

**Strengthen Inspection and Quarantine for Import Scrap
Materials to Promote Steady Development of China Recycling
Economy**

**Address of Deputy Director Xu Zhaozhe at Nov. 3 World Scrap
Metal Congress 2008**

Respectable President Yin Ruiyu, Deputy Chairman Wang Zhenwu, representatives of domestic and overseas iron & steel and nonferrous metal industry, ladies and gentlemen,

Good afternoon. In such a balmy autumn, I am honored very much to attend the World Scrap Metal Congress 2008, sponsored by Singapore Terrapinn Pte Ltd. and cosponsored by Shanghai Nonferrous Metals Industry Association. First of all, please allow me to make a brief self-introduction. I am Xu Zhaozhe, Deputy Director of Shanghai Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau, and have been responsible for the administration of the inspection and quarantine of import & export commodity for a long time, including import scrap materials – an important import & export commodity with special significance. Here, I would like to extend my special gratitude to the sponsor and cosponsor of this Congress for building such a platform for mutual exchange, mutual discussion and joint development.

Next, I will talk about some of my opinions and ideas with respect to the important significance of import scrap materials to the development of the recycling economy in China and the administration of the Chinese Government on important scrap materials, in particular the administration system of the inspection and quarantine department for import scrap materials, for your reference.

I. Developing the recycling economy is a fundamental state policy of China, while import scrap material constitutes an indispensable important link to the development of the recycling economy in China.

Advocating an economic development mode in harmony with the environment, the recycling economy reduces the social cost of resource consumption and

economic development to create a better life environment and maximize the recovery and use of all the wastes generated in production and daily life. What the past thirty years since the reform and opening up has brought to China is not only the great achievement in economic construction, but also very outstanding problems due to the resource consumption and damages to the environment. The global economy today becomes increasingly dependent on raw material resources, while China is a country with an enormous population and serious shortage of resources. Therefore, the environmental and resource crisis in the process of building a modernized society in China can be effectively overcome only by reforming the traditional economic development mode, developing the recycling economy energetically and realizing the efficient and recycled use of resources.

The advantages of the recycling economy are mainly evidenced by the following aspects: First, developing the recycling economy is an effective way to fundamentally reduce the environmental pollution. Promoting the clean production will enable the social and economic activities to minimize the demand for natural resources and the impact on the biological environment, thereby solving the contradiction between economic development and environmental protection. Second, developing the recycling economy is an important measure to improve the economic benefit. Improving the rate of utilization of resources will propel Chinese enterprises to reduce production costs, improve the economic benefits and sharpen the international competitive edges. Third, developing the recycling economy is also an urgent need to participate in the globalized economic development. Only by promoting the clean production in an all-round way and developing the recycling economy vigorously, can Chinese products gradually comply with the technical codes and international standards in respect of energy consumption and environmental protection in an overall manner. Last, developing the recycling economy is the essential requirement of people orientation and realization of sustainable development.

Developing the recycling economy, therefore, has come among the major economic tasks of China and become a fundamental state policy. To realize the development of the recycling economy involves the work in the following aspects – in resource exploitation, improve the comprehensive development and the recovery rate robustly; in energy consumption, make a vigorous effort

to enhance the rate of utilization of resources; in waste generation, take active measures to carry out the comprehensive utilization; in generation of renewable resources, make every possible effort to promote the recovery and recycled use of various waste resources; and in social consumption, develop the view of sustainable consumption and advocate green consumption. As to generation of renewable resources, great efforts must be made to recover and recycle various waste resources, make full use of the domestic and international markets as well as the international resources and the domestic resources while strictly controlling the entry of “foreign garbage” and other poisonous and hazardous wastes, actively develop the international trade in the field of resource recycling, and import scraps that can be used for raw materials.

