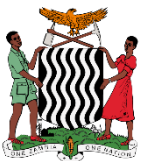


Introduction

Developing and Implementing
E-waste Policy and Regulation for a
Circular Economy

Anne Rita SSEMBOGA
31 October 2023



هيئة الاتصالات والفضاء والتقنية
Communications, Space &
Technology Commission



AGENDA

- 1) ITU Mandate.
- 2) Project Partners and Beneficiaries.
- 3) Project Objective.
- 4) Project Activities and Results.
- 5) Duration and Timeline.



ITU is the United Nations
**specialized agency for
information and communication
technologies (ICTs)**



Our members

+900

193
Member
states

Members from the
private sector,
academia,
international and
regional
organizations

Our sectors

*Each sector has a **separate mandate**, but all work towards **connecting the world***

ITU Radiocommunication

Coordinating radio-frequency spectrum and assigning orbital slots for satellites

ITU Standardization

Establishing international standards

ITU Development

Bridging the digital divide

ENVIRONMENT THEMATIC PRIORITY

ITU's Membership has mandated ITU to work in the area of ICTs, environment, climate change and circular economy. Its highest policy making body, the Plenipotentiary Conference, has established a number of indicators and targets related specifically to e-waste, climate change and green digital transformation, which guides the work of ITU:

30% increase the global e-waste recycling rate by 2023

By 2023 raise the percentage of countries with an e-waste legislation to

50%

In addition, ITU is tracking the contribution of telecommunications/ICT to global greenhouse gas emissions.

CREATING A CIRCULAR ECONOMY FOR ELECTRONICS AND GREENING DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION



E-waste Data

1. Global and Regional E-waste Monitors
2. Training to countries on an internationally adopted e-waste statistics methodology
3. E-waste household and business surveys
4. Monitoring ITU e-waste targets



E-waste Policy

1. Technical assistance to countries to establish environmentally sound national e-waste management regulation
2. Establishing e-waste management systems backed by legally transparent digitally supported and financed EPR systems
3. E-waste awareness raising campaigns



Greening Digital Transformation

1. Monitoring industry emissions, energy use and climate commitments from tech companies
2. Supporting countries to monitor and track ICT sector GHG emissions and energy
3. Supporting countries in developing green ICT strategies and policies.

Developing tools, research, e-learning and communications to support training and knowledge production.

PROJECT PARTNERS AND BENEFICIARIES





Project Partners



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Project partner and sole financial contributor of the project.



Project partner and primary project implementing agency.

Beneficiary Countries



Zambia



Rwanda



Paraguay

STAKEHOLDERS



Zambia

- Producers (importers, distributors, re-sellers etc.).
- Government institutions.
- Civil society.
- Academia.
- Retailers

Lead Entities

- ZICTA and ZEMA.
- MoTS and MoGEE.



PROJECT OBJECTIVES



Objective

Through the identification, engagement, coordination and capacity building of stakeholders – the project aims to provide Zambia with the tools and steps underpinning the system requirements for the management of e-waste in a circular economy.

Key aspects of the project (global):

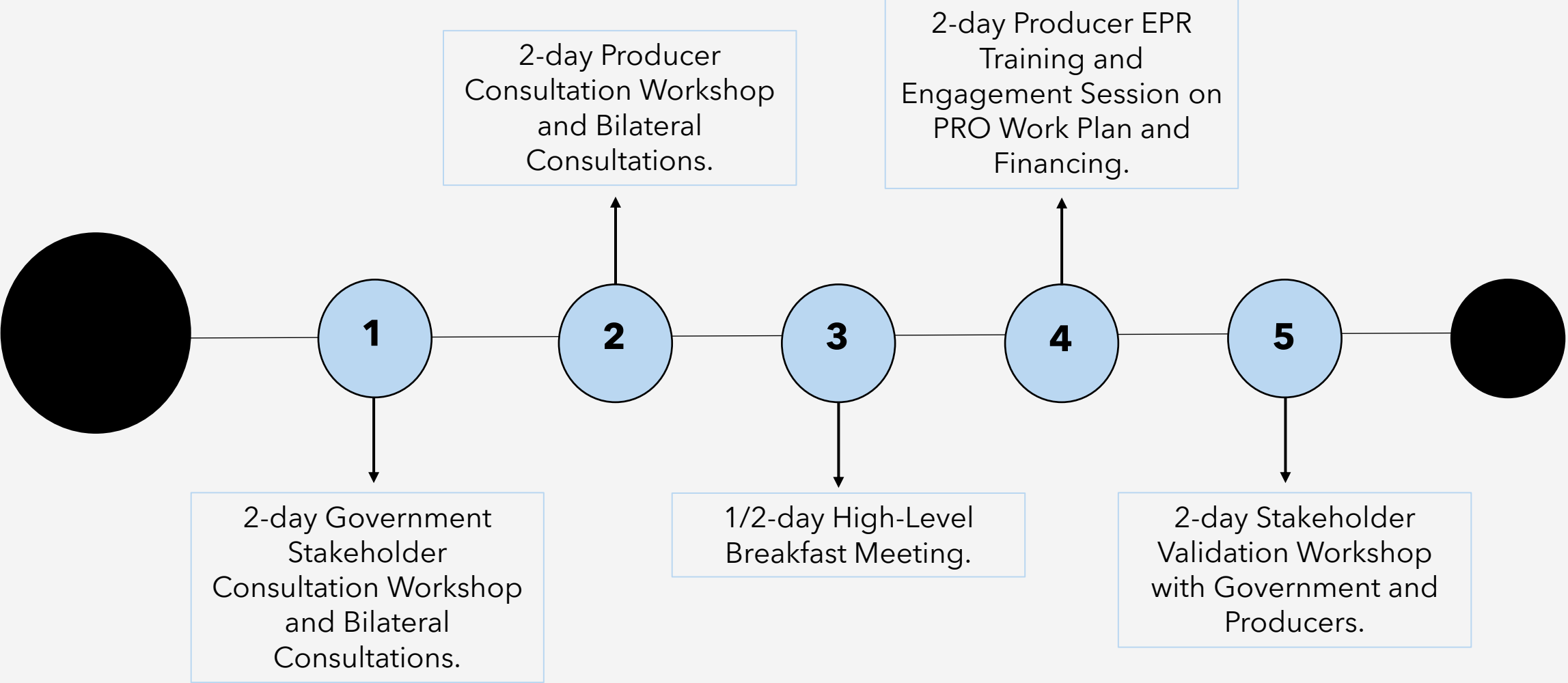
- Support countries to prepare and implement e-waste regulation.
- Raise awareness among consumers and producers about e-waste.
- Share knowledge among countries on EPR and its regulation.
- Provide an opportunity for networking among countries.
- Identify ways to digitalize EPR procedures like registration.
- Conduct research into different elements of EPR nationally.



PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

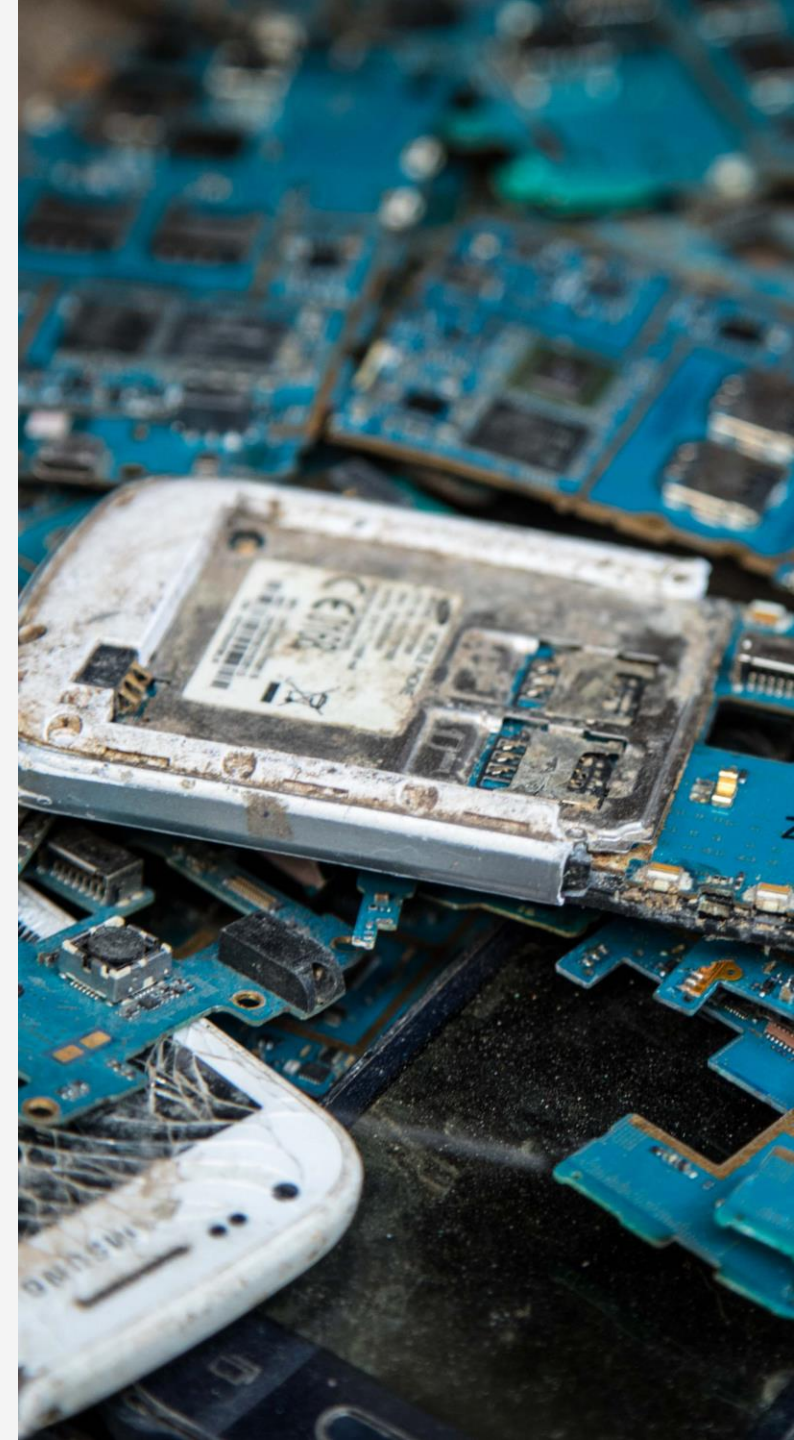


Activities



Activities

- Drafting of national EPR regulation for EEE sector.
- Preparation of draft PRO work plan for EEE the PRO including input on draft financing mechanism.
- Drafting of national EPR Implementation Guidelines.
- Roll out of a communications and awareness campaign.





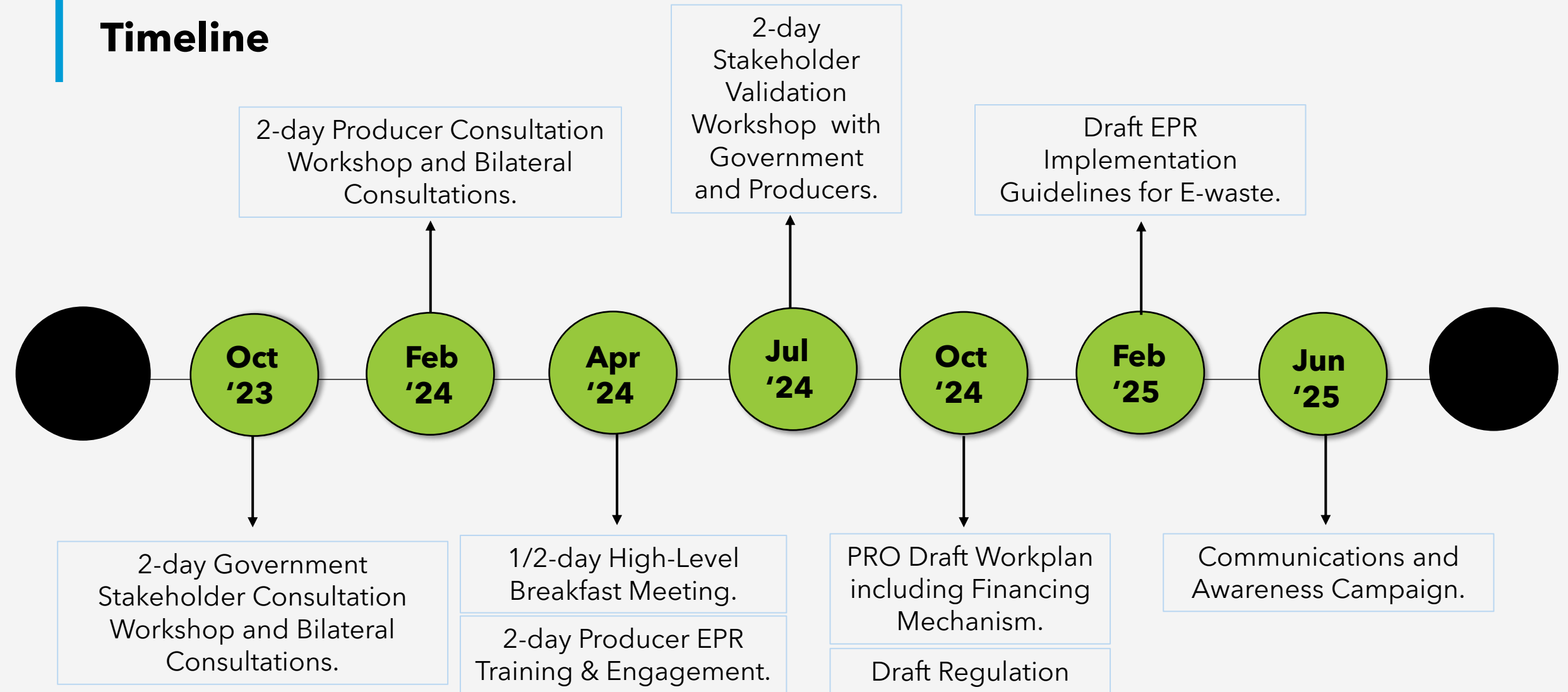
Results

- One **national regulation** on EPR for e-waste management.
- One EEE producer **engagement and training** session.
- One draft **institutional framework** (draft PRO workplan).
- One report on **financing mechanism** (inc. in PRO workplan).
- One national EPR **implementation guidelines** for e-waste.
- One **communications and awareness** campaign.

DURATION AND TIMELINE



Timeline



Get the word out!



Social media

X: @ITUDevelopment, @ITUAfrica, @ITU

Facebook: @ITU

LinkedIn: International-telecommunication-union



Hashtags: #EndEwaste, #Ewaste, #EWasteManagement, #CircularEconomy

ITU Regional Office for Africa

Contact e-mail: itu-ro-africa@itu.int

Website: www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Regional-Presence/Africa

ITU BDT Environment team

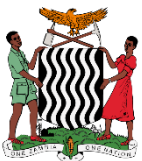
Contact e-mail: eetmail@itu.int

Website: <https://www.itu.int/itu-d/sites/environment/>

Background and Discussion on E-waste and Introduction to EPR

Policy Rational and Instruments, and Key Factors in Designing EPR Systems

James MULOLO
31 October 2023



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Communications, Space &
Technology Commission



AGENDA

- 1) Background to e-waste.
- 2) Policy rational and instruments.
- 3) Introduction to EPR.
- 4) Core elements of an EPR system.

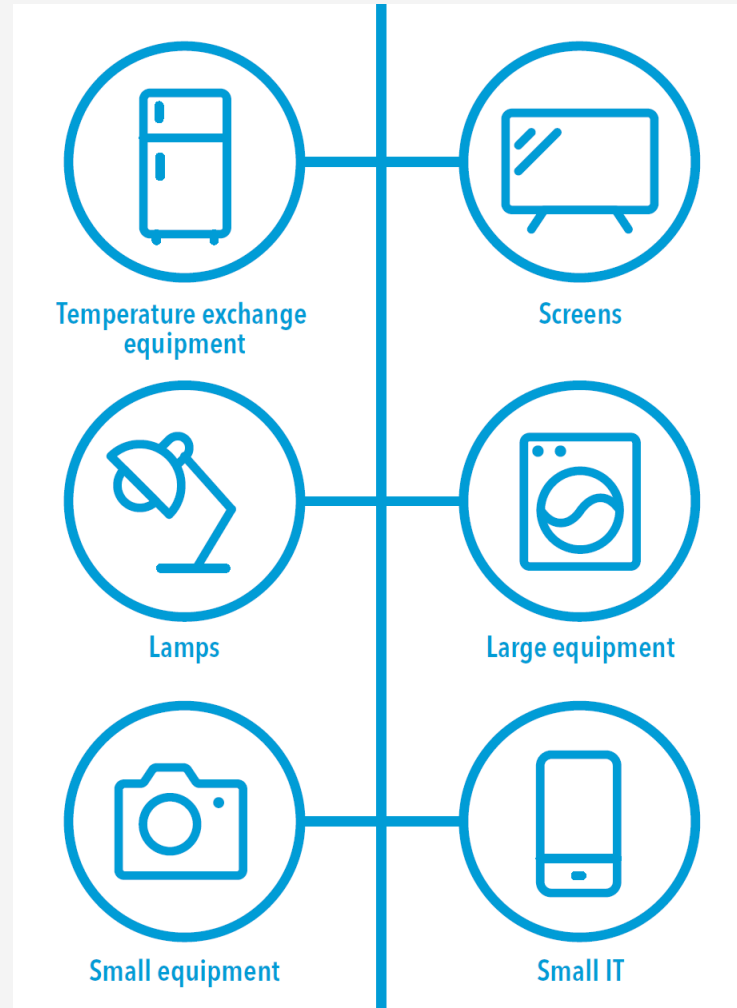


E-WASTE BACKGROUND





What is E-waste



E-waste includes equipment with circuitry or electrical components with a power or battery supply.

This type of waste is not just limited to discarded ICT, but can also include cooling and heating equipment, toys and general household appliances.

