

# LEGISLATIONS REPORT

Review of the existing Egyptian legislation applicable to e-waste recycling compared to the European standards on e-waste recycling WEELABEX



SUSTAINABLE  
RECYCLING  
INDUSTRIES

2017



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LEGISLATIONS  
GOVERNING  
THE WEEE WASTE  
ACTIVITIES

	WEEELABEX	Egyptian Legislations
<p><b>EIA Requirements</b></p>	<p><b>Administrative and Organizational Requirements (WEEELABEX normative document on Collection V9.0)</b></p> <p>The operator shall establish and maintain a procedure to identify legal requirements that are applicable to the environmental, health and safety aspects of all activities, services and processes undertaken at the facility. Records of the operator's activities and related legal provisions shall be controlled and valid permits required by all relevant authorities shall be maintained.</p>	<p><b>EIA Requirements: Article 19, 20, 21 &amp; 23 of law 9/2009 (Law 4/1994 &amp; 9/2009 and its amendments and executive regulations)</b></p> <p>Every natural or legal person, public or private shall submit a study evaluating the environmental impact of the facility or project to the competent administrative authority or the donor's license before the start of implementation of the project. This study is conducting in accordance with the elements of the designs and specifications and the foundations of quality and loads issued by the EEAA in coordination with the administrative competent authorities committed and competent administrative authorities to provide industrial zones maps showing types of industries permitted by environmental loads.</p> <p>The Executive Regulation of this law shall determine the establishments and projects to which provisions of this article shall apply.</p>

	WEEELABEX	Egyptian Legislations
<p><b>Environmental Register</b></p>	<p><b>Administrative and Organizational Requirements (WEEELABEX normative document on Collection V9.0)</b></p> <p>The operator shall comply with European Community legislation and its corresponding transposition. The operator shall maintain a record documenting compliance with legal and regulatory obligations applying to all activities undertaken on site.</p>	<p><b>Environmental Register Requirements: Article 22 (Law 4/1994 &amp; 9/2009 and its amendments and executive regulations)</b></p> <p>On management of the facility, in accordance with the provisions of this law, the official responsible for managing the establishment shall keep a written record indicating the impact of the established activity on the environment (environmental record). EEAA shall follow-up record data to make sure they conform to reality and take the necessary samples and conduct appropriate tests to demonstrate the impact of activity on the environment. If records show that the establishment does not meet the requirements of the applicable laws or violates of the provisions of this Article, the EEAA shall notify the competent administrative authority to demand the establishment's proprietor to rectify such violation promptly, if he does not do so within 60 days of the date of the notification, The Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency EEAA shall be entitled after notifying the competent administrative authority to taking any of the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Granting of additional specific deadline for the facility to correct the violations at the expense of the facility.</li> <li>▶ Stop offending activity while removing the effects of the offense and without prejudice to the remuneration of its employees.</li> <li>▶ In the case of a serious environmental hazard the facility must stop until the cause of this hazard is eradicated</li> </ul>

	WEEELABEX	Egyptian Legislations
<p><b>Workplace Quality</b></p>	<p><b>Technical Requirements</b> (WEEELABEX normative document on Collection V9.0)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ WEEE shall be handled and stored with due care in order to avoid release of hazardous substances into air, water, or soil, as a result of damage and/or leakage</li> <li>▶ During handling and storage special attention shall be given to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• temperature exchange equipment, to avoid damage to the temperature exchange system,</li> <li>• CRT display appliances to avoid implosion and/or emissions of fluorescent coatings,</li> <li>• lamps and appliances containing lamps to prevent breakage resulting in the release of mercury,</li> <li>• lamps when handling and separating into linear and non-linear categories to prevent breakage of lamps,</li> <li>• smoke detectors as they may contain radioactive components,</li> <li>• appliances containing oil and other liquids within an internal circuit as part of the appliance or capacitors containing mineral or synthetic oil to avoid spillages and other emissions, and</li> <li>• appliances containing asbestos or ceramic fibers to avoid release of asbestos or ceramic fiber.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>Workplace Requirements: Article 43 (Law 4/1994 &amp; 9/2009 and its amendments and executive regulations)</b></p> <p>The owner of an establishment is held to take all precautions and procedures necessary to prevent the leakage or emission of air pollutants inside the work premises except within the permissible limits as defined by the executive regulations of this Law, whether they result from the nature of the establishment activities or from malfunctioning equipment. He has to provide the necessary protective measures for workers in accordance with the conditions of occupational safety and health, including choosing the appropriate machinery, equipment, material and fuel, taking into account the period of exposure to these pollutants. He must also ensure adequate ventilation and install chimneys and other air purification devices.</p>

