD</p> <p>---</p>

<p>Sri Lanka</p>	<p>Mr. Dissanayaka Mudiyanselage Sanajaya Bandara Programme Assistant, Air Resource Management and International Relations division, Minister of Environment and Renewable Energy, No. 980/4A, Wickramasinghe Place, Athulkotte, Colombo, Sri Lanka Tel: (94-11) 2877 290, 2863 652, 288 8248 Cell: (94-71) 816 71 Email : sscoffice@menvr.lk; snwembarra@yahoo.com; eeconga@yahoo.com</p>	<p>Mr. G.A. Leslie Gammiri Director of Customs, Social Protection Directorate, Custom House, No 40, Main Street, Colombo 11, Sri Lanka Tel: +94 11 238 9662 E-mail: gami.ni424@hotmail.l.com</p>	<p>Mr. L. M Nelson Deputy Director of Customs Tel: (94) 11 2452 219 Fax: (94) 11 2472 423 E-mail: skval@slh.lk</p>
<p>Thailand</p>	<p>Mr. Wichien Junggrungruang Director General of the Pollution Control Department (PCD) Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment 92 Pholyothin Soi 7, Samsen Nai Bangkok 10400, Thailand Tel: (66-2) 298-2121 Fax: (66-2) 298-2129</p>	<p>Mr. Valente Antonio Freitas De Araujo Head of Department Operation, Timor Leste Customs, Av.Rua Martires Da Patria Dili Tel: +670 333 9555 Cell:+670 7723 0209 E-mail: varaujo@mof.gov.tl</p>	<p>Mr. Tada Choomchaiyo Director of Investigation and Suppression Division 3, Investigation and Suppression Bureau Tel: (66) 2667 7831 Fax: (66) 2667 6976 E-mail: investigation3_rtc@yahoo.com</p>
<p>Timor -Leste</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>Mr. Tada Choomchaiyo Director of Investigation and Suppression Division 3, Investigation and Suppression Bureau, The Thai Customs Department Tel: 662 667 7831 Fax: 662 667 6977 E-mail : investigation3_rtc@yahoo.com</p>	<p>---</p>

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E3 Lot Duong Dinh Nghe street, Cau Giay district,
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Tel: +84.4.44520696;

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Director of Anti Smuggling and
Investigation Department

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(84) 912817486 (M)

Fax: (84) 4 39440623

E-mail: cuedtbl@eustoms.gov.vn
huongpttbl@gmail.com

Note:

- (1) please check the website of the Conventions for possible update on the national focal points of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions
Basel Convention: <http://www.basel.int/Countries/CountryContacts/tabid/1342/Default.aspx>
Rotterdam Convention: <http://www.pic.int/Countries/CountryProfile/tabid/1087/language/en-US/Default.aspx>
Stockholm Convention: <http://icim.pops.int/Countries/CountryContacts/tabid/304/Default.aspx>
- (2) Please contact UNEP for the updated information of REN focal point

Regional Enforcement Network for Chemicals and Waste

Asia is regarded as one of the main destinations for illegal transboundary movements of chemicals and waste. In response to the growing regional concerns of illegal transboundary movements of chemicals and waste, the Regional Enforcement Network for Chemicals and Waste (REN), the successor of a former project Multilateral Environmental Agreement - Regional Enforcement Network (MEA-REN), is implemented by UNEP in 25 countries in Northeast Asia, South Asia and Southeast Asia.

REN is a project financed by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) and focuses on the prevention and control of illegal transboundary movements of chemicals and waste. It aims to reduce illegal transboundary movement of harmful chemicals and hazardous waste through improved capacity of frontline enforcement officials on combating illegal traffic of waste, and enhanced cooperation at both the national and regional levels for effective enforcement of chemical and waste related multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs).

Its activities mainly include technical assistance for problem-solving, information and intelligence sharing, enforcement operations and Asia Environmental Enforcement Award, networking and awareness.



Regional Enforcement Network for Chemicals and Waste

How to use the Handbook

There are five parts in the Handbook. Each part has a different color, which may help the users to find necessary information they need easily.

Part I provides a brief introduction on the basic principles, the scope and the trade restrictions of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions (the BRS Conventions). This part is in yellow color. If you want general information on the three conventions, their principles, scope and trade restrictions, you can go to the yellow pages.

Part II presents the detailed definition and classification of wastes under the Basel Convention, the chemicals and persistent organic pollutants covered under the Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, and selected national and regulations and on bans and export/import of selected types of wastes in 25 participating countries of REN. This part is in blue color. Should you wish to know what wastes and chemicals are banned or restricted by the BRS Conventions and by the national laws that this Handbook provides, you can refer to the blue pages.

Part III contains the provisions and the procedures for the take-back of illegal shipments of wastes under the Basel Convention, including the definition of illegal shipments, and relevant indicators and relevant WCO HS codes, etc. The part is presented in green color. You can go to the green and blue pages, if you want to get practical information on what to look for and what steps to follow in handling the repatriation of illegal waste shipments.

Part IV provides practice information on different types of wastes, along with the detailed definition, typical packaging, physical and chemical characteristics and classification of each type of wastes. This part is in white color. If you need more practical information on how a typical waste look like, its definition and chemical characteristics and classification, you should refer to the white pages.

Part V lists the contacts of the competent authorities of the BRS Conventions, as well of the Focal Points of REN and the Contact Points of Sky Hole Patching Project. This part is in pink. If you want to contact colleagues in the competent authorities of the BRS Conventions in your country or other REN participating countries, or customs authorities and environmental authorities in your country or in other REN participating countries which deal with chemical and wastes issues, the pink pages provide you with their contact information.

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Regional Enforcement Network for Chemicals and Waste

<http://www.projectren.org/>