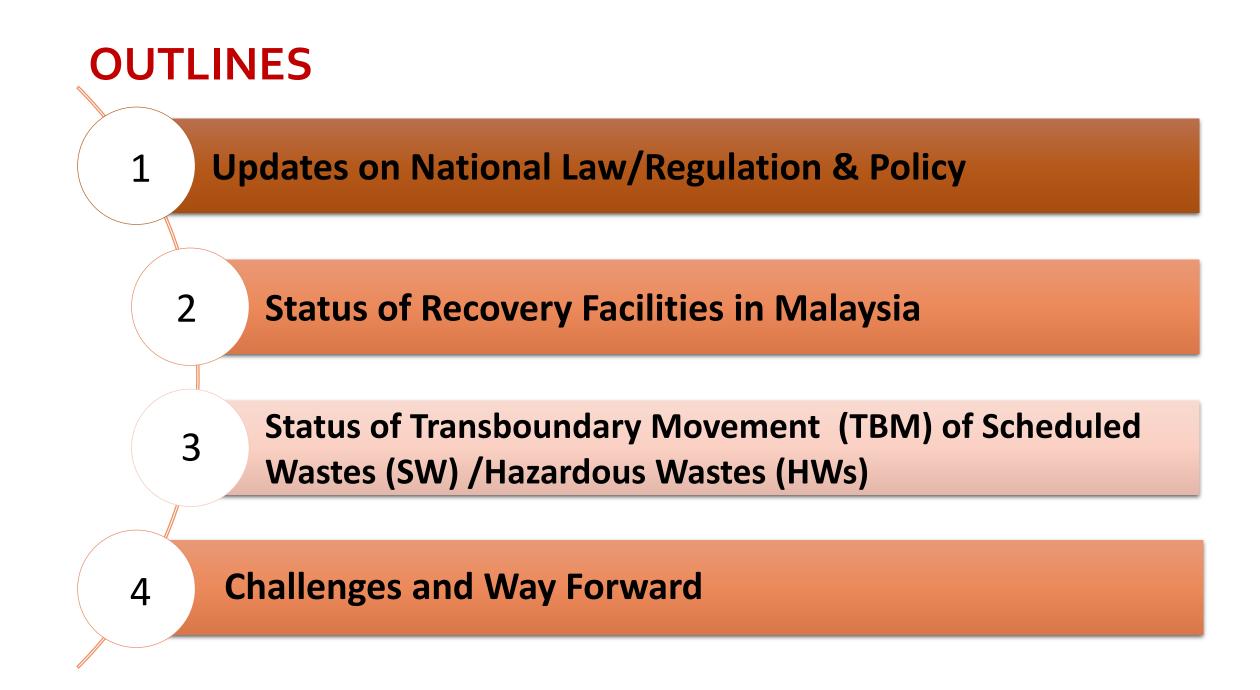
## ASIAN NETWORK WORKSHOP 2017 HANOI, VIETNAM

#### Updates of National Regulations to the Implementation of the Basel Convention In Malaysia



Section Convention Hazardous Substances Division Department of Environment Malaysia





BASEL

CONVENTION

## LAWS AND REGULATIONS IN MALAYSIA

1.	Section 34B, Environmental Quality Act 1974 i) Section 34B(1)(b) – Import & Export -Receive or send, or cause or permit to be received or sent any scheduled wastes in or out of Malaysia; or ii) Section 34B(1)(c) – Transit -Transit or cause or permit the transit of scheduled wastes		oval from the Director vironmental Quality,
2.	Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations 2005	List of Schedu managing the	
3.	Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary movements of Hazardous Waste and Disposal, 1989	under Basel C Prior Informe notification a	ccording to the ne Basel Convention
4.	Custom (Prohibition of Import) Order 2017 <sup>a</sup> 3 <sup>rd</sup> Schedule Part I item 54 for Toxic and/ or HWs Custom (Prohibition of Export) Order 2017 <sup>a</sup> 3 <sup>rd</sup> Schedule Part I item 31 for Toxic and/ or HWs		t approval from the ral of Environmental ysia.