	WEEELABEX	Egyptian Legislations
<p><b>WEEE Storage</b></p>	<p><b>Storage Requirements:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Storage areas of the collection facilities require: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• impermeable surfaces for all WEEE storage areas</li> <li>• spillage collection facilities for all uncovered storage areas</li> <li>• weather proof covering where temperature exchange equipment, CRT display appliances, flat panel displays, and lamps are stored.</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Storage areas designated for the storage of WEEE intended for preparation for re-use shall have weatherproof covering.</li> <li>■ When storing CRT display appliances, flat panel displays, temperature control equipment, and lamps they shall be placed in containers or stacked in a stable manner to prevent damage or breakage.</li> </ul>	<p><b>WEEE Storage Requirements: Article 28/1(executive regulation of Law 4/1994 &amp; 9/2009 and its amendments and executive regulations)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Storage in specific areas specially designed with clear cautionary signs</li> <li>• Safety conditions shall be in place</li> <li>• Storage of hazardous waste in a special containers which prevent any leakages</li> </ul> <p>A time schedule program for collection of hazardous waste shall be developed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergency plan shall be implemented</li> <li>• Hazardous materials register shall be prepared</li> </ul>

	WEEELABEX	Egyptian Legislations
<p><b>WEEE Transport &amp; Handling</b></p>	<p><b>WEEE Transport and Handling Requirements</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ All handling of WEEE including the loading, unloading and transport shall be carried out with appropriate tools, containers and fixing to avoid damage to WEEE.</li> <li>▶ Uncontrolled tipping of containers of CRT display appliances, flat panel displays, temperature control equipment, and lamps shall not be permitted.</li> <li>▶ WEEE shall not be handled in such a way that subsequent preparation for re-use, de-pollution, or recovery according to this normative document is adversely affected or even inhibited.</li> <li>▶ CRT display appliances and flat panel displays shall be prepared and loaded for transport in such a way that they are not damaged during loading and transport.</li> <li>▶ Appropriate methods shall be used to prevent the breakage of flat panel displays during transport.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Article 28/3 (executive regulation): the article regulates the waste transport.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The transport should be through a certified company that possess a special Permit for HW transport</li> <li>▶ Specifications of the transport vehicles</li> <li>▶ Trained drivers should conduct the vehicles</li> <li>▶ The transport route should be identified</li> <li>▶ Health and safety measures should be maintained</li> <li>▶ Personal protection equipment of suitable level should used</li> <li>▶ An emergency plan should be prepared and ready for implementation</li> <li>▶ A chain of custody form should be prepared and filled as it accompanies the transported shipment</li> </ul> <p><b>Article (29, 30, 31 of the law 4/1994 &amp;9/2009 and its amendments and executive regulations and 25,26 and 27 of the executive regulations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ The Ministry of Trade and Industry shall issue the permit for handling the WEEE Waste through: Description of the waste, the quantity, the storage, transport, emergency plan, consents, etc.</li> <li>▶ The permit shall be valid for 5 years.</li> </ul>