There are 6 categories of E-waste grouped based on similar waste management characteristics. Electric vehicles and batteries are generally not normally included in E-waste regulation.

A national definition of what constitutes E-waste is an essential first step to E-waste policy and regulation.

Establishing an E-waste management system is a multi-stakeholder process

Establishing an e-waste management infrastructure is a multi-stakeholder process!

- **Government:** defines the rules and enforces the stakeholders to their obligations.
- **Producers*:** ensure the financial viability of the e-waste management system.
- **Recyclers:** invest in recycling infrastructure and operate under The Gambian legislation.
- **Repairers and re-furbishers:** establish and develop a market for spare parts from disposed e-waste that have value and potential.

The implementation of operations results from a collaboration between these parties!

**Producers* = all those putting goods on the market (includes manufacturers, importers and distributors)



Who is a **PRODUCER**?

Producer generally refers to persons, groups or businesses that put electronic items into a market.

While this includes manufacturers, it also covers:

- Dealers
- Retailers
- E-retailers
- Importers
- Distributors
- Other such sector players

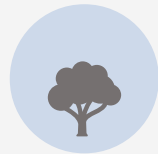


Producers: A key stakeholder in E-Waste Management

**New
Product =**

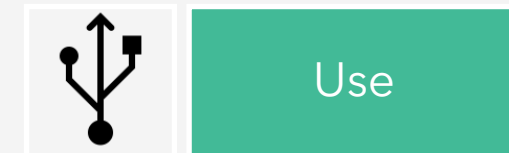
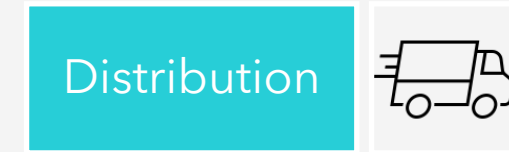


MARKET
PRICE

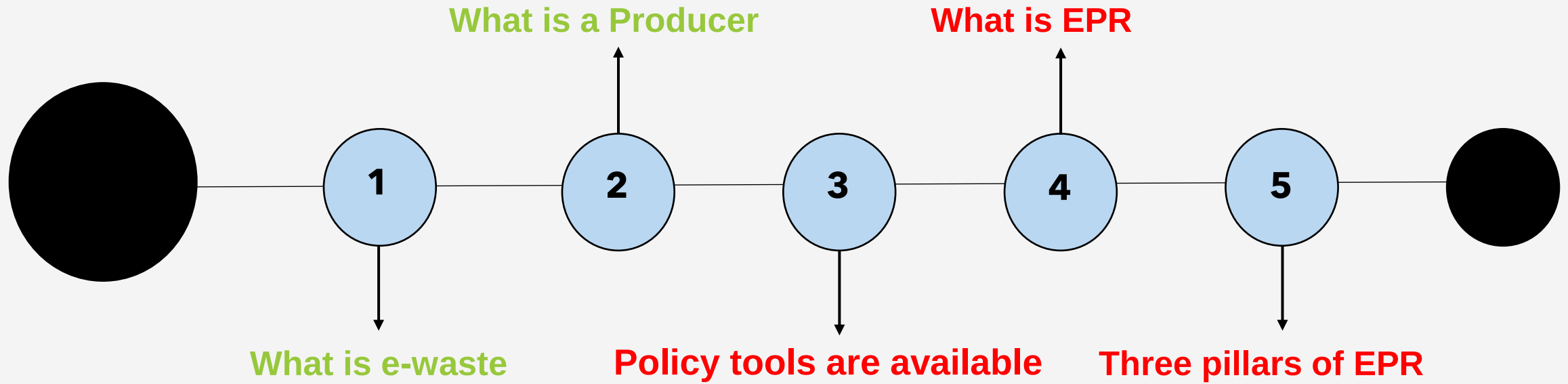


ENVIRONMENTAL
COST

**Environment cost of a
product:**

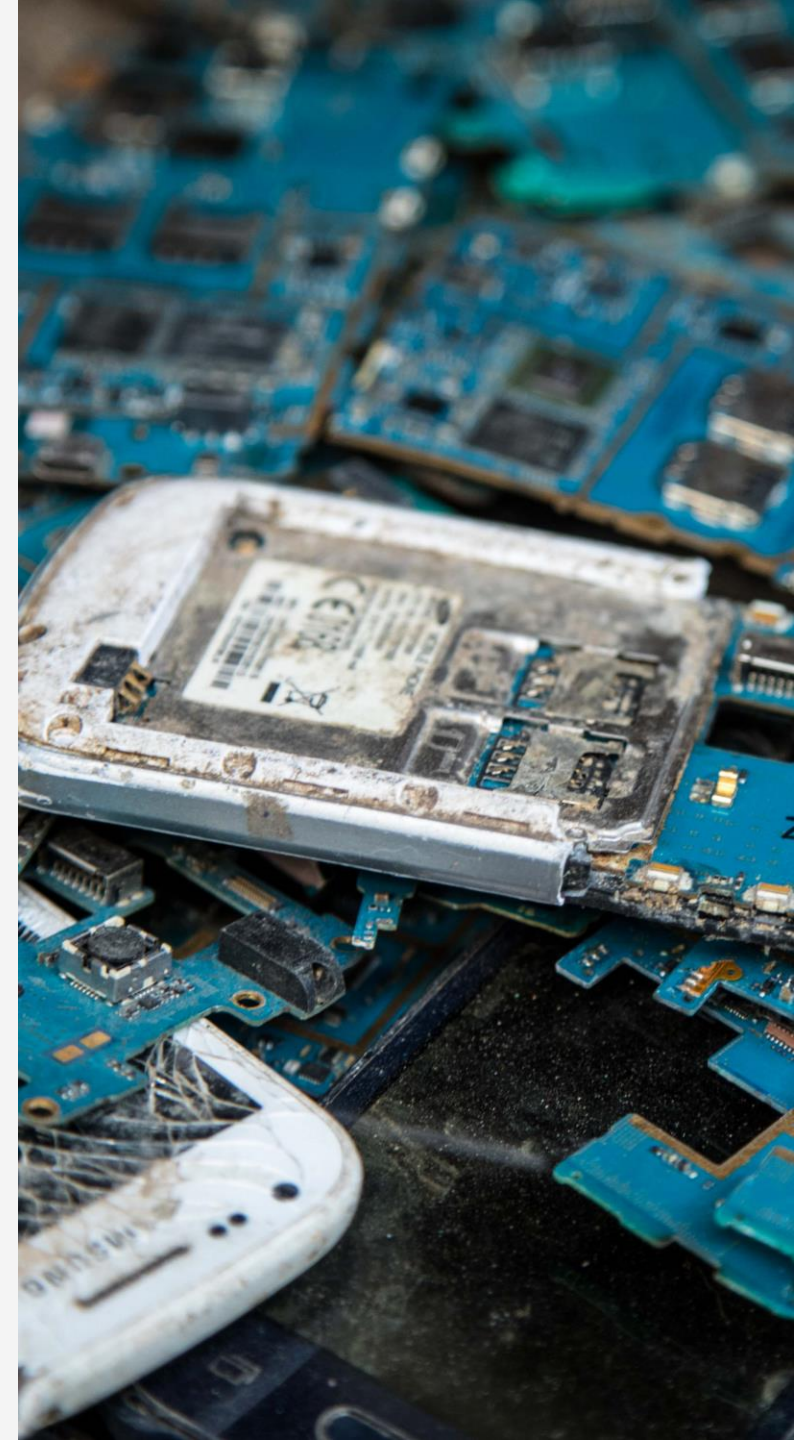


Where are we thus far in the presentation?



Policy Tools available at Government disposal

- Executive decision making
- Voluntary agreements with industry groups
- Harnessing commitment of the community and NGOs
- Education and behavioural change along the value chain and the public
- Application of economic instruments
- Regulation and enforcement



Policy choices at Government disposal

- **Technological**

- Research for new or improved solutions
- Technology transfer
- Selection and choice

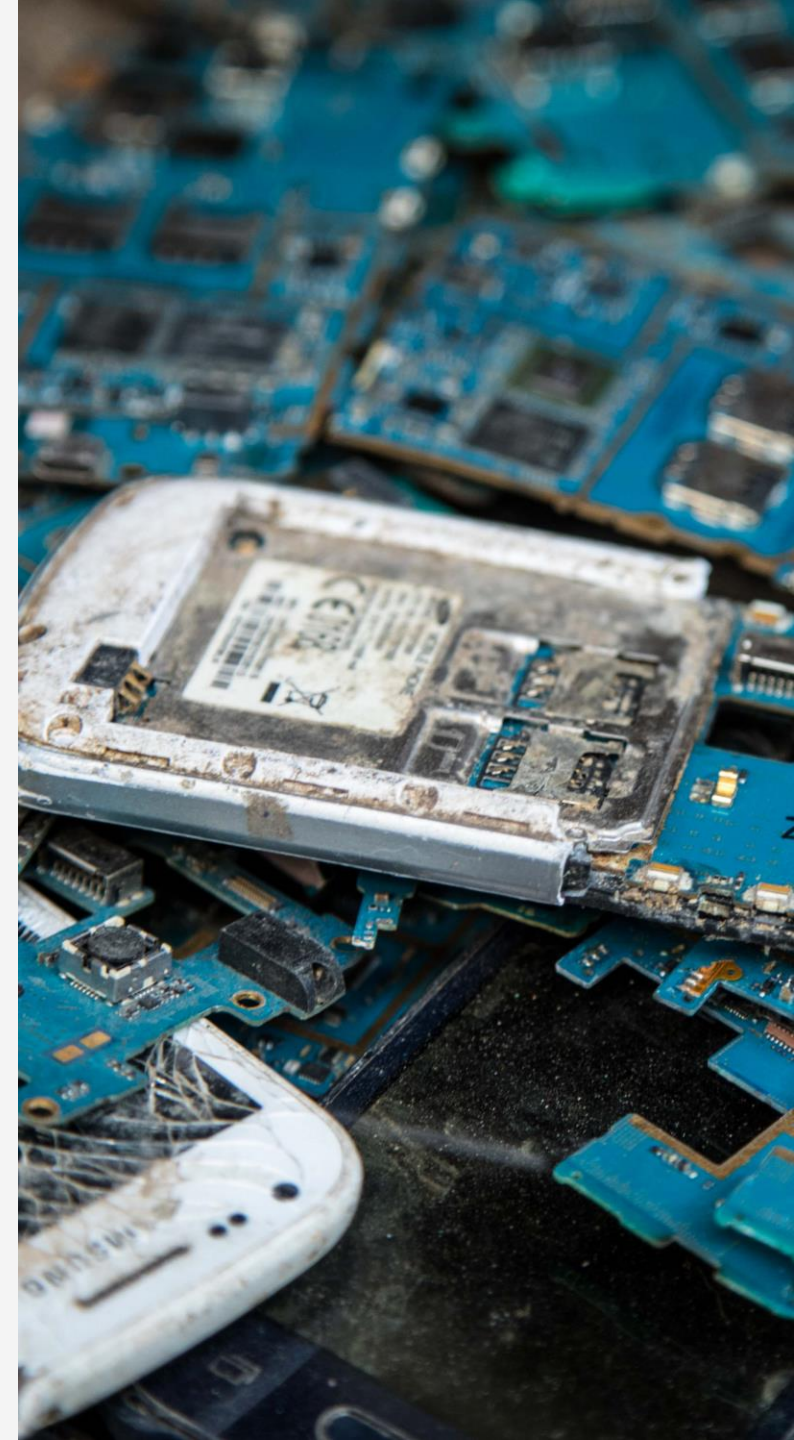
- **Regulation and enforcement**

- Laws and regulations
- Norms, standards and guidelines
- Compliance and enforcement
- Environmental liability



Policy choices at Government disposal

- **Application of economic instruments**
 - Taxes and levies
 - Fees and user-charges
 - Subsidies
 - Green public procurement
- **Education and behavioural change along the value chain and the public**
 - Awareness raising campaigns
 - Educational programs
 - Advice centres
 - Eco-labelling





Policy success

- Consultation with a wide range of stakeholders
- Development and implementation of policy in close integration both within waste management and with other areas of policy
- The avoidance of piecemeal and rushed decision-making
- Willingness to change when things go wrong or prove ineffective



Extended Producer Responsibility
is an internationally accepted policy instrument applied in any
identified product of concern



"Traditional" Producer
Responsibility:

- Sound production
- Functionality
- Product safety
- ...

Extended Producer
Responsibility:

- Sound end-of-life
management

Three core elements of an EPR system

Regulatory

- Legal framework to govern the implementation of EPR
- Categories of e-waste to be regulated by which legal framework
- Obligations along the EEE/e-waste value chain

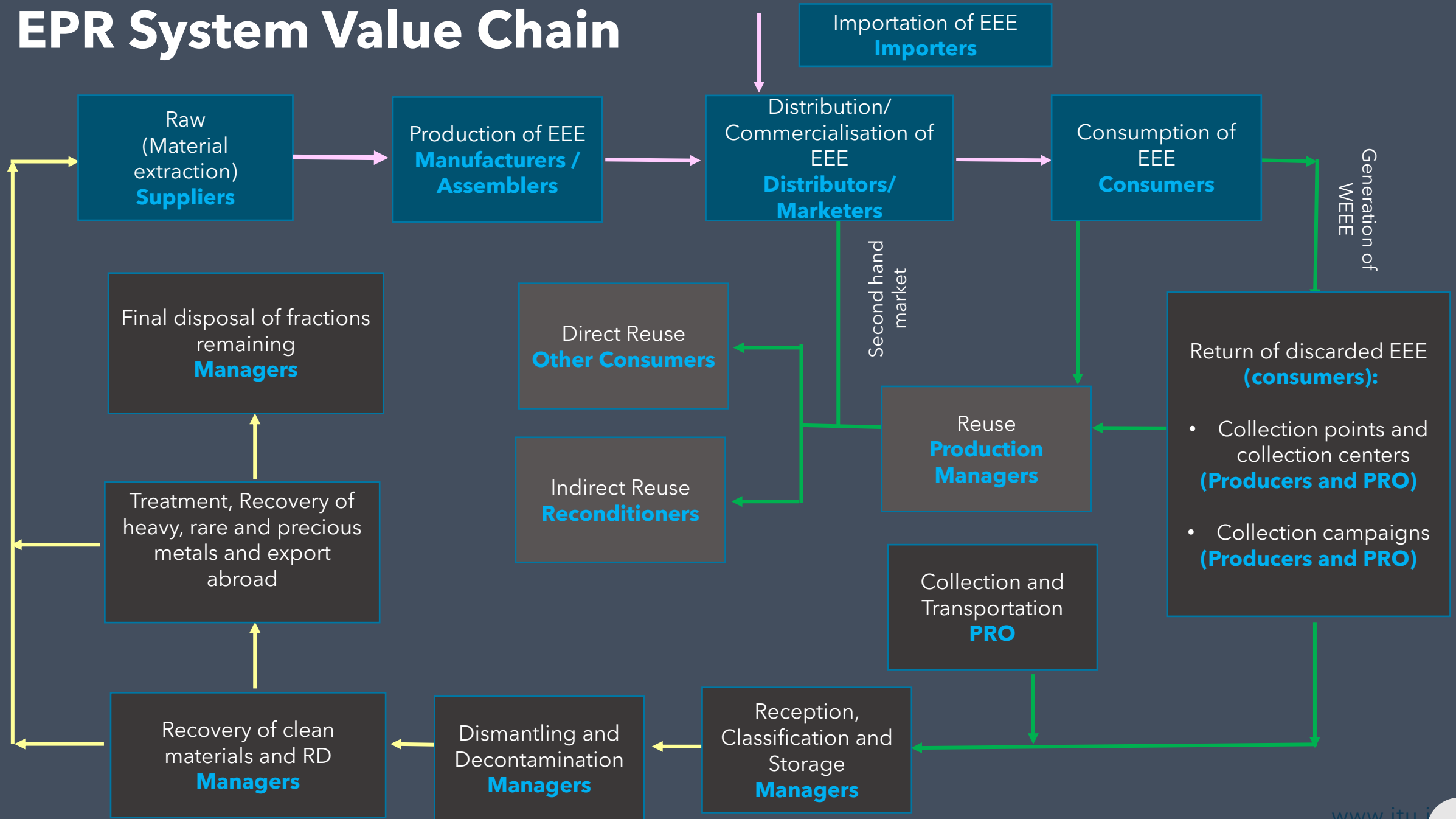
Financial

- Ensure that **all collection, recycling and disposal** activities are economically viable (financing mechanism)
- Determination of fee and point of charge
- **Fill the gap** between intrinsic economic value recovered from products and costs for environmentally sound management

Administrative

- Registration arrangements
- Ensure that **the proper recycling and disposal infrastructure** are available
- Information management