CONVENTION



**Competent Authority (CA)** 

Job title: Director Division/Department: Hazardous Substances Division, Department of Environment Institution: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

Country Contacts

Focal point (FP) Job title: Director General Department: Department of Environment Institution: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment



Competent Authority (CA) waste related to Y46- Waste collected from households (Annex II to BC) Job title: Director General Department: Department of National Solid Waste Management Institution: Ministry of Urban Well being, Housing and Local Government

## Policy of Transboundary Moment (TBM) of SW/HW in Malaysia



BASEL CONVENTION

BASEL CONVENTION

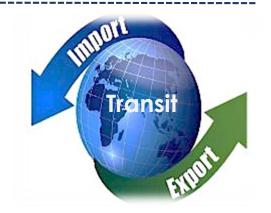


TBM for disposal/final disposal is prohibited. TBM of waste between parties and Non-parties is prohibited except with bilateral or multilateral.

State of export does not have the **technical capacity** and **necessary facilities** to manage the waste in an **environmentally sound & Efficient manner**. The wastes are required as a **raw material** for **recycling** or **recovery** in State of import.



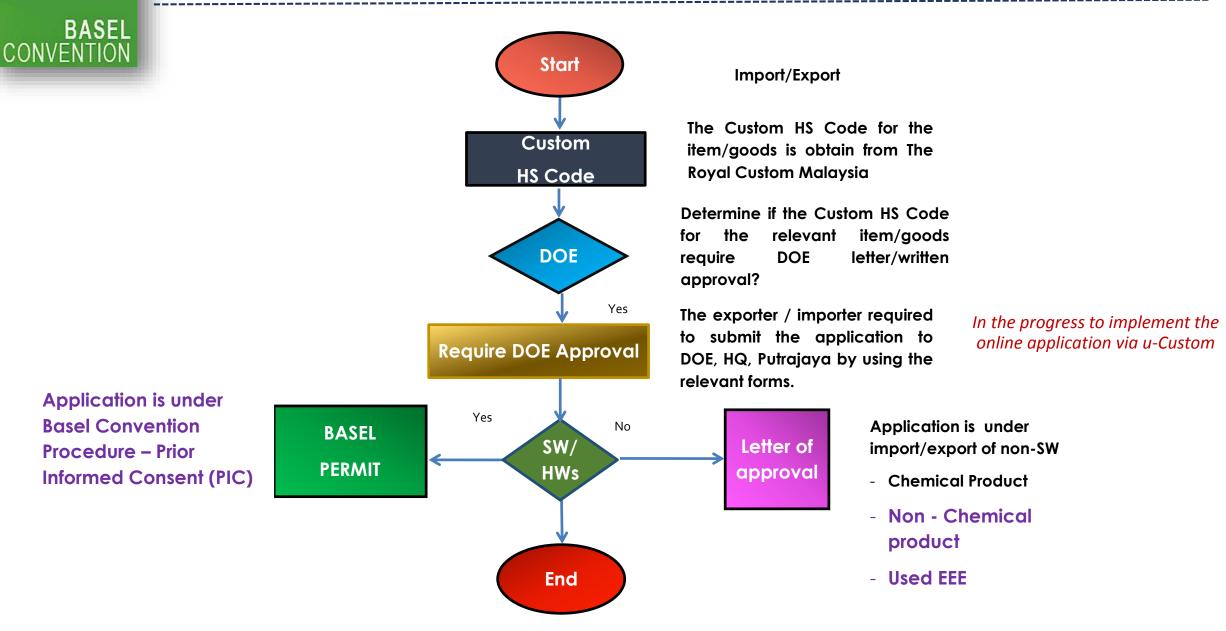
The State of export shall not allow TBM to commence until it has received the written consent of the State of transit.



The TBM is in accordance with other criteria decided by the Parties, provided those criteria do not differ from the objective of this convention.

### **Overview of Procedures for TBM in Malaysia**

**BASEL CONVENTION** 





### Import/Export of Non-SW/Non-HW

Customs (Prohibition of Imports) Order 2017 & Customs (Prohibition of Exports) Order 2017 :

NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE

 Import Export Application of Non-Hazardous Waste/product except chemical product
 Import export of Used Electrical and Electronic (Used EEE) Item Third Schedule Part 1, Item 37-43, under the Customs (Prohibition of Exports) Order 2017

Third Schedule Part 1, Item 68, under the Customs (Prohibition of Imports) Order 2017

