

E-Waste Management in Indonesia (National Regulation Draft)

Ministry of Environment Republic of Indonesia

3th Global E-Waste Management WS San Fransisco, 17 July 2013



OUTLINE:

- I. Introduction: Vision, Mission, Organizational Structure
- 2. Current Condition (Policy and Regulation on E-Waste Management in Indonesia)
- ▶ 3. Policy and Regulation for Hazardous Waste
- ▶ 4. Policy on Non Hazardous Waste Importation
- ▶ 5. Policy for Second Hand Electronic Goods Importation
- ▶ 6. Study on E-Waste
- New regulation for E- Waste Management in Indonesia (in drafting process)
- ▶ 8. Challenging



STRATEGIC PLANNING OF DEPUTY MINISTER OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES, HAZARDOUS WASTE AND DOMESTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT

Vision:

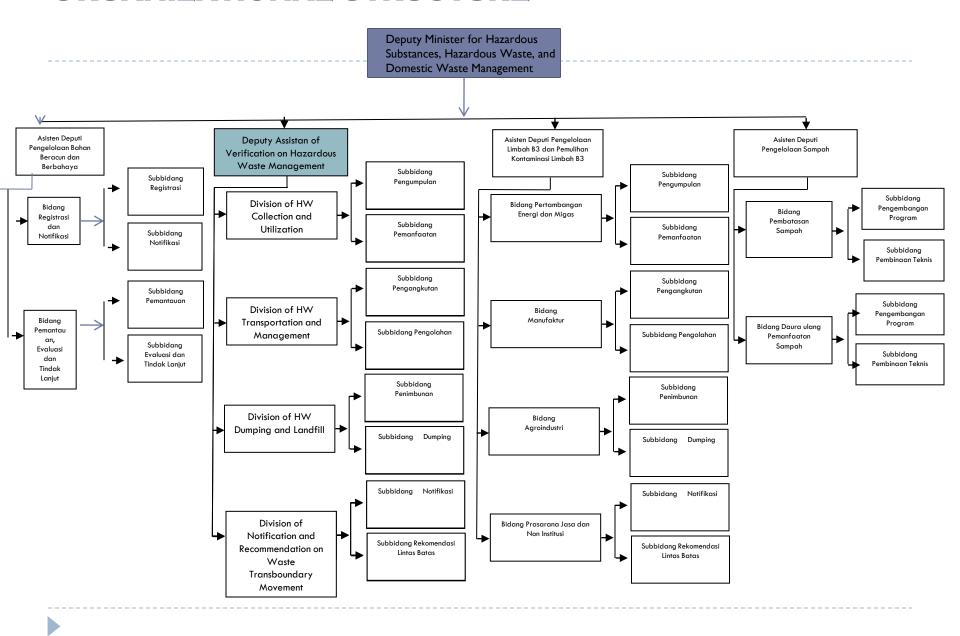
To manage hazardous substances, hazardous waste and domestic waste in environmentally sound management manner to protect human health and environment to achieve sustainable development goals

Missions:

- 1) Encouraging life cycle analysis
- 2) Encouraging 4R Principles (reduce, reuse, recycle dan recovery);
- 3) Doing monitoring system in profesionalisme, accountability, tranparancy and responsibility way
- 4) Doing coordination with all stakeholders
- 5) Strengthening the capacity to manage hazarouds substances, hazardous waste and domestic waste efficiently and effectively
- 6) Involving in international conventions



ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



CURRENT CONDITION

National Regulation on E-waste

- I. Konvensi Basel Ratifikcation by Presidential Decree No. 61 Year 1993
- 2. Government Regulation No. 18 / 1999 jo No. 85/1999 concerning Hazardous Waste Management:
 - Hazardous Waste from specific Source (Annex I, Tabel 2 "List of Hazardous Waste from Specific Source" Waste code D219: Electronic Components/ Electronic Equipments)
 - Pollution Sources: Manufactur and Assembling; Waste Water Treatment
 - Source/definition of waste: sludge from proceses; coated glass (CRT Tube); Solvent; Painting Waste; Solder residu and its flux (PCB, IC, kabel); and plastic casing
- 3. Act No. 18 /2008 concerning Municipal Solid Waste Management
 - Specific wastes: municipal solid wastes which are content hazardous substances
- 4. Draft on Ministerial Decree for Indonesia National E-Waste Management
 → in process



HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT REGULATION: ACT No.32/2009 CONCERNING ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT

- Definition of Hazardous Waste Management (Article I, point 23): Hazardous Waste Management shall be an activity covering the reduction, storage, collection, transportation, utilization, treatment and/or the pilling.
- Article 59:
- Everyone who is producing Hazardous Waste shall be obliged to treat the said hazardous waste
- In the case of Hazardous Waste as referred to in Article 58 already expiring, the treatment thereof shall abide by provision on treatment of hazardous waste.
- In the case of Everybody being incapable of treating Hazardous Waste individually the treatment shall be entrusted to other party
- 4. The treatment of Hazardous Waste shall secure license from the Minister, governors or regents/mayors in accordance with the respective scopes of authority.
- The Minister, Governors or regents/mayrs shall mention environmental requiremnts which must be fullfilled and obligations which must be obeyed by Hazardous Waste Managers in the license
- 6. Decision on the licensing shall be announced

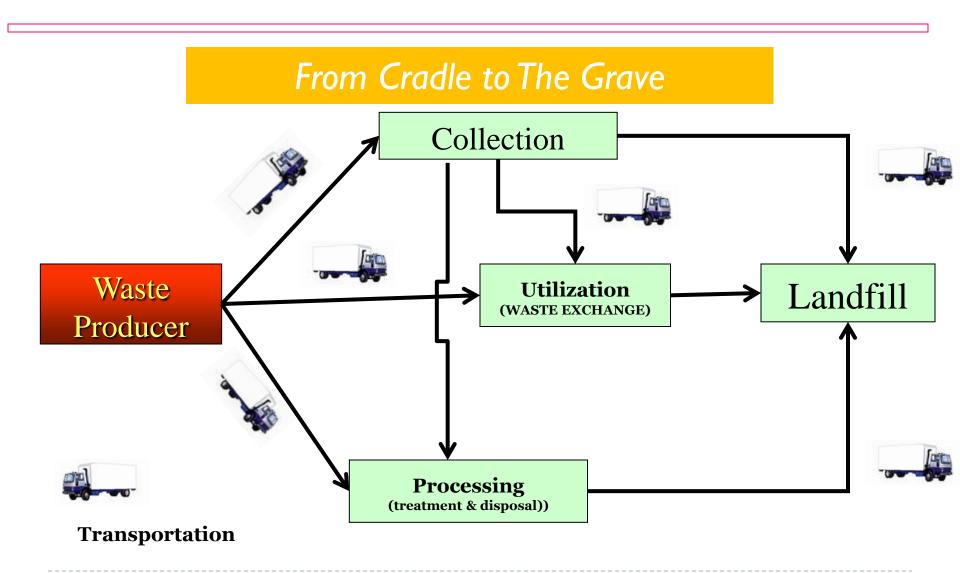


REGULATION FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT IN INDONESIA

- Act No. No. 32 / 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management
- Government Regulation No. 18 / 1999 Jo. PP No. 85 / 1999 concerning The Hazardous Waste Management
- Act No.19/2009 concerning The Ratification of Stockholm Convention
- Government Regulation No. 27 / 1999 concerning Evironmental Impact Assesment
- Government Regulation No. 38 /2007 concerning Regional Autonomy
- Ministry Environment Regulation No. 18/2009 concerning Permit System on Hazardous Waste Permit System Management
- Ministry of Environment Regulation No. 30/2009 concerning Implementation of Permit System and Monitoring of Hazardous Waste, including environmental recovery as an impact of hazardous waste pollution
- Ministry of Environment Regulation No. 33/ 2009 concerning Hazardous Waste Contamination Recovery
- Ministry of Environment Regulation No. 05/2009 concerning Waste Management in Port
- Ministry of Environment Regulation No. 02/2008 concerning Hazardous Waste Utilization
- Head of Bapedal Decree No. 01/BAPEDAL/09/1995 concerning Hazardous Waste Storage and Collection
- Head of Bapedal Decree No. 02/BAPEDAL/09/1995 concerning Hazardous Waste Manifest
- Head of Bapedal Decree No. 03/BAPEDAL/09/1995 concerning Hazardous Waste Process Requirement
- Head of Bapedal Decree No. 04/BAPEDAL/09/1995 concerning Hazardous Waste Landfill Requirement
- Head of Bapedal Decree No. 05/BAPEDAL/09/1995 concerning Hazardous Waste Simbols and Labels