EPR System Value Chain



EPR Implementation

EPR

can be implemented through
different mechanisms

Fees &
Taxation

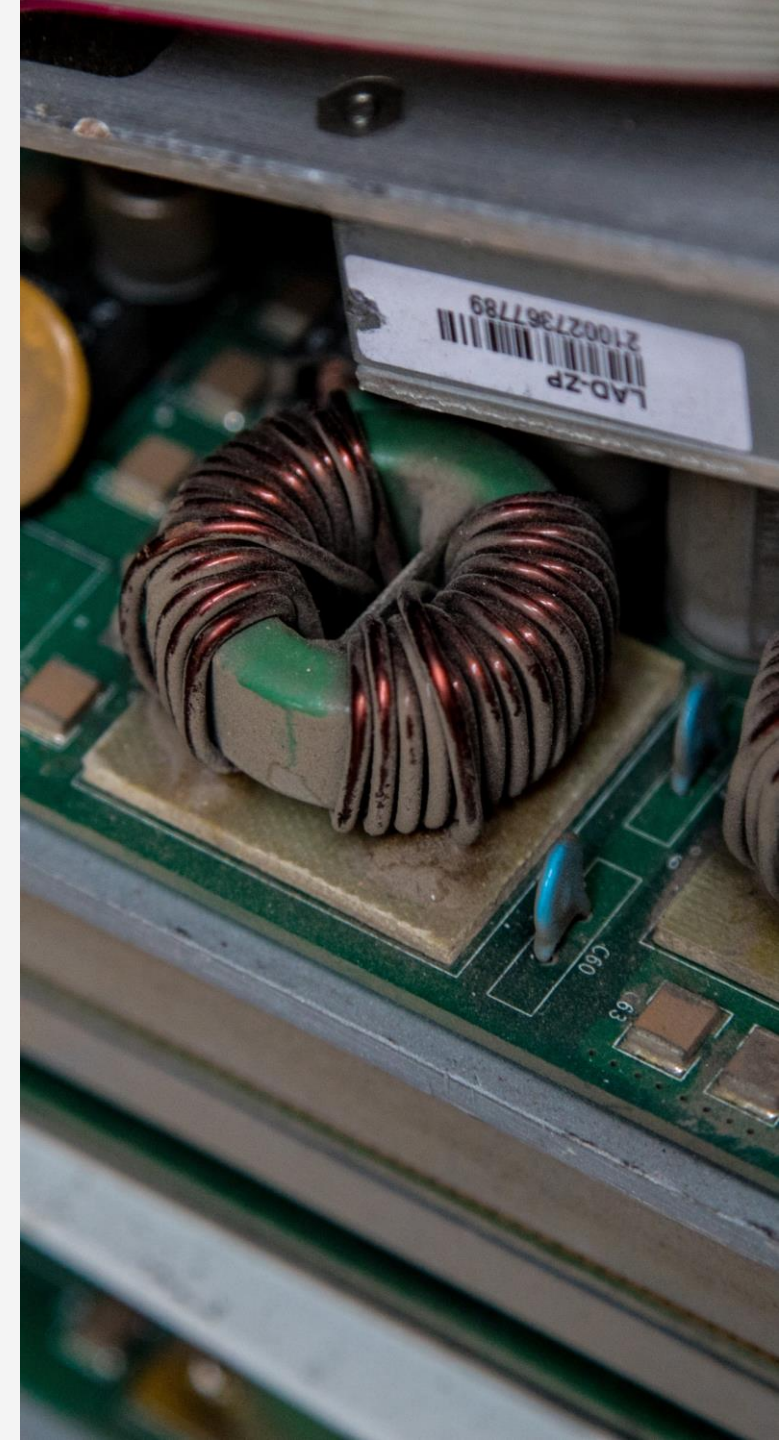
Advanced
recycling fees

Virgin
material tax

Take back
mandates

Individual
producer
responsibility

Producer
responsibility
organizations





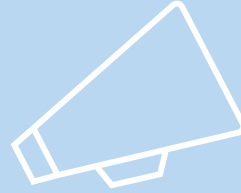
Funding mechanisms

	Who pays?	To whom?	For what?	When?
Definition	• Tax-payers • Consumers • Waste holders • Producers (EPR)	• The State as taxes • State-controlled body • PRO • Service provider	• Collection • Transport • Recycling • Framework costs	• Before EOL • At EOL stage • Part before/ part after

Source: ITU Toolkit, 2021

https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Environment/Documents/Publications/2021/Toolkit_Africa_final.pdf?csf=1&e=OHEtIM

Get the word out!



Social media

X: @ITUDevelopment, @ITUAfrica, @ITU

Facebook: @ITU

LinkedIn: International-telecommunication-union



Hashtags: #EndEwaste, #Ewaste, #EWasteManagement, #CircularEconomy

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ITU BDT Environment team

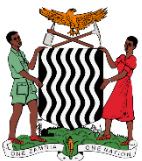
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Effective National Coordination

Importance of Inter-Stakeholder Coordination, Engagement of Key Stakeholders and Encouraging Constructive Participation

James MULOLO
31 October 2023



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Communications, Space &
Technology Commission



Agenda

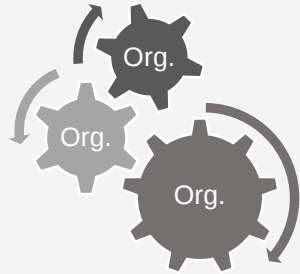
- 1) Effective coordination vs collaboration
- 2) Importance of inter-stakeholder coordination
- 3) Stakeholder engagement and mapping
- 4) Constructive participation
- 5) Principles of stakeholder involvement



EFFECTIVE COORDINATION



Definitions



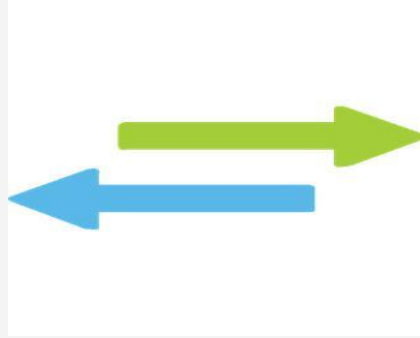
Coordination is defined as a process in which the policies and programmes of government are characterized by minimal redundancy, incoherence and lacunae



Collaboration involves joint activities, joint structures and shared resources



How coordination starts



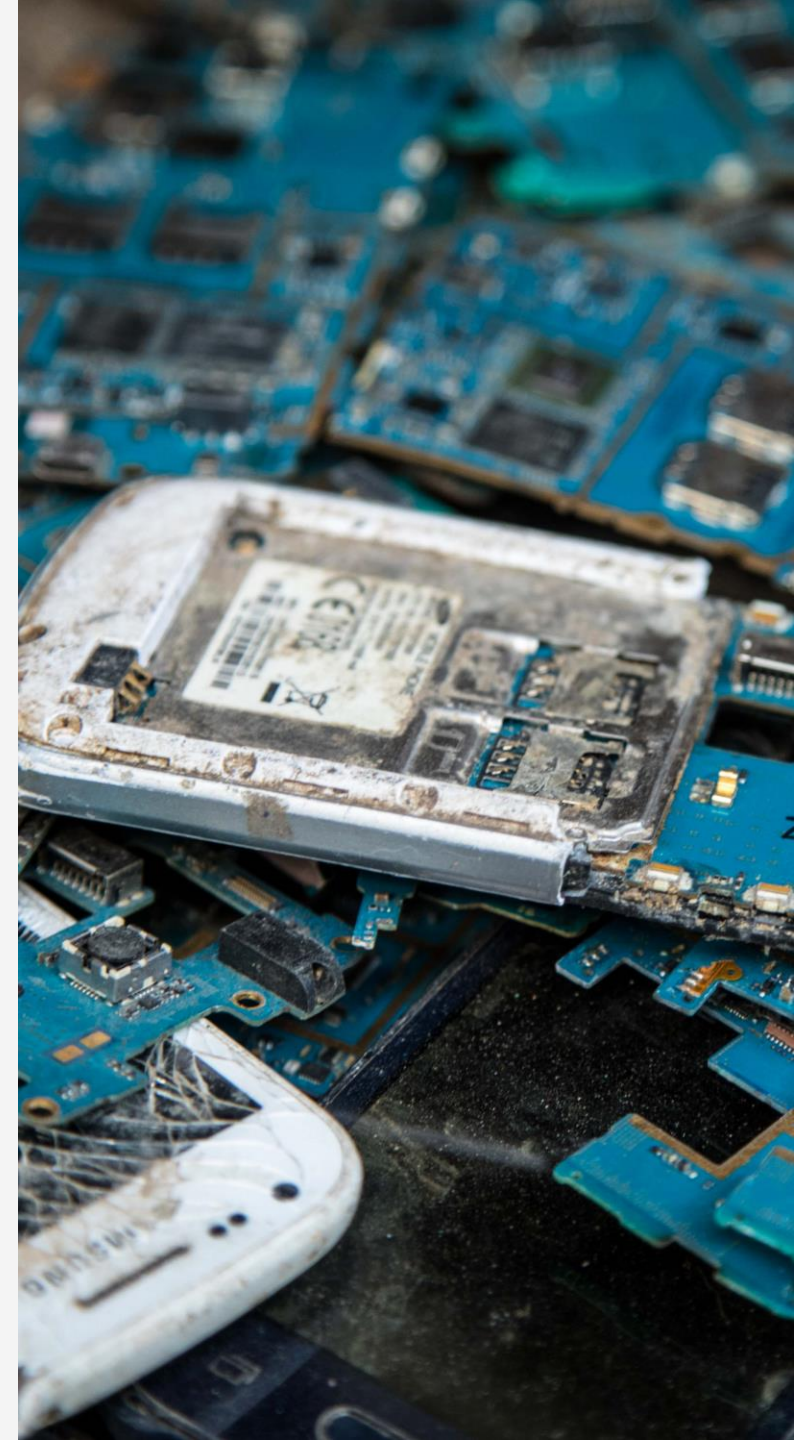
Levels of coordination

Negative
coordination

Positive
coordination

Policy
Integration

Strategic
Integration





Challenges

- Coordination and collaboration is important since one agency cannot provide all services required by a group and because coordination does not automatically occur
- It is necessary to create the appropriate structure and provide the right incentives to promote coordination and collaboration between organizations



How to improve coordination

Focus on results

- Define the objective

Common resources

- Define what resources can be used for the objective

Define boundaries

- Clear responsibilities
- Good communication
- Clear leadership

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND MAPPING





Stakeholder engagement

- Perspective that places people at the centre of both projects and project management was then carried out;
- It gives to the project management community a helpful, innovative, stakeholder-centred approach to increase projects' delivered value and success rate;
- It consists of a three-stage process
 - Identification of stakeholders
 - Analysis of stakeholders
 - Mapping of stakeholders

Stakeholder Identification

Who?

- Stakeholder name

What?

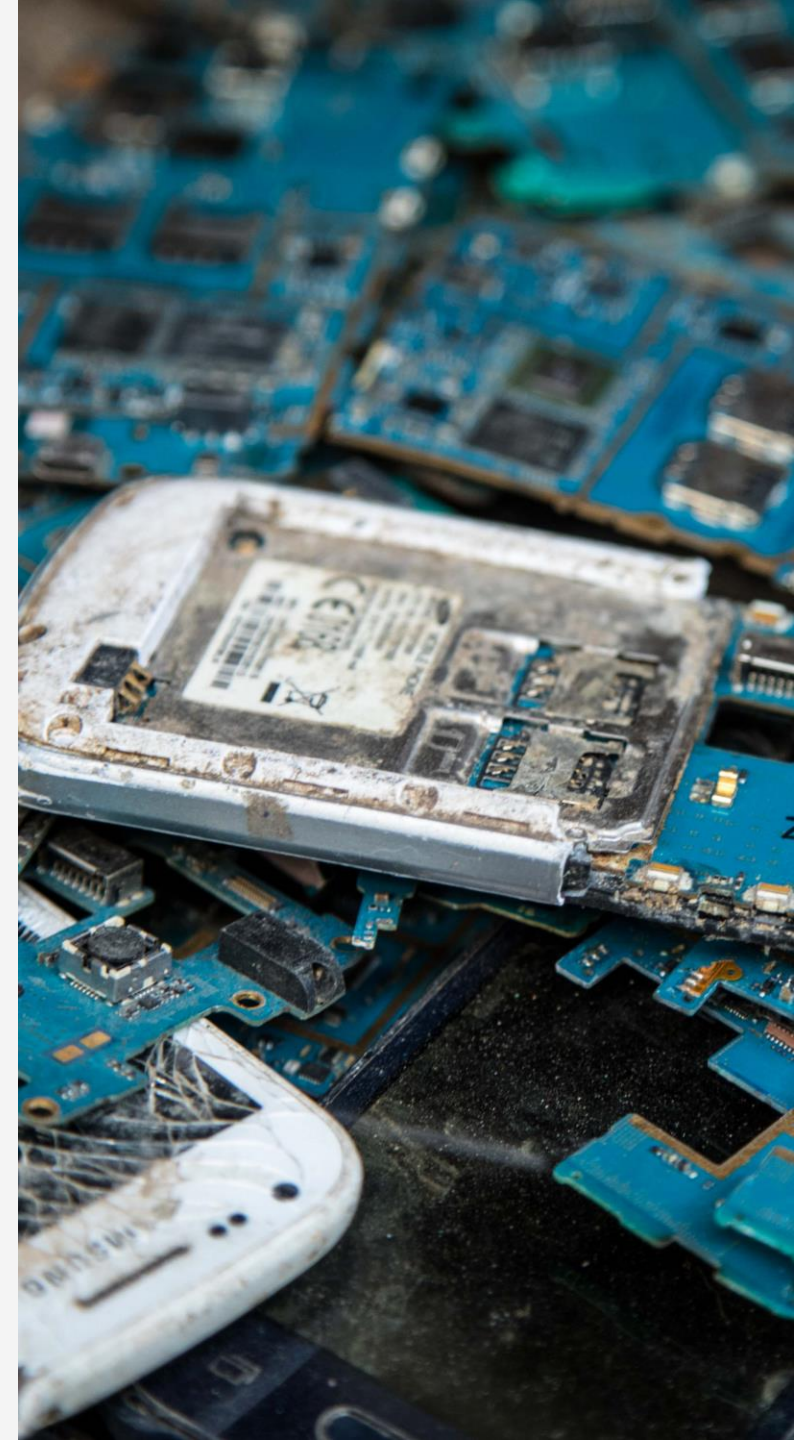
- Stakeholder mandate (or interest, position, etc)

Why?

- Reasons for inclusion

How?

- Possible role



Stakeholder Analysis



Full participation



Limited role



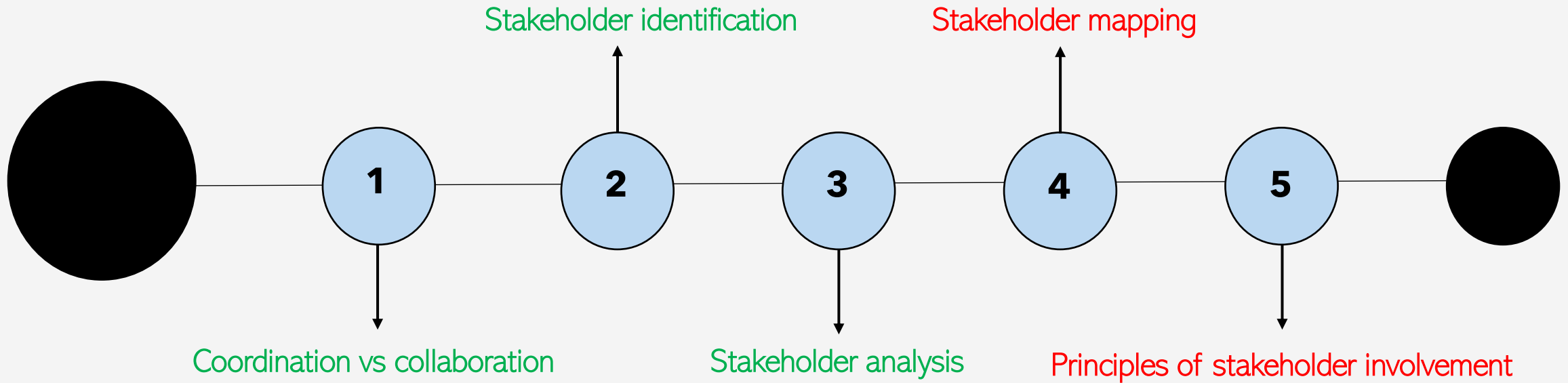
Information only



Not interested

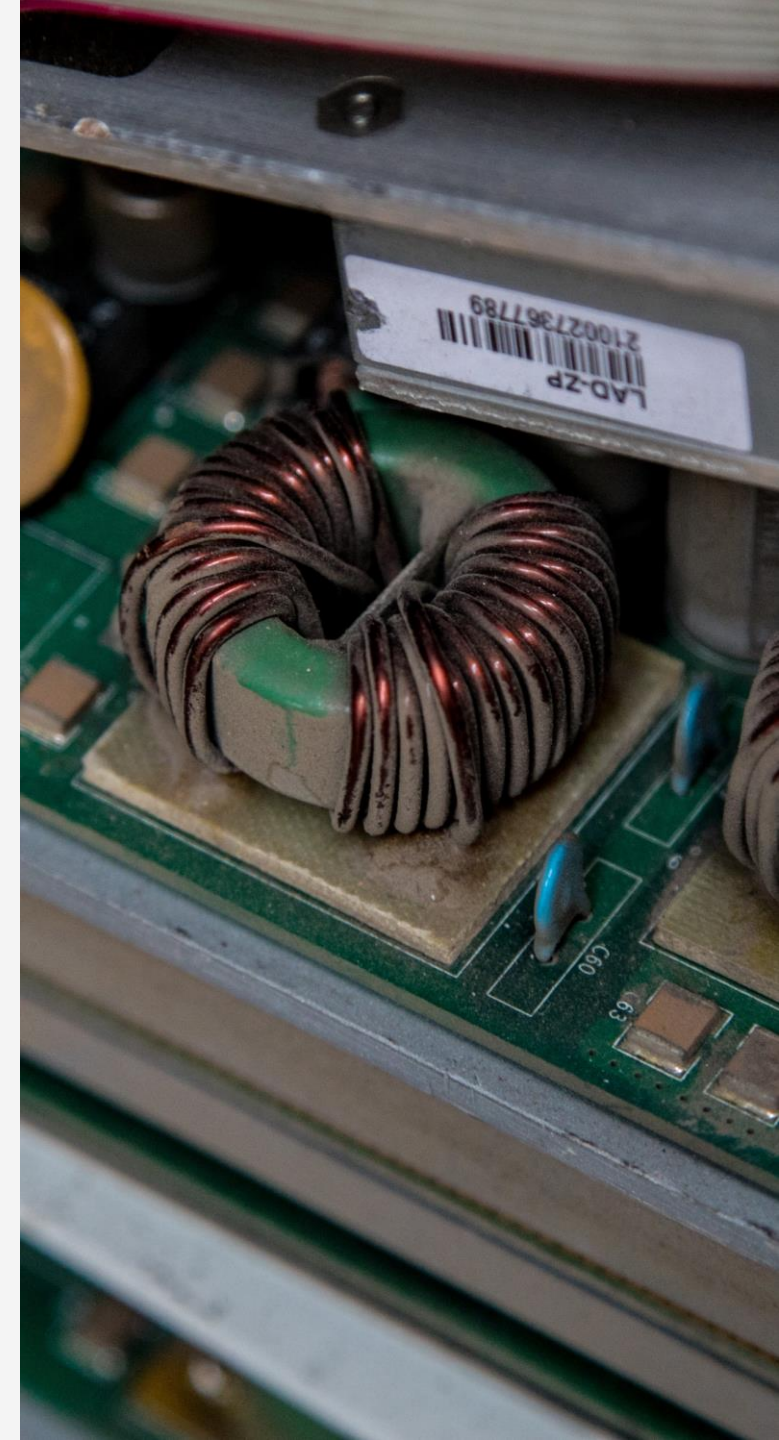


Where are we thus far in the presentation?

