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Session 5 Policy relevance of E-waste

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Products contain valuable materials



Importance of materials to economy

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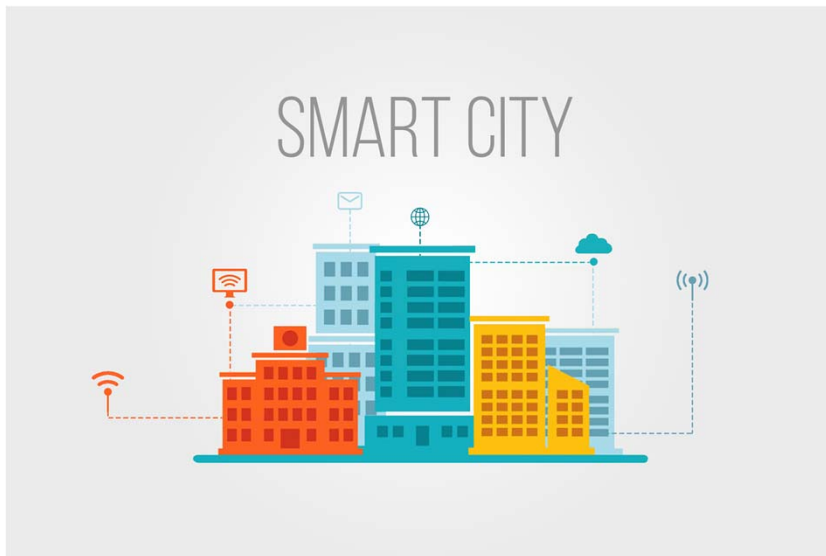


18/07/18

Toxics can cause environmental pressure



Need for the materials !



Where are those materials in our economy? Urban Mine !



Global E-waste Statistics Partnership

1. National and regional capacity building

- Producing reliable e-waste statistics
- Guiding countries to collect national data

Formed in January 2017 to address the e-waste challenge by improving e-waste data

2. Global e-waste database

- To track developments
- To inform policy makers and industry



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 **ISWA**
International Solid Waste Association



3. Communicate data

- Via the Global e-Waste Monitor

4. Map recycling opportunities and health effects

5. Identify best practices of global e-waste management

6. Inform on Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

March '18 – UN E-waste Coalition



UNU, UNEP, ITU, ILO, UNITAR, UNIDO, SBC

Global Political Targets

Current Connect 2020

- Target 3.2: Volume of redundant e-waste to be reduced by 50% by 2020

NEW Draft ITU 2023 Targets include:

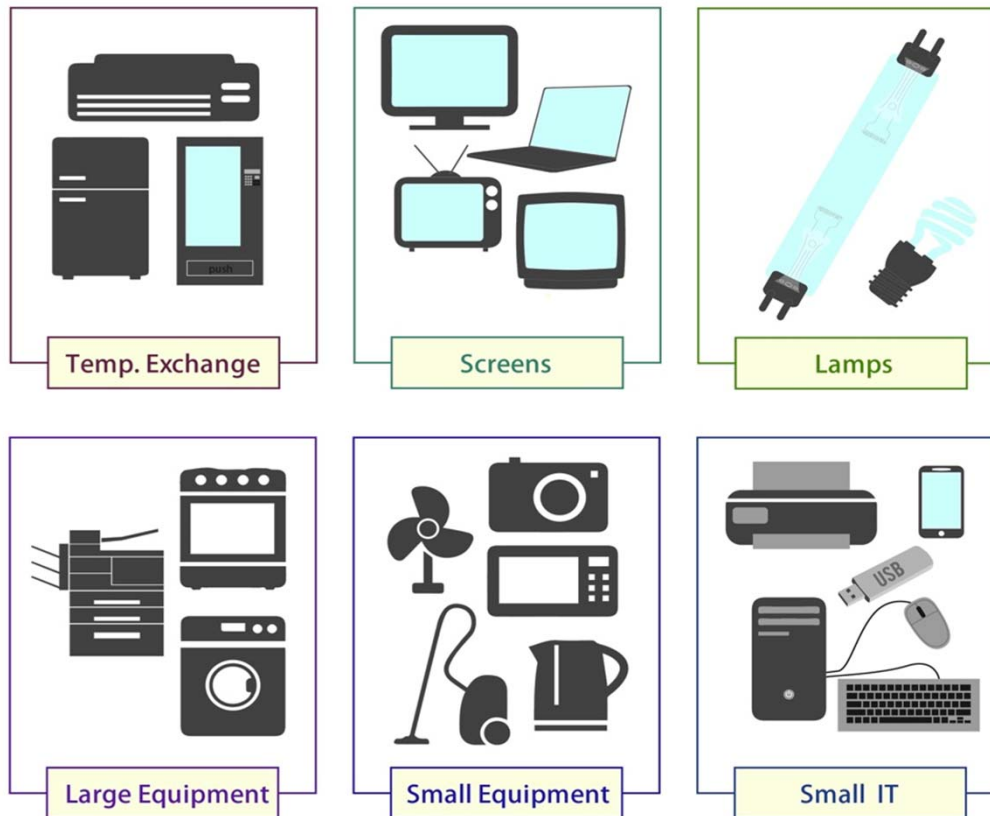
- Target 3.2: by 2023, increase the global e-waste recycling rate to x%
- Target 3.3: by 2023, raise the number of countries with an e-waste legislation to x%

