

Sixth Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific

“3R as an Economic Industry - Next Generation 3R Solutions for a Resource Efficient Society and Sustainable Tourism Development in Asia and the Pacific”

Malé, Maldives, 17-19 August 2015

Country Report

(Draft)

<The Republic of Korea>

This country report was prepared by the Government of The Republic of Korea as an input for the Sixth Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific. The views expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations.

Country 3R Progress Report

Name of the Country: Republic of Korea

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Country Report: KECO, NIER**

Timeline of Submission: 17 JULY 2015 (Email: 3R@uncrd.or.jp)

*Progress and achievements towards implementation of the Ha Noi 3R Declaration
-Sustainable 3R Goals for Asia and the Pacific (2013-2023)-*

With the objective of demonstrating renewed interest and commitment of Asia-Pacific countries towards realizing a resource efficient society, the Fourth Regional 3R Forum in Asia-Pacific in 2013 adopted the good-will and legally non-binding “***Ha Noi 3R Declaration – Sustainable 3R Goals for Asia and the Pacific 2013-23.***” The objective of the Country Reporting is to share among international community various initiatives launched and efforts made (such as new policy instruments, legislations, regulations, institutional arrangements, investments or financing, technological innovation or intervention, partnership mechanisms, such as PPPs, etc.) by the member countries of the Forum in addressing each of the underlined goals of the Ha Noi 3R Declaration. This would not only help the member countries to learn various 3R best practices in place across the region, but it would also help bi-lateral and multi-lateral development agencies, donors, development banks in assessing the sustainable needs and challenges to better devise their existing as well as future capacity building programmes and technical assistance in the areas of 3Rs and sustainable waste management.

We request you to kindly fill in the below table as much as possible with relevant data/information. If additional spaces are required, separate sheets could be attached.

Thank you very much for your kind cooperation.

Secretariat of the Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific
United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD)
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**Voluntary Progress/Achievements/Initiatives in
Implementing Ha Noi 3R Declaration (2013~2023)**

Country Name Republic of Korea

Comments on this report

We submit this report to introduce waste management policies in Korea and to share them among relevant countries or bodies. However, it should be noted that there are limitations on some specific information that belongs to multiple ministries' jurisdictions. For example, there are SMEs, agricultural biomass waste, ISO and so on. We hope this information help to improve the relationship between Asian-Pacific countries.

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)

Goal 1	Significant reduction in the quantity of municipal solid waste generated, by instituting policies, programmes, and projects at national and local levels, encouraging both producers and consumers to reduce the waste through greening production, greening lifestyle, and sustainable consumption.
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Q-1 What specific 3R policies, programmes and projects, are implemented to reduce the quantity of municipal solid waste?

In Korea, ‘**Volume-based waste fee system**’, a unique nation-wide “Pay as You Throw” system, plays, through differentiated charging system, an important role to encourage for households to reduce every discharge of waste.

In addition, another waste reduction policy addresses **cutting down the use of disposable containers and packaging materials**. The government has been carrying out policies to prevent the use of disposable products since 1994 by law. However, the policy instrument has been transformed to boost voluntary involvement of the stakeholders. Likewise, eco-friendly packaging is being encouraged via voluntary agreements and provision of incentives.

The products that have adopted the Design for Environment (DfE) are certified with an eco-labelling and are promoted preferentially to be bought by public entities etc. as a means of waste prevention at source.

Q-2 What is the level of participation of households in “source” segregation of municipal waste streams? (Please check the appropriate box)

- Very High (> 90%)
- High (>70%)
- Average (50-~70%)
- Low or not satisfactory (< 50%)
- Does not exist

*According to “Waste Management Law” in Korea, wastes consist of household, commercial (including controlled waste) and medical wastes. The municipal solid waste as this questionnaire mentioned is similar to the "household wastes" which means any wastes other than commercial wastes.

Q-3 Total annual government expenditure per capita (US\$ per capita) in municipal solid waste management in 2013-2014

It is difficult to specify the budget limited to MSW management sector because the budget for MSW reduction out of total annual government expenditure is directly or indirectly linked with all other relevant budgets. For reference, the total annual government expenditure for waste management amounts to ₩ 300 billion(or \$ 260 million).

