

# **ITU-D Study Group 2**

## **Question 6/2**

### **Focus session 2**

Policies, strategies and frameworks  
for the sound management of e-waste

**Geneva, 9 October 2018**

# Brazilian Solid Waste Policy

- Has been established since Federal Law 12,305 from 2010;
- With principles, guidelines, obligations or rights and legal instruments for the management of all types of solid waste, except radioactive ones;
- Obligates to implement a reverse logistics system, that actually is a take-back scheme, for all electro-electronic products, their components, chargers and batteries.

# Main principle

The Brazilian RL for e-waste is based in the concept of *shared responsibility* for the life cycle product, in which different stakeholders in the chain (producers, importers, retailers, governments and specially consumers) are responsible for the environmentally sound management of solid **e-waste** in Brazil.

# How the bill became a law

- The Law 12,305 from 2010 started with a bill, that is, a preliminary proposal.
- The means made available for the participation of citizens, public and private sectors in order to improve the law were:
  - regional public hearings in several states;
  - consolidated in a national public hearing in Brasilia, the capital of the country;
  - followed by a public consultation over internet.

# Reverse logistics for WEEE

- Is independent of the public service of urban cleansing and solid waste management;
- Is set out with Sectoral Agreements or Commitment Terms that can be signed directly with the Nation, States or Municipalities, where obligations as deadlines, targets and tools related to the steps of operational aspects are detailed.

# The PRO

- A Producer Responsibility Organization was created to manage RL collectively, optimizing partnerships, operations and costs of recycling;
- Is a non-governmental organization;
- Is formed by the productive private sector;
- Uses B2C model for medium/small size WEEE;
- Will benefit of the experience of a former project that collected more than 13 thousand tons of chargers and batteries throughout Brazil, directing them to the correct disposal.

# Current status and goals

- 5 Brazilian states has already signed the collective Commitment Term for domestic RL for e-waste;
- São Paulo was the first one: 45.34M inhabitants;
- The aim is to install Voluntary Collection Points (VCP) in all cities over 80,000 inhabitants in the next five years;
- Mainly with 5,000 PEV in 40 cities in order to collect 17% per weight of all WEEE placed in the national market by the associated companies.

# Lessons learned

- Although it took a long time, NSWP is robust, modern and the pillar of WEEE reverse logistics in Brazil. However, more celerity is needed for those countries who do not have e-waste laws;
- Public hearings and public consultations are important instruments for citizen participation;
- As well as Regulatory Impact Analysis;
- And the involvement of different stakeholders.



# Voluntary collection point



# Others collection points



In shopping malls



# Mobile phone providers shops



# Further information

Document [SG2RGQ/36-E](#)

Document [SG2RGQ/37-E](#)

## Thank you!

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