In effect, as a resource-deficient country, China's per capita possession of mineral resources is less than half of the world average level, in particular in high-grade minerals and forest resources, a result of the vast population base. So, the effective utilization of wastes is an effective means to develop the recycling economy. Take aluminum production for instance. To produce one ton of primary aluminum with aluminum ores involves consuming 213.2TJ of energy (82% is power), while this figure is only 5.5TJ (80% is fuel) to produce the same amount of recycled aluminum ingots, only 2.6% of that for the production of primary aluminum. In addition, compared to primary aluminum, production of recycled aluminum can save 10.5 tons of water, reduce the consumption of solid materials by 11 tons, the carbon dioxide emission by 0.8 tons, and sulfur dioxides by 0.06 tons, decrease the treatment of waste liquids and solids by 1.9 tons, and avoid stripping 0.6 tons of ground soil and stones as well as avoid exploiting 6.1 tons of gangues. These data show that production of recycled aluminum has obvious comparative edges. China's domestic recycled resource utilization industry still remains at the stage of cultivation and development, and the recycling industry has not built a sound system, and can not effectively function and generate a benefit in the short run, despite mountains of wastes produced each year. As a result, China still needs to import a large quantity of scrap materials each year. Take 2007 for instance. China imported up to 41.93 million tons of various types of scrap materials, valued at USD 19.71 billion, including 21.20 million tons of waste paper valued at USD 3.981 billion, 7.77 million tons of waste ironware valued at USD 7.852

billion, 3.29 million tons of scrap metals (including scrap iron and steel and scrap nonferrous metals) valued at USD 4.59 billion, 6.86 million tons of waste plastics valued at USD 3.057 billion, and 2.81 million tons of other scrap materials valued at USD 230 million.

Therefore, import waste ironware, waste nonferrous metals and waste iron and steel take a considerable proportion in China's import scrap materials, and constitute a beneficial supplement to China's productive resources.

II. Various departments make concerted efforts to implement effective management on import scrap materials, while the inspection and quarantine on such materials represent the essential measure to safeguard China's environmental safety.

We should see with a sober mind that amid the rapid economic development, China's demand for raw materials will increase year by year, and as a beneficial supplement to meet the demand for raw materials, the import of recyclable scrap materials has started to take on an increasing trend year on year.

Import scrap materials are prone to create uncontrollable environmental risks and carry a large quantity of poisonous and hazardous substances to China, because of their diverse sources, many varieties as well as the complexity and particularity of their collection, transportation, process and utilization. At the same time, because of the high cost of treating various hazardous materials in foreign countries, some illegal businessmen have, in the name of "import scrap material", openly transferred a large amount of foreign hazardous wastes to China. This has not only caused great damage to China's environment, but also seriously harmed the dignity of China. Particularly in 1995-1996, several serious "foreign garbage" events occurred in succession in China. For example, in 1995, some illegal businessmen transported, via Qingdao Port, more than 500 tons of domestic wastes from America to a valley in Pinggu County of Beijing for destruction, and evolved into the Pinggu Foreign Garbage Event that was widely known across the country. Another example is that using the deceiving means to convert waste plastics into gasoline, some foreign businessman transported over 40,000 tons of garbage plastics from Europe containing medical wastes to a suburb of Nanchang City of Jiangxi Province, which caused serious pollution to the local environment. After the event was

discovered, the businessman escaped, leaving very severe consequence to the local environment. As a result, the local government had to ask a professional institution to design a dedicated incinerator for treatment of such garbage. Even so, such garbage resulted into the prevalence of hepatitis half a year later.

The phenomenon of the transfer of foreign garbage in large quantities to China has drawn much attention from the Communist Part of China (CPC) and the Chinese Government. In September, 1995, the Committee of Political and Legislative Affairs of the CPC convened the meeting participated in by relevant departments to research the serious treatment of the import "foreign garbage" issue, and required to investigate the behavior of transferring "foreign garbage" to China. In November of the same year, the General Affairs Office of the State Council distributed the Urgent Notice of the General Affairs Office of the State Council on Firmly Controlling the Transfer of Overseas Wastes to Our Country, specifying the principles for the management of the examination and approval and inspection on the import of wastes that can be used for raw materials. Thus, the import scrap material was incorporated into the statutory inspection catalogue for import commodities. In October, 1995, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress adopted the Law on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution by Solid Wastes of the People's Republic of China, specifying that the state forbids the import of solid wastes that can not be used for raw materials, and limits the import of solid wastes that can be used for raw materials, and the import scrap materials must be subject to strict inspection. As required by the State Council, the former State Administration of Environmental Protection issued in March, 1996 the Interim Provisions for the Management of Environmental Protection concerning Waste Important, specifying the examination and approval procedure for the import of scrap materials, and also specifying that import scrap materials must be subject to the inspection before shipping and transport. In September, 1996, the former State Administration for the Quarantine of Import and Export Commodity promulgated the Measures for the Management of Inspection of Import Wastes before Shipping, providing the measures for the inspection management by combining the inspection before shipping and port control. Since the second half of 1996, the momentum of transferring foreign hazardous wastes to China on a large scale has been effectively curbed, and import scrap materials have