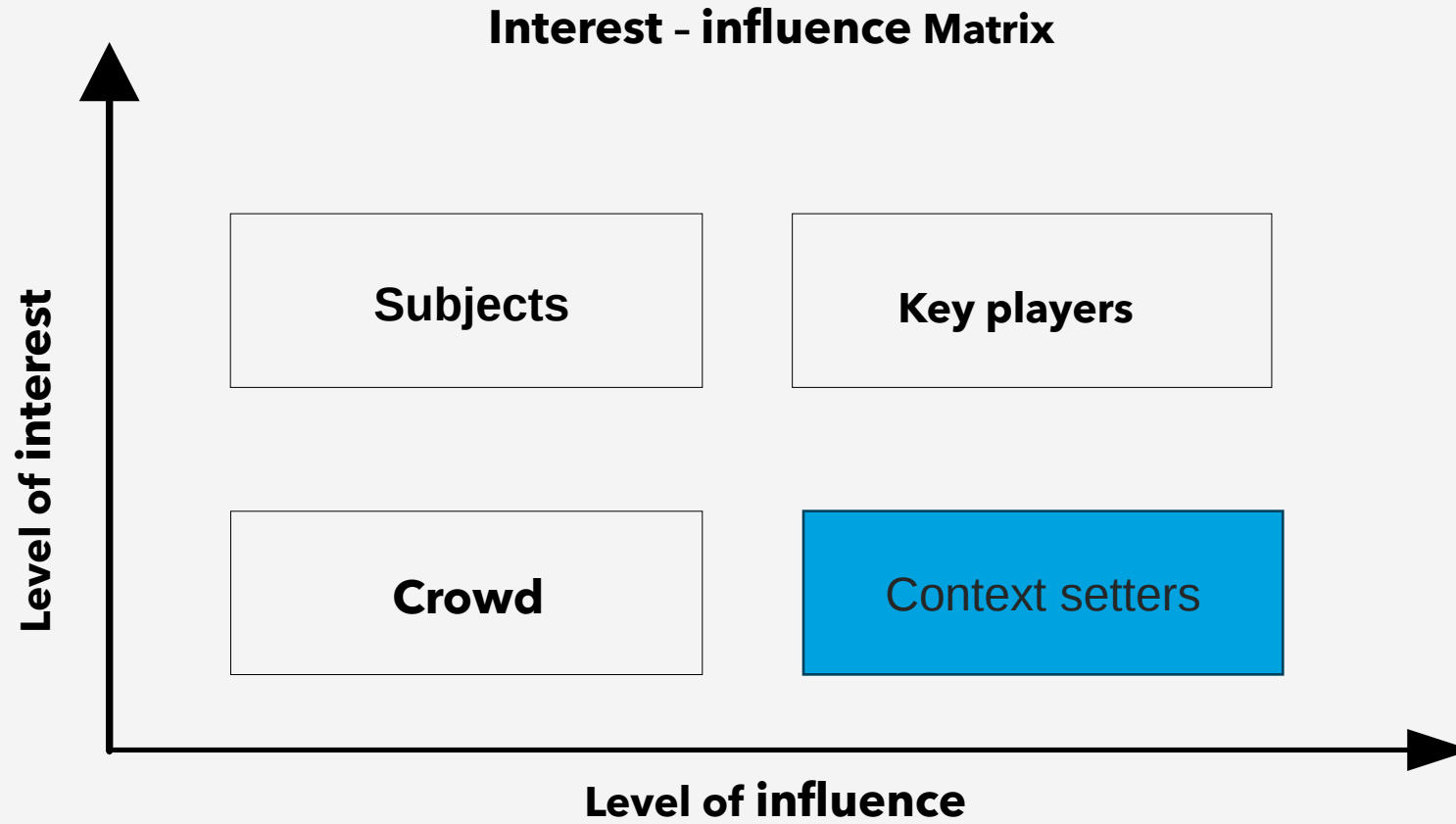


Stakeholder mapping

- ✓ Is a visual representation and analysis of stakeholders that enables the further determination of which stakeholders will be the most useful to engage with.
- ✓ Mapping allows the evaluation of stakeholders by using consistent criteria.
- ✓ The relative interest of a stakeholder being considered versus their level of influence is considered using an interest-influence matrix



Stakeholder mapping



Stakeholder mapping

Key player



Stakeholders with high levels of interest and influence. It is argued that priority should be given to engaging actively with this group to affect change

Context setters



Highly influential but have little interest in the project. However, because of their influence, they may have significant influence over the success of the project but may be difficult to engage with.





Stakeholder mapping

Subjects



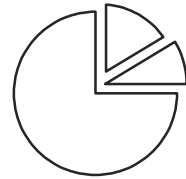
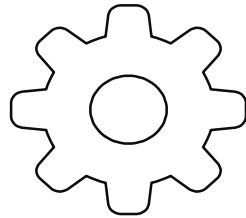
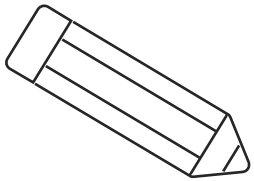
These have high levels of interest in the project but low levels of influence. They are unlikely to be able to play a significant role in supporting the implementation of the project

Crowd



Stakeholders who have little interest or influence on the outcomes of the project. As with the case of subjects, the influence or the interest of the crowd may change with time

Breakout Rooms





Government stakeholder meeting Breakout Rooms III

Overview

- Participants will be divided into **3 Working Groups**
- **1-2 moderator(s)** for each group
- Each group will have **60 minutes** to discuss on the selected topics
- **1 rapporteur** selected from each group
- Report back to **plenary** (10 minutes per group)
- **Q/A** & plenary discussion

Principles for Stakeholder Involvement



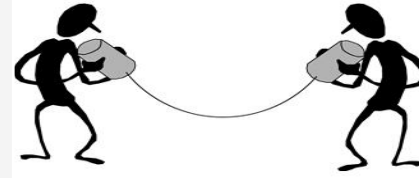
Transparency



Clear roles and responsibilities



Comprehensive participation



Communication



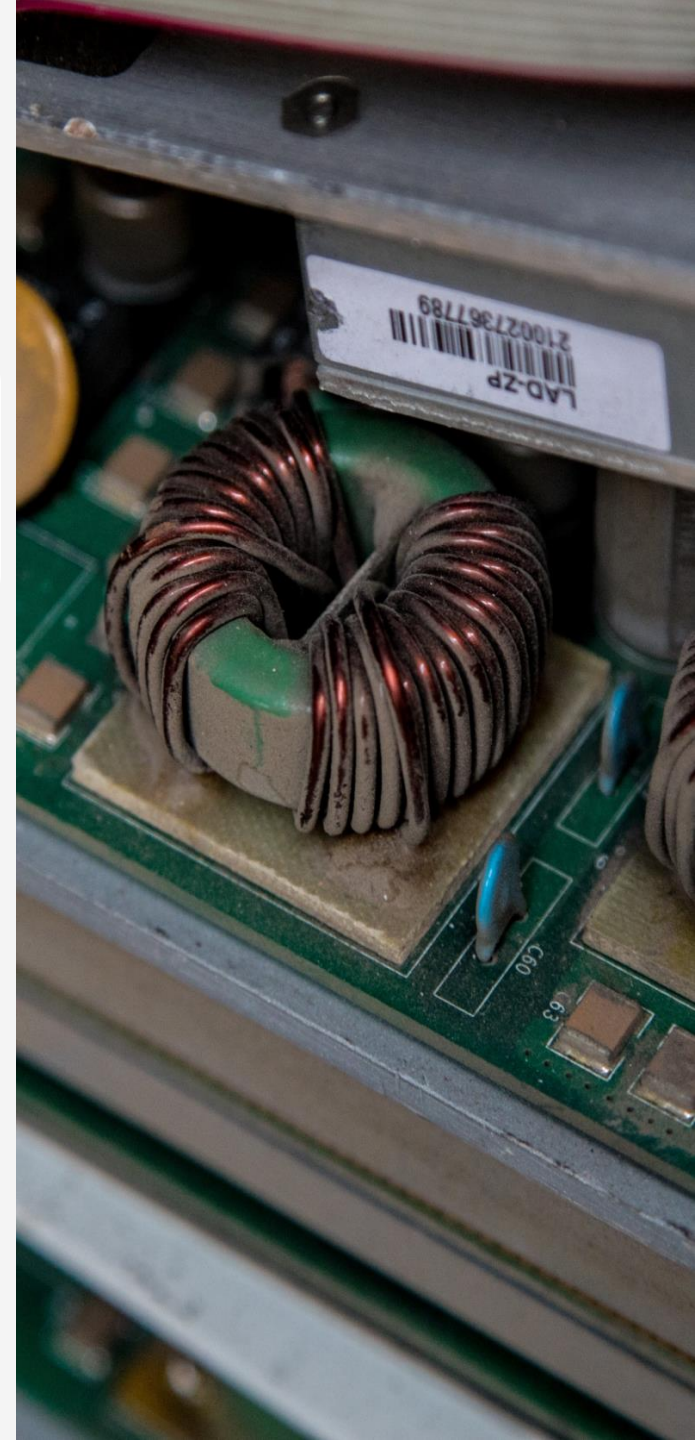
Timely information disclosure



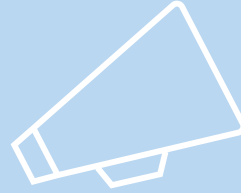
Stakeholder education



Funding



Get the word out!



Social media

X: @ITUDevelopment, @ITUAfrica, @ITU

Facebook: @ITU

LinkedIn: International-telecommunication-union



Hashtags: #EndEwaste, #Ewaste, #EWasteManagement, #CircularEconomy

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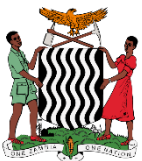
ITU BDT Environment team

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GovStack Rwanda EPR Registration Digital Service

Garam BEL
01 November 2023



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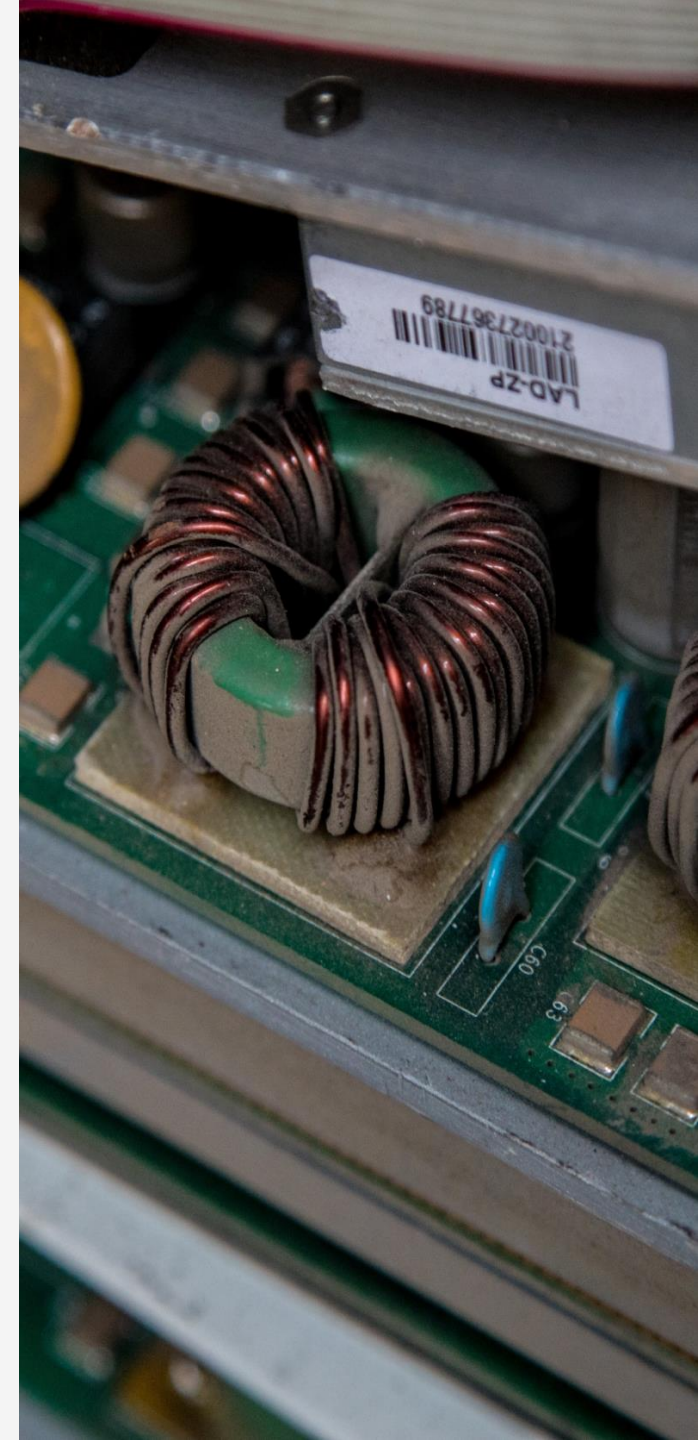
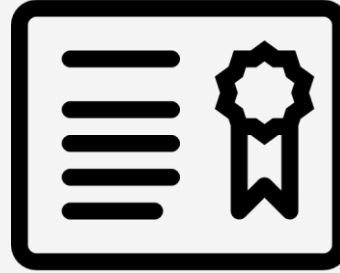
AGENDA

- 1) EPR Registration Framework.
- 2) Initial 'To-Be' User Journey.
- 3) EPR Digital Service Roadmap.
- 4) Overcoming Siloed Approach.
- 5) Benefits and Simplification.

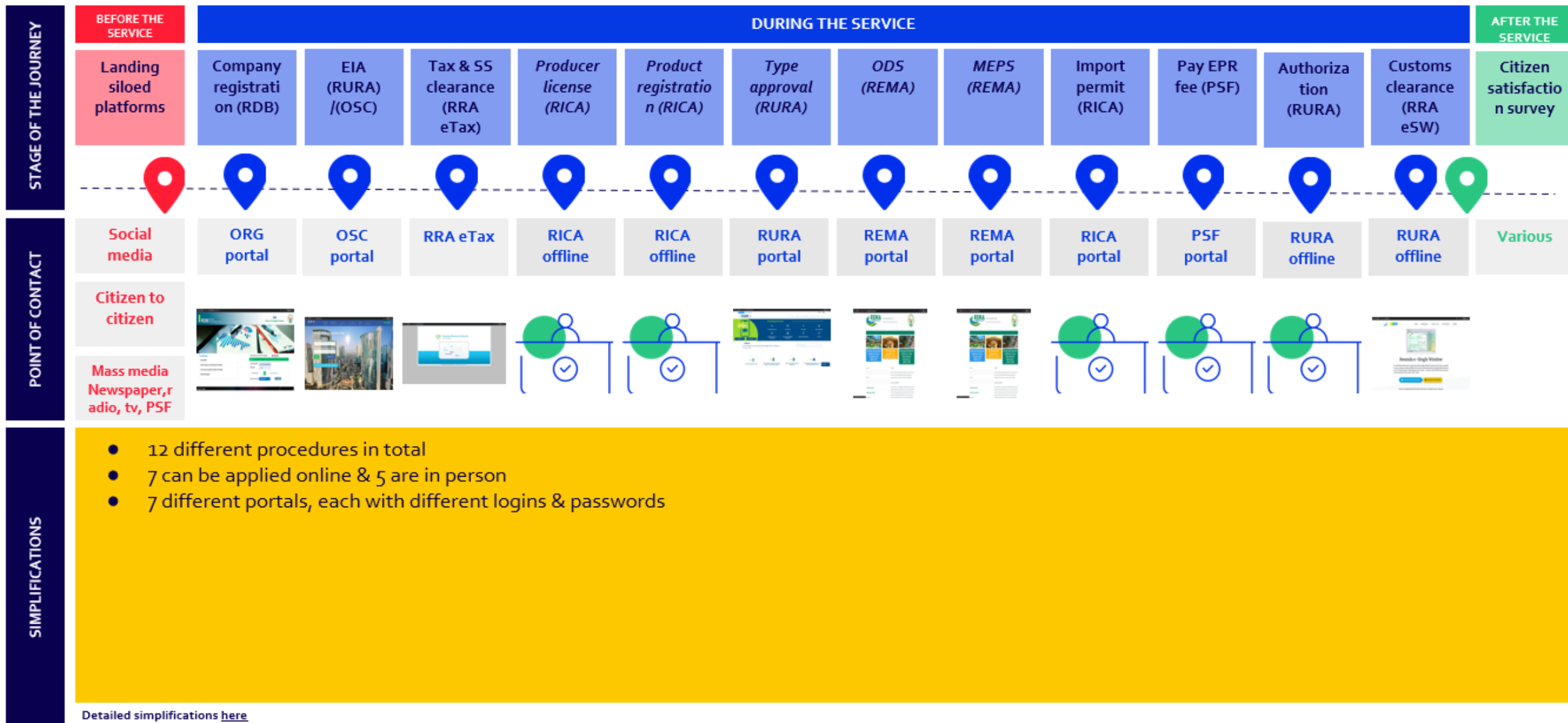


EPR Registration Framework

- EEE producer licensing.
- EEE product registration.
- Import license for EEE.