Links to many SDGs



What is e-waste

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“E-waste, refers to all items of electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) and its parts that have been discarded by its owner as waste without the intent of re-use”

Global Work - Monitoring

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- Policy advice by monitoring e-waste flows
 - European Commission
 - 10 countries in EU, e.g. Italy, France
 - GMSA – Latin America
- Two Global E-waste Monitors 2015 and 2017
- Regional e-waste monitor 2017 (South East Asia)
 - Co financed by Japan
- More e-waste monitors in future
 - Subject to funding
 - Latin America, Arab States, EAC, CIS



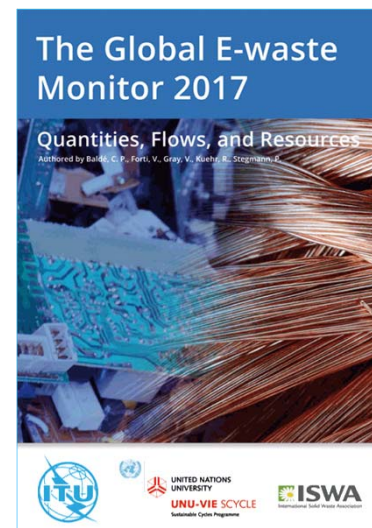
Key drivers for growth of e-waste

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- More people joining the information society
- Product lifecycles become shorter
- Many designs do not support repair or reuse

Global E-waste Quantities

Source: The Global E-waste Monitor-2017 (UNU, ITU, ISWA)