started the normal operation under the coordination, supervision and administration by relevant departments.

At present, the administration of import scrap materials is mainly the responsibility of the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Environmental Protection, the General Administration of Customs and the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine, according to the revised the Law on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution by Solid Wastes of the People's Republic of China, the Foreign Trade Law of the People's Republic of China, the Law of the People's Republic of China on Import and Export Commodity Inspection, and the Customs Law of the People's Republic of China as well as the provisions of a series of laws and regulations. The National Development and Reform Commission puts forward its opinions on the import of scrap materials in the perspective of the operation of the national macro economy and the resource allocation planning; the Ministry of Commerce publishes the catalogue for scrap materials that can be imported or forbidden for import in line with the Foreign Trade Law of the People's Republic of China; the Ministry of Environmental Protection implements the environmental administration of the domestic units processing and utilizing import scrap materials; the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine is responsible for the inspection and quarantine of import scrap materials; and the General Administration of Customs is responsible for the customs clearance, taxation and statistics with respect to import scrap materials, and cracks down on smuggling of import wastes. At present, these five ministries perform their respective functions, collaborate closely, exchange information, administer the issue jointly, and have built the regular joint meeting mechanism to communicate administrative information and solve various problems in respect of the import of scrap materials.

Import of foreign scrap materials undoubtedly makes up the deficiency of resources in China, promotes the swift economic development, but also poses negative influence on the environment. In particular, those import scrap materials in violation of China's relevant environmental control standards have created extreme risks for the environmental protection. Our inspection and quarantine department has discovered many times such potential hazards and serious problems as potential environmental pollution, foreign harmful

organisms, and infectious disease vectors during the inspection on the import scrap materials. Some scrap materials carry a large amount of domestic garbage, some scrap iron and steel contain radioactive substances far beyond the standard, some scrap materials are mixed with waste and rejected electric appliances, and some containers for scrap materials breed a lot of mosquitoes and insects. Even worse, some ill-intentioned people transfer garbage to China in bad faith. Some containers seem very clean, and scrap materials appear to meet the requirements, but contain a lot of garbage and forbidden substances.

Therefore, import scrap material is, to some extent, a double-edged sword. To control this double-edged sword well and make full use of it, the inspection and quarantine control by the entry-exit inspection and quarantine department has become the key to implement the principle of “import as needed, impose strict control” for the administration of import scrap materials. Take 2007 for instance. The entry-exit inspection and quarantine department inspected a total of 285,300 batches of import scrap materials weighing 41.93 million tons and valued USD 19.71 billion, and discovered 732 batches in violation of the environmental protection standards weighing 44,900 tons and valued USD 21.49 million. As to the scrap materials inspected to have nonconforming environmental protection items, the inspection and quarantine department issued relevant certificates, handed them over to the customs and the environmental protection department for refund, and effectively blocked the invasion of hazardous and poisonous substances.

III. Keep perfecting the supervision and administration system for import scrap materials, form the closed loop of inspection, quarantine and supervision from overseas suppliers to domestic recipients, and strive to enhance the scientific nature and effectiveness of the law enforcement work.

