

International collaboration and networking



Name
E-waste training workshop
Date, Location, Country



Contents

1. Example
2. Formal networks
3. Informal networks



Case: Mixture of expired chemicals



European Union Network for
the Implementation and Enforcement
of Environmental Law



- 29 containers from the USA via the Netherlands to Nigeria
- Hazardous waste!
- Destination company was fake



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European Union Network for
the Implementation and Enforcement
of Environmental Law

FORMAL NETWORKS



European Union Network for
the Implementation and Enforcement
of Environmental Law

Basel Convention

- **Focal Points:** submitting and receiving information, for example:
 - Accidents with TBM of waste
 - National definitions of hazardous waste
 - Limits or bans for waste movements
- **Competent authorities:** responsible for dealing with the notifications for TBM of waste
- Support by the Secretariat of the Basel Convention



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INTERPOL

- Ecomessage system: to report and request information related to environmental crime the National Central Bureau
- Advantages:
 - Cross referencing
 - Facilitating international and inter-agency information exchange
 - Analyse of data to detect organized crime



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INTERPOL Global E-waste Crime Group

- Using UK Intelligence model & operations against E-waste trafficking to Africa
- Taking this intelligence model to a GLOBAL LEVEL
- Active support by INTERPOL Regional Bureau in Abidjan



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World Customs Organization

- System of Regional Intelligence Liaison Offices (RILO's): a regional centre for collecting and analysing data as well as disseminating information on:
 - Trends
 - modus operandi
 - routes
 - significant cases of fraud.
- Customs Enforcement Network (CEN): a database, a web site and an encrypted communication tool facilitating the exchange and use of information and intelligence to target Customs controls.



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WCO Operation Demeter

- July 2009: A joint global Customs initiative across Europe, the Asia/Pacific region and Africa netted more than 30.000 tons and 1,500 pieces of illegal hazardous waste in 57 seizures, ranging from household waste and scrap metal to discarded electronic goods and used vehicle parts.



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INFORMAL NETWORKS



IMPEL TFS Network

IMPEL = European Union network for the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law

IMPEL-TFS is one of the three IMPEL clusters
(TFS = Trans Frontier Shipment of waste)

National Contact Points in most EU Member States

Involved authorities & Organisations:

Environmental authorities, Police, Customs, Basel Convention Secretariat, European Commission, Interpol, World Customs Organization.



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Objectives

1. Stimulate compliance of the European Waste Shipment Regulation (EC 1013/2006)
2. Carry out joint inspection projects
3. Facilitate the exchange of knowledge, information and experience
4. Promote national and cross-border collaboration



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Activities

- Inspection projects
(seaports, roads, companies or waste stream related)
- Threat assessments
- Development of tools to support inspectors



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Collaboration between Environmental Authorities



Training of inspectors via
Exchange programs



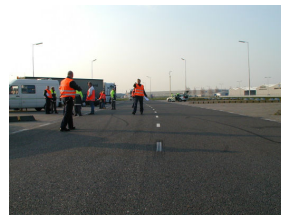
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Collaboration with Customs



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Collaboration with Police



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International cooperation

- Joint project with the Secretariat of the Basel Convention on E-waste in Africa
- INECE, WCO and the Asian network on th of hazardous waste
- Cooperation with NON-OECD countries (*China, India, Nigeria and Ghana*)



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INECE Network

International Network for Environmental
Compliance and Enforcement



Key project:

Seaport Environmental Security Network
(SESN)



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What is the SESN?

A *coalition* of enforcement professionals
working to strengthen the capacity of
both developed and developing countries
to detect and deter illegal hazardous waste
shipments *through seaports*.



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Goals of the SESN

- **Enable operational collaboration among enforcement authorities** who have responsibilities at seaports.
- **Build capacity among participants** to enforce domestic and international requirements to control transboundary hazardous waste shipments.
- **Raise awareness** among the enforcement community and the public of the extent, nature, and impacts of the illegal trade in hazardous wastes.



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Participants

- Belgium
- Benin
- Canada
- Germany
- Ghana
- Hong Kong
- Kenya
- Jamaica
- The Netherlands
- Nigeria
- Panama
- Thailand
- the United States



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June 2010: Hazardous waste inspection month

1. Facilitate operational enforcement collaboration among enforcement officers.
2. Promote international good practice for environmental inspections at seaports.
3. Raise awareness across the regulated community.



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Results

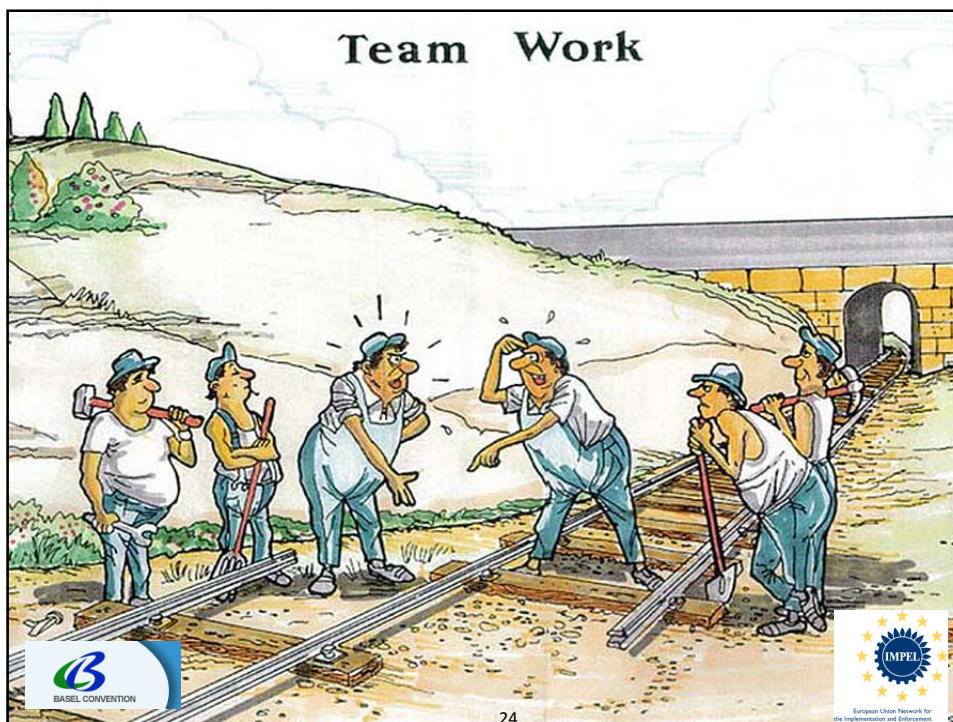
- 72 targeted inspections of TBM of waste
- 39 considered illegal (54%)
- 19 shipments returned

Most detected waste streams:

- E-waste, wrongly declared as second hand goods
- Waste batteries declared as plastic or mixed metal scrap
- Cathode ray tubes declared as metal scrap



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