=



4500 Eiffel Towers

8.9 Mt

Is documented to be collected and recycled



2 Mt

end up in waste bins

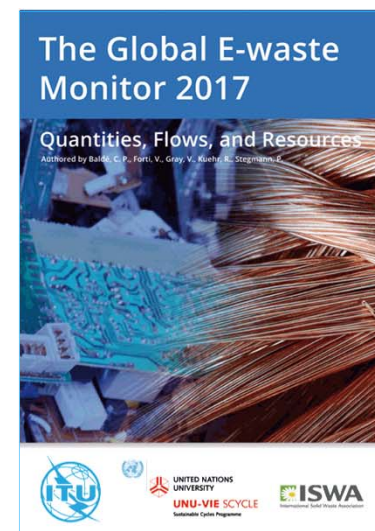


Outside official take-back systems

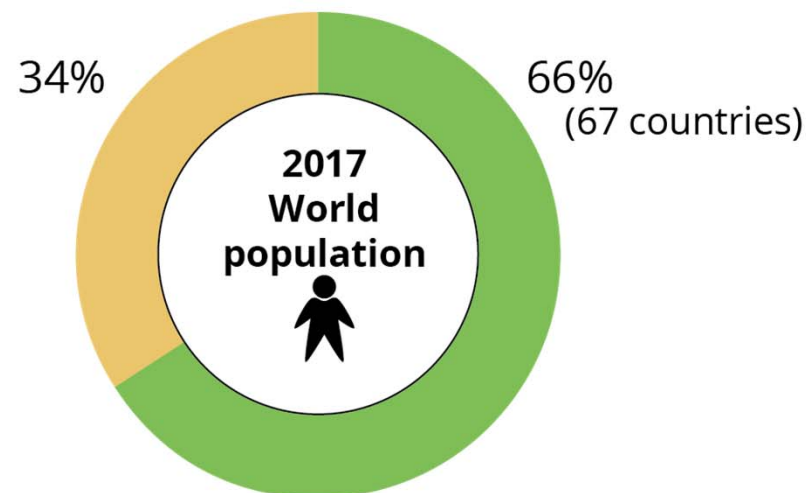
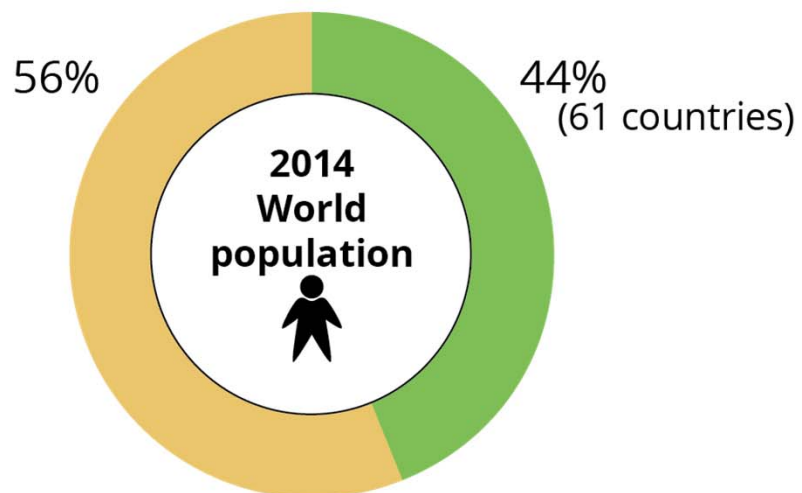
1. Collection outside official take-back systems in developed countries is still unknown
2. Transboundary movement is still unknown
3. Informal collection systems in developing countries are still unknown

Legislation

- 67 countries have e-waste legislation



- Covered by legislation
- Not covered by legislation



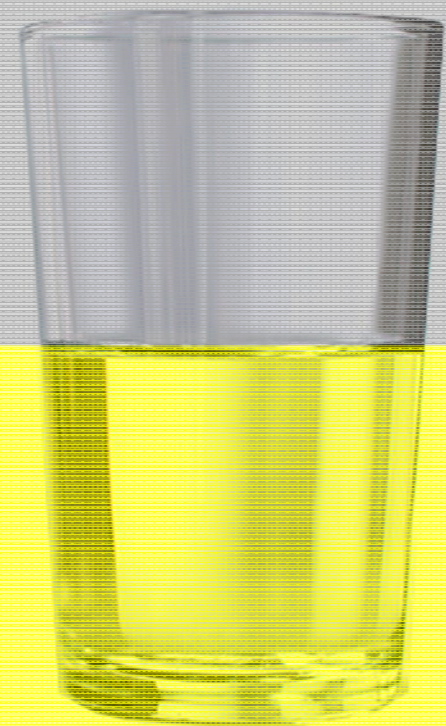
Challenges vs. opportunities in emerging economies for e-waste

- Lack of investment and technology
- Lack of formal collection system
- Lack of financing schemes
- Lack of national e-waste legislations
- Presence of the informal sector
- Growing e-waste streams (domestic and import)

