

Waste Management

An international perspective

Guest Lecture
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INECE

International Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement

Creating values through compliance

Dr. Henk Ruessink
NL Focal Point for INECE
Environment and Transport Inspectorate
Ministry of Infrastructure and Environment
The Netherlands

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Introduction

What about waste? 1.

Backgrounds of illegal shipments 2.

Role of international cooperation 3.

Challenges for the future 4.

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Rules for this morning

Follow the Interactivity Principle

Ask me questions
Let me ask you questions
Room for informal discussions

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What About Waste?

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Definitions of waste...

European Union:

Waste is any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard.

United Nations:

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.

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Nice definitions, but...

What if your country:

- has no waste legislation?
- did not implement international definitions?
- does not enforce the law?

The consequences:

- Dealing with waste will be rather opportunistic!
- Waste becomes commodity of unregulated market!
- Harm for economy, health and environment

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“Law without enforcement
is
only good advice”

Abraham Lincoln, 1865
16th U.S. President

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Product and Waste cascades

The product cascade:

manufacturing → product use → product discard → waste

The waste cascade:

waste generation → waste management → waste treatment

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The Waste Cascade

Waste generation:

- by consumers/households, industries, services
- waste is a direct consequence of economic activity

Waste management

- collection, transport, storage
- sorting, bulking, storage, transport

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Waste treatment staircase



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Waste treatment staircase

Countries are at different steps of the staircase

- The social-economic situation /development is big factor
- Needs develop from survival > basic > quantity > quality

Countries have developed specific steps differently

- Countries have their specialties/expertise, and their flaws

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Waste 'reframed'

Waste often has a negative connotation, a nuisance

- Policy and legislation is restrictive on waste

At same time: waste is often valuable starting material

- Modern economies need to be resource efficient, green

Resources are important matter in the geopolitical arena

- Refers both to primary and secondary materials

New views, initiatives and policies

- from waste to resource, end-of-waste approaches

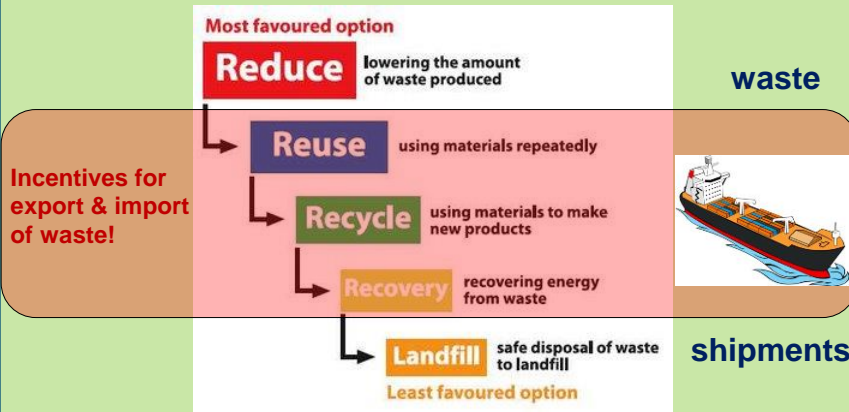
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Waste is valuable commodity and economic opportunity

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Waste treatment



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Waste Shipments Around the Globe a matter of demand and supply



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Backgrounds of illegal shipments

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Drivers for illegal waste shipments (1)

- The regulation is complex in nature;
- Uncertainty and divergence in definitions
 - Waste, (by-)product, 2nd-hand, EoW, exception?
- Implementation of BC in countries differs;
- Lack of coordination and collaboration of authorities;
 - At local, regional, national and international levels
- Missing expertise/capacity for controls;
- Possibility to act under the radar of controls;
- Complex chain of actors around export/import;

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Drivers for illegal waste shipments (2)

- Seemingly victimless character of the offence;
 - Modest level of fines/punishment;
 - High waste treatment costs in developed countries;
 - Actual market for recycled materials on global scale;
- *Non-compliance pays for the regulatees....*

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Known and Suspected Routes of e-waste Dumping



There is currently no system for tracking legal or illegal (under international law) shipments of electronic waste, and therefore, there is no quantitative data on volumes or even all of the true destinations. Some electronic waste is shipped as "working equipment" only to end-up as waste upon arrival. This map indicates information collected through investigations by organizations such as the Basel Action Network, Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition, Toxics Link India, SCOPE (in Pakistan), Greenpeace and others.

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Global hotspots for illegal exports

Asia/South-East Asia region:

China, Hong Kong, India, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia,...

