



## DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, MALAYSIA

### E-WASTE MANAGEMENT IN MALAYSIA

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# E-WASTE MANAGEMENT IN MALAYSIA

## ROAD MAP FOR PRESENTATION

1. Introduction- Regulations and Guidelines on E-waste
2. E-waste generation
3. E-waste management system
4. Policies on e-waste
5. Legal actions on e-waste
6. Challenges in developing and implementing e-waste Management
7. Conclusion

## INTRODUCTION:

- ❑ E-waste has been regulated in Malaysia since 2005;
- ❑ Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations, 2005. This regulation has included e-waste as scheduled wastes.
- ❑ The 2005 regulation has replaced the 1989 regulation to enable Malaysia to control transboundary movement of e-waste;
- ❑ Guidelines for the Classification of Used Electrical and Electronic Equipment in Malaysia”, 2008.
- ❑ Environmental Quality (Prescribed Premises) (Treatment Disposal Facilities for Scheduled Wastes) Regulations, 1989 (control on collection, treatment, recycling and disposal of e-waste).

# E-WASTE GENERATION IN MALAYSIA

- ❑ E-waste inventory for Malaysia was conducted in 2008, with the cooperation of EX Corporation, Japan.
- ❑ Generation of e-waste in 2008 was about 688,000 metric tonnes ;and forecasted to be 1.11 million metric tonnes in 2020

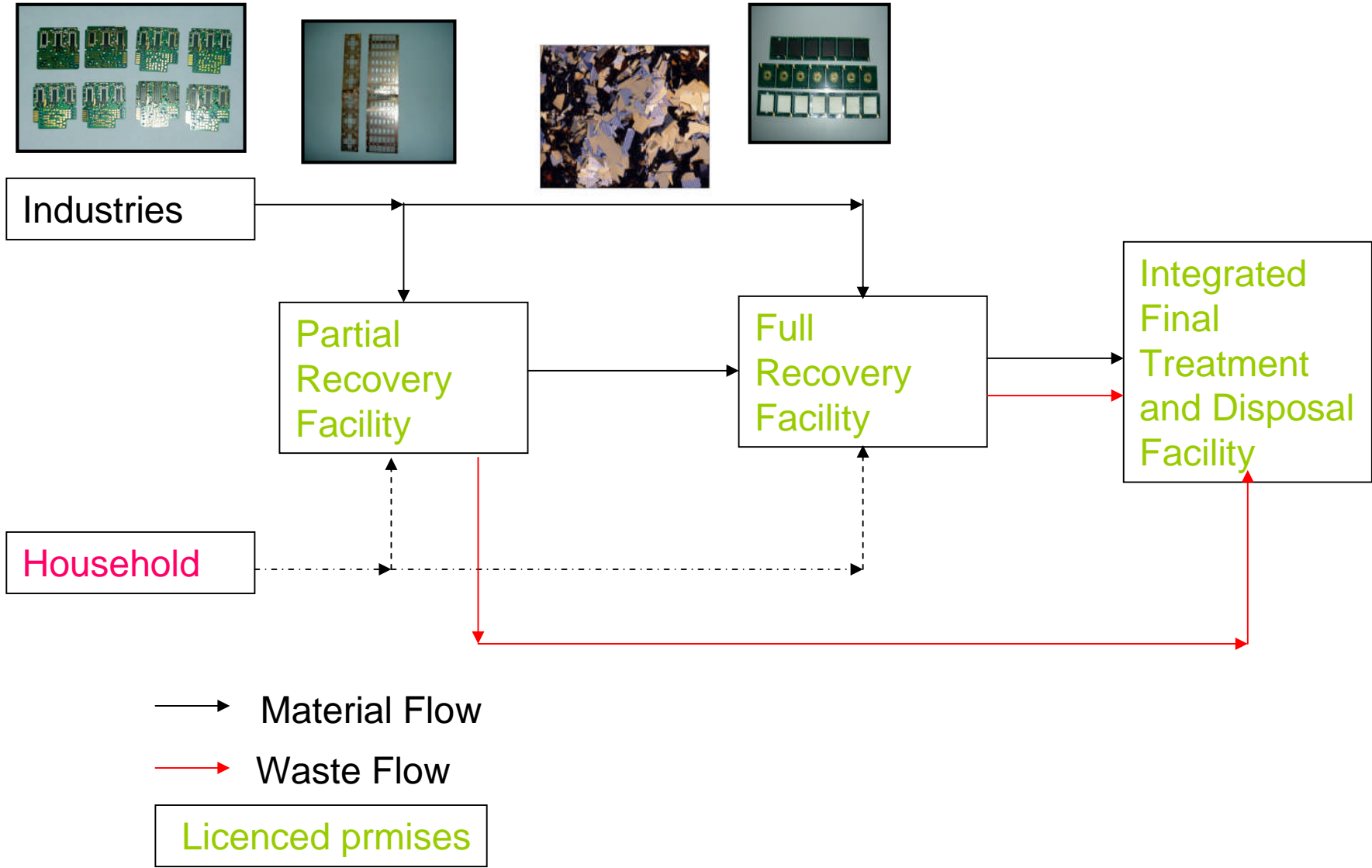
# E-WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