Initial 'to-be' USER JOURNEY



Rwanda EPR digital service digitisation roadmap

April 2022

**Prioritized
government
services**



May - July 2022

**Understand
user needs**



July - August 2022

**Map As-Is user
journey &
life/business
events**



Nov 22 - Feb 23

**Co-design w/user a
To-Be user journey &
wireframes**

Mar - Apr 2023

**Select DPG,
Prepare technical
specs & architect the
service**



May - Oct 2023

**Prototype & iterate
with the user
(GovStack Sandbox)**



TBD

**Launch de service
(always in country
infrastructure)**

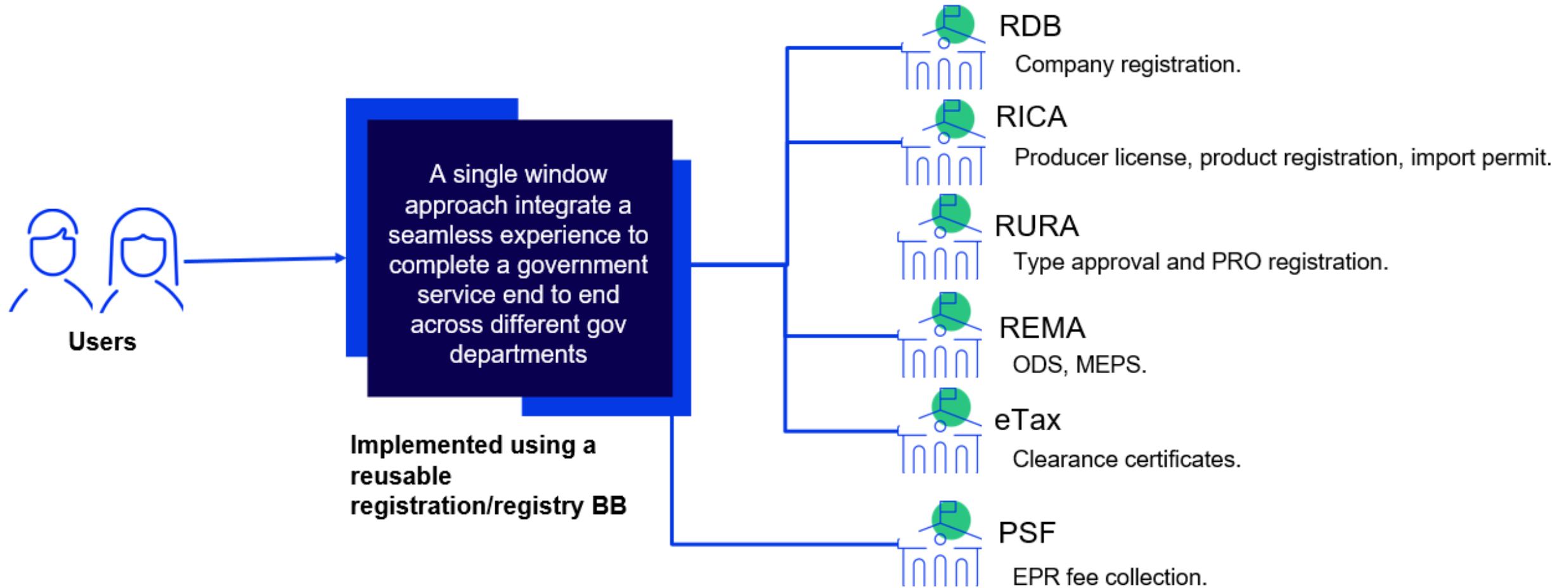


TBD

**Prepare a scaling
strategy &
digitalization
road map**



Overcoming Siloed Approach

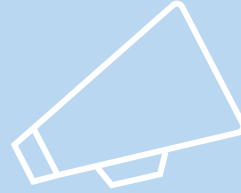




Benefits and Simplification

- 3-in-1 Registration:
 - Producer License.
 - Product Registration.
 - Automatic PRO Membership Registration.
- Benefits:
 - Reduction in admin costs and burden for producers.
 - Reduction in transaction time.
 - Increased transparency and collaboration among agencies.
 - Easier identification of EPR system free-riders.
- Other System Integrations:
 - ECE Type Approvals – RURA.
 - Ozone Depleting Substances – REMA.
 - Minimum Energy Performance Standards – REMA.
 - Environmental Impact Assessment – RDB / REMA.

Get the word out!



Social media

X: @ITUDevelopment, @ITUAfrica, @ITU

Facebook: @ITU

LinkedIn: International-telecommunication-union



Hashtags: #EndEwaste, #Ewaste, #EWasteManagement, #CircularEconomy

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Financed by the European Union



Reform for
Investment &
Sustainable
Economies

Africa RISE

“Development of a Producer Responsibility Organisation (PRO)”

The success factors of creating a PRO of highest social and environmental performance standards

Africa RISE

Reform for Investment & Sustainable Economies

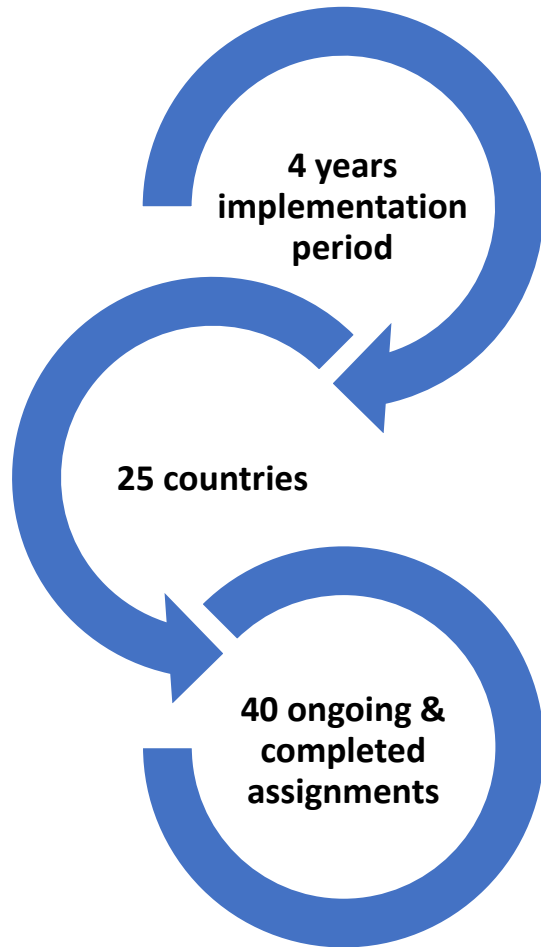
Africa RISE is a regional technical assistance facility.

Africa RISE supports inclusive and sustainable growth, job creation and decent work in Eastern Africa, Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean region.

The facility promotes macro-economic policy and regulatory reform to create a business environment that encourages investment.



Africa RISE in numbers



Africa RISE can provide Technical Assistance to organisations to initiate, strengthen or expand initiatives.

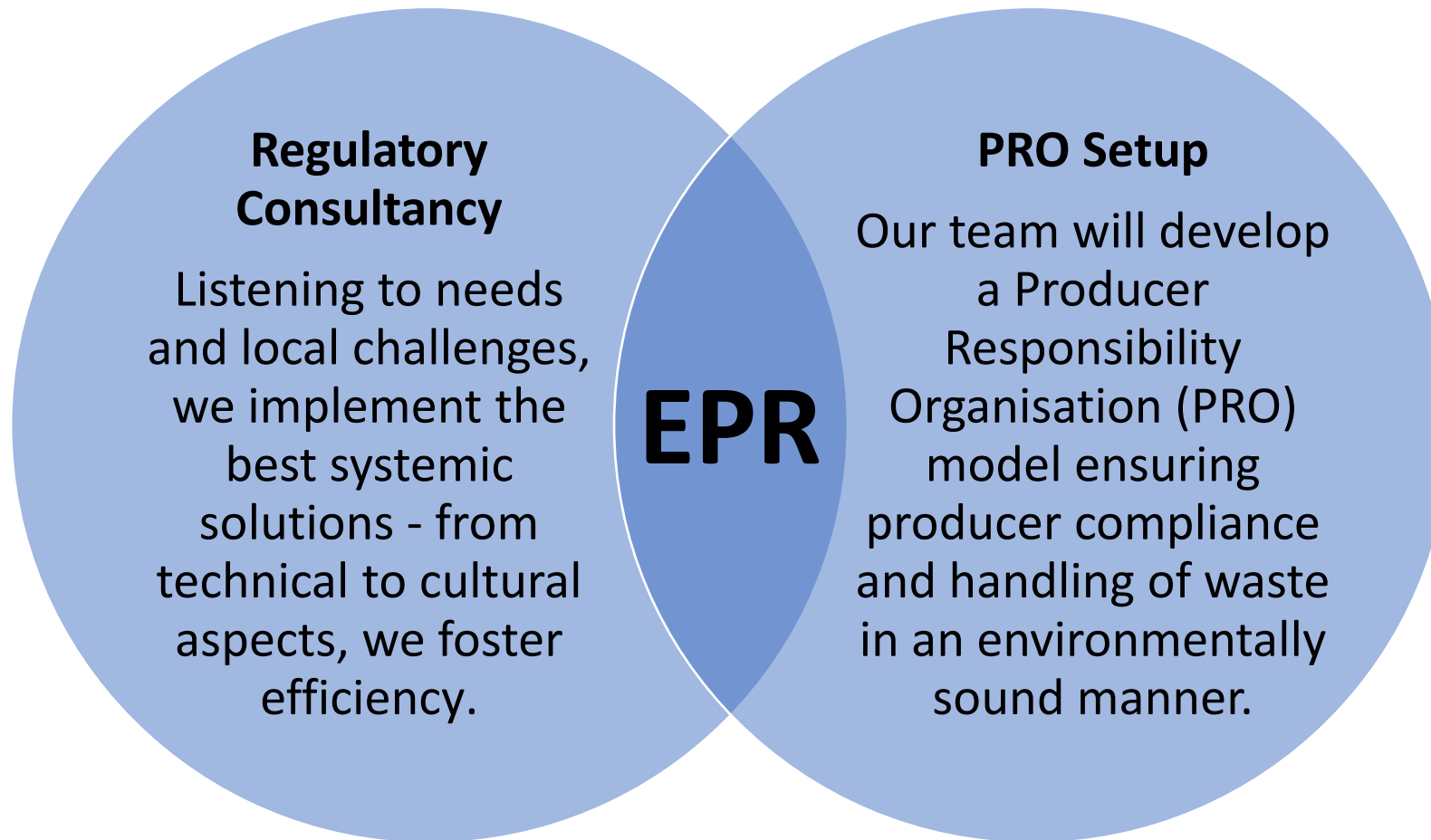
Support can take the form of specific missions, studies, workshops or training, advisory services, consultancies, etc.



Discover Africa RISE



Services provided to Zambia



The benefits of EPR

Increased **awareness in general public** through private sector interest in consumer participation

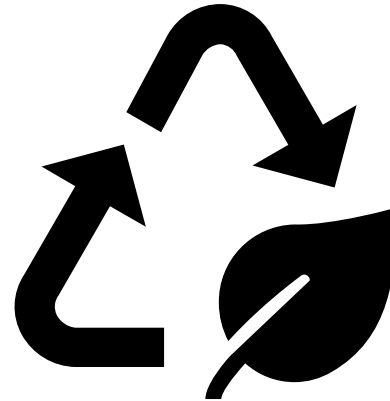
Reform for
Investment &
Sustainable
Economies

Additional **business opportunities** for waste operations through additional financing

Increasing **collection rates** (%) and **reducing littering** and open burning

Diverting waste from landfills and increasing circularity

Promotion of **circular materials** through financial incentives (eco-modulation)



Develop and maintain communication platforms between the **private sector**, **government**, and **civil society** in working towards circularity

Collecting, analysing and **publishing data** on waste management to support **decision-making and infrastructure planning**

Enabling **Infrastructure** development and private sector investment

Increased **data transparency** through electronic producer and waste operator registries



How to ensure EPR's environmental impact?



EPR is characterised by two main purposes:

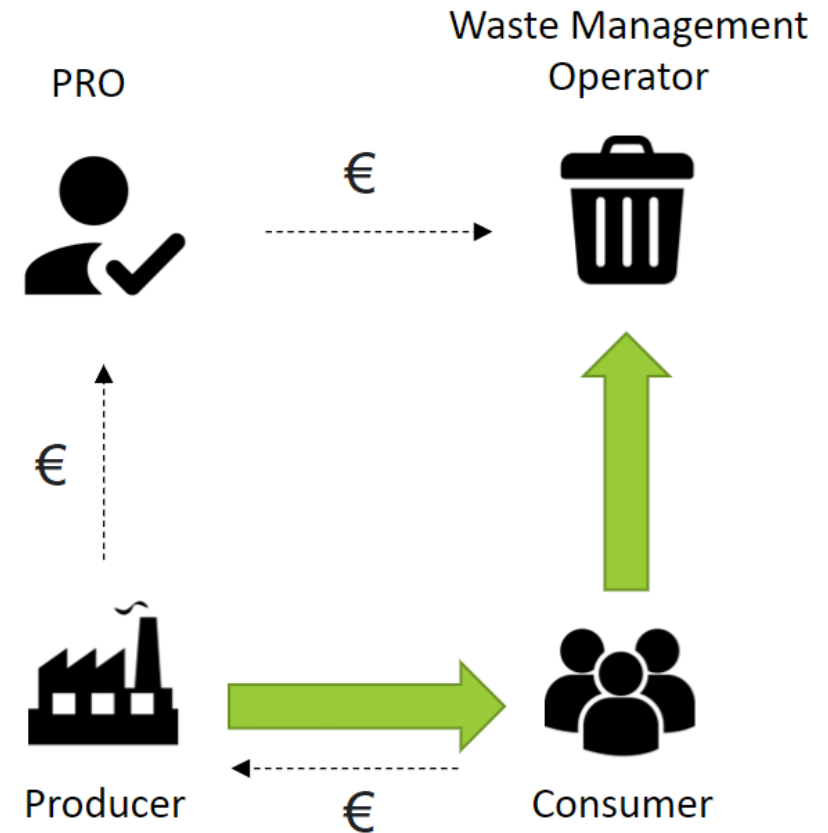
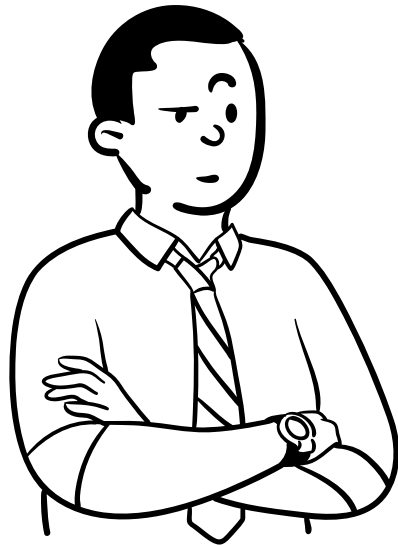
- Alleviating the burden of waste management from municipalities and their public financial resources
- Providing a financial incentive to producers to consider environmental consequences when designing their products or packaging and reduce the use of hard-to-recycle precursors.

But how can we ensure these purposes are actually met?



But let's zoom in...

How does a PRO work?



In more detail



Authorities

- Provide **legal and regulatory support** for the PRO
- **Monitor compliance** with environmental regulations



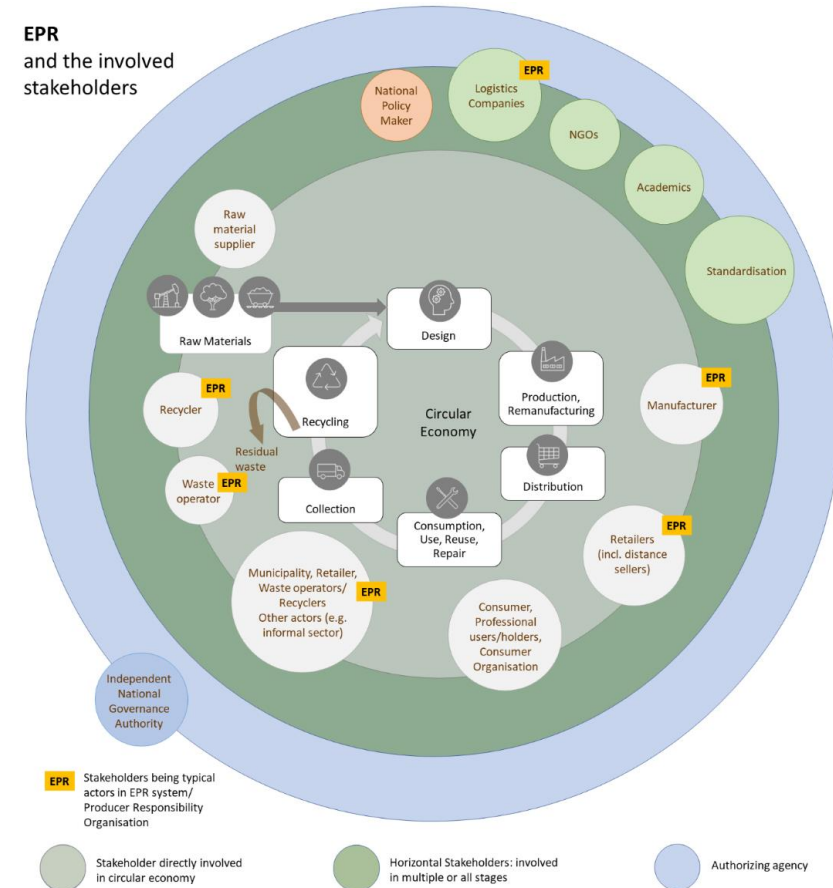
The PRO

- **Organises the compliance of producers with EPR legal obligations and targets**
- Platform **linking** private and public **stakeholders**
- **Transparent** vehicle guaranteeing accountability
- **Self-financing**, funded by producers, generally in proportion of market share



And who is involved in EPR?

