

Waste Management Infrastructure and Financing

Country: MALAYSIA

Reporting Year: 2013

National Infrastructure

Nuclear Energy Context:	
Research & Development:	
Policies and Programs:	
Decommissioning and Dismantling:	
Legal Framework:	<p>Control over the use of radioactive substances (including radioactive waste) in Malaysia began in 1968 when the Parliament passed the Radioactive Substances Act 1968. Due to rapid development of atomic energy activities in Malaysia which requires more effective control, inspection and enforcement, the Atomic Energy Licensing Bill was drafted and was passed by Parliament in April 1984 and gazetted in June 1984 as the Atomic Energy Licensing Act 1984 (Act 304). The Act came into force on the 1st February 1985. are four main regulations made under the Act 304 namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radiation Protection (Licensing) Regulations 1986; • Radiation Protection (Transport) Regulations 1989; • Atomic Energy Licensing (Basic Safety Radiation Protection) Regulations 2010; and • Atomic Energy Licensing (Radioactive Waste Management) Regulations 2011 <p>1.1.2 Structure and System (Regulatory organizations)</p> <p>The Atomic Energy Licensing Board (AELB) which was established under Section 3(1) of the Act 304 in 1985 is an enforcement body for the implementation of the Act 304. The functions of the AELB as stated in the Act 304 are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To advise the Minister and the government of Malaysia on matters relating to the Atomic Energy Licensing Act 1984 and developments pertaining thereto with particular reference to the implications of such developments for Malaysia; • To exercise and supervision over the production, application and use of atomic energy and matters incidental thereto; • To establish, maintain and develop scientific and technical co-operation with such other bodies, institutions or organizations in relation to nuclear matters or atomic energy as the Board thinks fit for the purposes of the Atomic Energy Licensing Act 1984; • Where so directed by the government of Malaysia, to perform or provide for the performance of the obligations arising from agreements, conventions or treaties relating to nuclear matters or atomic energy to which Malaysia is a party where such agreements, conventions or treaties relate to the purposes of the Atomic Energy Licensing Act 1984 ;and • To do such other things arising out of or consequential to the functions of the Board under the Atomic Energy Licensing Act 1984 which are not inconsistent with the purposes of this Act, whether or not directed by the Minister. <p>Since the enforcement of the Act 304, a major part of the responsibility is under the jurisdiction of the Atomic Energy Licensing Board. However, the control of application for medical purposes is under the jurisdiction of the Director General of Health, Ministry of Health, on behalf of the Atomic Energy Licensing Board.</p> <p>Under the Act 304, any person who deals with radioactive waste needs to have a licence. Also, no person shall dispose of or cause to be disposed radioactive waste unless he is the holder of a valid licence issued by the Atomic Energy licensing Board. Primary legislation, regulations, regulatory organization, specific activities and facilities under regulation, and guidance on implementation</p>

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Planned Improvements:	
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National Financing

Nuclear installations:	
Legacy Wastes:	
Medical installations:	
Extractive Industries:	
Additional Comments:	