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

**Voluntary Progress/Achievements/Initiatives in
Implementing Ha Noi 3R Declaration (2013~2023)**

Country Name Republic of Korea

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)	
Goal 1	Significant reduction in the quantity of municipal solid waste generated, by instituting policies, programmes, and projects at national and local levels, encouraging both producers and consumers to reduce the waste through greening production, greening lifestyle, and sustainable consumption.
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2015~2020)</i>	
<p>Korea is now intended to implement waste prevention policies, not only in MSW management sector, but also from the perspective of inclusive waste management. In particular, by the enactment of <i>the Act on the Promotion of Transition to Resource Recirculation Society</i>, Korea is about to introduce <i>the Management System of Resource Recirculation Performances</i> that encourages businesses to voluntarily recirculate resources and to reduce waste generation, and <i>the landfill/incineration levy</i> that is imposed when recyclables go to landfills or incineration facilities.</p>	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)	
Goal 2	Full-scale utilization of the organic component of municipal waste, including food waste, as a valuable resource, thereby achieving multiple benefits such as the reduction of waste flows to final disposal sites, reduction of GHG emission, improvement in resource efficiency, energy recovery, and employment creation.
<i>Q-1 Does the central government have policies or support to utilize or reduce the organic waste such as composting, energy recovery and improving efficiency in food processing?</i>	
<p>In line with aforementioned MSW, the ‘Volume-based waste fee system’ has also been introduced in food waste sector as a principle of ‘Pay as You Throw’. In addition, through the establishment of new recycling facilities of food waste, Korea is seeking ways to further minimize final disposal of food waste and to maximize recycling as compost or recovering energy as biogas.</p>	
<i>Q-2 What is happening to country’s organic waste? (Please check the appropriate box)</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> mostly landfilled <input type="checkbox"/> mostly incinerated <input type="checkbox"/> both landfilled and incinerated <input type="checkbox"/> mostly open dumped or open burned	
<p>As of 2011, the total generation of food waste in Korea is 13,537 tons per day, which consists of 12,905 tons per day to recycling facilities, 167 tons per day to landfills and 465 tons per day to incineration sites. Landfilling is merely 4.6% of the total generation of such waste.</p>	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2015~2020)</i>	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)

Goal 3 Achieve significant **increase in recycling rate** of recyclables (e.g., plastic, paper, metal, etc.), by introducing policies and measures, and by setting up financial mechanisms and institutional frameworks involving relevant stakeholders (e.g., producers, consumers, recycling industry, users of recycled materials, etc.) and development of modern recycling industry.

Q-1 What is the recycling rate of various recyclables? (Please check the appropriate cell & add more waste streams as relevant for the country)

Rate Type	Very High (>90%)	High (>70%)	Average (50~60%)	Poor (<50%)	Recycling does not exist	Definition of recycling rate*
Paper	<input type="radio"/>					3
Plastic	<input type="radio"/>					3
Metal	<input type="radio"/>					3
Construction waste	<input type="radio"/>					4
e-waste	<input type="radio"/>					3
glass	<input type="radio"/>					3
others						

**Note: Please specify in the cell which of the following definitions (ie., 1 or 2 or 3) is followed for recycling rate*

Definition 1: (collected recyclable waste)/(estimated generation of waste)

Definition 2: (volume of utilized recyclable waste)/(volume of raw material)

Definition 3: (volume of utilized recyclable waste)/(volume of collected waste for recycling)

Definition 4: (volume of utilized recyclable waste)/(estimated generation of waste)

(Source : Statistics on the status of municipal waste generation and treatment in 2013)

Q-2 What specific policies are introduced at local and national level for prevention or reduction of waste streams – paper, plastic, metal, construction waste, e-waste?

For paper, plastic and metal, Volume-based fee system, separate discharge by households and industries, separate collection by municipalities are relevant.

Q-3 What is the rate of resource recovery from various waste streams?

Rate Type	Very High (>90%)	High (>70%)	Average (50~60%)	Poor (<50%)	Recycling does not exist
Paper		<input type="radio"/>			
Plastic			<input type="radio"/>		
Metal				<input type="radio"/>	
Construction waste				<input type="radio"/>	
e-waste - *					

(Please check the appropriate cell & add more waste streams as relevant for the country)

Definition: (Volume of Incinerated waste)/(estimated generation of waste - volume of collected waste for recycling)

** According to the statistics, most e-waste (more than 90% of total generation) is separately collected at source and few goes to incinerators or landfills.*

(Source : Statistics on the status of municipal waste generation and treatment in 2013)

Q-4 What is the level of existence of resource recovery facilities/ infrastructures in cities?

Level Type	Every Major City	Few Major Cities only	Does not exist	Supportive policy or programmes exists	No supportive policy or programmes
Paper	<input type="radio"/>				
Plastic	<input type="radio"/>				
Metal	<input type="radio"/>				
Construction waste	<input type="radio"/>				
e-waste	<input type="radio"/>				

(Source : Statistics on the status of municipal waste generation and treatment in 2013)

