



KENYATAAN MEDIA

NRES AMBIL SERIUS DAKWAAN MALAYSIA MENJADI PENGIMPORT SISA PLASTIK KEDUA TERBESAR DARIPADA KESATUAN EROPAH

Saya mengambil maklum mengenai laporan media Jerman *Deutsche Welle* dan liputan media oleh *BFM* pada 3 November 2024 yang mendakwa Malaysia adalah pengimport sisa plastik kedua terbesar dari Kesatuan Eropah. Selaku menteri yang menjaga kepentingan penjagaan alam sekitar, saya memandang serius perkara ini.

Mulai tahun 2026, Kesatuan Eropah (EU) akan mengenakan sekatan ketat terhadap eksport sisa, khususnya sisa plastik, ke negara-negara bukan OECD (*Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development*). Malaysia selaku negara yang sering menjadi destinasi utama pengimportan sisa secara haram sangat menyambut baik usaha ini. Sudah tiba masanya kita memandang serius isu penjajahan sisa (*waste colonisation*) ini dan negara maju perlu mengikut jejak Kesatuan Eropah untuk mengurangkan janaan sisa mereka selain menguruskan sendiri sisa yang dijanakan.

Pada 26 Oktober 2018, Jawatankuasa Induk Pengurusan Skrap Plastik Import yang dianggotai pelbagai kementerian telah menetapkan kuota import sisa plastik pada 350,000 tan setahun dan kuota ini masih terpakai sehingga kini. Sejak daripada itu, pelbagai sekatan telah dikenakan bagi memastikan hanya sisa plastik yang bersih dan homogen diimport masuk ke dalam negara. Selain itu, Kerajaan juga telah menetapkan supaya nisbah sumber import yang dibenarkan hanya sebanyak 70% berdasarkan kapasiti kilang dan selebihnya haruslah menggunakan sisa plastik tempatan bagi merencanakan sektor kitar semula tempatan.

Kementerian Sumber Asli dan Kelestarian Alam (NRES) akan membawa cadangan hala tuju pengurangan kuota import sisa plastik selari dengan hasrat untuk menumpukan kepada industri pertumbuhan tinggi dan bernilai tinggi (high growth, high value).

NRES juga memandang serius mengenai kegiatan pengimportan sisa secara haram ke dalam negara. Pelbagai usaha berterusan sedang dilaksanakan dengan pelbagai kementerian dan agensi untuk membanteras pengimportan sisa haram ke dalam negara. Tindakan drastik seperti perwakilan kuasa daripada Akta Kualiti Alam Sekeliling 1974 (AKAS 1974) oleh Ketua Pengarah Jabatan Alam Sekitar (JAS) kepada Polis Diraja Malaysia (PDRM) bagi jenayah alam sekitar melibatkan sisa plastik akan diperkenalkan.

Sejajar dengan aspirasi ASEAN untuk kelestarian alam sekitar, saya juga akan membawa usul ini pada Kepengerusian ASEAN pada tahun hadapan memandangkan banyak negara ASEAN terkesan dengan masalah yang sama. Malaysia akan memimpin usaha untuk memperkenalkan langkah-langkah yang lebih tegas serta dasar yang lebih ketat dalam menangani isu ini di peringkat serantau.

NIK NAZMI NIK AHMAD
MENTERI SUMBER ASLI DAN KELESTARIAN ALAM
6 NOVEMBER 2024

PRESS STATEMENT

NRES VIEWS SERIOUSLY ALLEGATION OF MALAYSIA AS SECOND BIGGEST IMPORTER OF PLASTIC WASTE FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION

I take note of the German media report *Deutsche Welle* and media coverage by *BFM* on 3 November 2024, claiming that Malaysia is the second largest importer of plastic waste from the European Union. As the minister who looks after the importance of environmental protection, I take this matter seriously.

From 2026, the European Union (EU) will impose strict restrictions on the export of waste, especially plastic waste, to non-OECD (*Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development*) countries. Malaysia, as a country that is often the main destination for illegal waste imports, welcomes this effort. It is high time that we take the issue of waste colonisation seriously and developed countries need to follow the footsteps of the European Union to reduce their waste generation in addition to managing the generated waste themselves.

On 26 October 2018, the Steering Committee for the Management of Imported Plastic Scrap, which is made up of various ministries, has set the import quota for plastic waste at 350,000 tonnes per year and this quota is still in effect until now. Since then, various restrictions have been imposed to ensure that only clean and homogeneous plastic waste is imported into the country. In addition, the Government has also determined that the ratio of imported sources allowed is only 70% based on factory capacity and the rest must use local plastic waste to stimulate the local recycling sector.

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability (NRES) will present a proposal for reducing the plastic waste import quota in line with the intention to focus on the high-growth, high-value (HGHV) initiative.

NRES also views the issue of illegal importation of waste into the country seriously. Various ongoing efforts are being implemented with various ministries and agencies to combat the import of illegal waste into the country. Drastic actions such as the granting of powers from the Environmental Quality Act 1974 (AKAS 1974) by the Director General of the Department of Environment (DOE) to the Royal Malaysian Police (PDRM) for environmental crimes involving plastic waste will be introduced.

In line with ASEAN's aspirations for environmental sustainability, I will also bring this proposal to the ASEAN Chairmanship next year especially since many ASEAN countries are affected by the same issue. Malaysia will lead efforts to introduce stricter measures and stricter policies in dealing with this issue at the regional level.

NIK NAZMI NIK AHMAD
MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL
SUSTAINABILITY
6 NOVEMBER 2024