	WEEELABEX	Egyptian Legislations
<p><b>Technical and Infrastructural Preconditions</b></p>	<p><b>Technical and Infrastructural Preconditions Requirements:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The operator shall possess infrastructure in terms of size, technologies installed and characteristics of the operations, which are suitable for the activities performed on site. Suitability of site shall be assessed by a risk assessment for all tasks performed on site and include the identification of hazards, the assessment of risk and, where appropriate, the elimination or reduction of the risk, and documentation of the process.</li> <li>• Employees handling lamp waste shall properly use required personal protective equipment as identified by a risk assessment.</li> <li>• Collection facilities, including storage areas, shall be designed, organized, and maintained to provide safe access to and egress from the site, and to avoid access by unauthorized persons.</li> <li>• Collection facilities shall be secured to prevent damage to and theft of WEEE and components thereof.</li> </ul>	<p><b>EIA Requirements: Article 19,20, 21 &amp; 23 of law 9/2009 (Law 4/1994 &amp; 9/2009 and its amendments and executive regulations)</b></p>

	WEEELABEX	Egyptian Legislations
<b>Training</b>	<p><b>Training Requirements:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All employees at the collection facility shall be familiar with the environmental, and health and safety risks of the facility, especially when working with CRT display appliances, flat panel displays, temperature exchange equipment, and lamps which are broken or damaged. Employees and contractors involved in operations shall be instructed and trained to perform the tasks assigned to them.</li> <li>• Employee training materials and information shall be available at the work place or be easily accessible to employees at all times. Materials and information shall document specific risks inherent to CRT display appliances, flat panel displays, temperature exchange equipment and lamps.</li> </ul>	<b>None</b>

	WEEELABEX	Egyptian Legislations
<p><b>Downstream Monitoring</b></p>	<p><b>Downstream Monitoring Requirements:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The operator shall trace and document the downstream logistic chain of WEEE. Documentation shall record proper processing according to clause 5 of this normative document.</li> <li>■ Responsibility of downstream monitoring remains in cases where handing over of WEEE to dealers or brokers, or when shipped across borders.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Environmental Register</b></p> <p><b>Environmental Register Requirements: Article 22 (Law 4/1994 &amp; 9/2009 and its amendments and executive regulations)</b></p>

	WEEELABEX	Egyptian Legislations
<p><b>Preparing for Re-use</b></p>	<p><b>Preparing for Re-use Requirements:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The operator is only entitled to contract with a third party authorized to perform preparing for re-use activities, if it can ensure that WEEE and fractions thereof not used for re-use are returned to the collection facility.</li> <li>■ If the operator is involved in preparing for re-use activities, it shall conform with clause 4.6 of the Treatment normative document.</li> </ul> <p><b>Documentation Requirements:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Operators of collection facilities shall record the quantity of WEEE collected and forwarded by means of weight notes, piece count or documentation of number, size, and filling level of receptacles. Agreements regarding the location where weighing and data provision is foreseen shall be possible.</li> </ul> <p>Electronic or hard copies of documents and records shall be available for at least three years, unless authorities, WEEE take-back organizations or other customers stipulate a longer period.</p>	<p><b>Article 28 (executive regulation of Law 4/1994 &amp; 9/2009 and its amendments and executive regulations)</b></p> <p>4th (2): Treatment and disposal of hazardous waste:</p> <p>2. Treatment of hazardous waste that could be reused and recycled is conducted according to the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Reuse of some hazardous waste as fuel for energy generation</li> <li>b. Recovery and reuse of organic solvents in extraction process</li> <li>c. Recycle and reuse of some organic hazardous waste</li> <li>d. Reuse of ferrous and non ferrous metals and its compounds</li> <li>e. Recycle and reuse of some inorganic hazardous waste</li> <li>f. Recovery of and recycle of acids or alkalis</li> <li>g. Recovery of pollution reduction materials</li> <li>h. Recovery of some components of waste catalyst</li> <li>i. Recovery and reuse of waste oil after refining</li> </ol> <p><b>Environmental Register</b></p>