**Voluntary Progress/Achievements/Initiatives in
Implementing Ha Noi 3R Declaration (2013~2023)**

Country Name Republic of Korea

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)	
Goal 3	Achieve significant increase in recycling rate of recyclables (e.g., plastic, paper, metal, etc.), by introducing policies and measures, and by setting up financial mechanisms and institutional frameworks involving relevant stakeholders (e.g., producers, consumers, recycling industry, users of recycled materials, etc.) and development of modern recycling industry.
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2015~2020)</i>	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)	
Goal 4	Build sustainable cities /green cities by encouraging “ zero waste ” through sound policies, strategies, institutional mechanisms, and multi - stakeholder partnerships (giving specific importance to private sector involvement) with a primary goal of waste minimization
<i>Q-1 What specific waste management policies and programmes are introduced to encourage private sector participation in municipal waste management?</i>	
<p>Since 1996, Korea has been implementing the ‘industrial waste reduction system’, by which businesses with large-quantity generation of waste(more than 1,000 tons for municipal waste and 300 tons for controlled waste, annually) voluntarily set goals for waste reduction, report the result to the government annually and manage the goals continuously.</p>	
<i>Q-2 What are the major waste management areas that have strong involvement of private and business sector?</i> (Please check appropriate boxes and add other areas if not listed below)	
<input type="checkbox"/> waste collection <input type="checkbox"/> resource recovery <input type="checkbox"/> waste recycling <input type="checkbox"/> waste to energy, composting, etc. <input type="checkbox"/> PPP projects in waste sector	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2015~2020)</i>	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

**Voluntary Progress/Achievements/Initiatives in
Implementing Ha Noi 3R Declaration (2013~2023)**

Country Name Republic of Korea

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)	
Goal 5	Encourage the private sector , including small - and medium - sized enterprises (SMEs) to implement measures to increase resource efficiency and productivity , creation of decent work and to improve environmentally-friendly practices through applying environmental standards, clean technologies, and cleaner production.
<i>Q-1 What are the major clean technology related policies aiming to increase energy and resource efficiency of SMEs?</i>	
<i>Q-2 What are the capacity building programmes currently in place to build the technical capacity of SMEs in 3R areas?</i>	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2015~2020)</i>	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)	
Goal 6	Promote the greening of the value chain by encouraging industries and associated suppliers and vendors in socially responsible and inclusive ways.
<i>Q-1 What percent of companies and industries have introduced green accounting and voluntary environmental performance evaluation (Ref: ISO 14000)?</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Very High (> 90%) <input type="checkbox"/> High (>70%) <input type="checkbox"/> Average (50~70%) <input type="checkbox"/> Low or not satisfactory (< 50%) <input type="checkbox"/> None	
<i>Q-2 What percent of companies and industries have introduced social accounting (Ref: SA 8000) in consultation with their workers?</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Very High (> 90%) <input type="checkbox"/> High (>70%) <input type="checkbox"/> Average (50~70%) <input type="checkbox"/> Low or not satisfactory (< 50%) <input type="checkbox"/> None	
<i>Q 3 Does government have a programme for promoting greening of the value chain? What specific policies, programmes and incentives are introduced to promote greening of value chain?</i>	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2015~2020)</i>	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

**Voluntary Progress/Achievements/Initiatives in
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Country Name
Republic of Korea

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)	
Goal 7	Promote industrial symbiosis (i.e., recycling of waste from one industry as a resource for another), by providing relevant incentives and support.
<i>Q-1 Does your government have policies and programmes promoting industrial symbiosis in industrial parks or zones? What specific policies, programmes and incentives are introduced to promote industrial symbiosis?</i>	
<i>Q-2 How many eco-industrial parks or zones or the like, which is supported by the government, are there in the country?</i>	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2015~2020)</i>	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

**Voluntary Progress/Achievements/Initiatives in
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Country Name
Republic of Korea

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)	
Goal 8	Build local capacity of both current and future practitioners, to enable the private sector (including SMEs) to obtain the necessary knowledge and technical skills to foster green industry and create decent, productive work.
<i>Q-1 How many dedicated training facilities or centers are there to cater the needs of SMEs and practitioners in the areas of cleaner production, resource efficiency and environment-friendly technologies, etc.?</i>	
<i>Q-2 Please provide an indicative figure on annual government (US \$) expenditure on building technical capacity of SMEs and practitioners in the areas of cleaner production, resource efficiency and environment-friendly technologies, etc.?</i>	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2015~2020)</i>	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)	
Goal 9	Develop proper classification and inventory of hazardous waste as a prerequisite towards sound management of such waste.
Q-1 Is there a systematic classification of hazardous waste? If so, please attach. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Q-2 What specific rules and regulations are introduced to separate, store, treat, transportation and disposal of hazardous waste? <p>In Korea, hazardous wastes such as waste oils, waste acids etc. that can contaminate surrounding environments or can do harm to human health are categorized as controlled waste(much the same meaning as hazard waste) and managed according to related laws and regulations such as ‘the Waste Management Law’.</p> <p>In addition, Korea revised the Waste Management Law this year to tighten up the safety management standards of waste treatment in order to prevent fire accidents etc. in the overall processes of collection, movement and treatment of waste. E.g. the revised law stipulates that the corrosive waste such as dust, sludge etc. must be neutralized as a way of intermediate treatment before landfilling and the inflammable waste must be controlled as specified by safety management standards.</p> <p>The law also requires large-quantity generators and waste disposers to be equipped with the safety facility for contingency plans, preventive chemicals and safety manuals in every workplace.</p>	
Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:	
Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant	
Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2015~2020)	
Is this Goal relevant for your country? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