In consideration of the environmental risks created by import scrap materials, the inspection, quarantine, supervision and administration of such materials are thus a very important and sensitive job, and also one with very strong policy and technical contents. Therefore, it is the bound duty of the inspection and quarantine department how to take steadfast and effective measures to curb foreign import hazardous wastes and prevent them from harming the

environment and people's physical health in China; carry out strict restriction and administration to reasonably use import scrap materials, supplement our country's shortage of resources, and satisfy the huge demand for resources from construction and development. Since the former State Administration for the Quarantine of Import and Export Commodity started the implementation of the inspection work on import scrap materials in 1995, whether former State Administration for the Quarantine of Import and Export Commodity and the current General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine, has kept perfecting the inspection and quarantine management mechanism for import scrap materials, established and perfected the inspection supervision system for import scrap materials across the entire process from the source of supply, reinforced and improved the management of four key inspection and quarantine supervision links, and effectively prevented import scrap materials carrying poisonous and hazardous wastes and domestic garbage from entering China.

These four supervision measures are: First, implement the access system for the import scrap market, carry out the registration and enrollment system for overseas suppliers and domestic recipients respectively, and specify that only enterprises granted with relevant qualifications are allowed to engage in the scrap material trade; second, move forward the control gateway, employ overseas inspection institutions recognized by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine to carry out the inspection of the scrap materials exported to China before shipping, and thus impose the control from the original to exclude a lot of poisonous and hazardous wastes in the import scrap materials out of the border of China; third, conduct the inspection and quarantine work at the destination ports, and implement strict inspection to ensure import scrap materials meet the requirements of China's environmental protection control standards; and last, do the subsequent supervision work, implement risk warning, take different administrative measures on overseas suppliers and domestic recipients until revoking their registration qualifications and certificates in line with the nonconformance conditions and the corresponding extent of hazards. To further improve the efficiency of the supervision link, the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine launched in an all-round way the electronic supervision system for the inspection and quarantine of import scrap

materials in 2006 to conduct the concentrated processing of the data and information generated from the four key links for the inspection and quarantine of import scrap materials and implement the real-time monitoring on the objects of the supervision of the inspection and quarantine of import scrap materials.

Next, I will focus on the main contents of the major laws, regulations and policies, normative documents, inspection standards and inspection codes involved in the supervision and administration of import scrap materials as well as the four inspection and quarantine supervision links.

(I) Main laws, regulations, policies and normative documents involved in import scrap materials

These mainly include: The Law of the People's Republic of China on Prevention of Environmental Pollution Caused by Solid Waste, the Law of the People's Republic of China on Import and Export Commodity Inspection, Frontier Health and Quarantine Law of the People's Republic of China, the Foreign Trade Law of the People's Republic of China, and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal as well as their amendments. The aforesaid laws, regulations and normative documents expressly specify and interpret the concept, scope and requirement for import scrap materials, and constitute the main legal basis for our inspection and quarantine department to implement the supervision and administration of import scrap materials.

(II) National standards and inspection codes applicable to import scrap materials.

The national standards involved in the port inspection and quarantine of import scrap materials mainly include the Environmental protection control standard for imported solid wastes as raw materials (GB 16487.1-13 2005), and 14 industrial standards are involved in the import & export commodity inspection, including the Rules for the inspection and quarantine of waste imported as raw material (SN 1791.1-13 2006) and the Rules for the inspection and quarantine of Radioactivity of waste imported as raw material (SN0570-1996). The aforesaid inspection standards and codes represent the law enforcement criteria and operating guide for the inspection and quarantine department to

implement the port inspection and quarantine on import scrap materials.

(III) Survey of the supervision system for the inspection and quarantine of import scrap materials.

As the result of the practice and continuous review for years, the inspection and quarantine department has formed a relatively sound supervision system for import scrap materials, which mainly consists of such key links as the overseas supplier registration, the domestic recipient registration, the inspection before shipping, the inspection and quarantine at the destination port and the subsequent supervision.

1. Since 2004, the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine has taken the registration administrative measure for overseas suppliers that export scrap materials to China Mainland.

