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# Global Recycling and Waste Trafficking

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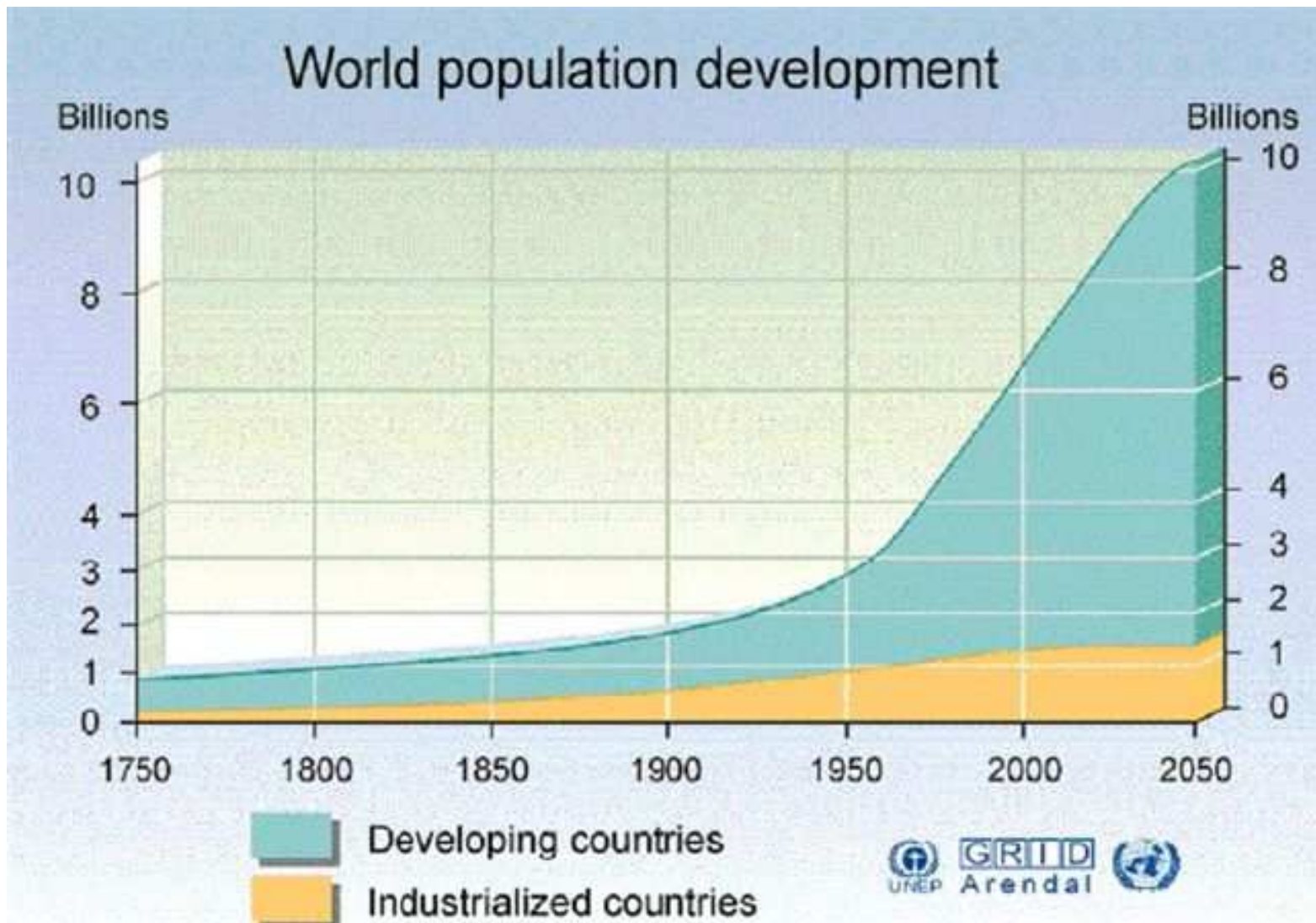
## **International Solid Waste Association**

ISWA is the leading International Association representing all aspects and partners within the waste industry. It collaborates with National and International Organisations in research, studies and proposals to fulfil its declared mission:

**“To Promote Sustainable Waste Management Worldwide”**

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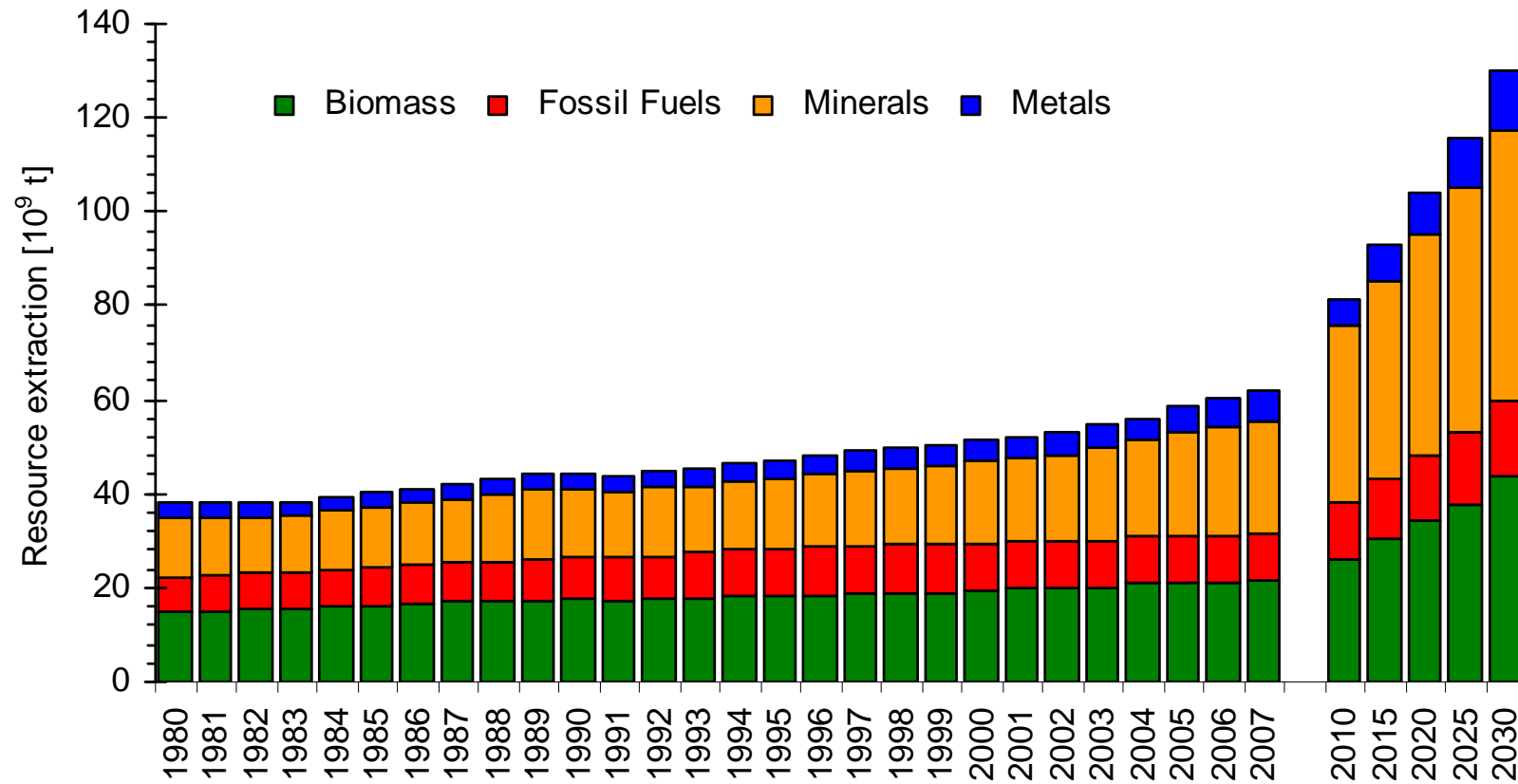
# Challenges of these times