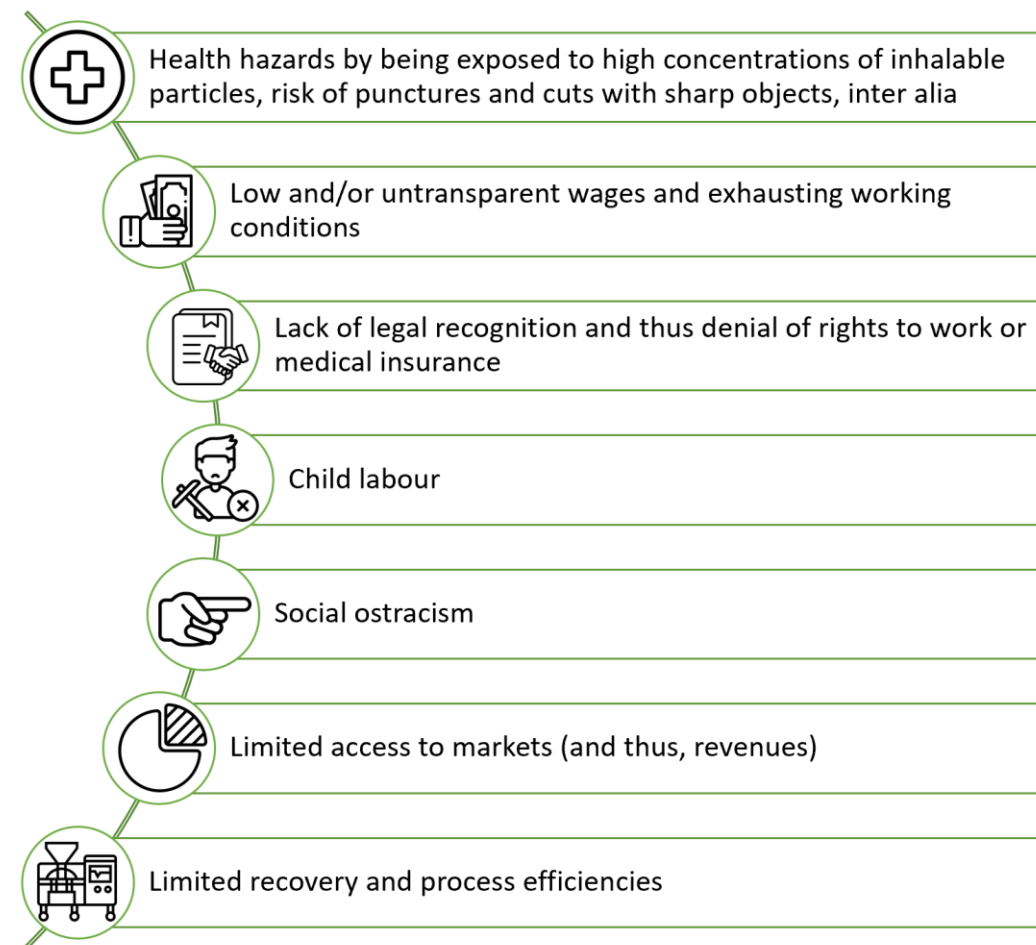
- Primary EPR stakeholders:
 - Producers, Importers, Brand Owners (PIBOs)
 - Government Authorities
 - Consumers
 - Waste Operators
 - Recyclers
 - PRO(s)
- Secondary Stakeholders:
 - Environmental NGOs
 - Industry Associations
 - Local Communities & the Environment



What about the informal sector?

- plays a crucial role in the waste management value chain
- yet, faces a host of issues that are difficult to tackle without structural support

→ It is a fundamental goal of an EPR scheme to ensure gender inclusive informal sector participation with social inclusion, social security, and a stable source of income.



So, why do some EPR systems fail?

Some EPR systems are setup inefficiently from the start:

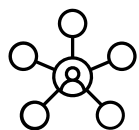
- **Lack of transparency and reporting**
- **Insufficient tracking and auditing processes**
- **No enforcement**
- **Suboptimal eco-modulation and eco-design incentives**
- **Export of waste**
- **Inefficient collection and recycling systems**
- **Economic barriers (even with EPR, recycling of certain materials is too costly)**
- **Administrative complexity**



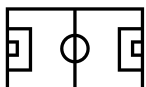
How to mitigate these issues:



- Set smart **targets**



- Define clear **roles and responsibilities**



- Ensure a **level playing field** with **simple** and **equitable** rules and **standards**



- Empower and educate **consumers**



- Implement **separate collection of waste**



- Ensure effective **enforcement**



- **Collect** and process **data**



- Promote **research and development**

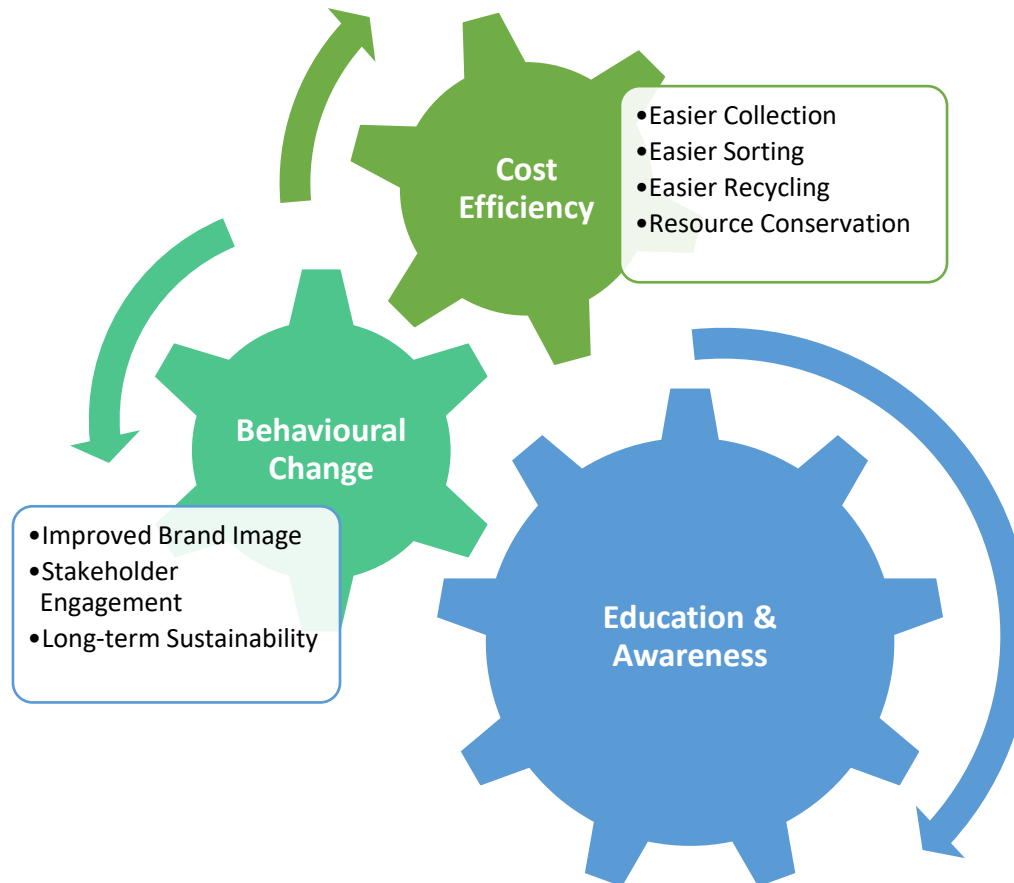


And what can the PRO do?

- The PRO employs **highly specialised staff** and is well equipped in regard to **hardware and software**.
- The PRO successfully implements the EPR system and thoroughly **controls the services and tasks** of the other involved actors.
- The **Venture Development process** of the PRO is **complete, accurate, and holistic**.
- A PRO is a Social Business. **Social and environmental performance** are priority!
- The PRO develops and adheres to a **code of conduct**.
- The PRO **audits the waste operators and recyclers**.
- The PRO offers a comprehensive range of **advisory services**, customised take-back strategies, and innovative waste management business models.



Education & awareness



Educating the general public on appropriate segregation and disposal practices greatly reduces downstream costs associated to collection, sorting, and treatment of waste materials!



Other typical cost elements of a PRO

Fees charged by PROs will depend on what net costs to be covered (defined in national legal framework)

Typical PRO cost elements are:

- Collection & Transport
- Collection equipment (bins...)
- Sorting
- Recycling/Recovery/Disposal (minus materials revenues)
- Communication & awareness
- R&D
- Provisions, guarantees, etc... (if applicable)
- Independent bodies monitoring compliance (registry...)
- Overheads (HR, IT, offices...)
- Fees are generally charged by weight placed on the market

→ Fee modulation can create incentives for certain materials or technologies



What are modular fees?

Modular fees ensure that producers contribute to the environmental management of their products proportionately.

- Definition: Fees levied on producers based on the type and environmental footprint of their products.
- Purpose: To cover the costs of collection, recycling, treatment, and disposal.
- Customisation: Adjusted for specific categories (e.g., electronics, textiles) and further differentiated based on product characteristics (e.g., size, hazardous content).



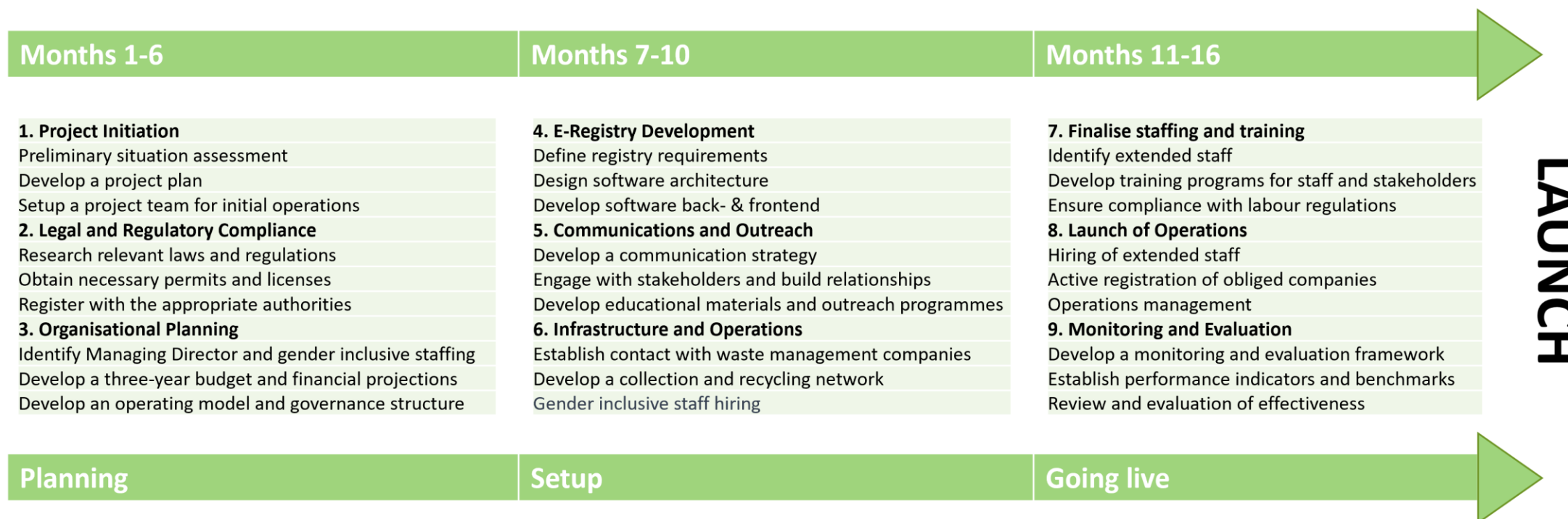
Why adopt modular fees?

Modular fees drive sustainable product stewardship and foster responsible production.

- Fairness: Producers pay based on the environmental impact of their products.
- Incentivisation: Encourages eco-friendly product designs and reduces harmful substances.
- Flexibility: Allows adjustments as product designs and recycling technologies evolve.
- Transparency: Clear criteria and breakdowns ensure producers understand fee calculations.



Our PRO setup process



LAUNCH



Thank You

Sebastian Frisch

Managing Director

BlackForest Solutions GmbH



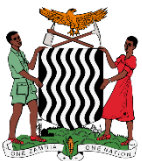
Visit **www.eu-africa-rise.com** to find out more about the European Union's support of sustainable economic developments in Africa.



EPR Registration and Reporting Obligations

Mechanisms for enforcing e-waste regulation in Zambia

James MULOLO
01 November 2023



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AGENDA

- 1) Recap on EPR
- 2) EPR system value chain
- 3) Registration obligations
- 4) Enforcement obligations
- 5) Sustainability of EPR system



EPR RECAP



Establishing an E-waste management system is a multi-stakeholder process

Establishing an e-waste management infrastructure is a multi-stakeholder process!

- **Government:** defines the rules and enforces the stakeholders to their obligations.
- **Producers*:** ensure the financial viability of the e-waste management system.
- **Recyclers:** invest in recycling infrastructure and operate under The Gambian legislation.
- **Repairers and re-furbishers:** establish and develop a market for spare parts from disposed e-waste that have value and potential.

The implementation of operations results from a collaboration between these parties!

***Producers** = all those putting goods on the market (includes manufacturers, importers and distributors)



Three core elements of an EPR system

Regulatory

- Legal framework to govern the implementation of EPR
- Categories of e-waste to be regulated by which legal framework
- Obligations along the EEE/e-waste value chain

Financial

- Ensure that **all collection, recycling and disposal** activities are economically viable (financing mechanism)
- Determination of fee and point of charge
- **Fill the gap** between intrinsic economic value recovered from products and costs for environmentally sound management

Administrative

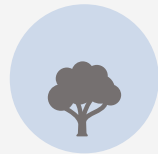
- Registration arrangements
- Ensure that **the proper recycling and disposal infrastructure** are available
- Information management

Producers: A key stakeholder in E-Waste Management

**New
Product =**

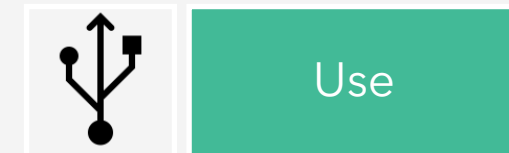
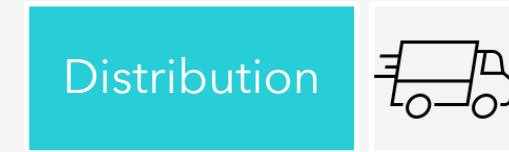


MARKET
PRICE



ENVIRONMENTAL
COST

**Environment cost of a
product:**



EPR SYSTEM VALUE CHAIN



Key policy and technical questions

1. WHO is paying for WEEE Management?

(political decision)

- a. Tax-payers (residual, if legislation is being deployed)
- b. Consumers (e.g., California, upon purchase product)
- c. Waste holders (e.g., Japan, or non-household streams in EU)
- d. Producers (Extended Producer Responsibility , 98% of policy bills...),

2. TO WHOM?

(political)

- a. State-controlled, monopolistic body - under ministry, or dedicated entity (f.i. California) - or ad-hoc created (f.i. Mauritius)
- b. Compliance Schemes, to be set-up by Producers (having the responsibility to comply)