Challenge

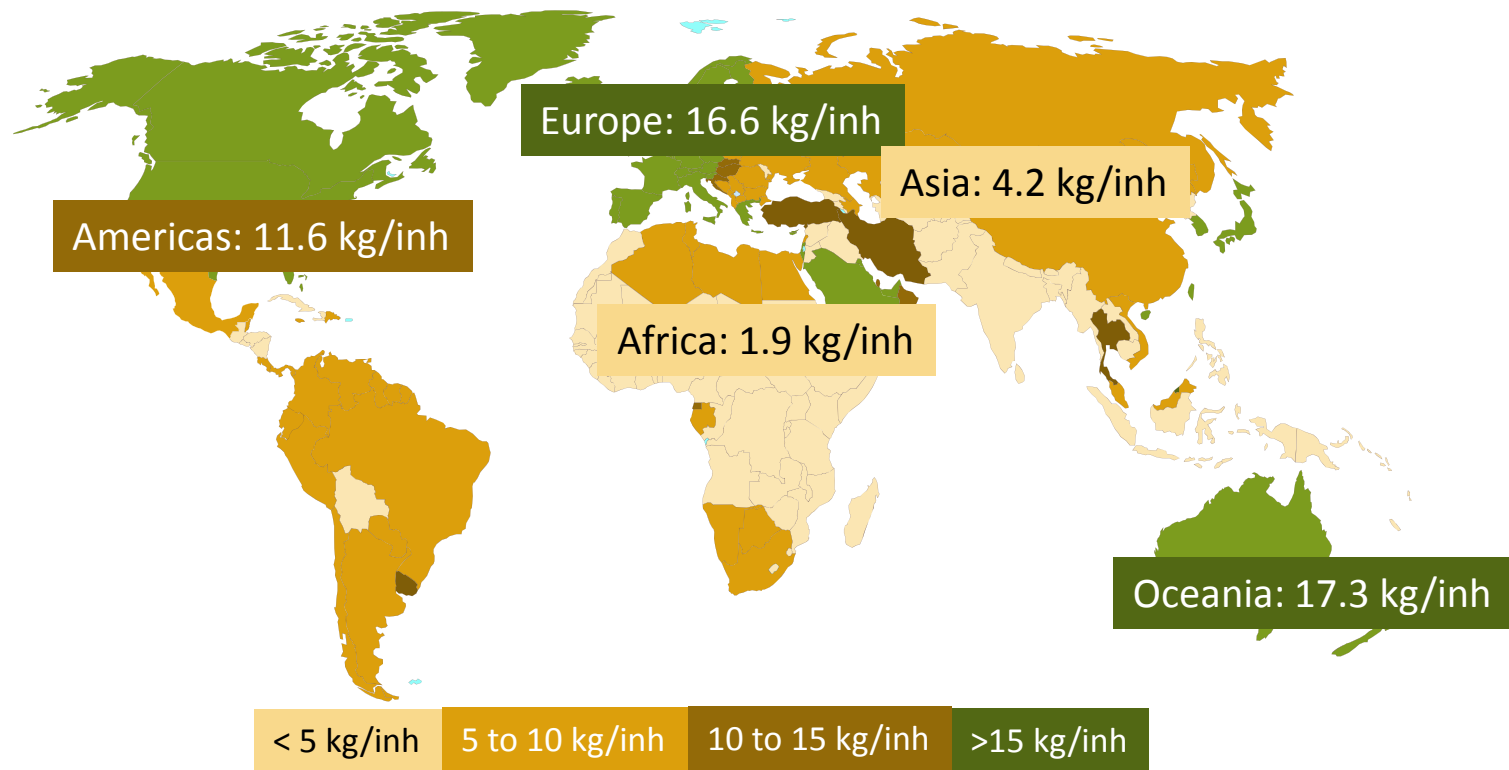
Opportunity

- (Relative) low labor cost
- Available technological know-how and management experience
- Create jobs + create revenue



