

WEEE Management Policy Update from Thailand

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Outline

- Introduction
- Overview of E-Waste Situation
- Status of Policy Implementation or Development
- Current Status of WEEE Management
- Lessons Learned and Future Goals
- Questions for Discussion

Introduction

Introduction (I)



Pollution Control Department

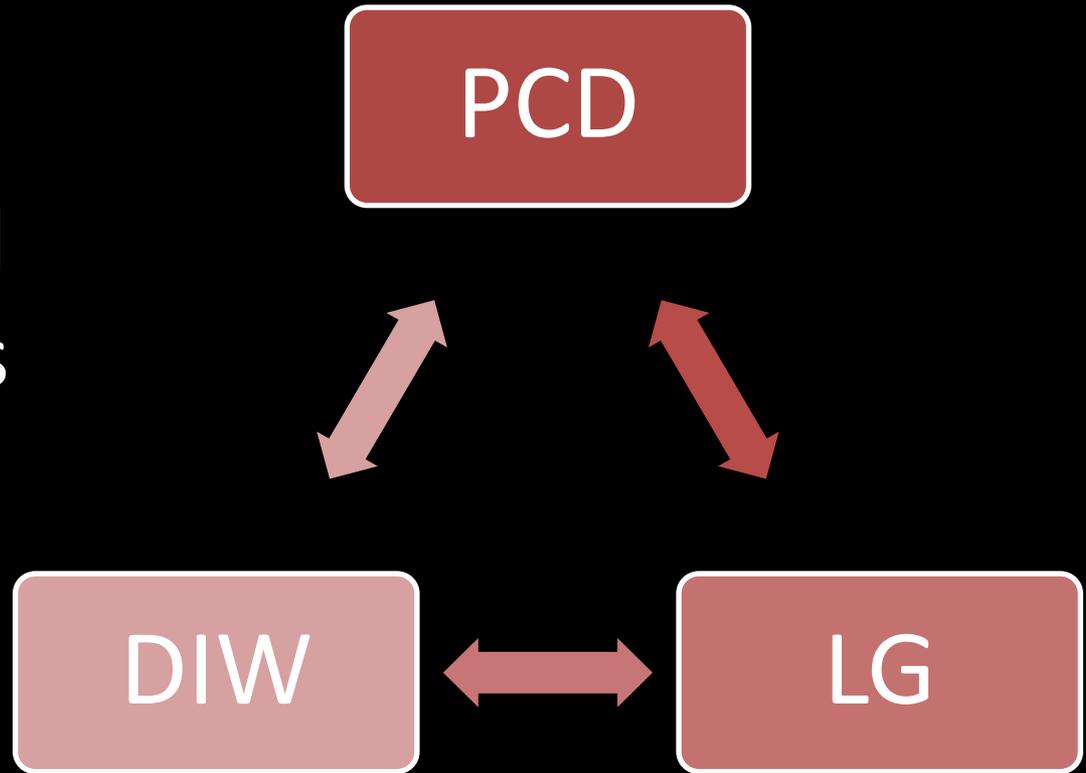
- Submit opinions for the formulation of national policy and plans;
- Develop environmental quality management plans and measures;
- Develop appropriate systems/ methodologies/technologies for waste management
- Provide assistance/advice on waste management

Duties

<http://www.pcd.go.th/indexEng.cfm>

Introduction (II)

Governmental
Collaborations



PCD : Pollution Control Department
DIW: Department of industrial Works
LG: Local Governments

Overview

Current Situation (I)

- Sources:
 - Industries (Off-spec products/Scraps from manufacturing)
 - Household/Commercial/Services (Discarded/broken electrical and electronic appliance)
 - Import (Illegal import)

Current Situation (II)