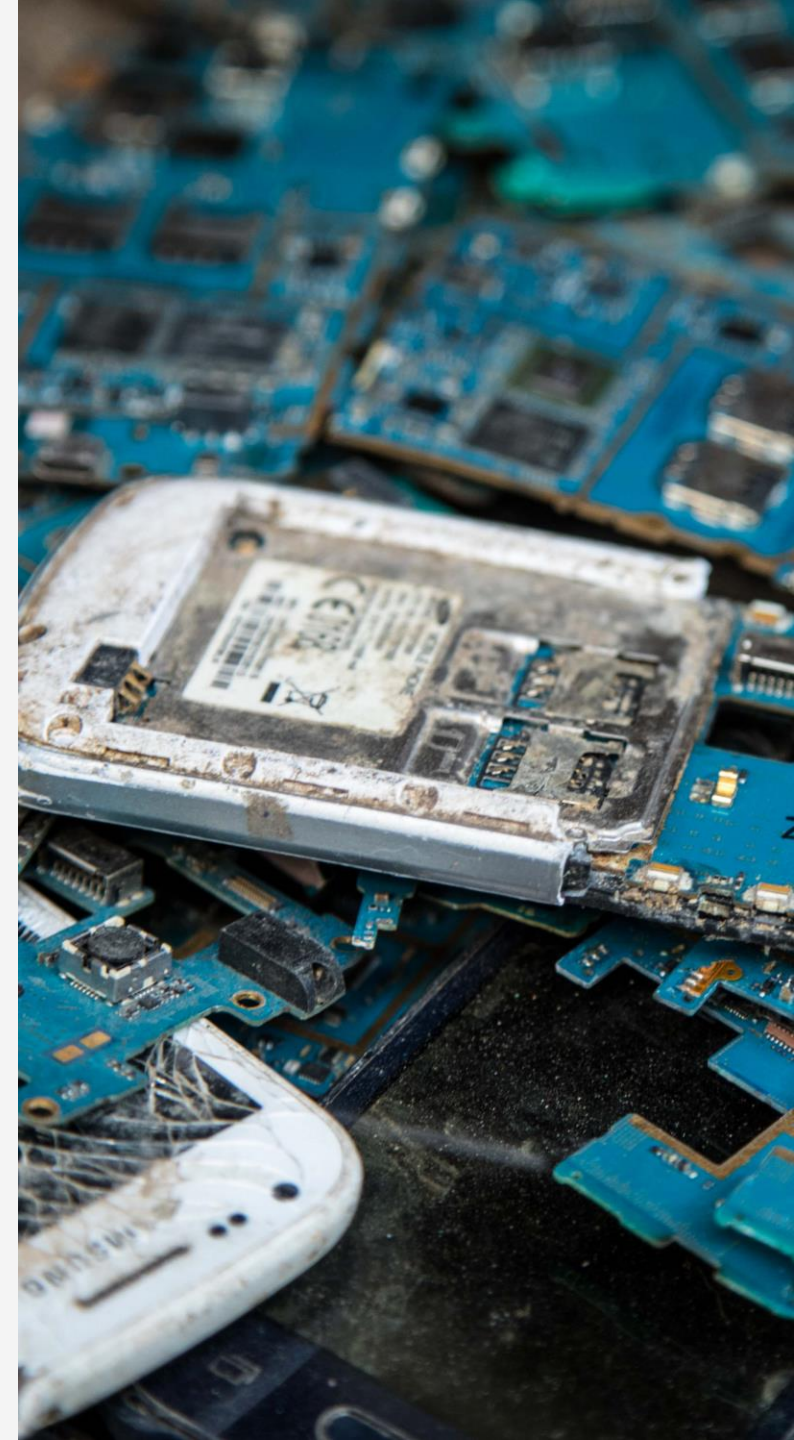


Key policy and technical questions

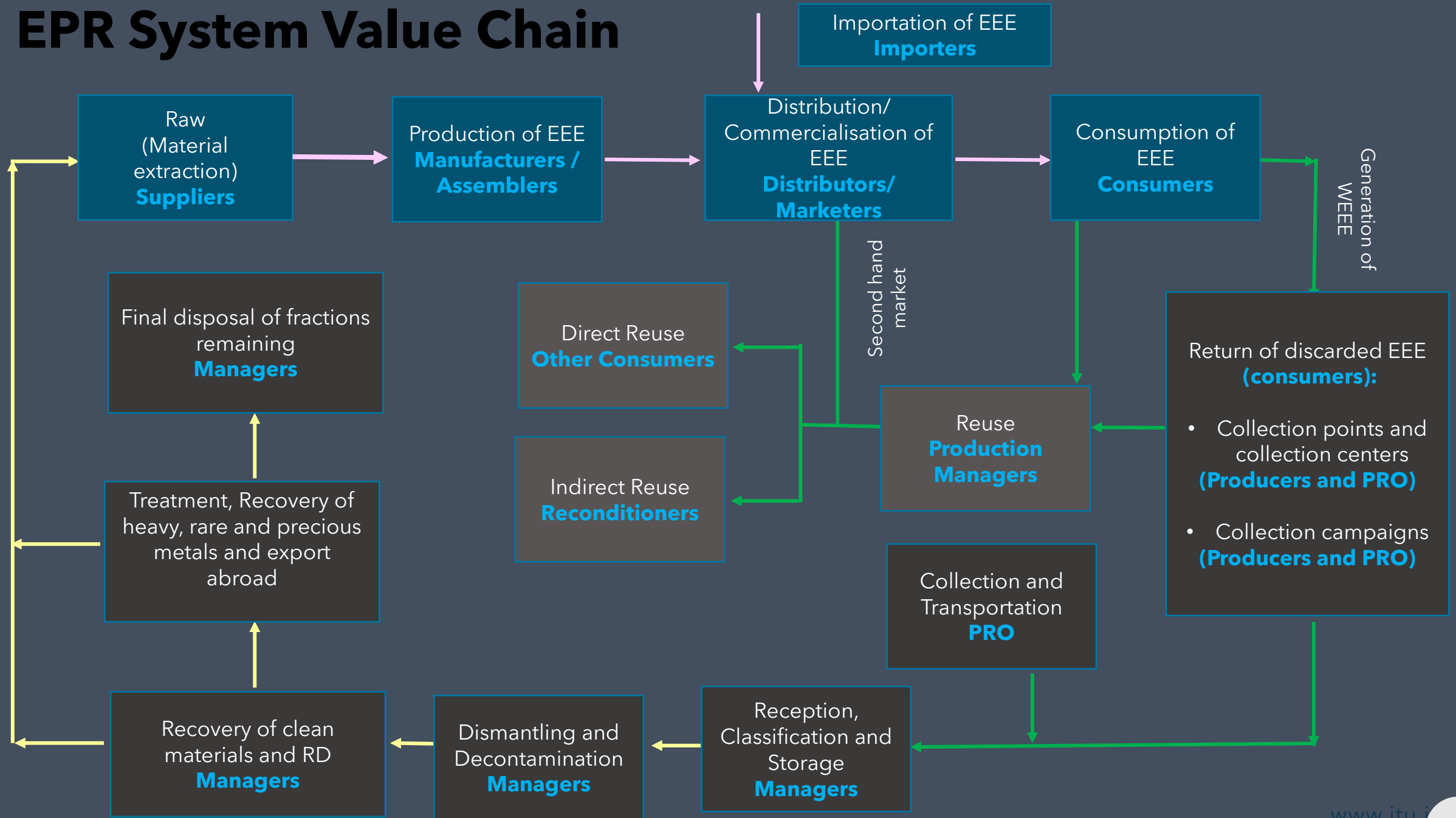
3. TECHNICALITIES on how fees are collected (technical)

- a. When importing products, when waste is managed,...
- b. Upon import, once a year, once a month,...

4. HOW MUCH? (technical + political)



EPR System Value Chain





Priority setting



Policymakers / legislation focus

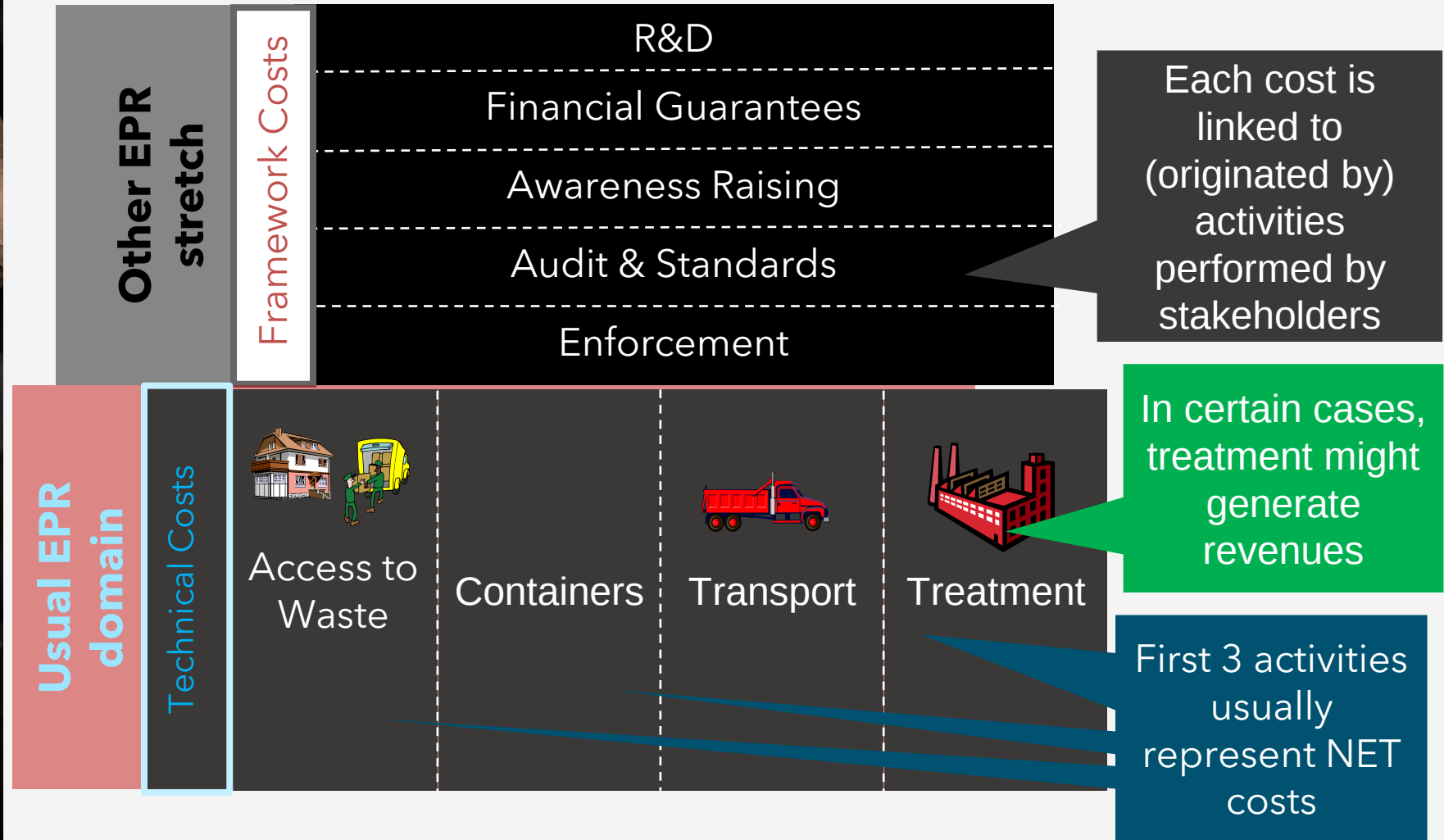


Business focus

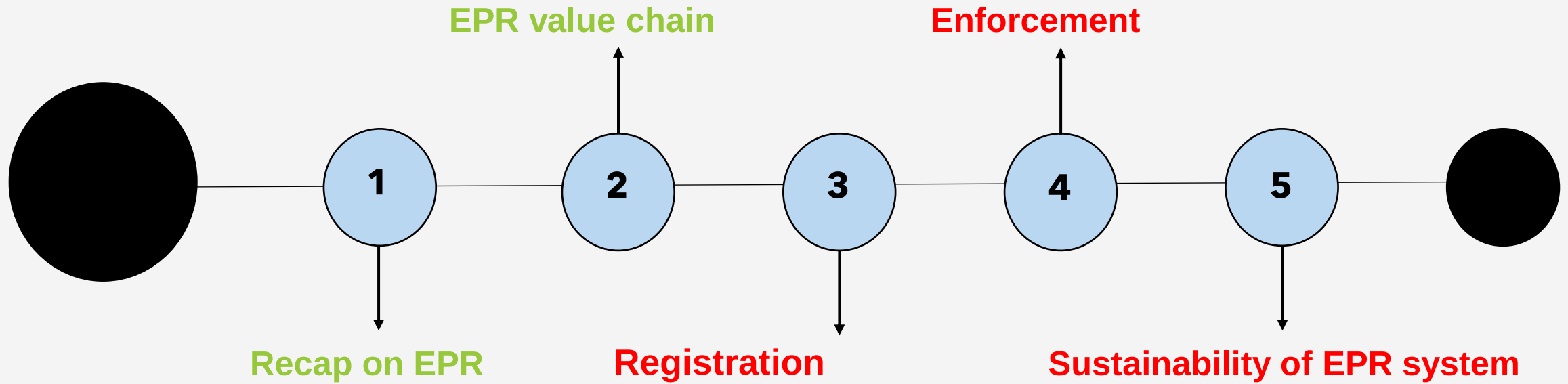
Category		Weight / Size	Environment al / Health	Material value
	1. Cooling & Freezing (CFCs)	High	High	Medium
	2. Screen	High	High	Medium
	3. Lamps (with mercury)	Low	High	Low
	4. Large household appliances	High	Low	Medium / High
	5. Small household appliances	Medium	Low	Medium
	6. IT and Consumer Equipment	Medium	High	High



What EPR means in practice



Where are we thus far in the presentation?

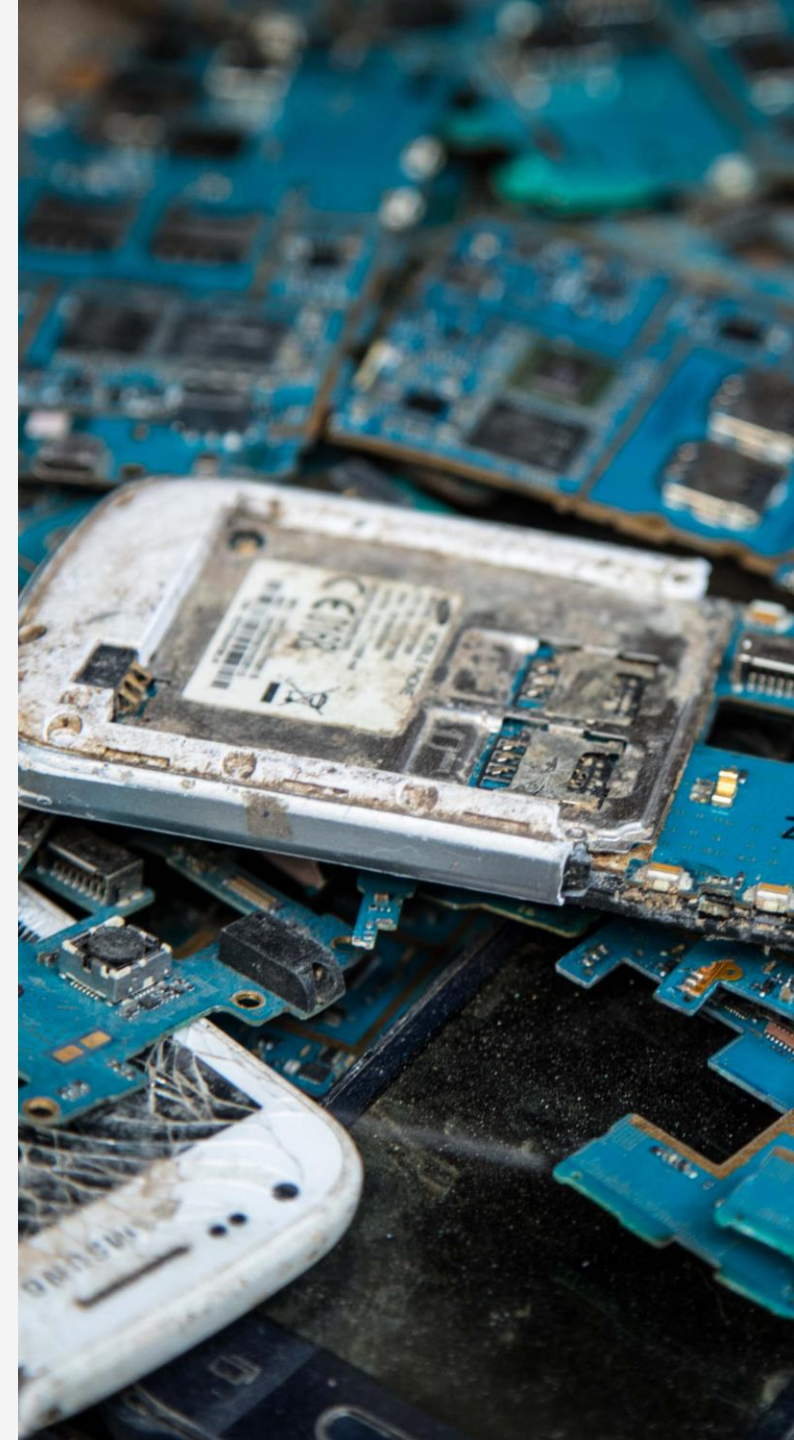


REGISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT



Registration obligations under an EPR system

- ✓ Producers will need to meet targets
- ✓ The EPR system will generate a lot of data through the producer registration and the producer reporting to (PRO) and the PRO reporting to regulator.
- ✓ There is a need therefore to strategize how best to use this data for enforcement and target-setting and improvement of the system over time.
- ✓ Data and targets have a direct impact and are directly impacted themselves by the financial situation of the system and the fees that producers pay, the amount of EEE imported in the country and the cost of e-waste management etc.





Registration obligations under an EPR system

- ❑ Mechanisms to regularly collect national data on EEE put on the market, e-waste generation, and e-waste collection and recycling rates, and to set appropriate collection and recycling targets and routinely update these.
- ❑ Once the system is more mature, introduce new types of targets such as repair targets, critical raw materials targets or material content targets for EEE.
- ❑ For this to happen, the country needs to have the best mechanisms in place to deal with the first-level targets and data collection which are typically about EEE put on market, e-waste generated, collection and recycling.