Hazardous waste system monitoring





IMPORT PROHIBITION ON HAZARDOUS WASTE (ACT No. 32 YEAR 2009)

Article 69, point 1:

- (I) Every one shall be prohibited from:
 - b. Importing hazardous waste which is forbidden according to legislation into the territory of Republic Indonesia
 - c. Importing waste from outside the territory of the Unitary Stated of Republic of Indonesia into the environmental media of the Republic of Indonesia
 - d. Importing of Hazardous Waste into the territory of Republic of Indonesia
 - e. Dispossing waste into the Environment media
 - f. Dispossing hazardous waste and hazardous substance into the environmental media



IMPORTATION OF NON HAZARDOUS WASTE

Under Ministry of Trade Decree No. 39 year 2009 concerning The Importation of Non Hazardous Waste:

- Stated that importation of non hazardous waste is only could be done by Importer Producer; non hazardous waste is imported as complimentary for local sources and used as raw material to produce product; and not for trading
- The non hazardous waste being imported have to be clean, shorted, and not contaminating with hazardous waste, or mixed with other waste (Government Regulation No.18/2008, prohibition of the importation of MSW)
- The producer should fulfill environmental requirement and need to get recommendation from Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Industry and Finally get the Import License from the Ministry of Trade



REGULATION CONCERNING THE IMPORTATION OF SECOND HAND ELECTRONIC GOODS

Under the Ministry of Trade Decree No. 48 year 2011 concerning the importation of second hand computer and monitor:

Article 12, stated that:

The second hand computer and monitor can be imported by fulfill such requirements as follows:

- Still being fuction (proven by certificate)
- 2. The lifetime is not more than 5 years
- New technology (definitely not CRT),
- 4. Must be in one complete set
- 5. Must be imported in proper packaging



STUDY ON E- WASTE: FACILITY FOR E-WASTE HANDLING

E-WASTE PRODUCTION 2005, NOT INCLUDE EXPORT & IMPORT (SOURCE: PRELIMINARY INVENTORY ELECTRONIC AND ELECTRIC WASTE)

No	Commodity	Production Capacity	Unit
1	Air Conditioning	29,181,400	Unit
2	Television	63,882,025	Unit
3	Refrigerator and Component	8,585,400 1,300,000	Unit Pieces
4	Electronic Component	191,330,426 4,128,117,920 10,514,709 2,561,420 29,200 4,000	Sets Pieces Unit M2 Mh Ton
5	Computer component and equipment	639,361,850 6,876,500 18,734,197	Pieces Sets Unit
6	Monitor computer	1,252,000	Unit
7	Printer	309,038	Unit

RECYCLING FACILITY

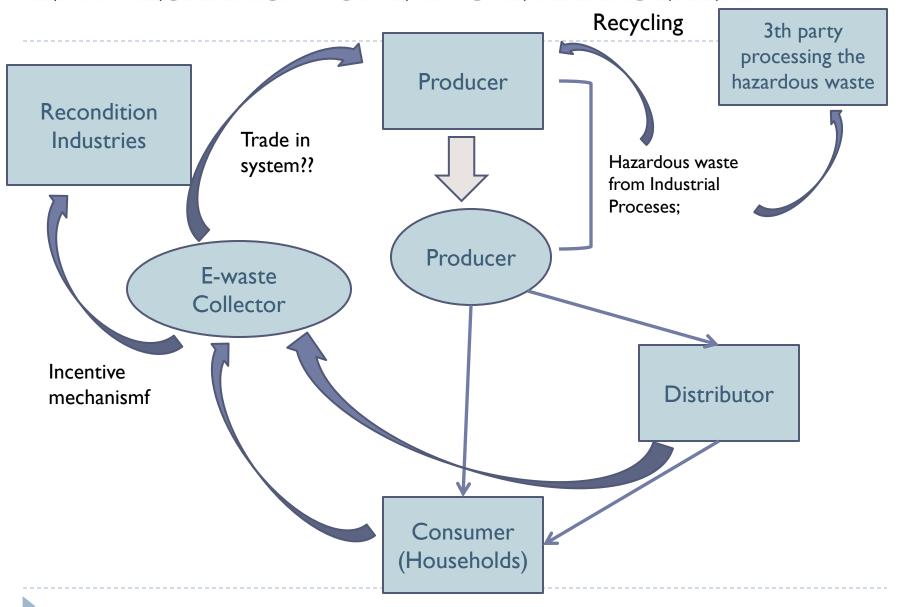
Number of industries which has the activity on collection and dismantling in some areas (current condition):

