

#### WSIS Forum 2017

Addressing the Global e-waste Challenge

ITU/UNU/ISWA

11:00–12:45 Friday 16 June 2017, Room C1, ITU Tower Geneva, Switzerland

#### The Global e-waste Statistics Partnership



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#### ITU has a long history of working on ICT statistics











BIG data for measuring the information society

**Expert Groups: EGH, EGTI** 





# ITU has a role to play on e-waste



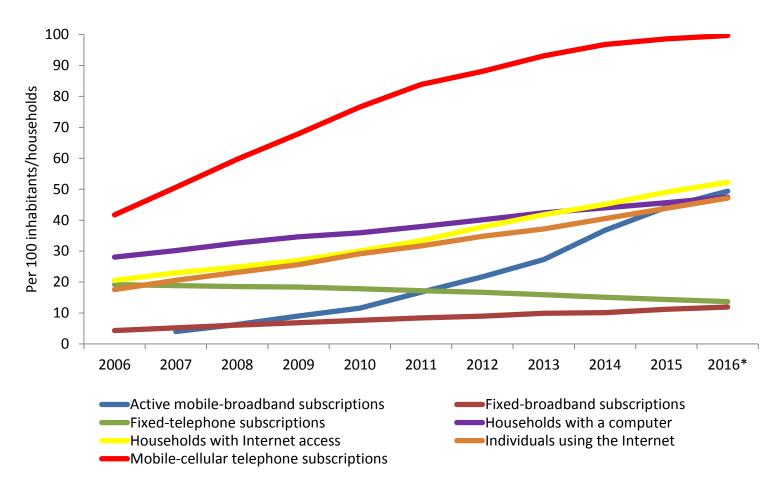
- Develop policies
- Set standards/recommendations
- Undertake assessment of the size of e-waste
- Achieve environmentally sound management of e-waste



Connect 2020 Target 3.2: Volume of redundant ewaste to be reduced by 50% by 2020

# ITU

# A decade of strong growth in ICTs

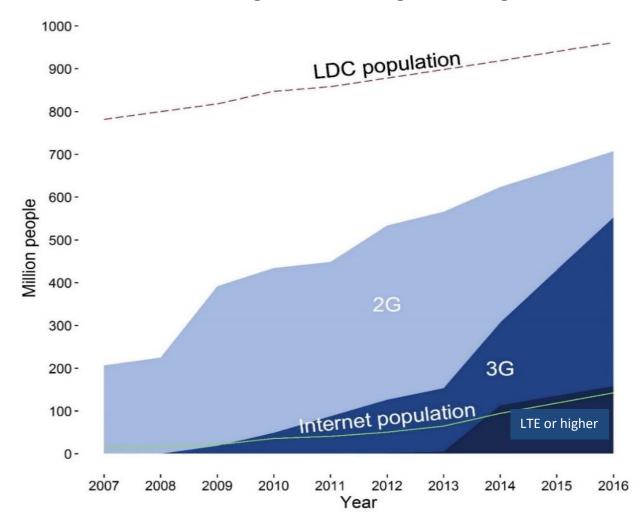


Note: \* ITU estimates.

Source: ITU .

# Mobile as the key driver of access

Mobile network coverage and evolving technologies in LDCs

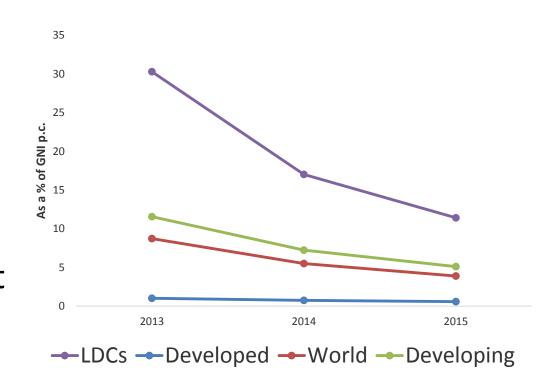


Source: ITU.

### Falling prices, affordable mobile services

- Average handset based mobile-broadband prices have dropped from USD 26 in 2013 to USD 9 in 2015
- Number of services and pricing models are increasing, also to adapt to the needs of LDCs

Mobile-broadband prices as a percentage of GNI per capita, 2013-15, 500 MB prepaid handset-based



Source: ITU.