In the [2003] No. 115 notice and the [2004] No. 48 notice, the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine specified in detail the affairs, basis, conditions and procedures with respect to the application for registration as an overseas supplier of import scrap materials as well as the specific requirements for the registration work. The notices point out that overseas suppliers exporting scrap materials to China Mainland shall be subject to the registration administrative measure. Scrap materials from an overseas supplier that fails to obtain the registration with the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine within the given time shall not enter the territory of China, a pre-shipping inspection institution recognized by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine shall not accept inspection application or issue certificates, and an entry port inspection and quarantine institution shall not handle its inspection application.

The implementation of the registration administrative system for overseas suppliers promotes the technical laws and regulations and relevant standards of China with respect to the environmental control over import scrap materials, advances the construction of the quality control system in the global recycling industry and helps improve the quality control level of the entire industry. In addition, it improves the traceability of the scrap material source, and helps

reduce the safety, health and environmental protection risks caused by import scrap materials from the very origin, and at the same time reduces the risk that goods are refunded, and helps traders to decrease the operating costs.

2. As an important supervision measure, the domestic recipient registration system was officially implemented as of September 1, 2007, forming a closed loop of supervision of the inspection and quarantine of import scrap materials.

In its [2007] No. 52 notice, the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine defines the definition and the conditions, procedures and specific work requirements in respect of the application for registration as a domestic recipient. The notice states that the domestic recipient of import scrap materials is the buyer to the foreign trade contract on import scrap materials; the recipient engaged in importing scrap materials to China must apply for registration with the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine, whatever the trade form is; and any port inspection and quarantine shall not accept the inspection application submitted by a recipient failing to obtain the registration qualification.

At present, the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine is the exclusive government organ responsible for the registration administration of domestic recipients of import scrap materials, while various local entry-exit inspection and quarantine bureaus are responsible for the daily inspection and supervision of the recipients in the regions under jurisdiction. Implementation of the system helps regularize the order of the import scrap materials, urge domestic recipients to understand domestic laws, regulations and standards in time, and ensures the quality and safety of import scrap materials.

3. Pre-shipping inspection, as a control measure from the very origin, is an effective means to minimize the environmental risks caused by arriving scrap materials.

The pre-shipping inspection work on import scrap materials is implemented by the overseas inspection institutions recognized by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine through evaluation. So far, 23 overseas inspection institutions have attained relevant qualifications,

including 21 authorized, and 2 recognized, by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine. The Certification and Accreditation Administration of the People's Republic of China is responsible for the supervision and administration of the pre-shipping inspection of import scrap materials. As an effective auxiliary measure for the port law enforcement inspection, the pre-shipping inspection keeps a lot of poisonous and hazardous materials in import scrap materials out of the territory of China by means of the control from the very origin. However, in the case of any inconsistency between the port receiving inspection result and the pre-shipping inspection result, the former shall prevail.

4. As a core link of the supervision system for import scrap materials, the receiving port inspection and quarantine mainly includes such work contents as the acceptance of the inspection application, the hygienic hazard elimination treatment, the site inspection and quarantine, and the judgment and treatment of the inspection and quarantine result.

When accepting the inspection application, the port inspection and quarantine institution shall, in strict compliance with relevant provisions, review the authenticity and validity of the Overseas Supply Enterprise Registration Certificate and the Domestic Recipient Registration Certificate, the Waste Import License issued by the Ministry of Environmental Protection, and the Pre-shipping Inspection Certificate issued by the pre-shipping inspection institution as well as the contract, the bill of lading, the invoice, the packing list and other necessary documents provided by the trade related parties.

The hygienic hazard elimination treatment work shall be undertaken by the professional treatment institution with the independent legal-person status qualified by the port inspection and quarantine inspection institution through evaluation and accredited by the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine, and the port inspection and quarantine inspection institution shall be responsible for implementing the administration and instruction for its work.

The site inspection and quarantine mainly includes such items as the hygienic quarantine, the animal and plant quarantine, the environmental protection item inspection, the quality inspection as well as the quantity and weight inspection. In the site inspection and quarantine, we strictly carry out the "case-by-case

inspection system”, the “double person inspection system”, the “site inspection image and video data filing system” and the “sample filing system”, implement the landing inspection for each batch of container packed import scrap materials, conduct the radioactivity inspection and unpacking inspection in line with the provisions, increase the proportion of unpacking where necessary, and implement the unpacking and random inspection.

