

Format Exercise in the port – Guide for participants

Introduction

The main purpose of the port visit during the national workshops on e-waste is to exchange information on conducting inspections which is a key activity in the process of fighting illegal e-waste imports and to gain practical experience. Together with the manual on e-waste the exercise in the port aims to give ideas and help identify further needs for future port inspections with an environmental focus.

The exercise will focus on the following topics: (1) selecting a container based on administrative documents, (2) opening and inspecting the container (safety issues), (3) testing and classification, (4) case file-building, (5) communication and (6) take-back procedures.

Step by step actions

This exercise was prepared in line with information provided in the manual. Chapter 2.3 - Decision tree - flowchart container route (next page), should be used for the practical exercise. The following steps should be taken when conducting an inspection:

1. Gathering information and documents accompanying an imported load

- How to get the necessary documents?

There are several ways of gathering these documents and other useful information:

- From the internet:
 - Which vessels are expected (to arrive to the country of import?): www.portarrivals.com (search by country, by port). When and which ships will arrive at the port of destination.
 - Specific for import of used vehicles/trucks/trailers: see schedules on <http://www.ims-shipping.be/index.php>
- From the shipping agents or from the shipping lines:
 - The booking list/manifest (this list is available from the moment when the vessel left Europe)
 - The Bill of lading, with more detailed information about the charge of the container; this information should be available several days before the arrival of the ship
- From the export or transit country:
 - Specific information about a shipment that “escaped” from inspection, or was released for further shipment without agreement of these sending/transiting countries.

2. Assessing the documentation accompanying an imported load will be the first step in the verification process.

- When should it be decided to physically examine a container? When documents give enough arguments, a physical examination of the container will be needed.

E.g.: based on the description of Goods which are most commonly used to hide shipments (items?) that contain waste for illegal shipments. These descriptions can be used to filter shipping line data and highlight shipments that are of interest.

Descriptions such as “Waste” (this to include green list wastes for example), mixed paper, plastics and metals) AND any description that includes the following terms, not limitative:



English	French	German	Dutch
Used	Usagé	gebraucht	Gebruikt
Recycled	Recyclé	Wiederbenutzung	hergebruik
IT-equipment	IT	IT	IT Toestellen
Computer equipment	Équipement - ordinateur	PC	Computer
Electrical	Électronique	Elektronisch	Elektro – elektrisch
Effects	Effets	Teile	onderdelen
Motor vehicle / MV	Engine	Motorfahrzeug	motor
Personal belongings	Matérielle personelle	Umzugsgüter	Persoonlijke goederen
Household goods	Equipement de la maison	Haushaltsware	Huishoudelijke goederen
Bric & Brac	Bric & Brac	Kram / krempel	rommel
Scrap	Déchets	Abfall	Afval, resten
Auto parts	Pièce de Véhicule	Autoteile	Auto onderdelen
Refrigerators	Frigo	Kühlschrank	Koelkast
Return goods	Retour	retournerierte Ware	Retour goederen

Further selection can be performed based on the (negative) experience with intermediates, like shipping agents, consignees, importers, the declared value of the goods, etc.

3. As most e-waste is imported as used or second hand goods, in most cases only a physical examination of the load will determine whether the load is to be considered a waste or not.

- How to answer the important question whether the container contains waste or products?
 - o Need for International guidelines, ie. EU Correspondance Guidance, technical guidelines on transboundary movement of e-waste, in particular regarding the distinction between waste and non-waste, PACE guidelines
 - o Need for National guidelines, age of the goods, legal import restrictions
 - o Other criteria

4. In the case of UEEE , the test certificates are an important indication concerning the status of the goods.

- What to do when an illegal shipment of waste is discovered?
 - o In case the import has been determined as illegal, the load is detained.
 - o In case of the illegal importation of e-waste, the load should be taken back to the country of export [See Chapter 5 of the Manual; Intervention)

5. When an illegal shipment of waste is discovered, the load needs to be detained awaiting taking back to the country of export following the right procedures.

Decision tree - flowchart container route (Chapter 2.3 of the manual)