#### Policy on TBM of Used EEE



## The Guidelines for the Classification of Used EEE in Malaysia, Second Edition, 2010 is revoked.

Guidelines for the Transboundary Movement of Used EEE in Malaysia

## CONTENT

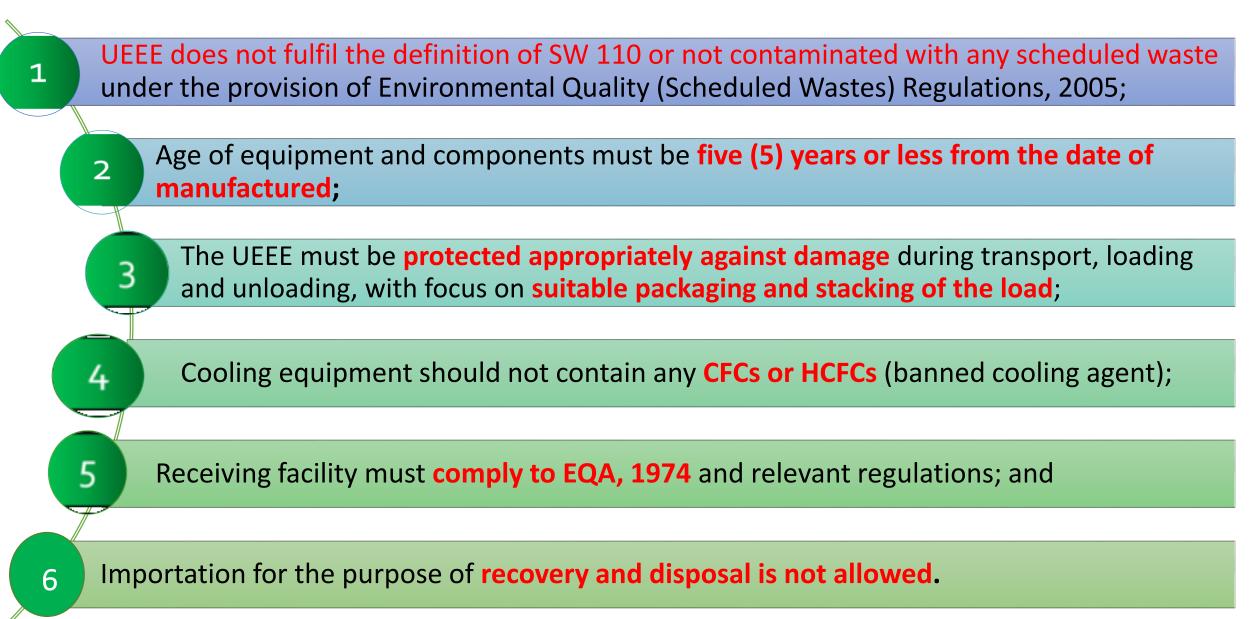
- REVISED POLICY ON IMPORTATION OF UEEE
- DEFINITIONS & PERMITTED CRITERIA FOR IMPORTATION
   OF UEEE



