

A CHINA ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH PROJECT FACT SHEET

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Highlights of Waste Control Laws and Regulations in China

Laws and Regulations	Brief Description	Issuer	Effective
City Appearance and Environmental Sanitary Management Ordinance	Includes regulations on municipal solid waste and public latrines.	The State Council	August 1, 1992
Regulations Regarding Municipal Residential Solid Waste	Regulates waste collection, transfers and treatment.	The Ministry of Construction of PRC	September 1, 1993
Law on Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution Caused by Solid Waste of PRC	First law to regulate the management of municipal solid waste.	The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress	April 1, 1996
Technical Policies on the Disposal of Domestic Waste and the Prevention of Pollution	Including technology standards for treatment of municipal solid waste.	The Ministry of Construction of PRC	June, 2000
Comments on the Promoting of Industrialization of Municipal Waste Water Treatment and Municipal Solid Waste Treatment	Promotion of investment in these industries to improve waste disposal in urban areas.	State Development & Planning Committee, The Ministry of Construction, the State Environmental Protection Administration	September, 2002
Circular on Earnestly Accomplishing Environmental Pollution Prevention Work in the Enterprise Relocation Process	This SEPA Circular recommends that enterprises shutting down a facility that generates or handles hazardous wastes, or changing the nature of the land-use activity at the site of such a facility, should obtain site soil and groundwater contamination reports from the local government environmental monitoring stations, submit such reports to local environmental authorities for review, and develop remediation plans based on the findings in the reports.	State Environmental Protection Administration	2004
Plan to Construct Facilities to Dispose of	Committed 14.92 billion RMB over 3 years to build 31 dangerous	State Development Planning	June, 2003

Hazardous Waste and Medical Waste Nationwide	disposal centers with an annual capacity of 2.82 million tons	Commission (SDPC), SEPA, the Ministry of Finance (MOF), the Ministry of Construction	
Law for Promotion of Cleaner Production of PRC	Reducing pollution (including waste creation) throughout the manufacturing process by creating incentives for industries.	The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress	January 1, 2003
Law for Environment Impact Assessment of PRC	Requires infrastructure and new industry construction to complete EIA that is open to public review. If enforced the increased transparency could potentially help improve waste practices in new industries and landfills.	The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress	September 1, 2003
Ban on importation of electronic waste	Ban includes scrap computers, panel displays, kinescopes and is updated yearly.	Ministry of Commerce, General Administration of Customs and SEPA	January 26, 2000
Regulation to Standardize Disposal of Dangerous and Medical Wastes	Gives citizens right to complain about improper disposal of medical wastes. Allocated 14.92 billion RMB over 3 years to help build 31 dangerous disposal centers with an annual capacity of 2.82 million tons. Required Chinese enterprises to build other centers with a total annual capacity of 3.5 million tons.	National Development and Reform Commission, SEPA, Ministries of Finance and Construction	Passed in June 2003, requirements met by June 2005
Law on Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution Caused by Solid Waste of PRC	China's first comprehensive law on solid waste. Laid framework for setting standards for solid waste storage and disposal, pollution control for landfills for hazardous wastes, discharge standards for livestock, and medical waste incineration and transport. 2004 amendment tightened control imports of foreign garbage.	The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress	First passed 1995 and revised on December 29, 2004
Regulations Regarding Municipal Construction Waste	Imposes stricter management on waste from municipal construction projects.	The Ministry of Construction	June 1, 2005
Management Methods for Controlling Pollution by Electronic Information Products (a.k.a. China RoHS)	Limits six hazardous substances in the production of electronics—lead, mercury, hexavalent chromium, cadmium, polybrominated biphenyl flame retardants and polybrominated diphenyl ether flame retardants.	Ministry of Information Industry	March 1, 2007

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