

Country Report (Form)
CTI the Sixth Workshop for Asia (at ICETT)

1. Name of participant

Zhang Jun

2. Organization to which participant belongs

China National Environmental Protection Corporation

3. Department and duties (1 page)

My position is President assistant, assisting president dealing with daily business.

This is a very important position. Reporting directly to the President, I will support initiatives and activities of the company by providing administrative support with a particular emphasis on written communications. Responsibilities will include writing speeches, reports and correspondence as well as coordinating related organization and follow-up. I will also provide administrative support for strategic planning processes, prepare materials and accompany the President to certain meetings. Responsibilities include:

1. Drafting letters for the President's signature, including thank you letters and various follow-up correspondence;
2. Organizing incoming and outgoing correspondence, along with related actions items;
3. Drafting reports/speeches for certain meetings or ceremonies ;
4. Prioritizing and organizing emails to the President;
5. Providing administrative support for strategic planning activities which includes writing reports, correspondence and updating the web page, entries on strategic planning;
6. Attending, with the President, for certain occasions including the President's Executive meetings, Senior Administrative meetings and negotiations. On occasion, I may prepare minutes for some of these meetings;
7. Arranging some meetings for the President and dealing with incoming phone calls;
8. Import and export
9. Bidding. In this month , two waste water treatment projects in Chengdu City , Sichuan Province, were awarded contracts.

10. Environment Protection Equipment Manufacturing Nationalization Projects. To the present , we have imported a wasted mercury lamp treatment line from a Sweden Company and a medical waste treatment line from a German company. We try to cooperate with the two companies to produce relevant equipment in China.

4. Impressions of the current situations (1 page)

For the dangerous wastes treatment equipment domestically-manufacturing project, the former State Development and Planning Commission had assigned the job to our company in 2001. We focus mainly on mercury pollution of waste lamps and batteries.

In China, approximately 420 million fluorescent lamps are disposed of every year. In Beijing, this figure is around 20 million. For every tube, the content of mercury inside is around 20-30 milligram. So, this is a vast figure of contamination for there are around 8-12 tons of mercury waste disposal untreated every year in China. Therefore, fluorescent lamp waste is classified as a hazardous waste.

Mercury is toxic to the human nervous system. It can enter the body through inhalation, absorption through the skin or ingestion. When inhaled 80% of mercury present can pass through the lungs into the bloodstream and be carried to other parts of the body. Once a fluorescent lamp is broken mercury vapours dissipate into the atmosphere and continues to do so for several years. Therefore, mercury is classified as a Leachate Toxin that will eventually find its way into the ground and water affecting entire ecosystems. The proper solution to responsible waste management is a safe recycling process.

The Lamp Recycling System will process intact and crushed lamp material by breaking down the lamp and ultimately separating the lamp into individual waste streams; glass, end caps, and mercury rich phosphor powder. For the distiller, the powder is heated by an internal heating unit and mercury is evaporated to the condensing unit. The mercury is then condensed to a liquid form and recovered.

My company has introduced a set of this system from Sweden and we tried to

cooperate with the Swedish company to produce this machine in China. I was appointed to look after this project from the beginning to the end .

5. Problems, challenges and factors preventing the widespread use of technologies (1 page)

The problems, challenges and factors preventing the widespread use of this technologies include:

1. The concept of the whole society to the danger of the waste lamp and the mercury is still to be broadcasted.

2. There are still no legislation or regulation to enforce the treatment of waste lamps as well as no standards for the treatment yet in China. We are now working closely with Chinese EPA in this field.

3. Where is the revenue coming from for the treatment ? We are just an equipment manufacturer, and has just set up an example line in Beijing. There is still a long way for the whole country to take up the technology. Now China is a market economy country. For the future facility proprietor, if there are no profits, they will not decide to buy our product and set up a treatment factory. It is not yet decided in China who will pay for the treatment, the lamp producing companies or the lamp consumers? And what kind of charges it shall take, fee or tax or government transfer payment?

4. The setting up of waste lamp collecting system. It is important for all the wasted to be efficiently collected.

5. Foreign partner is afraid of losing control of the product and unwilling to transfer the core technology to us.

6. There are still lots of other problems in the process of the domestication of the equipment manufacturing.