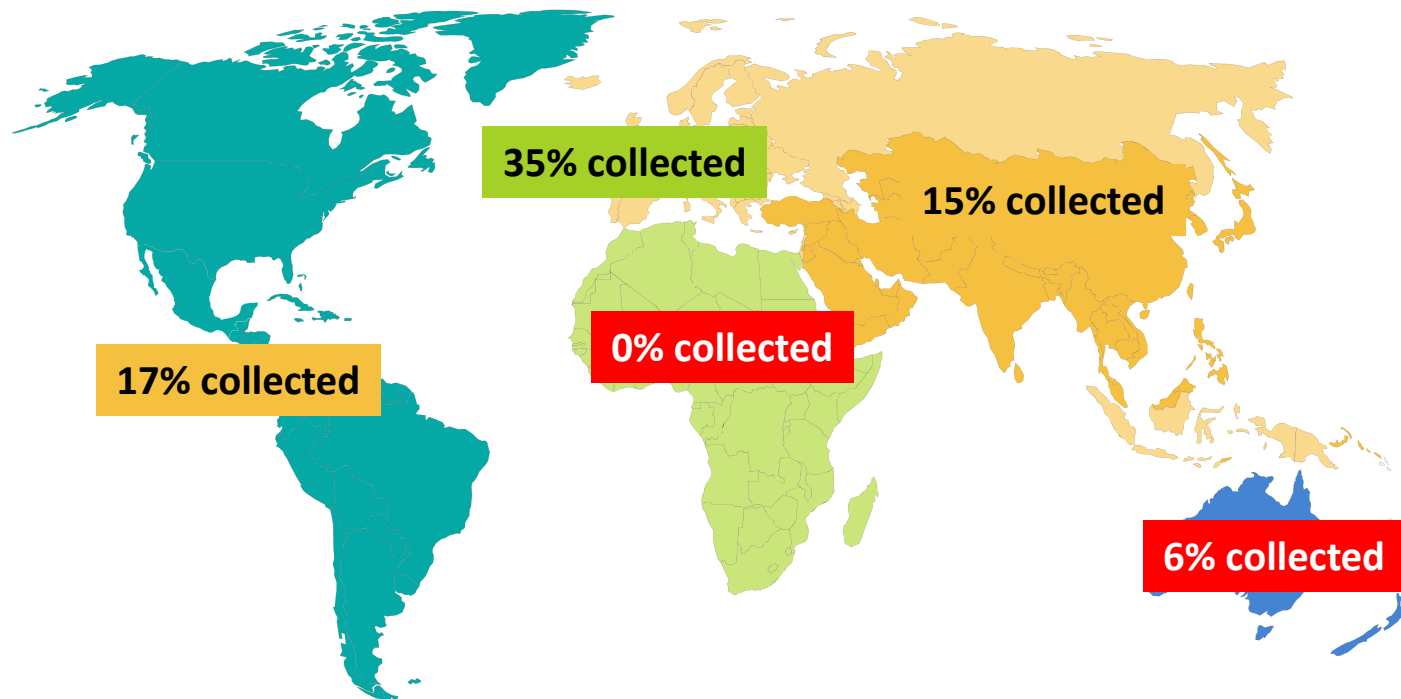
Global E-waste Quantities

Source: The Global E-waste Monitor-2017 (UNU, ITU, ISWA)



Global E-waste Quantities

Source: The Global E-waste Monitor-2017 (UNU, ITU, ISWA)