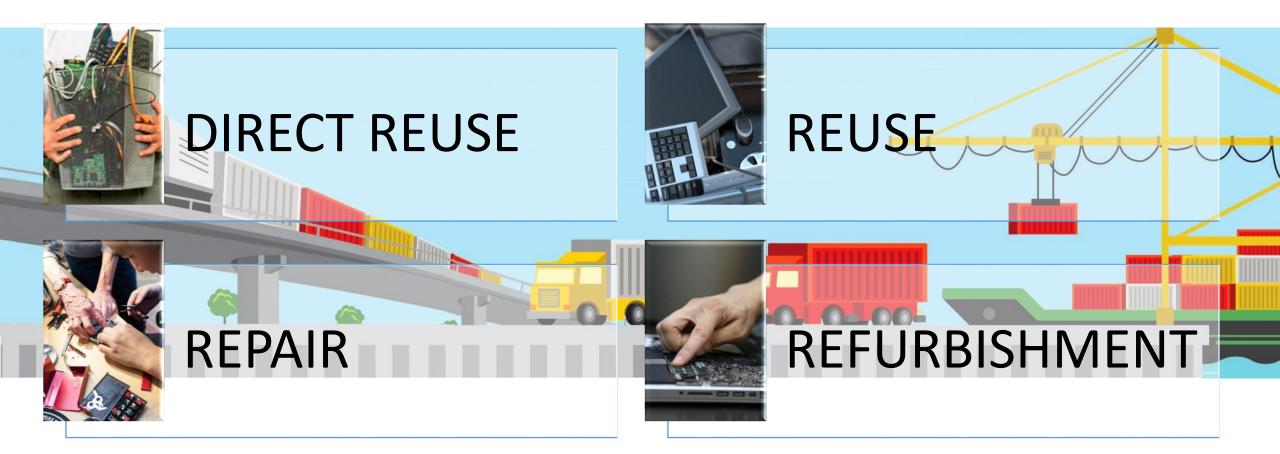




### **Revised Policy on Importation of UEEE**



#### PERMITTED CRITERIA FOR TBM OF UEEE



#### DEFINITION



•Means using again, by a person other than its previous owner, of **computing equipment** and components that are not waste for the same purpose for which they were conceived without the necessity of repair, refurbishment or hardware upgrading.



•Means using again, by a person other than its previous owner, of used computing equipment or a functional components from used computing equipment that is not waste for the same purpose for which it was conceived, possibly after refurbishment, repair or hardware upgrading.



 Means Fixing specified fault in computing equipment and/or replacing defective components of computing equipment to bring the computing equipment into a fully functional condition.



 Means modification of used computing equipment to increase its performance and functionality or to meet applicable technical standards or regulatory requirements, including through such activities as cleaning, data sanitization and software upgrading.

#### PERMITTED CRITERIA FOR IMPORTATION OF UEEE – DIRECT REUSE

POINT OF DIRECT REUSE	CONDITION		
1. Age of equipment	• Five (5) years or less		
2. Purpose of Importation	Direct Reuse		
3. Management of hazardous waste	• No residual/hazardous waste shall be produced for the importation destined for direct re-use.		
4. Operational Information	<ul> <li>Certificate of Inspection from a competent authority or certification body or any other relevant agency for the status of the items to be imported (proof of functionality);</li> <li>Packing list &amp; specification of UEEE and their quantities to be imported (should include the brand name, model, serial number, year of manufacturing, status of equipment/component and date of inspection); and</li> <li>UEEE is individually packaged to protect against damage.</li> </ul>		

#### PERMITTED CRITERIA FOR IMPORTATION OF UEEE - REUSE

POINT OF REUSE	CONDITION		
1. Age of equipment	• Five (5) years or less		
2. Purpose of Importation	• Reuse		
3. Management of hazardous waste	<ul> <li>The importation of defective or non-functional UEEE or their parts and other hazardous waste resulting from failure analysis, repair and refurbishment activities should be the responsibility of the exporter, in case of non-availability of an environmentally sound manner facility in the importing country.</li> </ul>		
4. Operation Information	<ul> <li>Certificate of Inspection from a competent authority or certification body or any other relevant agency for the status of the items to be imported (proof of functionality)</li> <li>Packing list &amp; specification of UEEE and their quantities to be imported (should include the brand name, model, serial number, year of manufacturing, status of equipment/component and date of inspection); and</li> <li>UEEE is individually packaged to protect against damage.</li> </ul>		

#### PERMITTED CRITERIA FOR IMPORTATION OF UEEE - REPAIR

POINT OF REPAIR	CONDITION
1. Age of equipment	Under Warranty
2. Purpose of Importation	Has been authorized as an OEM (Original Equipment Manufacturer) partner
3. Management of hazardous waste	<ul> <li>The importation of defective or non-functional UEEE or their parts and other hazardous waste resulting from failure analysis, repair and refurbishment activities should be the responsibility of the exporter, in case of non-availability of an environmentally sound manner facility in the importing country.</li> </ul>
4. Operational Information	<ul> <li>Description of repair processes and the relevant flow diagrams of the imported UEEE;</li> <li>Operational licenses from relevant agencies;</li> <li>Valid contractual agreement between the importer and the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) which consists of the responsibilities and obligations of both parties (e.g. management of hazardous waste, reporting, etc.);</li> <li>Packing list &amp; specification of UEEE and their quantities to be imported (should include the brand name, model, serial number, year of manufacturing, status of equipment/component and date of inspection);</li> <li>UEEE is individually packaged to protect against damage; and</li> <li>Signed declaration and documentation with full details of importer.</li> </ul>

