



“WOMEN’S ROLE IN MARINE CONSERVATION EFFORTS IN ADDRESSING PLASTIC POLLUTION IN MALAYSIA”

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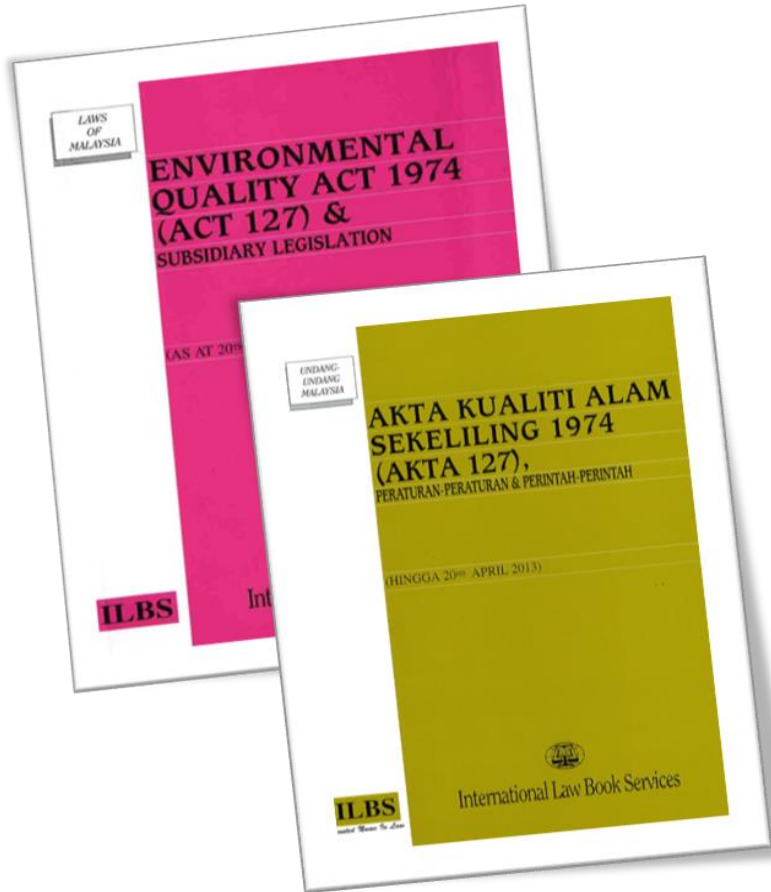


Vision

Environmental conservation for the well-being of the people- sustainable.

Mission

To ensure sustainable development in the process of nation building.



photographed by cedeis/chea



OVERVIEW OF MALAYSIA'S CONTROL FRAMEWORK ON WASTE

1.	<p>Department of Environment as the Focal Point for implementation of the Basel Convention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Enforcement powers and penalties covered under the Environmental Quality Act (EQA), 1974- Initiates PIC procedure with the States of Export / Import / Transit for their consent of the intended shipments- Issuance of Basel permits for export, import and transit of hazardous waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Written approval from the Director General of Environmental Quality, Malaysia.
2.	<p>Environmental Quality (Scheduled Wastes) Regulations 2005</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ List of Scheduled Waste and managing the waste.
3.	<p>Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary movements of Hazardous Waste and Disposal, 1989</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Categories of waste to be controlled under Basel Convention Annexes▪ Prior Informed Consent & notification according to the provision of the Basel Convention▪ Ban Amendment
4.	<p>Custom (Prohibition of Import) Order 2017</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Import/Export approval from the Director General of Environmental Quality, Malaysia.

CONTROL PROCEDURES

Malaysia in 2017 has informed the Secretariat of Basel Convention and which published at the website of the Basel Convention that wastes other than hazardous waste or waste which is being considered as hazardous by Malaysia requires special consideration when they are subject to transboundary movement. These wastes are plastic scrap (HS3915) and acquire import permit from the Solid Waste Management Department prior to its movement.



Current Policy on Transboundary Movement of Scheduled Waste (Hazardous Waste) in Malaysia



Malaysia (State of export) does not have the **technical capacity** and **necessary facilities (e.g. recycling /recovery)** to manage the waste in an **environmentally sound & efficient manner**.



