



**Open-ended Working Group of the Basel Convention
on the Control of Transboundary Movements of
Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal
Eleventh meeting**

Geneva, 3–6 September 2018

Agenda item 3 (a) (ii)

**Matters related to the work programme of the
Open-ended Working Group for 2018–2019:
strategic issues: development of guidelines for
environmentally sound management**

COMMENTS BY MALAYSIA

(31 October 2018)

**1. Invitation related to decision OEWG-11/2 on developing guidelines for
environmentally sound management**

**(i) The Draft practical manual for stakeholders to ensure that notifications of
transboundary movements meet environmentally sound management requirements**

Malaysia wish to thank the Basel Convention Secretariat and the Expert Working Group on Environmentally Sound Management for the work of the revise Draft practical manual for stakeholders to ensure that notifications of transboundary movements meet environmentally sound management requirements based on the decision that has been made during the OEWG 11, Geneva, 3-6 September 2018. Malaysia take note and support the decision to adopt this draft guidance.

**(ii) The Draft guidance to assist the Parties in developing efficient strategies for
recycling and recovery of hazardous and other wastes**

Malaysia wish to thank the Basel Convention Secretariat and the Expert Working Group on Environmentally Sound Management for the work of the revise Draft developing efficient strategies for recycling and recovery of hazardous and other wastes based on the decision that has been made during the OEWG 11, Geneva, 3-6 September 2018. Malaysia take note and support the decision to adopt this draft guidance with the proposed following suggestion in the relevant para (page 12) (please refer to the wording in red):

[3.3.3.3. Healthcare or medical waste]

1. Healthcare or medical waste may consist of a range of different types of waste, including non-hazardous, infectious, pathological, chemical, pharmaceutical or even radioactive waste. **If hospital wastes are properly managed and well established segregation system, Of the total amount of waste**

Comment [A1]: Brazil: include expired medication in the section.

Comment [A2]: Refer to EWG whether to include or not these paragraphs

generated by healthcare activities, about 85% is general, non-hazardous waste comparable to domestic waste. The remaining 15% is considered hazardous that may be infectious, toxic or radioactive.¹ Major sources of healthcare waste include:

- (a) Hospitals and other health facilities;
- (b) Laboratories and research centres;
- (c) Mortuary and autopsy centres;
- (d) Animal research and testing laboratories;
- (e) Blood banks and collection services;
- (f) Nursing homes for the elderly.

Comment [A3]: China: delete the sentences as most developing countries, the healthcare wastes may not always be sorted and end up being mixed which makes it entirely hazardous.

(iii) The Draft guidance on how to address environmentally sound management in the informal sector

Malaysia wish to thank the Basel Convention Secretariat and the Expert Working Group on Environmentally Sound Management for the work of the revise guidance on how to address environmentally sound management in the informal sector based on the decision that has been made during the OEWG 11, Geneva, 3- 6 September 2018. Malaysia take note and support the decision to adopt this draft guidance.