#### PERMITTED CRITERIA FOR IMPORTATION OF UEEE - REFURBISHMENT

POINT OF REFURBISHMENT	CONDITION
1. Age of equipment	• Five (5) years or less
2. Purpose of Importation	Refurbishment
3. Management of hazardous waste	<ul> <li>The importation of defective or non-functional UEEE or their parts and other hazardous waste resulting from failure analysis, repair and refurbishment activities should be the responsibility of the exporter, in case of non-availability of an environmentally sound manner facility in the importing country.</li> </ul>
4. Operational Information	<ul> <li>Description of refurbishment processes and the relevant flow diagrams of the imported/exported UEEE;</li> <li>Operational licenses from relevant agencies;</li> <li>Valid contract exists between the exporter and refurbishment facility, which consists of the responsibilities and obligations of both parties (e.g. management of hazardous waste, reporting, etc.);</li> <li>UEEE is individually packaged to protect against damage;</li> <li>Packing list &amp; specification of UEEE and their quantities to be imported (should include the brand name, model, serial number, year of manufacturing, status of equipment/component and date of inspection); and</li> <li>Signed declaration and documentation with full details of importer.</li> </ul>

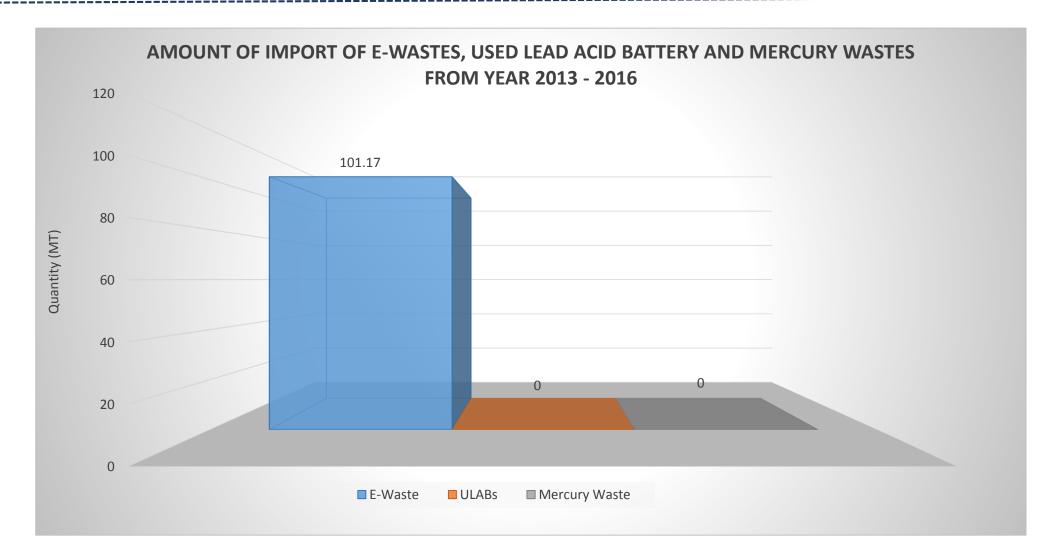
#### STATUS OF RECOVERY FACILITIES IN MALAYSIA

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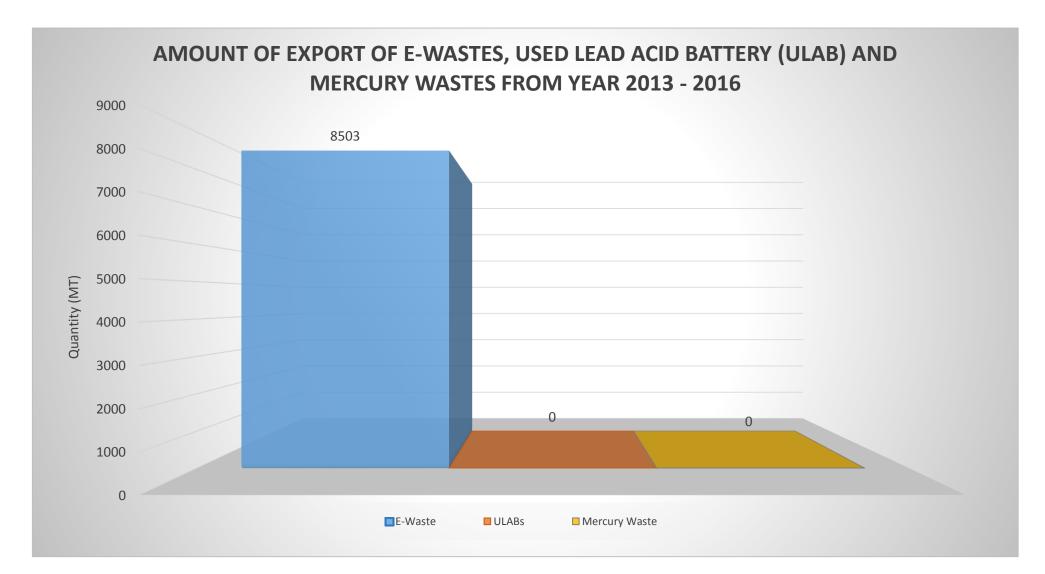
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No.	Facility	Quantity
1	Full recovery facility (e-waste)	36
2	Partial recovery facility (e-waste)	81
3	Off-site recovery facility (mercury waste)	7
4	Off-site recovery facility (used lead acid battery)	6
	Total	130