The Customs Clearance Document for Entry Goods will be issued for the import scrap materials that have not been found to violate relevant laws and regulations through the inspection and quarantine; relevant provisions will apply to those import scrap materials that are not qualified in the hygienic, animal or plant quarantine; those import scrap materials found to have wooden packages must be sampled on site, and the samples must be sent to the laboratory for the inspection of wireworms and other hazardous organisms; the Notice of Inspection and Quarantine Treatment and the Nonconforming Environmental Protection Inspection Certificate must be issued for those import scrap materials failing to pass the environmental protection inspection, and such import scrap materials must be handed over to the customs house or the environmental protection department for treatment; and the quality certificate or appraisal report must be issued for those import scrap materials found to meet the requirements of the contract or relevant standards in terms of quality, weight and other items.

5. The subsequent supervision of import scrap materials mainly include the supervision and administration of registered overseas suppliers, registered domestic recipients, accredited pre-shipping inspection institutions and inspection and quarantine yards as well as relevant coordination, communication, staff training and foreign promotion.

The inspection and quarantine department makes full use of the electronic supervision system for import scrap materials to strengthen the collection and aggregation of nonconformance cases and relevant information, implement the risk warning, and formulate and implement the blacklist system. The inspection and quarantine department will take different administrative measures on suppliers, importers and domestic users until withdrawing the registration qualification of relevant overseas suppliers and the inspection application qualifications of domestic entities when discovering in inspection

that scrap materials export to China carry poisonous and hazardous wastes, which endanger the environmental hygiene, physical health and the industrial and agricultural safety production in China.

IV. Conditions of inspection and quarantine of imported scrap metal materials and relevant typical nonconformance cases.

In recent years, waste nonferrous metals, waste iron and steel, waste ironware, waste motors and waste wires and cables have taken a considerable proportion in the scrap materials shipped to China. In 2005, China imported a total of 17.32 million tons of scrap metal materials valued USD 6.943 billion, accounting for 40.29% and 60.19% of the total weight and total value of import scrap materials in the same year. In 2007, China imported a total of 11.06 million tons of scrap metal materials valued USD12.445 billion, accounting for 26.38% and 63.14% of the total weight and total value of import scrap materials in the same year.

Scrap metal materials also take a remarkable proportion in terms of the nonconformance inspection rate. For example, in 2006, 687 batches of import scrap materials were inspected to be nonconforming in terms of environmental protection items, with a total weight of 38,800 tons and a total value of USD 15.8245 million, while these figures for scrap metal materials reached 411 batches, 16,600 tons and USD 7.154 million respectively. Scrap metal materials far exceed other categories of import scrap materials by the nonconforming batch, weight and value.

For your reference, I will next present some typical nonconformance cases.

(I) The Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region discovered radioactive indicators in excess of the limit many times. In 2005, when carrying out the port inspection on import scrap materials, the Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region successively discovered that multiple batches of imported scrap metals seriously exceeded the limits of radioactivity, and one batch of the metals exceeded the state environmental protection limits for α rays, β rays and γ rays by 5,190 times, 540 times and 10.5 times. In line with the provision of the state environmental protection control standard that import scrap materials are forbidden to carry radioactive wastes, the Entry-Exit

Inspection and Quarantine Bureau of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region issued relevant documents for the said nonconforming import scrap materials, and handed them over the customs house and the environmental protection department for refund.

(II) Tianjin Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau discovered complete bullets in imported waste ironware. In 2007, when conducting the inspection and quarantine on a batch of imported waste ironware, Tianjin Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau discovered a couple of cartridge cases scattered at the back of a container in the process of the unpacking inspection, which drew the high attention of the inspection and quarantine staff. Then, they carried out the unpacking inspection for the entire batch of the containers, discovering two unused complete bullets in hundreds of scattered cartridge cases. In line with the provision of the state environmental protection control standard that import scrap materials are forbidden to carry rejected explosive weapons and ammunition, Tianjin Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau handed over the goods to the customs house and the environmental protection department for treatment.