Statistics are not harmonized throughout the countries

Only **41** countries in the world collect international statistics on e-waste

Informal recycling techniques exist

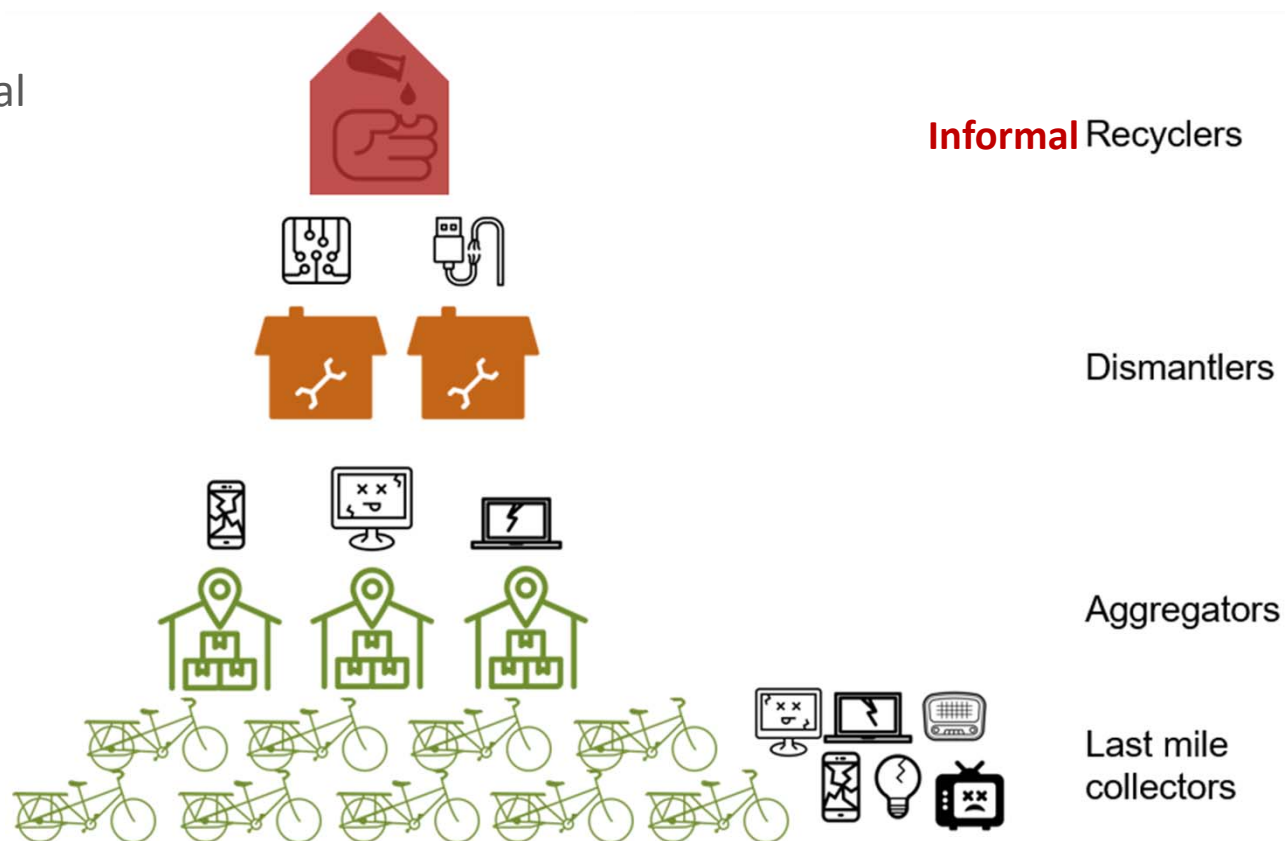






Large informal sector in developing countries

- Usually large established informal sectors





Good practices in developing countries – informal sector

- Engaging informal sector to be better at what they do well and stop doing what they do badly



Global Work- Workshops

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- Statistics

- November 2017 – Arusha with UNSD
- April 2018 – Zanzibar with ITU
- April 2018 – Sao Paolo with Brazilian government

- Policy Makers / e-waste management

- Several in EU pre 2017 (WEEE Directive)
- May 2018 in Bangkok
- Several in Fall 2018+2019 in Latin America