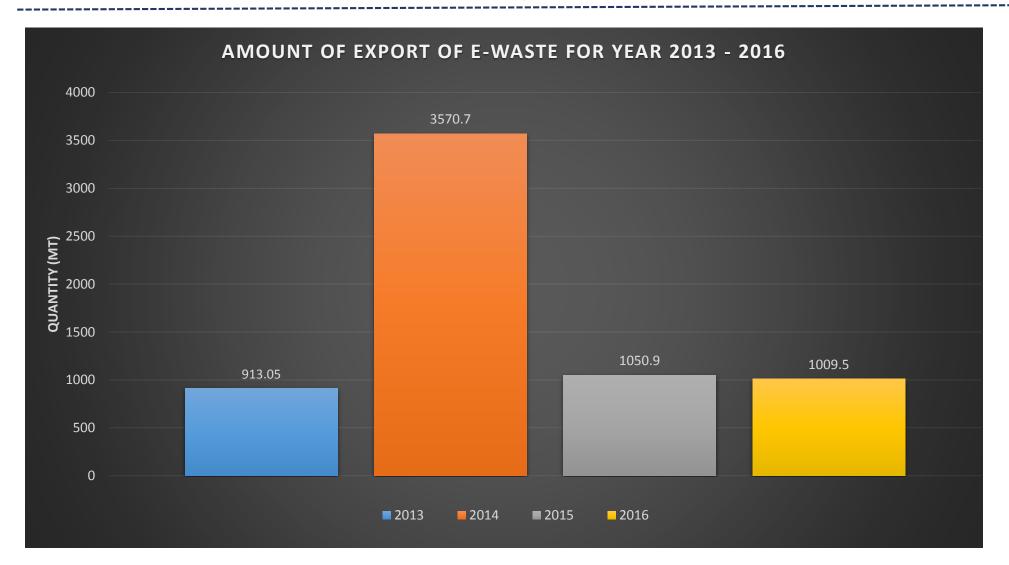
# Status Of Transboundary Movement (TBM) Of Scheduled Wastes (SW) /Hazardous Wastes (HWS)

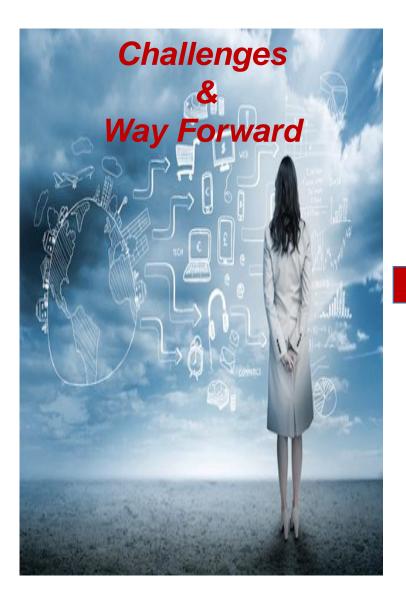


# Status Of Transboundary Movement (TBM) Of Scheduled Wastes (SW) /Hazardous Wastes (HWS)



# Status Of Transboundary Movement (TBM) Of Scheduled Wastes (SW) /Hazardous Wastes (HWS)





#### Revised on current policy



Inserted the UEEE custom HS code for the 6 targeted items

Institutionalization of the Household e-Waste Recycling Fund Management Mechanism in Malaysia