II. 3R Goals in Rural Areas	
Goal 10	Reduce losses in the overall food supply chain (production, post harvesting and storage, processing and packaging, distribution), leading to reduction of waste while increasing the quantity and improving the quality of products reaching consumers.
<i>Q-1 What specific policies, rules and regulations, including awareness programmes, are introduced to minimize food or crop waste?</i>	
<p>As mentioned above in line with the Goal 2, the main policy on food waste reduction is ‘Volume Based Waste Fee System’. And large-quantity generators such as big restaurants are required to submit their plans on food waste reduction. In addition, to raise the citizens’ awareness of food waste reduction, nation-wide events such as a UCC contest are being held.</p> <p>As for the crop waste (more specifically, agricultural waste), Korea has established infrastructure to collect and recycle waste agricultural plastic films and agrochemical containers in collaboration with municipalities. The oversight of the overall system has been entrusted to the Korea Environment Corporation since 1980.</p>	
<i>Q-2 Is there any continuing education services or awareness programmes for the farmers or agricultural marketing associations on reduction of crop wastes for increased food security?</i>	
<i>Q-3 What is the average wastage of crops or agricultural produce between farms to consumers, if there is a study in your country?</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Very High (> 20~ 30%) <input type="checkbox"/> High (10~20%) <input type="checkbox"/> Medium (5~10%) <input type="checkbox"/> Low (< 5%) <input type="checkbox"/> Negligible (<1%)	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2015~2020)</i>	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

II. 3R Goals in Rural Areas	
Goal 11	Promote full scale use of agricultural biomass waste and livestock waste through reuse and/or recycle measures as appropriate, to achieve a number of co - benefits including GHG emission reduction, energy security, sustainable livelihoods in rural areas and poverty reduction, among others.
<i>Q-1 How much amount of – (a) agricultural biomass waste and (b) livestock waste are grossly generated per annum?</i>	
<i>Q-2 How are most of the agricultural biomass wastes utilized or treated? (Please <u>check all appropriate boxes</u>)</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> as secondary raw material input (for paper, bioplastic, furniture, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> biogas/electricity generation <input type="checkbox"/> composts/fertilizers <input type="checkbox"/> mostly left unutilized or open dumped <input type="checkbox"/> mostly open burned	
<i>Q-3 What specific policies, guidelines, and technologies are introduced for efficient utilization of agricultural biomass waste and livestock waste as a secondary material inputs towards full scale economic benefits? Relevant websites could be shared for additional information.</i>	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2015~2020)</i>	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes	
Goal 12	Strengthen regional, national, and local efforts to address the issue of waste, in particular plastics in the marine and coastal environment.
<i>Q-1 What specific policies and regulations are in place to address the issue of plastic wastes in coastal and marine environment?</i>	
<i>Q-2 What extent issue of plastic waste is considered in integrated coastal zone management (ICZM)? (Please check the appropriate box)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Very much <input type="checkbox"/> Somehow <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	
<i>Q-3 Please provide a list of centre of excellences or dedicated scientific and research programmes established to address the impacts of micro-plastic particulates (<5 mm) on coastal and marine species? If yes, please provide relevant websites.</i>	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2015~2020)</i>	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes

Goal 13 Ensure **environmentally-sound management of e-waste** at all stages, including collection, storage, transportation, recovery, recycling, treatment, and disposal with appropriate consideration for working conditions, including **health and safety aspects** of those involved.

Q-1 How do people usually recycle their e-waste (waste electrical and electronic equipment)?
(Please check the appropriate box in order of priority by filling in numbers like 1, 2, 3, 4,...etc., for example 1 => Highest priority)

Check if applicable	Number in priority order	
<input type="radio"/>		Take to recycling center / resource recovery facilities
		Take to landfill
<input type="radio"/>		Take to the retailer
<input type="radio"/>		Take to local charity for re-use
<input type="radio"/>		Take to second-hand shop for re-use
<input type="radio"/>		Ship back to the manufacturer
		Ship back to the manufacturer
		Recycle in another country
		Do not know how people dispose

Q-2 What specific policies and regulations are in place to ensure health and safety aspects of those involved in e-waste management (handling/sorting/resource recovery/recycling)?

To control hazardous characteristics of e-waste, Korea is taking the lifecycle approach from the production to the end-of-life phase of such products. The use of hazardous substances in the products is restricted in accordance with ROHS and only the products that meet this standard can accordingly be manufactured and sold..

And to prevent illegal dumping and negligence of e-waste at the collection stage, as of 2014, the government persons themselves visit the households that apply for the collection service of e-waste, and collect them free of charge. For the households that do not utilize the free collection service, the producers do offer the collection service when buying a new one or households themselves can separately discharge them. All of these collection options consist of proper collection system of e-waste.

At the recycling stage, the EPR system has been introduced for 27 items such as TV, washing machine, air conditioner, PC, etc. to promote recycling of such items. A recycling target ratio is set by items and producers who fail to comply with the target must pay the recycling fee commensurate with the unmet portion of the target.