Major streams: contaminated paper and plastic wastes;
contaminated metal scrap; E-waste

West-Africa region:

Particularly Nigeria, Ghana, some other countries

Major streams: E-waste; End-of-life-vehicles

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Global hotspots for illegal exports

The international situation is dynamic

Countries of origin and destinations come and go;

Policies, strategies and opportunities define directions;

Waste always runs to the sink

Poor or missing legislation, weak governance, lack of expertise,
absence of inspections;

The routes of least resistance will always be found....

International cooperation is essential to fight illegal exports

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Role of international cooperation

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7 Pillars of a National Enforcement Program to Combat Illegal Trade

1. Lay the foundation for effective enforcement
2. **Build capacity at the frontlines**
3. **Collaborate across national borders**
4. **Use networks/international information exchange**
5. **Conduct monitoring, risk assessment, inspection and enforcement activities at ports**
6. Prosecute crimes and publicize results
7. Work with industry, NGOs, and other stakeholders

Priorities for
Frontline
Authorities

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Cooperation: not an easy thing...

Why often so difficult?

- Parties have different interests (national&international levels)
- Language problems
- Cultural issues
- Different political/legal systems
- Political considerations, opportunities and priorities
- Formal approaches are tedious and take long time
- Diplomatic non-intervention tendencies
- Informal, practical cooperation is often more effective
- Important area and role for networks

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Compliance and Enforcement Networks

Characteristics of C&E networks

Informal or semi-formal cooperation platforms

Run by C&E professionals, for professionals

Directed towards improving standard of practice

Global, regional or topical focus

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Compliance and Enforcement Networks

Role/Function of C&E networks

Raise awareness of importance of effective environmental compliance and enforcement.

Collect, define and exchange good (international) practices

Share expertise, tools and information

Join forces w.r.t. education and training

Stimulate concrete cross-border collaboration and exchange

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Compliance and Enforcement Networks

Examples of C&E networks with main focus on waste issues

IMPEL - Waste and TFS Expert Group

CEC - North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation

Asian Network for Prevention of Illegal Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes

WANECE - West-African Compliance and Enforcement Network

ENFORCE - The Environmental Network for Optimizing Regulatory Compliance on Illegal Traffic

INECE-Seaport Network - Seaport Environmental Security Network

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Activities & products

- Organising of training courses, often with international partners;
- Development of training curricula;
- Preparation and dissemination of training materials;
- Manuals, guidance documents and tools for practical enforcement;
- Stimulation and facilitation of international collaboration projects;
- Expert meetings, seminars, workshops, conferences;

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Philosophy behind trainings

- Collaborate with domestic and international partners;
- Follow a practical and hands-on methodology;
- Stimulate multi-agency participation;
- Interactive, small group setting, with exercises;
- Always have a day at the port for practical instruction;
- Preference for regional setting;

Strong focus on joint interdisciplinary training and collaboration

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Partners/stakeholders

Compliance and enforcement professionals

(environmental inspectors, customs, police, prosecutors, judges – assigned through their national structures)

International organisations

(UNEP, WCO, Interpol, UNODC, EC)


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INECE Seaport Network

Some recent activities of the Seaport Network:

- *with UNODC and Ghana Customs a 1 week theoretical and practical training in West-Africa;*
- *with Interpol and UNEP a 3 day theoretical and practical training for Indonesian customs and police in Jakarta;*
- *with UNODC and Dutch Customs a 1 day train-the-trainer course in Rotterdam*
- *Planned: training of UNODC/WCO team in Haiphong, Vietnam*


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Challenges for the future

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Challenges for the future

- Continue to stress and demonstrate that waste trafficking is a crime
- Build better on-the-ground capacity for inspection and detection
- Improve multi-agency collaboration on national and international level
- Remove the hurdles for effective information exchange of authorities
- Boost quality of intelligence-led enforcement to become more effective
- Invest in R&D to find innovative legal and non-legal solutions

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Challenges for the future

**Waste trafficking represents a chain of operations and operators
This chain is as strong as the weakest link**

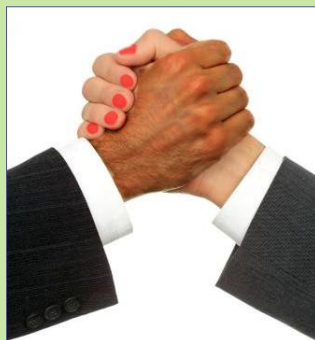
**Authorities have to find the weakest link, where they can intervene
effectively**

**Only true real cooperation authorities are a strong opponent, either by
joining forces or by complementary approaches**

Be alert on new countries of origin and new countries of destination

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Thank you all



henk.ruessink@ilent.nl

www.inece.org/topics/seaports

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A short pictorial exercise

What do you think?
What would you do?

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Shipment 1:



Shipment 2:



Shipment 3:



Shipment 4:



Shipment 5:

