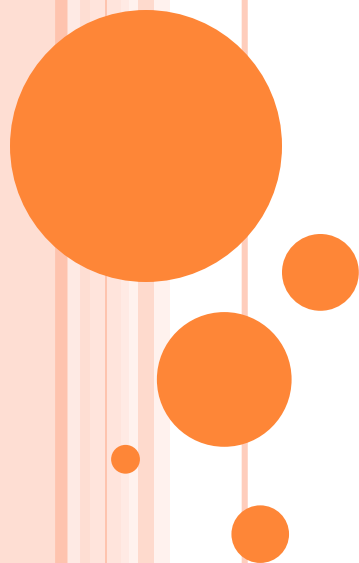


VIETNAM ENVIRONMENT ADMINISTRATION



CURRENT STATUS OF E-WASTE IN VIETNAM AND FUTURE GOALS



Hanoi 14-17 July 2014

CONTENT

- Definition and background
- Statistic: Current e-waste management in Vietnam
- Regulations on E-waste in Vietnam
- E-waste industries
- Certification for hazardous waste treatment
- Informal sector: E-waste management craft village
- Future goals



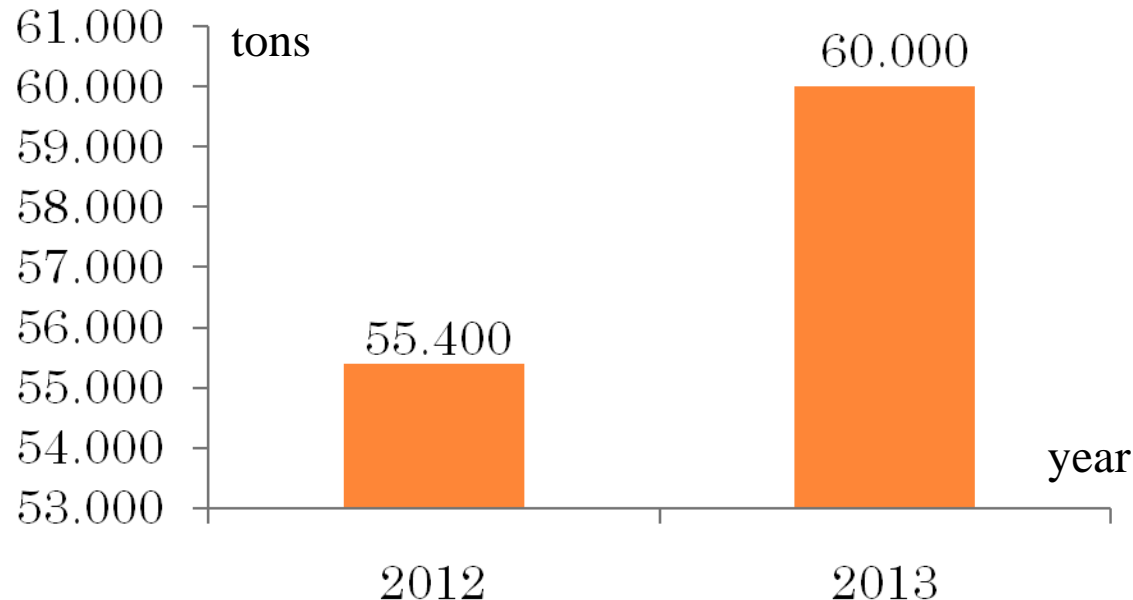
DEFINITION AND BACKGROUND

- Environmental protection Law 2005 (or new version in 2014) gives the definition of hazardous waste. No specific definition of e-waste
- Circular 12/2011/TT-BTNMT (2011) on hazardous waste management, listed e-waste as hazardous waste:
 - ✓ Disposed electronic devices or components or electric devices to have electronic components (code 16 01 13) are hazardous waste in any case
 - ✓ E- waste is subjected to regulations on hazardous waste



STATISTIC: CURRENT E-WASTE MANAGEMENT IN VIETNAM

- No survey on e-waste generation
- Estimating the number of e-products in the market (based on their circle life) and waste from e-product technology
- **E-waste generated from Electronic industry:**



REGULATION ON E-WASTE

- Law on environmental protection 2005 (new version in 2014)
- Decree 59/2007/ND-CP on solid waste management
- Circular 12/2011/TT-BTNMT on hazardous waste management
- QCVN 07/2009/BTNMT on threshold for hazardous waste
- Decision 50/QD-TTg on take-back and treating disposed electronic devices



E- WASTE INDUSTRIES

1. Producers

- About 400 producers, of which 80% are for export
- 80% producers import components

2. Collectors/recyclers

- The Urban environment one member limited company (the URENCO)
- A lot of individual collectors, bring to recyclers or refurbish company:
 - ✓ Collecting disposed products
 - ✓ Preliminary sorting
 - ✓ Selling to the recyclers or refurbish company



E- WASTE INDUSTRIES

3. Refurbishing companies

- Collecting/Buying used components from collectors or users
- Refurbishing and selling product
- Re-processing to make new products
- Dismantling the devices/components to get the profitable parts and selling to the recyclers
- Disposing unusable parts

Refurbishing and then selling as a new products may be considered as illegal actions (cheating)



E- WASTE INDUSTRIES

4. Recyclers

- To directly use materials from e-waste as an input for another process
- Valuable components may be sold to repairing individuals, to be used to replace for other broken devices or to illegally make a new one with low cost
- Most of valuable parts are manually reprocessed at craft villages (the informal sectors)



CERTIFICATION FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT

- Nearly 150 companies have been certified (by the VEA) for transporting and treating hazardous waste
- Among of those 15 certified companies to have the e-waste treatment system: (productivity: 0.3 to 2.5 tons/day)
- Number of e-waste from electronic industry to be treated by certified companies is about 20,000 tons (2012)

However, the performance is not continuous because of lack of input



INFORMAL SECTOR :E-WASTE RECYCLER AT THE CRAFT VILLAGE

- There are approximately 3000 craft villages, but only 1% (about 30 villages) to have activities on e-waste recycling
- Collection: broken devices, imported devices



FUTURE GOALS

- Developing a Circular to implementing Decision 50/2013/QĐ-TTg on the take back system, promoting the extended producer responsibility (EPR)
- Certification system
- Dealing with challenges at the Craft village: Project on Environmental protection at Craft villages until 2020



Thank you for your attention

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