	WEEELABEX	Egyptian Legislations
<b>Penalization</b>	<b>None</b>	<p><b>Penalization Requirements: Article 84 (Law 4/1994 &amp;9/2009 and its amendments and executive regulations)</b></p> <p>Shall be fined not less than fifty thousand pounds and not exceeding one million pounds, anyone who violates the provisions of Article 19, 23 of this law. In case of repetition minimum and maximum limits shall be doubled as well as the maximum penalty of imprisonment.</p> <p>In addition to the previous original sanctions the establishment may be closed and the abolition of the license may be imposed.</p> <p>Whoever, violates provisions of Article 43, shall be fined a sum not less than L.E. one thousand and not more than L.E. twenty thousand.</p> <p>In case of recidivism, the fines provided shall be doubled.</p> <p><b>Article 88: the article regulates the penalties applicable in case of importing or the handling without permit.</b></p> <p>Any person who violates the provisions of articles 29, 32 of the present Law shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than five years and a fine of twenty thousand Egyptian Pounds to forty thousand Egyptian Pounds. Whoever violates the provisions of Article 32 shall be held to re-export the hazardous wastes subject of the crime at his own expense.</p>

	WEEELABEX	Egyptian Legislations
<b>Import Legislations</b>	<b>None</b>	<p><b>Import Requirements: Article 32 Law 4/1994 &amp; 9/2009 and its amendments and executive regulations</b></p> <p>It is forbidden to import hazardous waste or to allow its introduction into or its passage through Egyptian territories. It is forbidden without a permit from the competent authority to allow the passage of ships carrying hazardous waste in territorial seas or in the exclusive maritime economic zone of the ARE.</p>
<b>List of Hazardous Waste</b>	<b>None</b>	<p><b>Decree 165/2002 amended by decree 489/2017</b></p> <p>The Decree includes a list of hazardous waste that is prohibited to import or traded within Egypt without a license issued by the Ministry of Industry; the list included: Waste from Electrical assemblies or electronic or scrap containing components such as accumulators, batteries banned mercury-switches, Glass pipeline from cathode, other activated glass, PCB capacitors rays chlorination or PCB contaminated with any of the dangerous elements in concentrations sufficient to exhibit one of the hazardous characteristics.</p>

	WEEELABEX	Egyptian Legislations
<b>Import</b>		<p><b>Import Requirements: Decision of the Minister of Trade and Supply No. 194 for the year 1997 and the decision of the Minister of Trade and Industry No. 770 of 2005:</b></p> <p>Regulation of import special rules implementing the provisions of the Import Act and export); the regulation required that the imported used computers should be not older than 10 years. (This part replaced by decision No. 603 of 2007 of the Minister of Trade and Industry).</p>
<b>Import</b>		<p><b>Decree No. 603 of 2007 of the Minister of Trade and Industry</b></p> <p>The decision prohibits the importation of used computers older than five years.</p>
<b>Decision in Favor of the Ministry of Environment</b>		<p><b>The Decision of the Government Services Authority</b></p> <p>This decision implied the compilation of all waste generated shall be in favor of the Ministry of Environment.</p>





INTERNATIONAL  
LEGISLATIONS -  
*European Directive*

Legislation	Details
<p>Directive 2012/19/Eu of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)</p>	<p>The purpose of this Directive is to contribute to sustainable production and consumption by, as a first priority, the prevention of WEEE and, in addition, by the re-use, recycling and other forms of recovery of such wastes so as to reduce the disposal of waste and to contribute to the efficient use of resources and the retrieval of valuable secondary raw materials. It also seeks to improve the environmental performance of all operators involved in the life cycle of EEE, e.g. producers, distributors and consumers and, in particular, those operators directly involved in the collection and treatment of WEEE. In particular, different national applications of the 'producer responsibility' principle may lead to substantial disparities in the financial burden on economic operators. Having different national policies on the management of WEEE hampers the effectiveness of recycling policies. For that reason, the essential criteria should be laid down at the level of the Union and minimum standards for the treatment of WEEE should be developed.</p>
<p>Directive 2011/65/Eu of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011</p>	<p>This directive is related to the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment.</p>

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## SRI Project - Egypt