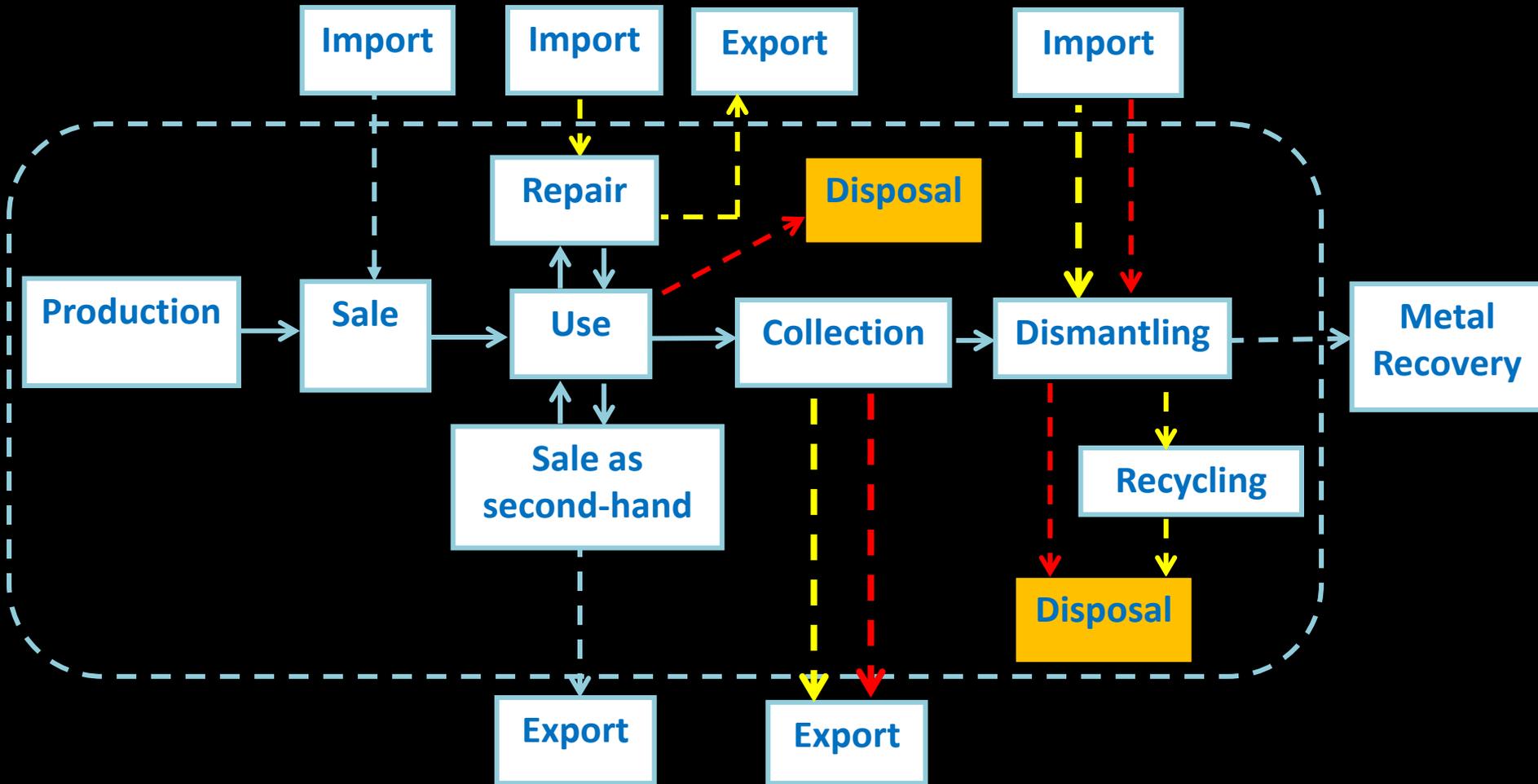
- Quantities

- ~ 342,000 tons or more than 15 million units of e-waste were expected in 2011 (PCD, 2011)
- ~ 41 formal e-waste recycling/dismantling facilities (PCD, 2011)
- ~ 9,000 junk shops in Thailand (PCD, 2010)
- No data available for informal waste collectors
- E-waste management
 - Formal
 - Informal

E-waste inventory

Product type	Waste generation 1,000 units in year				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
TV	1,835	2,034	2,218	2,375	2,499
Digital camera	616	788	979	1,183	1,393
VDO camcorder	120	131	144	158	172
Media player	583	668	749	825	891
printer	1,365	1,504	1,633	1,748	1,849
Mobile phone	8,405	9,237	10,005	10,697	11,305
PC <small>Ref. PCD 2010</small>	1,53	1,737	1,944	2,157	2,37

Current Situation of WEEE Flow



- - ➔ Formal flow/regulated

- - ➔ Informal flow/environmental impacts

General Data

- Recyclers
 - About 30 dismantlers
 - About 50 crusher
 - Limited metal recovery