(III) Shanghai Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau discovered compressors containing insulating oil and a lot of electronic wastes in imported waste iron and steel. In 2006, in two batches of imported waste iron and steel, Shanghai Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau respectively discovered a lot of electronic wastes such as the waste refrigerator casting dies, waste printers and waste ray medical devices that are expressly forbidden for import by the state. The refrigerator casting dies were also mixed with undetached compressors, which contained a considerable amount of insulating oil. In line with the provision of the state environmental protection control standard that import scrap materials are forbidden to carry transformers, ballasts and compressors whose insulating oil materials are not removed, and in view of the fact that the waste electromechanical products forbidden by the state for import exceed the 2% limit, Shanghai Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau issued relevant documents for the said nonconforming import scrap materials, and handed them over the customs house and the environmental protection department for refund.

(IV) Shanghai Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau discovered a

lot of impurities such as stones, sand and blocks in one batch of imported waste wires. In 2004, when inspecting one batch of imported waste wires and carrying out the unpacking inspection as provided, Shanghai Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau discovered that the goods carried a lot of stones, sand, blocks and other impurities in addition to the short waste wires, and the weight of the impurities exceeded 30% of the total weight of the goods, far higher than the limit standard for common impurities in import scrap materials. Shanghai Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau issued relevant documents for the said nonconforming import scrap materials, and handed them over the customs house and the environmental protection department for refund.

(V) Shanghai Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau first captured the foreign medical vector blaberus giganteus in one batch of imported scrap steel. In 2004, when inspecting one batch of imported scrap steel, Shanghai Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau captured a kind of large-sized cockroach, inspected to be the imago of *Blaberus giganteus* (5♀2♂). It is reported that such cockroach is a common variety in the Americas, but has no distribution in China yet. In addition, there is no report that other ports have captured such insect. The cockroaches captured included both females and males. Once they successfully settled down in China, they would trigger the proliferation and outburst, and would bring serious hazards to the health of humankind and animals. Therefore, this capture is of great importance in the sense of epidemiology. Shanghai Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau conducted the strict hazard elimination treatment for this batch of waste steel.

According to the analysis of nonconformance cases in the past years, the factors resulting into the nonconforming environmental protection items for scrap metal materials are mainly the radioactive indicators in excess of the limit, the inclusion of waste bombs, shells or other explosive weapons and ammunition, the inclusion of insulating oil or waste containing PCB, and inclusion of electronic wastes forbidden by the state for import. It is easy to see that the environmental protection problem caused by scrap metal materials can not be ignored, and should draw the much attention from all walks of life while using them as a beneficial supplement to the productive resources of China.

V. Meet the new situations and new problems in the scrap material trade, adjust the inspection and quarantine administrative measures at an appropriate timing, and strive to promote the steady development of China's recycling economy.

The inspection and quarantine department will face various emerging new problems amid the constant change in the international trade of scrap materials and the rising quantity of China's import of scrap materials. In the future work, the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine will, out of the consideration of the practical inspection and quarantine work on import scrap materials, actively adjust the inspection and quarantine policies, further strengthen the business communication, coordination and exchange with brother departments like the Ministry of Environmental Protection and the General Administration of Customs while building the internal systems and rules, reinforcing the professional technology training, and carrying out the in-depth internal work supervision and check, step up the efforts to promote the policies, deepen the international exchange and cooperation in the field of the inspection and quarantine on import scrap materials, improve the transparency of the law enforcement work, strive to realize the win-win between the growth of the scrap material trade and the environmental improvement, and promote the steady development of China's recycling economy.

Limited by the time, I will have to end my address now. If representatives want to know more about relevant laws and regulations in respect of import scrap materials, please log on the portal website of the General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine ([http://www.aqsiq.gov.cn/inspection supervision department/chemical mineral inspection/scrap material column](http://www.aqsiq.gov.cn/inspection_supervision_department/chemical_mineral_inspection/scrap_material_column)) for detailed information.

Thank you!