Location	Number of Industries	Kind of collection
Batam Island	I	Rejected small parts of electronic component, plastic, e- waste, used PCBs, Computer monitor, electronical and electronic parts (only dismantling, and the waste produced uses as raw material in smelter industries)
Central Java	2	Dry cell batteries collection and smelters
West Java	3	All e-waste material (only collection, the waste goes for export, smelter industries in Batam, and other smelter industries in Jakarta area)
Tangerang	I	All e waste (only collection)
Central Java	I	Used Monitor (stop processing CRT for re-used since 2011)



INDONESIA NATIONAL E-WASTE MANAGEMENT CONCEPT

EPR MECHANISM FOR E-WASTE MANAGEMENT



EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY (EPR)

Producer

- Reponsible to monitor distribution of product and handling of their waste
- Manage their e-waste
- Reponsible to produced of environmental friendly product

Consumer + Distributor

Bring their e-waste to the collection facility

Collector

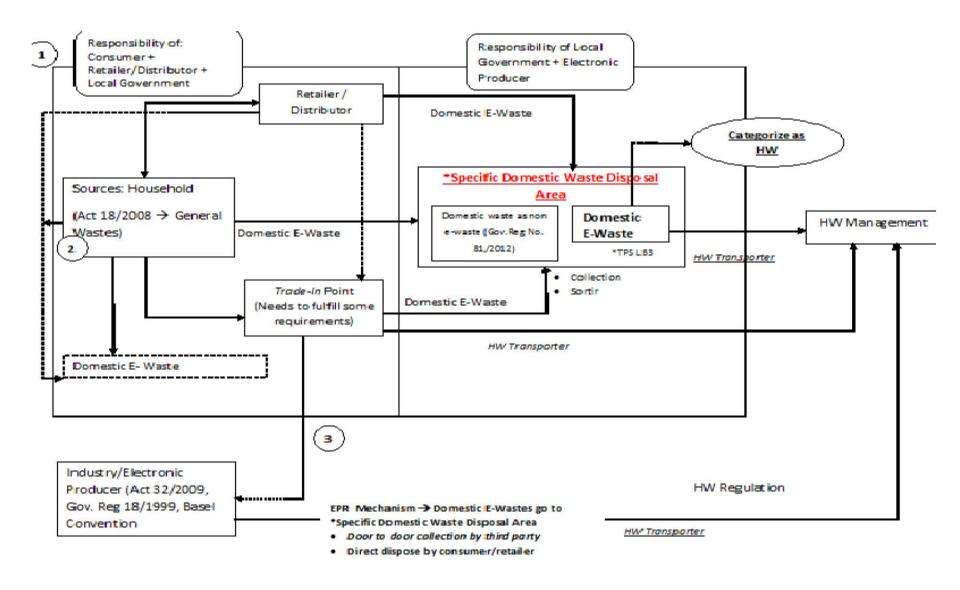
- Make the cooperation with producer and Local Government to facilitate the collection facility specially for the location
- Developed the incentive mechanism for take back scheme mechanism

Recondition Industry

- Make recondition based on the product standard regulation
- Responsible for managing their waste from the production process



CONCEPT OF E-WASTE MANAGEMENT IN INDONESIA





FURTHER STEP FOR E-WASTE MANAGEMENT

Indonesia still developed the specific e-waste regulation that cover e-waste from household and industry resources (first draft)

- We need more data analysis for chemical content on e-waste for further implementing technology for e-waste management
- We need to build an incentive system to encourage electronic producer doing EPR
- We need to coordinate with local governments to disclosure the e-waste management system and to build program on how to encourage community willing to collect their e-waste
- We need to support coordination among electronic producer, refurshbishment/recondition company and local government on how to build collection point.
- ▶ Findinf the effective incentive mechanism → remaining Indonesia has 37 provinces with their very various condition



TERIMA KASIH THANK YOU VERY MUCH

Further Information:
Assistant Deputy of Verification on
Hazardous Waste Management Unit - Deputi IV KLH
C Bld, 2nd Fl – Jl. D.I. Panjaitan Kav.24, Jakarta

Telp/Fax: 021-85911114/8590

Website: b3.menlh.go.id Email: usaslia@yahoo.com

rachmatunissa@yahoo.com