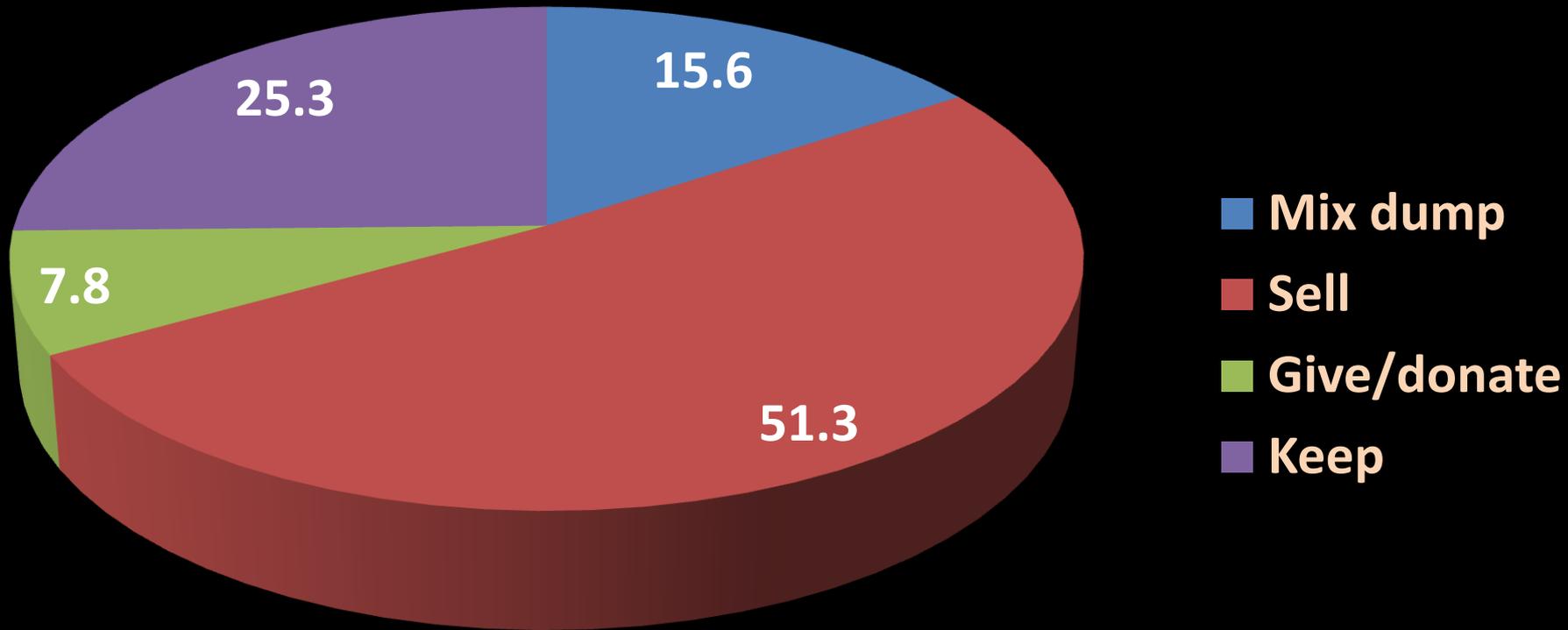
Wongpanit



Toshiba lighting



Pathway of e-waste from household



Mishandling of E-waste

Impacts from End-of-Life phase

- Current practice



Photo by PCD



Greenpeace Thailand

Photo by Patarapol Tularak



Impacts from End-of-Life phase



Photo by
PCD



What if these are your company's products?



Impacts from End-of-Life phase



Photo by CU

Impacts from End-of-Life phase



Photo by CU

Collected from around the country





Transport to other province -> other country





Reward for informal waste processor

WEEE Strategy

(draft) National Integrated E-waste Management Strategy Phase II: 2012-2016

- Objectives:
 - To establish e-waste collection system;
 - To promote EcoDesign;
 - To promote environmentally sound dismantling and recycling facility;
 - To raise awareness among the public;
 - To protect the country from being a dump site.

(draft) National Integrated WEEE Management Strategy Phase II: 2012-2016

Strategy 1: Strengthening of import/export control

Key measure:

- Registration of e-product importer
- Promote import of standard-complied product
- Monitor impacts from FTA /AEC/MEA

Strategy 2: Promotion of eco-friendly e-products with the focus on public procurement

Key measure:

- Promote testing and certification of eco-product
- Propose a policy on e-product rental

Strategy 3: Development of E-waste database

Key measure:

- Develop data collection and reporting system

(draft) National Integrated WEEE Management Strategy Phase II: 2012-2016

Strategy 4: Development of e-waste segregation, collection, storage and transport for local government

Key measure:

- Capacity building for local government
- Formulate laws on product fee and/or EPR

Strategy 5: Upgrade of dismantling and recycling facility

Key measure:

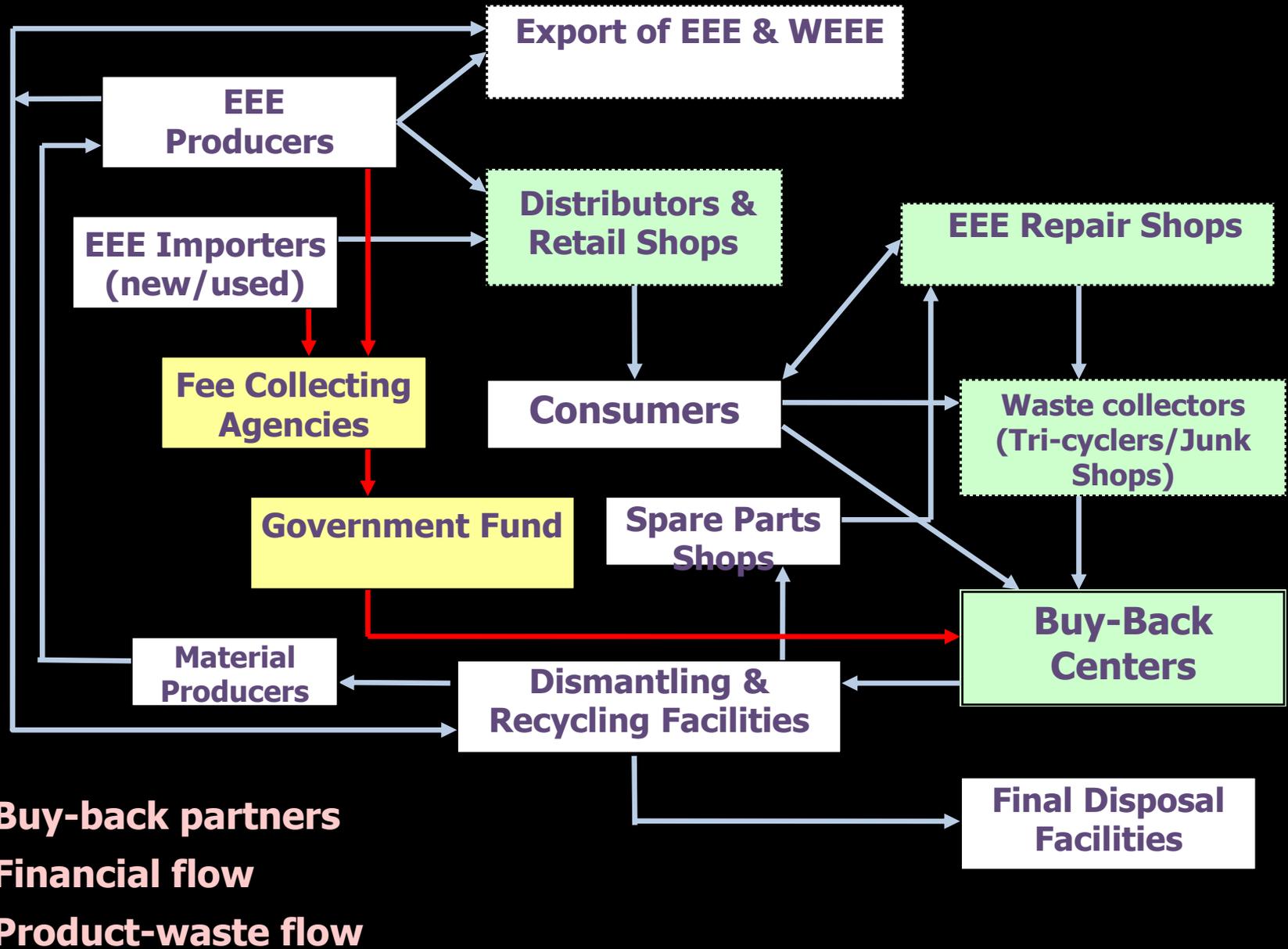
- Support R&D in recycling technology
- Support investment in environmentally sound recycling

Strategy 6: Promotion of public awareness on e-waste

Key measure:

- Disseminate e-waste knowledge through formal and informal education

Proposed WEEE Management System



• Draft Act on *Fiscal Measures for Environmental Management* [Fiscal Policy Office]

- combine all the economic instruments including pollution tax, emission charge, product fee and insurance bond under one law**
- Product fee is one of the tools proposed by FPO**
- The Draft Act allows products to be charged a certain fee for the management of end-of-life products**
- Details of the types of products to be regulated and the fee rates will be elaborated in a Royal Decree and Ministerial Notification (by PCD)**

2 possible policy options under considerations

- Formulate a new law (Act) by MNRE (PCD)
 - keeping the idea of product fee
 - Establish a new fund to support buy-back, collection, transportation, recycling and disposal
- Formulate a new law similar to Extended Producers' Responsibility (EPR)
 - setting collection and recycling target for producers to comply with.
 - No government fund, private sectors manage their own collection and recycling system

Projects/Activities related to E-waste Management

WEEE CAN DO Road show



WEEE CAN DO Road show



Projects/Activities to be done

- National Single Window
- Registration of e-products producer/importer
- Training on Transboundary Movement Control
- Expand the type of products to be included in the public procurement criteria
- Support green product – tax reduction, award, green purchasing awareness
- Product standard/certification

Projects/Activities to be done

- Law on Product Fee or EPR
 - Data reporting
 - Requirement for take back, storage facility
 - Requirement for Environmentally Sound facility
- Capacity building for local governments
- Increase communication channels: product catalogue, instruction manual, pamphlet, social media, old media
- Pilot project with private and public sectors to collect, transport, dismantle, recycle and dispose



Thank you

For questions

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