The wastes are required as a **raw material** for **recycling** or **recovery** Industries in Malaysia (State of import).



The State of export **shall not allow TBM to commence** until it has received the **written consent** from Malaysia (State of transit). **No off-loading of the wastes is allowed.**



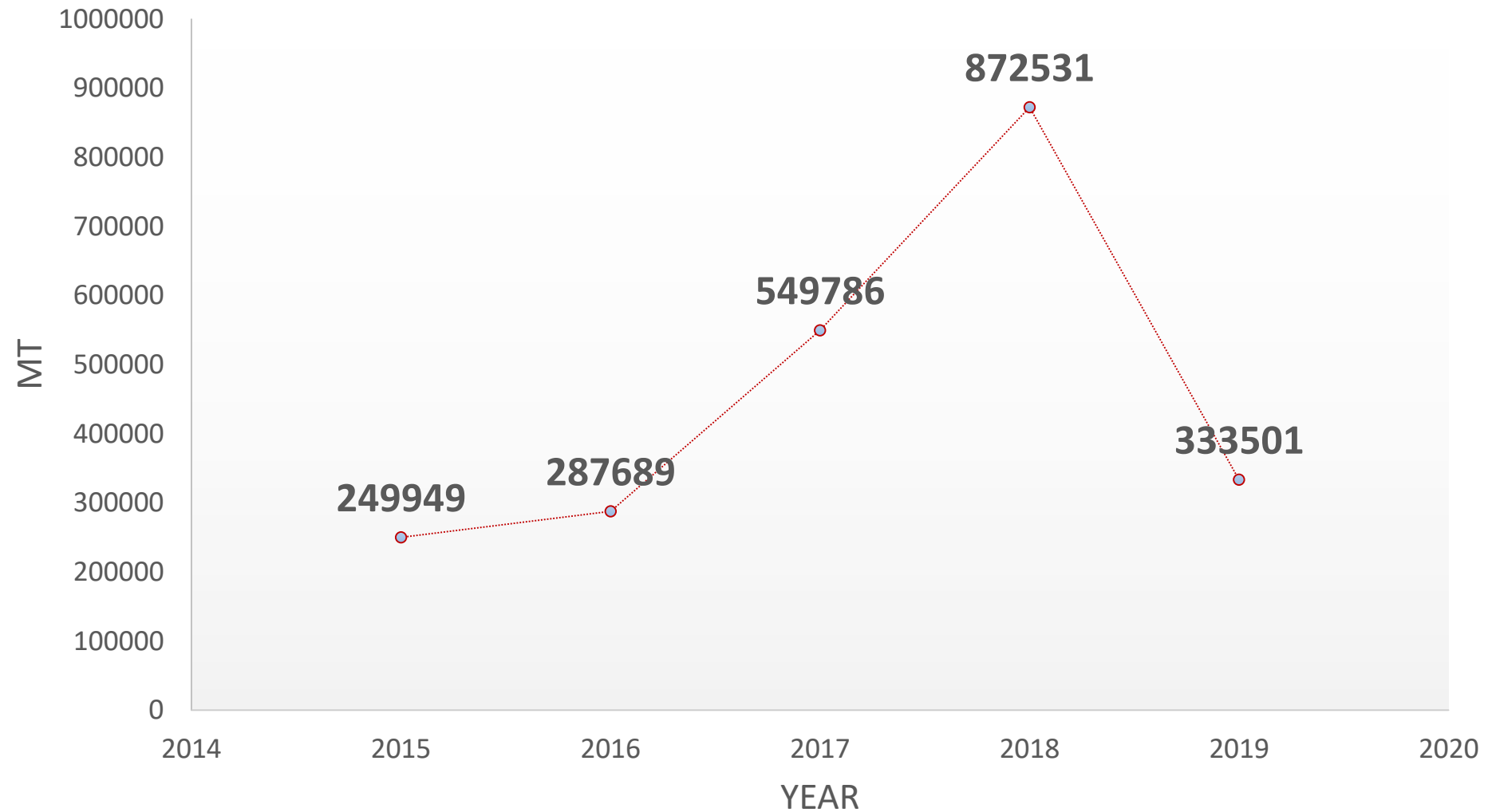
The TBM is in accordance with **other criteria decided by the Malaysia law & policy**, provided those criteria do **not differ** from the **objective of this convention**.