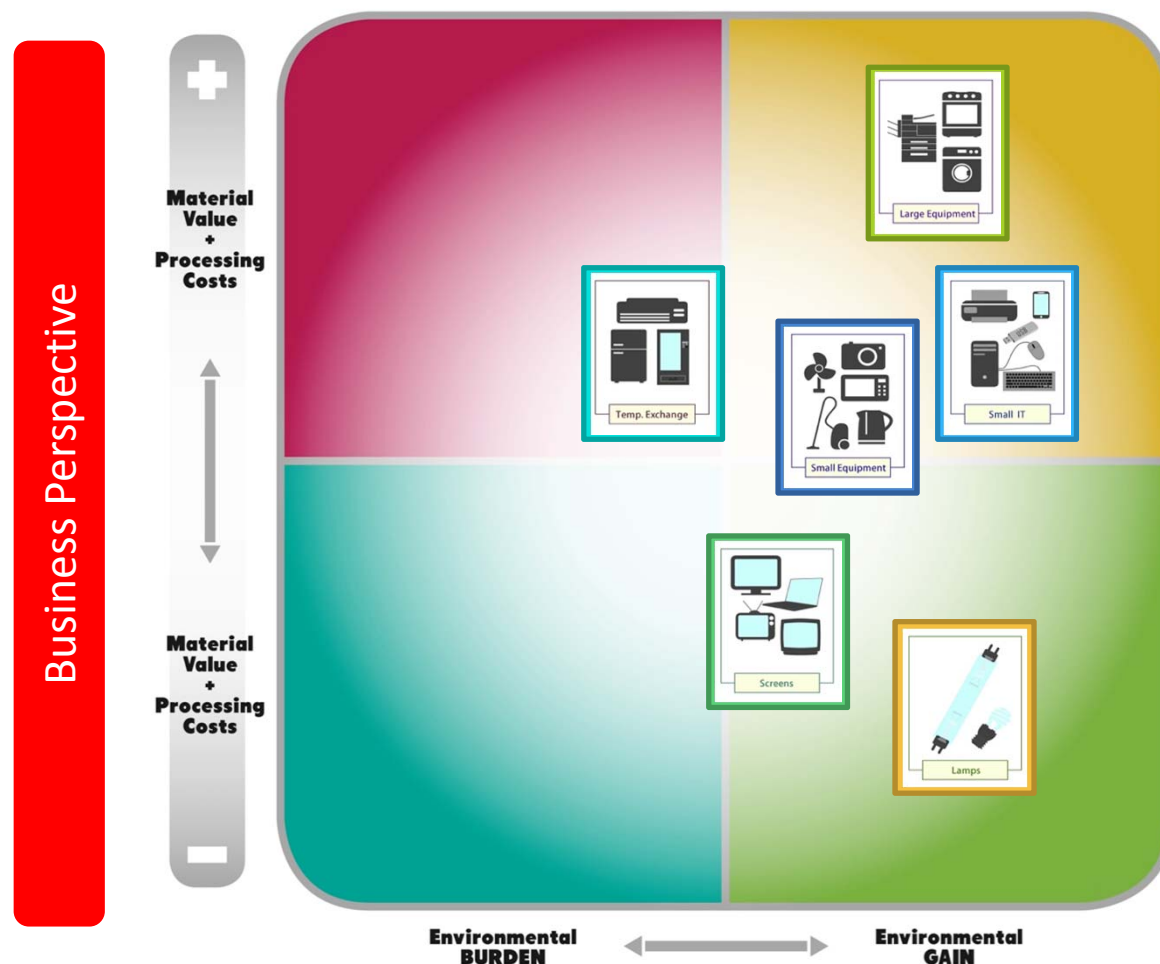
E-waste and priority

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Category	Policymakers / legislation focus		Business focus
	Weight / size	Environmental /health	Material value
1. Cooling & Freezing (CFCs)	High	High	Medium
2. Screen	High	High	Medium
3. Lamps (with mercury)	Low	High	Low
4. Large household appliances	High	Low	Medium / High
5. Small household appliances	Medium	Low	Medium
6. IT and Consumer Equipment	Medium	High	High
7. Solar (Grid/Off-Grid)	High/Low	Medium	Low

WEEE Flows and Priority

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Even within the same waste stream, NOT ALL PRODUCTS are equal:

- C&F: Fridges (negative) vs AirCon (positive)
- Mixed WEEE: Mobile phones (very positive) vs small appliances (slightly positive) vs Desktop (very positive) vs Laptop (slightly positive)
- Screens: CRT (negative) vs FPD (close to zero)

Summary

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- E-waste is coming more on the global political agenda
- More countries are developing legislation
- Monitoring of e-waste increasingly important to measure progress
 - Results of the pilots of UNSD/UNECE/OECD have been used in Global E-waste Monitor 2017
 - Addition data was needed (literature research)
- Website soon to be released
- 2018 Data of UNU/UNEP questionnaire used in the Global Monitoring of e-waste in 2019
- Your input is needed to improve data coverage
- UNU can follow up individually