- ❑ There is already a proper management of e-wastes generated from industries. Industries can send their e-wastes to the recovery facilities licenced by the DOE.
- ❑ Currently there are 138 e-waste recovery facilities in Malaysia. 16 out of them are the full recovery facilities and the others are the partial recovery facilities.
- ❑ The main technology employed to recover e-wastes in terms of precious metals in Malaysia is still limited to wet chemical processes and electrolysis.

## DISTRIBUTION OF E-WASTE RECOVERY FACILITIES IN MALAYSIA

State	Partial Recovery Facility	Full Recovery Facility
Johor	17	3
Kedah	12	1
Melaka	12	3
Negeri Sembilan	5	1
Perak	4	0
Pulau Pinang	37	6
Sarawak	5	0
Selangor	25	2
Wilayah Persekutuan	5	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>138</b>

# E-WASTES MANAGEMENT IN MALAYSIA



## E-WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

- ❑ Currently all of the e-wastes recovery facilities in Malaysia are built and operated by private companies. Generally the e-waste recovery facilities are paying the industries or e-waste generators when they obtain the supply of e-wastes;
- ❑ A part from industries, another source of e-wastes is from domestic dwellings which is also one of DOE's impending tasks. The Department has conducted discussions with the National Solid Waste Management Department (NSWMD) on how to effectively collect the e-wastes from the residential areas;



## E-WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

- ❑ For a start the public can now send their e-wastes, limited to used mobile phones, mobile phone's batteries and their accessories, computers and their accessories, as well as television sets to the e-waste collection centres, the addresses of which are posted in the DOE's website.
- ❑ The e-waste collection centres are managed by the solid waste concessionaires/local authorities

## PROJECT ON COLLECTION ON E-WASTE

- In Kuala Lumpur (concessionaire)
- In Pulau Pinang (local authority/NGO/Waste Generators/Recyclers)

# POLICIES ON E-WASTE

- ❑ Malaysia does not allow the importation of hazardous waste including e-waste into the country;
- ❑ Malaysia does allow importation of used electronic and electrical equipment into country for direct reuse, provided such equipment **shall not be more than three years from the date of its manufacture.**
- ❑ the import of e-waste for recovery or disposal is disallowed.
- ❑ This policy is described under the “Guidelines for the Classification of Used Electrical and Electronic Equipment in Malaysia”, published by the DOE in 2008.

# POLICIES ON E-WASTE

- ❑ Since there are already recovery facilities established in Malaysia to process and recover useful materials from e-wastes, it is also the policy of the Government of Malaysia not to allow e-wastes to be exported out of the country;
- ❑ Malaysia will only allow the exportation of e-wastes for recovery in overseas, **if the local recovery facilities do not have capability and capacity to carry out such activity.**
- ❑ Before DOE can allow e-wastes to be exported, the e-wastes generator/exporter must submit their proves.
- ❑ The consideration for such exportation is based on case-by-case basis and the exportation of e-wastes for final disposal is totally not allowed.

## LEGAL ACTIONS ON E-WASTE

- ❑ In 2009, Malaysia intercepted 29 illegal shipments containing e-wastes and returned them to the exporting countries;
- ❑ A company manager was sentenced one day in jail and to a fine of RM 180,000.00;
- ❑ Under the new amendment of section of 34B of the Environmental Quality Act 1974 which was made in 2007, the maximum penalty against placing, deposit, etc., of scheduled wastes is mandatory jail not exceeding of 5 years and fine not exceeding of RM 500,000.00

# CHALLENGES IN DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING E-WASTE MANAGEMENT

- ❑ Voluntary take back scheme of e-wastes has not been implemented widely by the producer/ importer of electronic and electrical equipment, hence a compulsory requirement of take back scheme through legislation is required;
- ❑ A thorough study needs to be done on how to establish a take back scheme of e-waste in Malaysia.
- ❑ Many consumers are in the opinion that e-wastes contain valuable materials hence they are supposed to be paid when they disposed of the e-wastes rather than to pay to the recyclers.

## CONCLUSION

- ❑ Proper e-waste management is very important to protect the health of the public and the environment;
- ❑ Suitable take scheme on e-waste will enhance the management of e-waste;
- ❑ Experience from other countries in implementing take back scheme is very useful;
- ❑ Existing facilities for e-waste recovery will be able to support the take back scheme in Malaysia.

**THANK YOU**