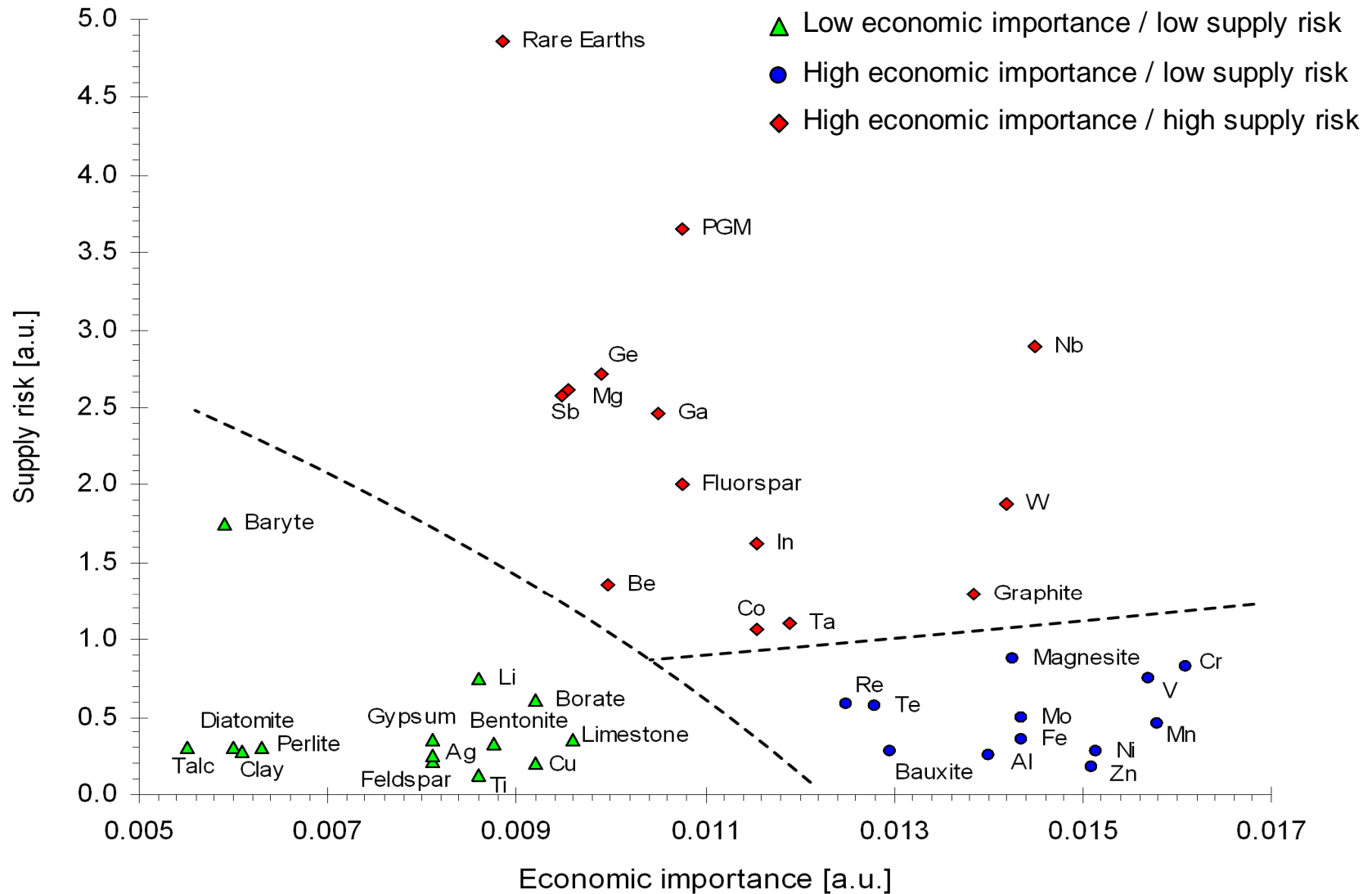
## Consumption and waste

	Tv's per 1,000 inh.	Waste generation (kg/inh)	Population
Africa	1	100	0.9 billion
India	7		1.1 billion
China	10		1.3 billion
France	332	272	64 million
Japan	585	344	127 million
USA	813	744	302 million