III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes

Goal 13 Ensure **environmentally-sound management of e-waste** at all stages, including collection, storage, transportation, recovery, recycling, treatment, and disposal with appropriate consideration for working conditions, including **health and safety aspects** of those involved.

Q-3 How much amount of e-waste is generated and recycled per year?

Type of e-waste	Estimated total volume generated (ton/year)	% of collected by permitted recycler	% of volume recycled in collected
Television	81,541		43%
Computer	47,067		14%
Mobile phone	3,202		21%
Refrigerators	214,503		27%
Washing machines	95,689		32%
Air conditioners	126,600		3%
Others...			

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2015~2020)

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes

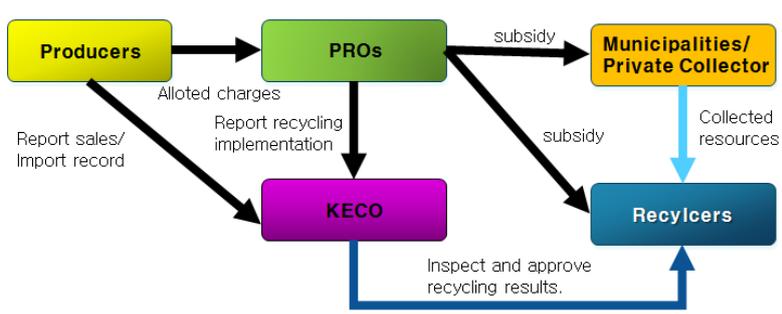
Goal 14	Effective enforcement of established mechanisms for preventing illegal and inappropriate export and import of waste, including transit trade, especially of hazardous waste and e-waste.
<i>Q-1 What specific policies and regulations are introduced to prevent illegal import and export of e-waste?</i>	
<p>Since Korea is a party to the Basel Convention, it only permits the importation and exportation of waste that can be disposed of properly to control transboundary movements of hazardous waste in accordance with the Convention. Particularly to combat illegal traffic, in collaboration with Korea Customs Service, the physical inspection of export goods is conducted to verify if they are the items that have been appropriately permitted by MoE and real time information on import/export goods is shared through a computer network.</p>	
<i>Q-2 Do you have required number of well-trained custom or other officials (for airport, sea-port, land border control, etc.) to track illegal export and import of e-waste?</i>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2015~2020)</i>	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes

Goal 15 Progressive implementation of “**extended producer responsibility (EPR)**” by encouraging producers, importers, and retailers and other relevant stakeholders to fulfill their responsibilities for collecting, recycling, and disposal of new and emerging waste streams, in particular e-waste.

Q-1 What specific Extended Product Responsibility (EPR) policies are enacted or introduced? (If there is none, then skip Q-2 below)

Since the Korean Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) System was introduced in 2003 the target items have expanded. As of 2013, the items covered by the scheme include ten electronic products defined by Article 8 of the presidential decree of the “Act on Resource Recirculation of Electrical and Electronic Waste and End of Life Vehicles”, as well as tires, lubricant, batteries, and fluorescent lamps, Styrofoam float, and packaging materials defined by Article 18 of the presidential decree of the “Act on the Promotion of Saving and Recycling of Resources”. A mandatory recycling ratio for each EPR product category is announced every year by the Ministry of Environment.



Q-2 Please provide a list of products and product groups targeted by EPR nationally?

Packages(metal can, glass bottle, carton pack, PET bottle, synthetic resin packaging material) that are used to pack food and beverages, agricultural products, marine products, livestock products, cleansers, medicines and cosmetics, etc.

- Battery, Tire, Lubricant, Fluorescent lamp, Styrofoam float
- Television, Refrigerator, Washing machine, Air conditioner, Computer, Audio, Mobile phone, Copier, Fax machine, Printer, Vending machine and so on (totally 27 items)

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2015~2020)

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes	
Goal 16	Promote the 3R concept in health-care waste management.
<i>Q-1 What specific policies and regulations are in place for healthcare waste management?</i>	
<p>Definition : 5. The term "medical refuse" means the wastes specifically enumerated by Presidential Decree among the wastes discharged from public health and medical institutions, veterinary clinics, testing and inspection institutions and other similar institutions, which may cause harm to human bodies by infection or otherwise and need to be specially controlled for public health and environmental conservation such as parts and extracts of human bodies and carcasses of laboratory animals</p> <p>Medical refuse shall be treated using medical refuse-only containers that are inspected by such institutions or organizations as designated by the Minister of Environment in accordance with the inspection standards established and publicized by the Minister of Environment. This principle is under the "safety disposal".</p>	
<i>Q-2 What is the total annual government expenditure towards healthcare waste management (US\$ per year)?</i>	
<i>Q-3 List the agencies or authorities responsible for healthcare waste management.</i>	
<i>Q-4 What is the common practice for disposal of healthcare wastes?</i>	
(Please check the appropriate box and add if any other practice followed)	
<input type="checkbox"/> open dumping (untreated) <input type="checkbox"/> open burning (untreated) <input type="checkbox"/> ordinary landfilling (untreated) <input type="checkbox"/> sanitary landfilling (treated) <input type="checkbox"/> Low cost small scale incineration (do not meet air emission standards) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly controlled air incineration (dedicated/modern medical waste incinerators) <input type="checkbox"/> Other methods (please specify names: _____)	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2015~2020)</i>	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 17	Improve resource efficiency and resource productivity by greening jobs nation - wide in all economic and development sectors.
<i>Q-1 What specific policies and guidelines are introduced for product standard (towards quality/durability, environment/eco-friendliness, labour standard)?</i>	
<i>Q-2 What specific energy efficiency schemes are introduced for production, manufacturing and service sector?</i>	
<i>Q-3 What specific policies are introduced to create green jobs in product and waste sector?</i>	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2015~2020)</i>	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