Prior Informed Consent (PIC) is required



In 2018, Malaysia became the world's largest importer of plastic waste, after China banned imports of such waste.

Imported Plastic Waste into Malaysia





Adverse Impact on the Environment and human health



A total of 218 illegal plastic waste recycling factories which violated the Environmental Quality Act, 1974 have been closed in 2019

Imported plastic waste with no market value are often inappropriately disposed or burned:

- Air pollution cause health problems such as lung damage
- Greenhouse gas emissions
- Soil and water pollution

Challenges Faced in Domestic Plastic Waste Management



The collection of clean plastic at source (source separation) should be a priority and should be enhanced in order to increase recycling, improve environmental performance and managing costs.

Contamination of recyclables with food waste makes recycling less economically viable

Limitation in current recycling technologies to process multi-material packaging /mixed-types of plastics

Need for Malaysia to continue building up on domestic capabilities

Repatriation Process



The biggest challenge is convincing export countries that a violation has taken place regarding a waste container. They require the importing county to provide proof that it is actually coming in from the stated export country – photos, seal number, shipment documentation like the bill of landing, delivery order etc. which often are quite challenging to obtain and confirm the accuracy of information as different countries require different documentation

798 containers

225

Arrived at destination

21 countries

69

Discussion with Competent Authority

5 countries

504

Under investigation



Challenges in Combating the Illicit Plastic Waste Trade

INFORMATION GAP	MULTILATERAL COOPERATION	RESOURCE RESTRICTIONS	LACK OF VISIBILITY: LEGISLATION AND PROCEDURES
<p><u>Identifying the shipment:</u> How to determine the legality of the shipment</p> <p><u>Definition of Waste:</u> Certain products of plastic are considered waste in one country or scraps/reusable materials in another.</p>	<p>Inter-Agency Cooperation:</p> <p>While some countries have stated that there is a strong inter-agency cooperation, several other indicated that there is lack of cooperation/communication between agencies.</p>	<p>Lack of Capacity:</p> <p>Some import countries don't have the necessary capacity or resources to investigate and monitor all cases of illegal waste trafficking and/management.</p> <p>Additionally, not all Environmental authorities have enforcement capacity and rely on other agencies when dealing with illegal cases.</p>	<p>National Import Legislation and Policies:</p> <p>Export countries are not fully aware of the legislative framework of import countries and what they consider illegal. As a result, export countries approve the shipment of products that are not necessarily illegal in their state but possibly in the destination country.</p>



Basel Convention Plastic Waste Amendment

Adopted amendments come into force on 1st January 2021

ANNEX
II

Categories of Wastes
Requiring Special
Consideration

PIC required

ANNEX
VIII

List A (regarded as
hazardous waste unless
proven with no Annex III
characteristics)

PIC required

ANNEX
IX

List B (regarded as non-
hazardous waste unless
proven with Annex III
characteristics)

- Applies to plastic waste that is destined for recycling in an environmentally sound manner and almost free from contamination and other types of wastes.



BASEL CONVENTION

ON THE CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY
MOVEMENTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTES
AND THEIR DISPOSAL

PROTOCOL ON LIABILITY AND COMPENSATION
FOR DAMAGE RESULTING FROM TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENTS
OF HAZARDOUS WASTES AND THEIR DISPOSAL

TEXTS AND ANNEXES

Way Forward

Strict control of TBM of scheduled waste & plastic waste)

Any transboundary movement of waste shall be deemed to be illegal traffic:

- Without notification;
- Without consent;
- Falsification/
misrepresentation or fraud;
- Does not conform in a material way with the documents;
- Results in deliberate disposal (e.g. dumping) of scheduled waste in contravention of the Convention and of general principles of International law.

Basel Convention: Amendments

The Conference of Parties (COP) adopted the decision at its 14th meeting in 2019 in Geneva, Switzerland to amend the Basel Convention to include plastic waste for control in a legally-binding framework which will make global trade in plastic waste more transparent and better regulated, whilst also ensuring that its management is safer for human health and the environment.

Strengthen Regional Coordination and Cooperation

Close collaboration will ensure effective monitoring and enforcement on plastic waste trade.



TERIMA KASIH THANK YOU



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