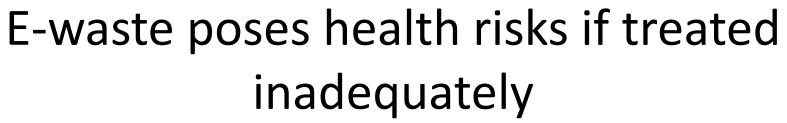
# Amount of e-waste is growing

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

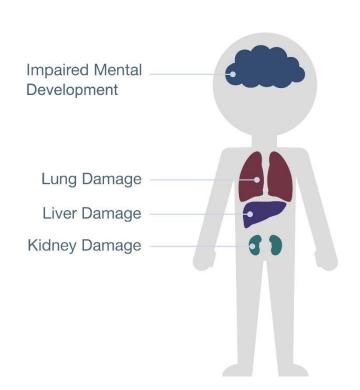


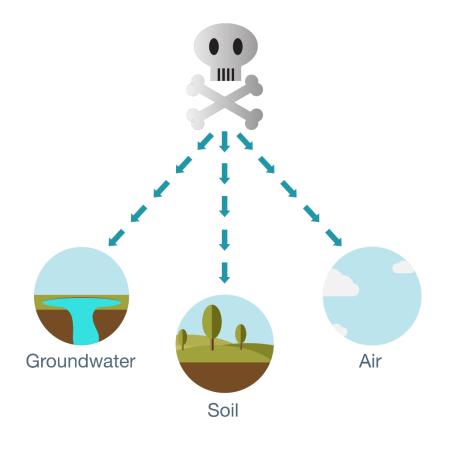






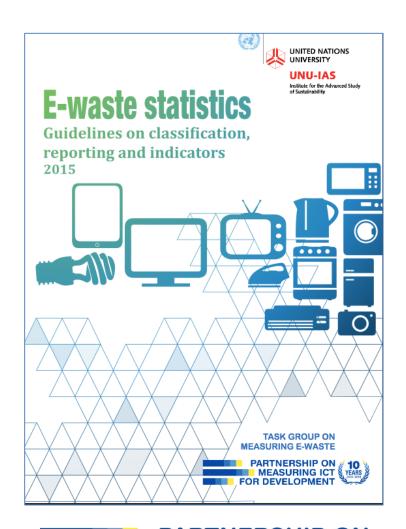








#### A common set of indicators



- 1) Total EEE put on market
  This represents the size of the national
  e-goods market.
- 2) Total e-waste generated (unit kg/inh) This represents the size of the national e-waste market.
- 3) E-waste collection (unit kg/inh)
  This represents the amount of e-waste that is collected as such.
- 4) E-waste collection rate = e-waste collected / e-waste generated \* 100 per cent

This indicator represents the performance of the formal collection

QUESTION: SOURCE AND RECYCLING?





# Why we need e-waste data

- Evaluate developments over time
- Set and assess targets
- Identify best practices of policies
- Minimize e-waste generation
- Prevent illegal dumping
- Promote recycling
- Create jobs in the reuse, refurbishment and recycling sectors
- Help achieve SDG 11 and 12



# Feedback from the private sector

- Reliable and harmonized e-waste dataset and time series to evaluate e-waste performance of countries, to manage Producer Responsibility Organizations (PRO) and to track progress. Concrete uses of data:
- How much e-waste is generated? Data are relevant to set targets, to create a business plan for any PRO that needs to be set up and for recyclers to set up a recycling facility
- How much EEE is placed on the market helps to predict future volumes of WEEE
- How much e-waste gets recycled in a country (and against which standards) is relevant to monitor performance of the PRO
- How much EEE/WEEE gets exported for reuse/recycling and how much e-waste gets exported illegally?



#### Global e-waste statistics partnership

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









# Objectives of the Partnership

- Build capacity to help countries produce reliable and comparable e-waste statistics
- Collect data from countries to track developments over time and to inform policy makers and industry
- Identify best practices of global e-waste management
- Enhance the understanding and interpretation of global e-waste data and communicate the data to the general public and stakeholders
- Map recycling opportunities from e-waste
- Inform on Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 11.6 and 12.5 and track the ITU Connect 2020 target 3.2.