**Voluntary Progress/Achievements/Initiatives in
Implementing Ha Noi 3R Declaration (2013~2023)**

Country Name Republic of Korea

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 18	Maximize co-benefits from waste management technologies for local air, water, oceans, and soil pollution and global climate change.
<i>Q-1 Please share how climate mitigation is addressed in waste management policies and programmes for co-benefits?</i>	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2015~2020)</i>	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 19	Enhance national and local knowledge base and research network on the 3Rs and resource efficiency , through facilitating effective and dynamic linkages among all stakeholders, including governments, municipalities, the private sector, and scientific communities.
<i>Q-1 What specific policies are introduced to encourage triangular cooperation between government, scientific & research institutions and private/business sector in 3R areas?</i>	
<i>Q-2 Please share the number and list of dedicated scientific institution, or coordinating centers in the areas of 3Rs (e.g., waste minimization technologies, eco-products, cleaner production, recycling technologies, industrial symbiosis, resource efficiency, etc.)?</i>	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2015~2020)</i>	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 20	Strengthen multi-stakeholder partnerships among governments, civil society, and the private sector in raising public awareness and advancing the 3Rs, sustainable consumption and production, and resource efficiency, leading to the behavioural change of the citizens and change in production patterns.
<p>Q-1 Does central government have official dialogue with multi-stakeholders in the process to formulate 3R-related policies and regulations? Which stakeholders are involved in the dialogue?(Please check all applicable)</p> <p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NGOs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Academic Institution <input type="checkbox"/> Others, please add/specify () </p>	
<p>Q-2 What is the level of NGOs' involvement in 3R, sustainable production and consumption, resource efficiency related promotional activities? (Please check the appropriate box)</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Very high <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Low <input type="checkbox"/> Almost Negligible </p>	
<p>Q-3 What is the level of citizens' awareness on beneficial aspects of 3R, sustainable production and consumption and resource efficiency. (Please check the appropriate box)</p> <p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very high <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Low <input type="checkbox"/> Almost Negligible </p>	
<p>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</p>	
<p>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</p>	
<p>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2015~2020)</p>	
<p>Is this Goal relevant for your country? <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p>	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 21	Integrate the 3Rs in formal education at primary, secondary, and tertiary levels as well as non-formal education such as community learning and development, in accordance with Education for Sustainable Development.
<i>Q-1 Provide a list of formal programmes that addresses areas of 3R and resource efficiency as part of the academic curriculum?</i>	
<i>Q-2 Please provide an overview of the Government policies and programmes to promote community learning and development (non-formal education) on 3R and sustainable waste management.</i>	
<i>Q-3 Please provide a list of academic and research institutions offering PhD programmes in the areas of 3Rs and resource efficiency?</i>	
<i>Q-4 Please provide a list of management institutions (offering BBA / MBA courses) which have integrated resource efficiency and life cycle assessment (LCA) as part of their curriculum or course development?</i>	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2015~2020)</i>	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 22	Integrate the 3R concept in relevant policies and programmes, of key ministries and agencies such as Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Trade and Commerce, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Land and Urban Development, Ministry of Education, and other relevant ministries towards transitioning to a resource-efficient and zero waste society.
<i>Q-1 Please list the name of the Ministries and major Government Agencies which are promoting 3R and resource efficiency as part of their policy, planning and developmental activities at local and national level.</i>	
<i>Q-2 What type of coordination mechanism are there among ministries and agencies for a resource efficient economic development?</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Official regular coordination meeting among ministries and agencies <input type="checkbox"/> Official ad-hoc coordination meeting among ministries and agencies <input type="checkbox"/> Informal meeting among ministries and agencies <input type="checkbox"/> Other coordination mechanisms (please add/specify)	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2015~2020)</i>	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 23	Promote green and socially responsible procurement at all levels, thereby creating and expanding 3R industries and markets for environmentally-friendly goods and products.
<i>Q-1 What specific policies are introduced to promote green and social responsible procurement?</i>	
<i>Q-2 Please provide details of eco-labelling schemes of your country.</i>	
<i>Q-3 Please provide a list of criteria for eco-labeled products and services in your country.</i>	
<i>Q-4 Please provide the list of Ministries and major Government Agencies which have adopted green procurement policy.</i>	
<i>Q-5 What % of municipalities have adopted the green procurement policy?</i>	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2015~2020)</i>	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 24	Phase out harmful subsidies that favour unsustainable use of resources (raw materials and water) and energy, and channel the freed funds in support of implementing the 3Rs and efforts to improve resource/energy efficiency.
<i>Q-1 Are there any government subsidy programmes that directly or indirectly favour unsustainable use of resources (raw materials, water, energy)? If so, please provide a list of such programmes along with the responsible Ministry or Agency administering and implementing it.</i>	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2015~2020)</i>	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 25	Protect public health and ecosystems, including freshwater and marine resources by eliminating illegal activities of open dumping, including dumping in the oceans, and controlling open burning in both urban and rural areas.
<i>Q-1 Is waste management a public health priority in your country?</i>	
<i>Q-2 What are the rules and regulations to prevent open dumping and open burning of waste?</i>	
<i>Q-3 Rank the five most important rivers in terms of water quality (BOD values) passing through major cities and urban areas?</i>	
<i>Q-4 What are the specific laws, rules and regulations in place to prevent littering in river and water bodies?</i>	
<i>Q-5 What are the specific laws, rules and regulations in place to prevent marine littering?</i>	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2015~2020)</i>	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 26	Facilitate the international circulation of re-usable and recyclable resources as well as remanufactured products as mutually agreed by countries and in accordance with international and national laws, especially the Basel Convention, which contributes to the reduction of negative environmental impacts and the effective management of resources.
<i>Q-1 What are major recycling industries in your country?</i>	
<i>Q-2 Please specify the regulation on transboundary movement of hazardous waste.</i>	
Under the Basel Convention, we adopted the ACT ON THE CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTES AND THEIR DISPOSAL in 1994.	
<i>Q-3 If your government has restriction on import of non-hazardous waste or quality control of non-hazardous waste, please list it up.</i>	
Also if someone wants to im/export non-hazardous wastes, he has to declare information which is similar to hazardous wastes—disposal place, import place and so on--to the competent authority. It is under Waste Management Law.	
<i>Q-4 Does your government restrict import of remanufactured goods?</i>	
Not yet do we have restriction because remanufactured goods are not considered wastes.	
<i>Q-5 Does your government regard remanufactured goods as secondhand goods, and regulate it as secondhand goods?</i>	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2015~2020)</i>	
Is this Goal relevant for your country? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues

Goal 27 Promote data collection, compilation and sharing, public announcement and application of statistics on wastes and the 3Rs, to understand the state of waste management and resource efficiency.

Q-1 Please give an overview on availability of various data and information on material flow and waste management by checking (X or ✓) the appropriate boxes. (Please respond on both "Data Availability" and Monitoring Base")

Data Type	Data Availability			Monitoring Base	
	Good	Very limited	No data exist	Good	Not good
Waste generation	O			O	
Material flow					
Cyclical use					
Amount of final disposal	O			O	
Disposal to land	O			O	
Direct disposal to water					
Import of waste					
Export of waste					
Total landfilled waste	O			O	
Import of recyclables					
Export of recyclables					
Hazardous waste generation (solid, liquid, sludge, etc.)	O			O	
e-waste generation	O			O	

(Please add any other data type relevant to your country)

(The data types with good data availability can be obtained from nationally approved statistics such as statistics on municipal waste generation and treatment, statistics on the controlled(hazardous) waste generation and treatment, etc.)

Q-2 What are the current and planned government policies and programmes to strengthen data and information availability in waste sector?

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2015~2020)

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

**Voluntary Progress/Achievements/Initiatives in
Implementing Ha Noi 3R Declaration (2013~2023)**

Country Name Republic of Korea

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 28	Promote heat recovery (waste-to-energy), in case wastes are not re-usable or recyclable and proper and sustainable management is secured.
<i>Q-1 What are the government policies and programmes, including incentives, for waste-to-energy programmes?</i>	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2015~2020)</i>	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 29	Promote overall regional cooperation and multi-stakeholder partnerships based on different levels of linkages such as government-to-government, municipality-to-municipality, industry-to-industry, (research) institute-to-institute, and NGO-to-NGO. Encourage technology transfer and technical and financial supports for 3Rs from developed countries to less developed countries.
<i>Q-1 Please provide a list of on-going bilateral/multi-lateral technical cooperation in 3R areas?</i>	
<i>Q-2 What actions are being taken to promote inter-municipal or regional cooperation in areas of waste exchanges, resource recovery, recycling, waste-to-energy and trade of recyclables?</i>	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2015~2020)</i>	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 30	Pay special attention to issues and challenges faced by developing countries including SIDS in achieving sustainable development.
<i>Q-1 Please describe any past and on-going cooperation with SIDS (Small Island Developing States) countries in 3R areas.</i>	
<i>Q-2 Please list 3R related projects linked to climate change, biodiversity, disaster management and sustainable tourism. (This is <u>to be reported by SIDS countries only</u>)</i>	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2015~2020)</i>	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