# Resource extraction



# Economic importance and supply risks



- International secondary materials trade - not a new phenomenon
- Cullet moving 4000 years by ship
- Metals probably even earlier movements
- Movement of secondary raw materials/waste undertaken over centuries
- Recently scale and types of material moving became greater
- Short distance transfers became increasing greater distances
- Movement intercontinental – Europe to Far East Asia especially but first North America to East Asia and Australia to Asia

# Main drivers promoting movement



- Push factors – promotion of recycling in North America & Europe
- Pull factors – older and more significant are mainly industrial demands for materials
- Linkage only possible through ever cheaper (reverse) logistics
- Emergence of China as the new workshop of the World
- Other SE Asian Tiger economies emerged subsequently
- Therefore huge increase in amounts of waste traded
- Also types of waste traded – plastics and even glass cullet



# Waste trafficking: local and global



- Waste trafficking – difficulty of definition.....
- Mainly local – sites without permits, movement by unregistered carriers, fly tipping by organised criminals
- Internationally – examples of toxic waste to developing countries
- Main emphasis now is on Waste Electrical and Electronics (WEEE)
- Examples of west Europe to Africa, Japan to SE Asia
- But closer examination shows issue of exports of used/second hand equipment very complex
- Illegal movements of waste damage waste industry reputation and creates an unlevel playing field penalising legal operators

## IMPEL DATA 2006 - 2007



### Waste inspections

21,670 units physically checked

3,897 (18%) units contained waste





## Violations





## Illegal waste shipments

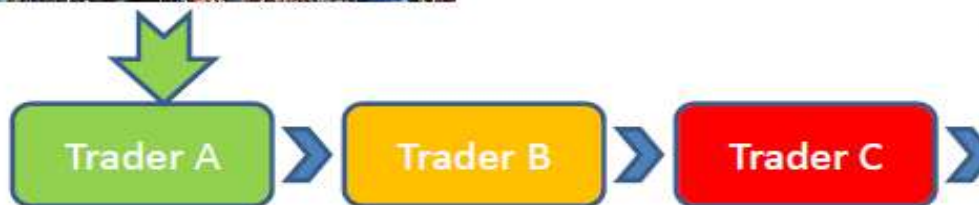
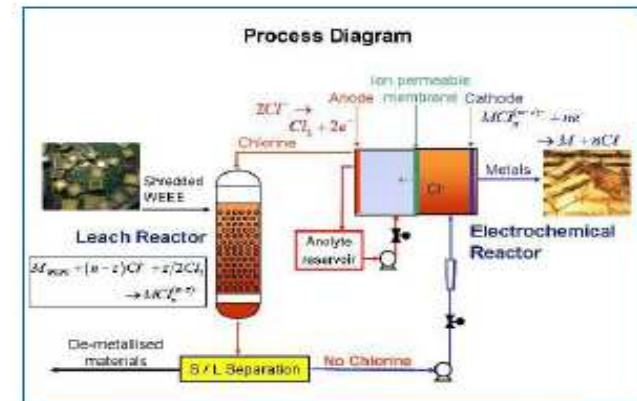
High score of:

-Household related & non-hazardous wastes

-Waste types for which EPR is applicable  
(WEEE, ELV, Packagings)



# WEEE





## Packagings





## Basic principle of a trader

- Prevent that the producer and final recycler know each other



### ANNEX VII

#### EUROPEAN WASTE SHIPMENT REGULATION

<b>1. Person who arranges the shipment</b> Dutch scrap services Industry park 2, Rotterdam Netherlands		<b>2. Importer/consignee</b> Shanghai Plastic trade Ltd. WTC Building, Shanghai China	
<b>3. Actual quantity:</b> Tonnes (Mg): 21 m <sup>3</sup> :		<b>4. Actual date of shipment:</b> 12 November 2009	
<b>5.(a) 1<sup>st</sup> carrier</b> Dutch Truck transport B.V.	<b>5.(b) 2<sup>nd</sup> carrier</b> Asia Shipping Ltd	<b>5.(c) 3<sup>rd</sup> carrier</b>	
<b>6. Waste generator</b> Dutch scrap services Industry park 2, Rotterdam Netherlands		<b>8. Recovery operation</b> R3	
<b>7. Recovery facility X</b> Shanghai Plastic trade Ltd. Shangri-La Building room 30, Shanghai, China		<b>9. Usual description of the waste:</b> LDPE Plastic films	
<b>10. Waste identification</b> Basel Annex IX: B3010			
<b>11. Countries/states concerned:</b>			
Export/dispatch Netherlands	Transit	Import/destination China	
<b>12. Declaration of the person who arranges the shipment:</b> I certify that the above information is complete and correct to my best knowledge. I also certify that all relevant national obligations have been consulted with the consignee (as required in the case of waste referred to in Article 18A).			
Name: Mr John Date: 11 november 2009			
13. Signature upon receipt of the waste by the consignee: _____ Date: _____ Signature: _____			
TO BE COMPLETED BY THE RECOVERY FACILITY OR BY THE LABORATORY:			
14. Shipment received at recovery facility: <input type="checkbox"/> or laboratory: <input type="checkbox"/> Quantity received: Tonnes (Mg) _____			

## If treated correctly

- WEEE – 20/50 million tons/year
- Prevents hazardous substances to harm humans and ecosystems, 3% Heavy metals, POPs in WEEE
- Brings scarce and valuable materials back into the resource flows, 60% METAL CONTENT
- Decreases the negative effects to the environment and the energy demand from mining activities, contains by weight: 10x gold of ore  
8x copper of ore





## If not

- Causes serious harm to humans and the environment
  - Endangers the health of workers and residents
  - Contaminates soil, water and ecosystems
- Leads to low-yield material recycling
- 70% of WEEE goes to China



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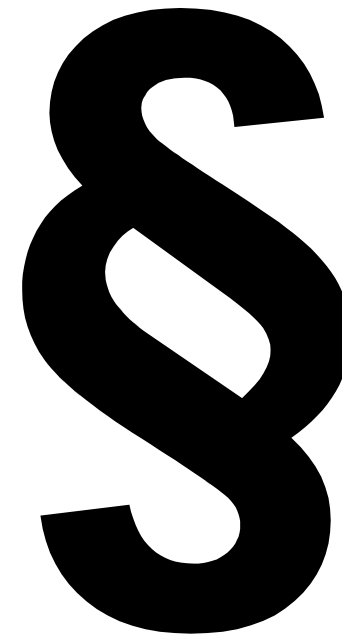
# Legislation

## International

- Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary of Hazardous Wastes
- OECD Council Decision on the Control of Transfrontier Movements of Waste Destined for Recovery Operations

## Regional

- European Waste Shipment Regulation



## **Actions have to be taken**

### **In the long-term**

- Reduce the probability of improper handling in the receiving countries
  - Strengthen environmental legislation and enforcement capabilities
  - Build appropriate treatment facilities
  - Develop domestic waste management know-how

### **Meanwhile**

- The responsibility for securing sound and environmentally friendly ee-waste handling must be laid upon the exporting countries in cooperation with the relevant international bodies

## Making it easier to do right

- Raise awareness on the problems related to waste trafficking and improper handling in the receiving countries as well as on the criminal structures involved and criminal methods used for waste trafficking
- Making information and counseling on the rules and regulations related to proper waste management in general and transboundary shipments of waste in particular easily accessible to waste producers
- Making the regulations of transboundary waste shipments more clear, understandable and coordinated
- Providing means for waste producers to more easily identify and get in contact with serious, law-abiding waste brokers and handlers (for example through a waste brokers' certification or accreditations system)

## Making it harder to do wrong

- Introducing means securing better traceability of exported waste
- Providing resources needed for training and education of inspectors as well as for efficient and effective enforcement of the legislation
- Establishing better coordination on national, regional and international level
- Using intelligence-based methods to turn the enforcement activities from being reactive to becoming proactive
- Establishing a formal international body for the coordination of enforcement and intelligence initiatives related to waste trafficking (for example organized under the auspices of Interpol or UNEP/the Basel Secretariat)
- Changing regulation to make it harder for exporters to claim end-of-life products as products instead of wastes

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**THANK YOU**



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