**Voluntary Progress/Achievements/Initiatives in
Implementing Ha Noi 3R Declaration (2013~2023)**

Country Name Republic of Korea

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 31	Promote 3R + “Return” concept which stands for Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and “Return” where recycling is difficult due to the absence of available recycling industries and limited scale of markets in SIDS, especially in the Pacific Region.
<i>Q-1 What specific policies, programme, including pilot projects, are implemented to promote 3R+ “Return” concept? (This is to be reported by SIDS countries only)</i>	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2015~2020)</i>	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 32	Complete elimination of illegal engagement of children in the informal waste sector and gradually improve the working conditions and livelihood security, including mandatory provision of health insurance , for all workers.
<i>Q-1 What is the approximate market size (in US\$) of the informal waste sector?</i>	
<i>Q-2 Number of annual labor inspections in waste sector?</i>	
<i>Q-3 Is health insurance a mandatory to all informal workers in waste sector by law?</i>	
<i>Q-4 What specific policies and enforcement mechanisms are in place to prevent illegal engagement of children in waste sector?</i>	
<i>Q-5 Number of landfill sites accessible to register waste pickers?</i>	
<i>Q-6 Average life span of informal waste workers?</i>	
<i>Q-7 Any government vaccination programmes for informal waste workers?</i>	
<i>Q-8 Any public awareness programmes for informal waste workers on health and safety measures?</i>	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
<i>Important policies/programs/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2015~2020)</i>	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 33	Promote 3Rs taking into account gender considerations.
<i>Q-1 Please give a brief assessment on how the national, provincial and municipal governments incorporate gender considerations in waste reduction, reuse and recycle.</i>	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2015~2020)</i>	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

Major 3R Policies In The Republic of Korea

17 AUG 2015

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**Country Breakout Group(3)-
Country Presentation**



MINISTRY OF
ENVIRONMENT



KOREA ENVIRONMENT
CORPORATION

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II . Major 3R Policies in Korea

III . Challenges faced and Possible Solutions

I . Overview: Republic of Korea

About Republic of Korea

- Location : North-east Asia
 - Area : 99,720km² (**109th in the world**)
 - Population : 51million(**26th in the world**)
- Korea is a relatively small country with large population and limited quantity of natural resources.
- Thus, **3R policies are indispensable for both the environment and the economic growth.**



Source: Northeast Asian History Foundation, Korea

II . Major 3R Policies in The Republic of Korea

1. Reduce Policies

- **Volume-Based Fee System:**

Introduced in 1995, it helps reduce household wastes considerably by using a special plastic bag for discharge of unrecyclable waste.



<MSW>



<Food Waste>

- **Waste Charge System:** ADF imposed on producers/importers of hazardous or hard-to-recycle products.(Chewing gum, diapers, etc.)



- **Industrial Waste Reduction Program:** Introduced in 1996, businesses set goals for waste reduction and report the result annually to the Government.

II . Major 3R Policies in The Republic of Korea

2. Reuse Policies



- **Deposit-Refund System** : For containers of soft drinks and alcohol, a deposit is made at purchase and refunded when the container is returned by a consumer. They are then sent to the production for reuse.

- **Recyclable Resources Market (www.re.or.kr)** : An on-line Marketplace where businesses and individuals trade waste resources and used products. It helps increase reusing and recycling of waste resources.



II . Major 3R Policies in The Republic of Korea

3. Recycle Policies

- **EPR System** : Tack-back obligation for the items with recycling goals is given to producers.(5 products and 4 packaging materials)



- **Eco-Assurance System**: Ex ante regulation for DfE and ex post tack-back obligation imposed on producers of consumer electronics and vehicles



- **Collection and Treatment of Agricultural Waste**: Waste agricultural plastic films and agrochemical containers are collected and treated nationwide for recycling and energy-recovery.

III. Challenges faced and Possible Solutions

Challenges Faced and Possible Solutions

- **3R policies on municipal waste is focusing more on household sector than industrial sector**
 - **Source separation for reuse and recycling is 16% higher in household sector than in business and industry sector**

Sector	Source separation	Use of volume-based fee system, etc.
Household	57%	43%
Business and Industry	41%	59%

(Source : National statistics on municipal waste generation and disposal in 2013)

- **Possible solutions**

1. Recently revised ‘The Waste Management Law’ to further increase the recycling rate of industrial waste that used to be incinerated or landfilled.
2. Preparing for the enactment of ‘the Act on the Promotion of Transition to Resource Recirculation Society’ (The Management System of Resource Recirculation Performances for businesses to increase resource recirculation and reduce waste generation, landfill/incineration levy imposed when recyclables go to landfill, etc.)

Thank You