Enforcement under an EPR system

- a. Registration of producers and licensing of collection, transportation and treatment of e-waste
- b. Clear identification and definition of all actors in the EPR system to allow for auditing requirements and enforcement
- c. This will result in an additional layer of procedures for the obligated actors to fulfil compliance
- d. This maybe through defined standard operating procedures and the documented steps and the systems to fulfil their obligations
- e. The system must build upon existing reporting and enforcement requirements under law but system to be alive to opportunities for digital service design and user journey



EPR process flow - registration and enforcement

**EPR
Process flow**

**Business registration for
EEE**

Automatic EPR registration

**Automatic PRO
notification**

**Put on the market EEE
declaration using HS code**

EPR fee

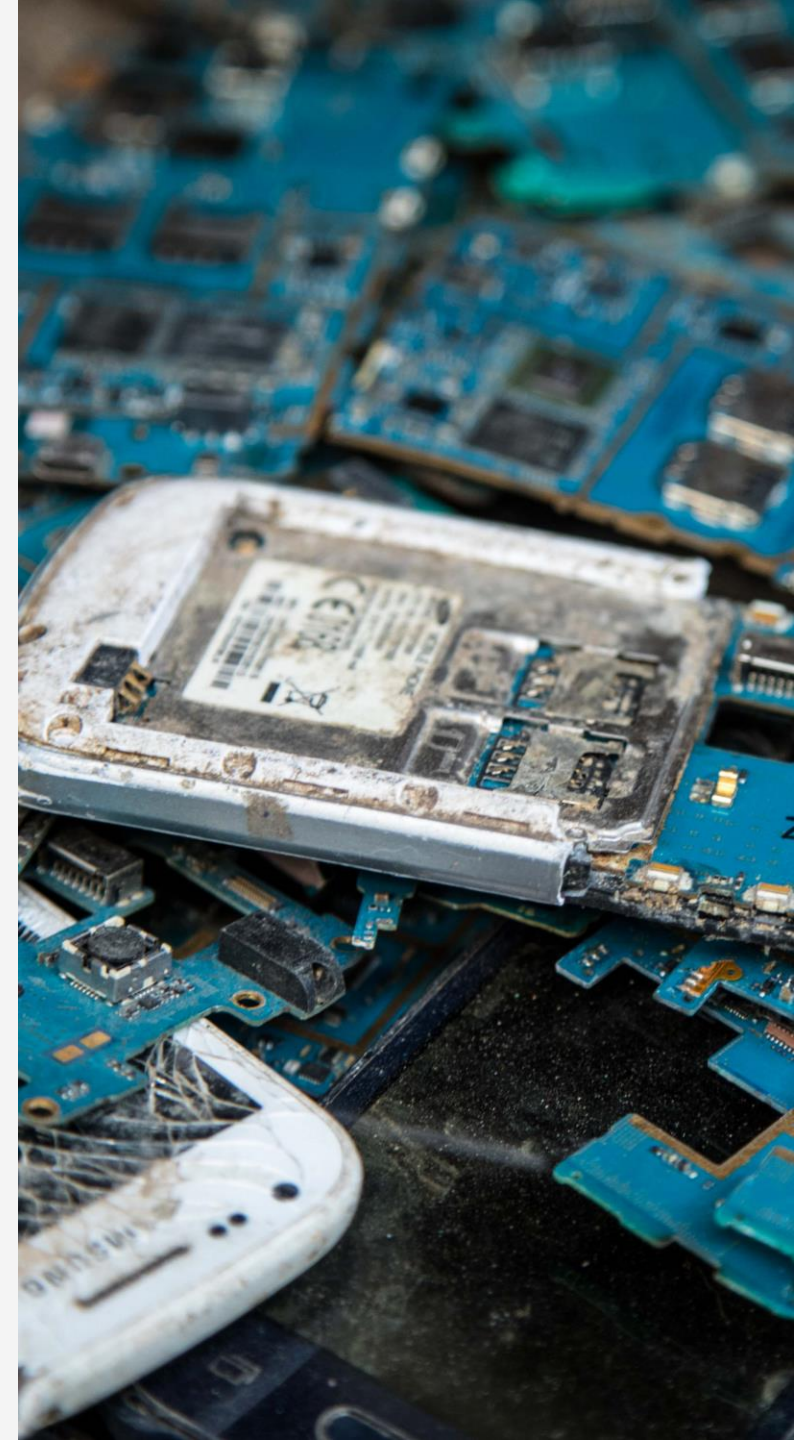
**EEE Import/business
permit**

- ❖ Company registration
- ❖ Producer registration
- ❖ ODS, MEPS & TBM
- ❖ Type approval & PRO registration
- ❖ Collection of tax
- ❖ Onboarding of producer
- ❖ Platform Compliance
- ❖ E-waste collection targets

**Backend mutual access; Secure data
exchange**

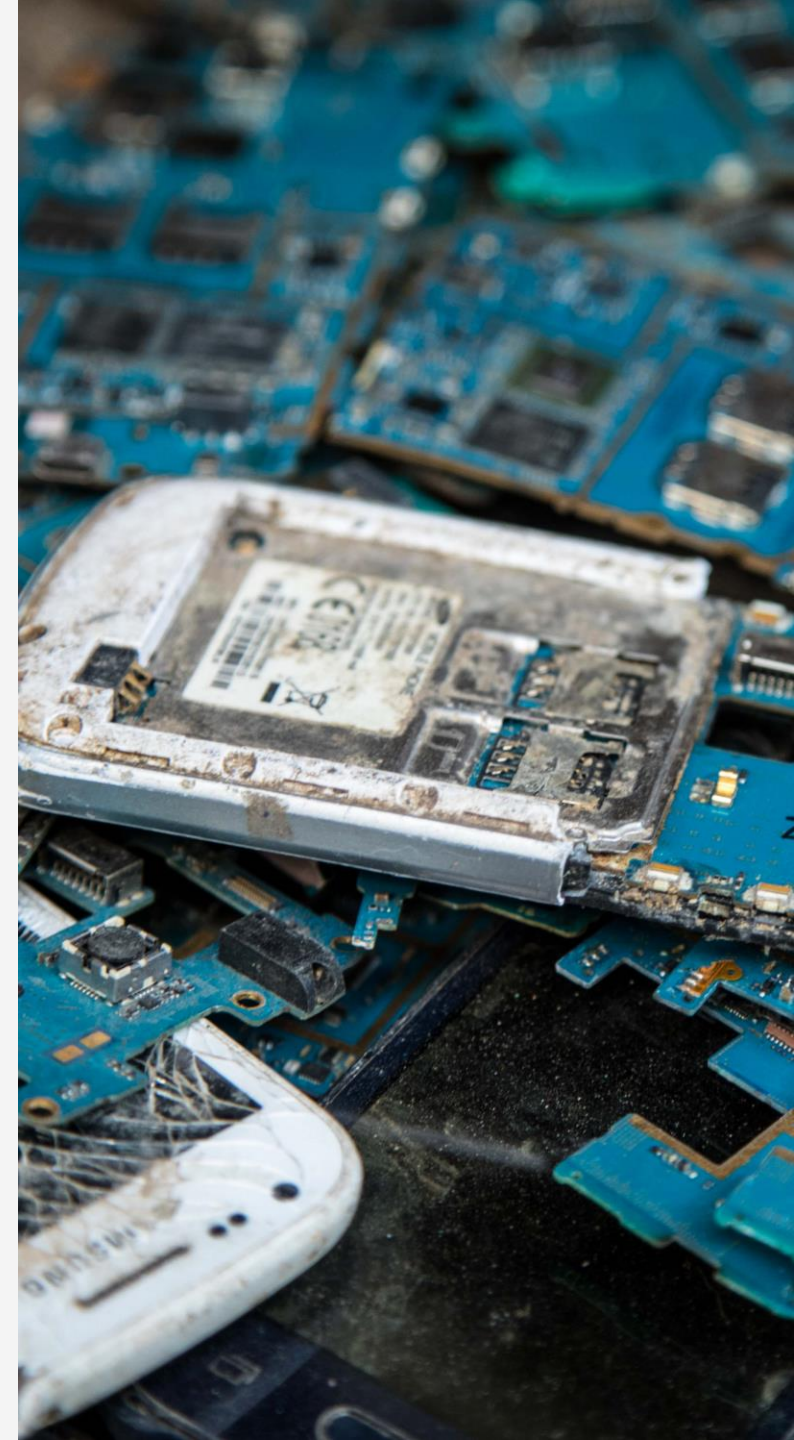
Sustainability of EPR system

- EPR system will not generate revenue for infrastructure development, that is not its objective.
 - ✓ It will generate revenue for awareness raising to reduce access to waste costs, contracts with waste management companies to improve collection and recycling and the operational side of the PRO.
 - ✓ So, resource mobilization should ideally complement the system by targeting infrastructure and digital software and government staff training etc.
- Review of Government procurement and retirement of EEE to ensure what is discarded is captured in data towards targets etc

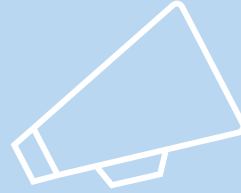


Sustainability of EPR system

- EPR does not stand for “Exclusive” Producer Responsibility. The “Extended” part should refer to all actors in the system.
 - ✓ EPR promotes open collaboration between retailers and producers (for those retailers who are not also producers)
 - Set up drop off points and to hand over e-waste to producers who must meet targets.
 - ✓ Bulk (government departments themselves and big companies) and individual consumers also play a big role here in not hoarding devices.



Get the word out!



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Hashtags: #EndEwaste, #Ewaste, #EWasteManagement, #CircularEconomy

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Contact e-mail: itu-ro-africa@itu.int

Website: www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Regional-Presence/Africa

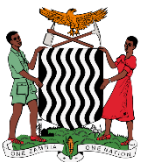
ITU BDT Environment team

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Website: <https://www.itu.int/itu-d/sites/environment/>

Mentimeter and Next Steps for EPR Regulation.

Garam BEL
01 November 2023



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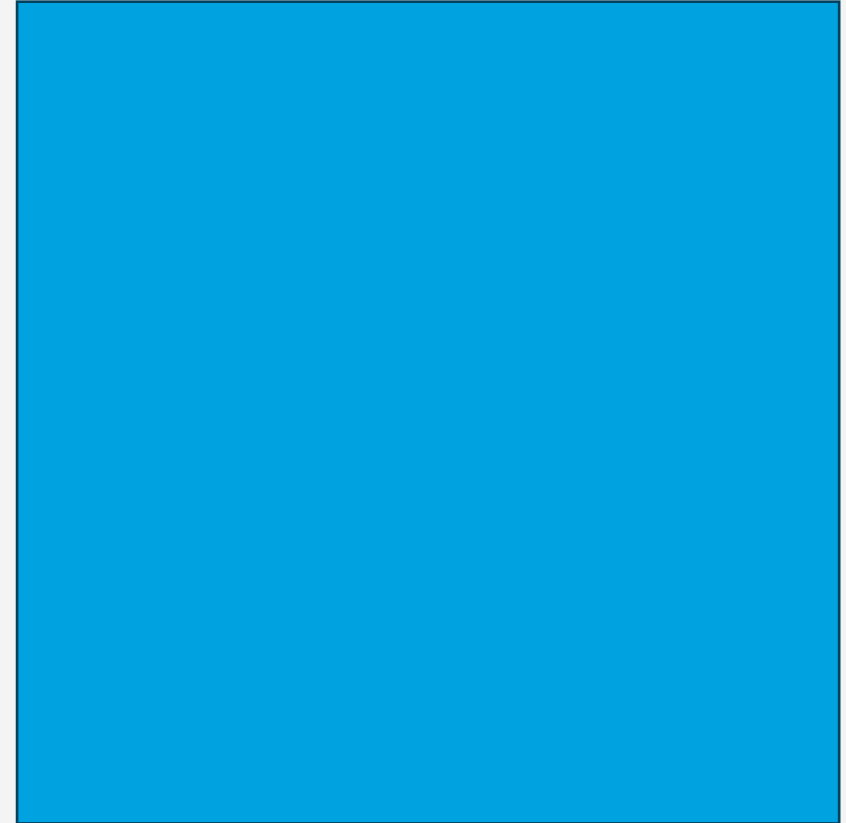


Feedback Instructions

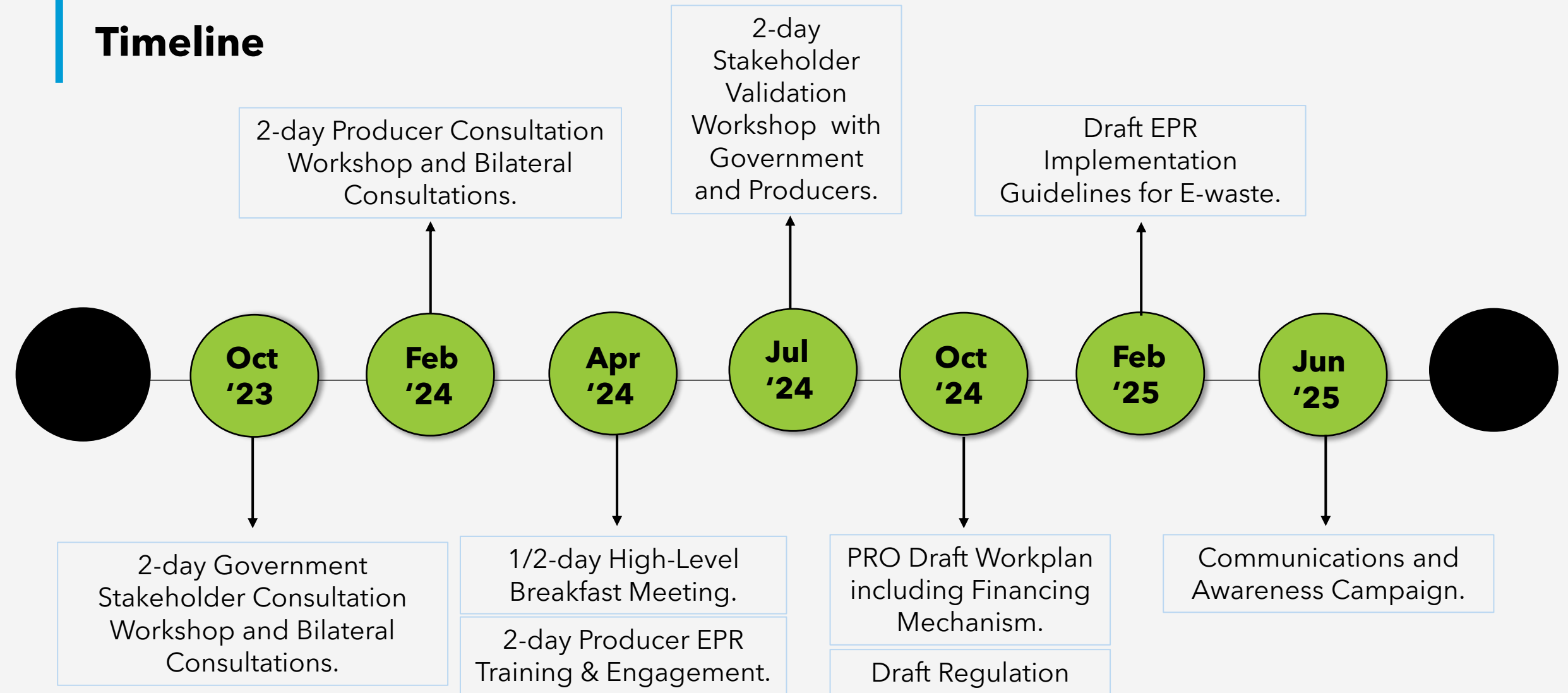
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Or scan the QR-code



Timeline

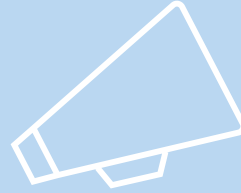




Next Steps

- Producer Consultation Workshop and Bilateral Consultations.
- High-Level Breakfast Meeting.
- Producer EPR Training & Engagement.
- Stakeholder Validation Workshop
- PRO Draft Workplan including Financing Mechanism.
- Draft Regulation
- Draft EPR Implementation Guidelines for E-waste.
- Communications and Awareness Campaign.

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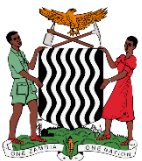
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EPR Financial Mechanisms for E-waste Management

Garam BEL and James MULOLO
03 November 2023



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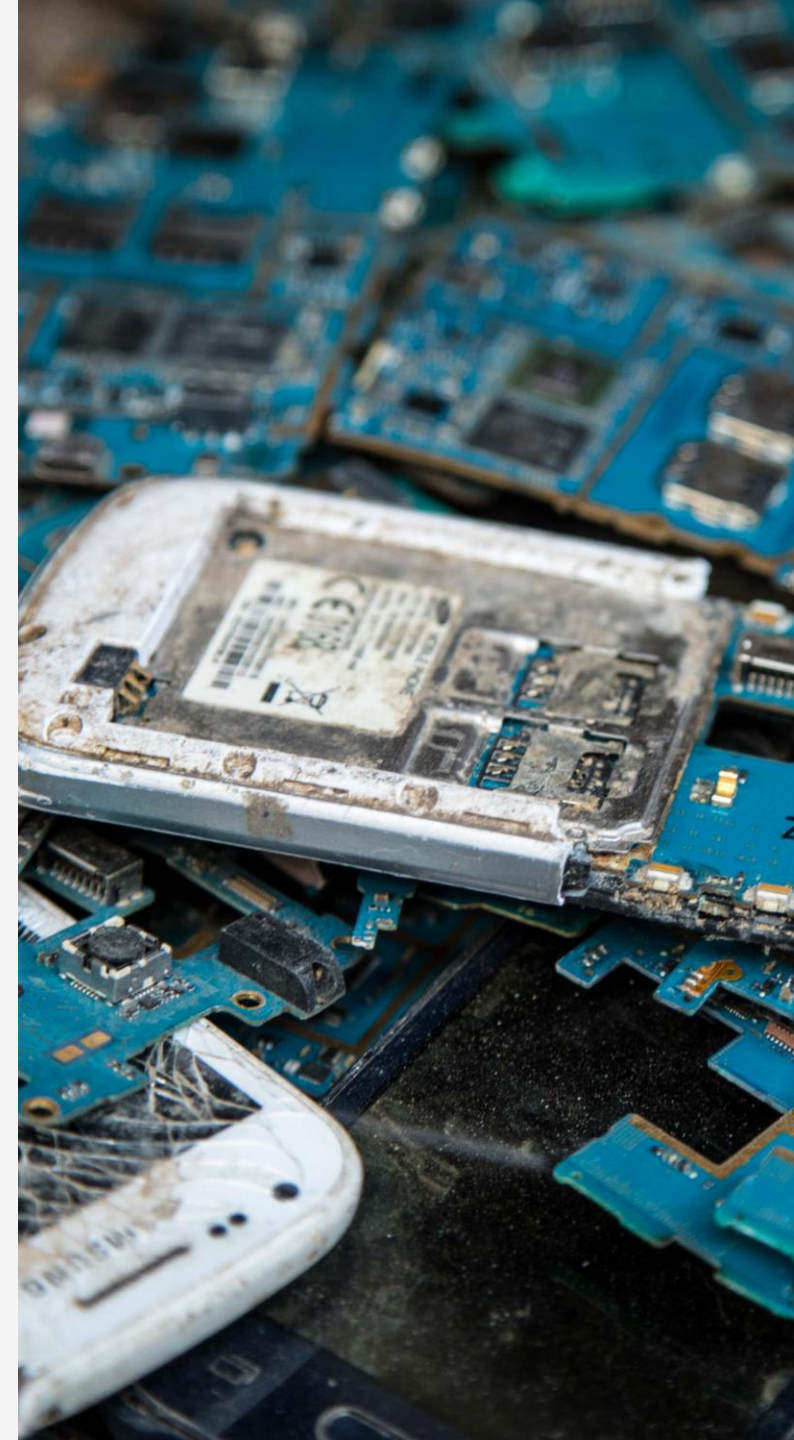
AGENDA

- 1) Introduction.
- 2) Types of Financing Mechanisms.
- 3) Financing in the Regulation.
- 4) Producer-led EPR Fees.

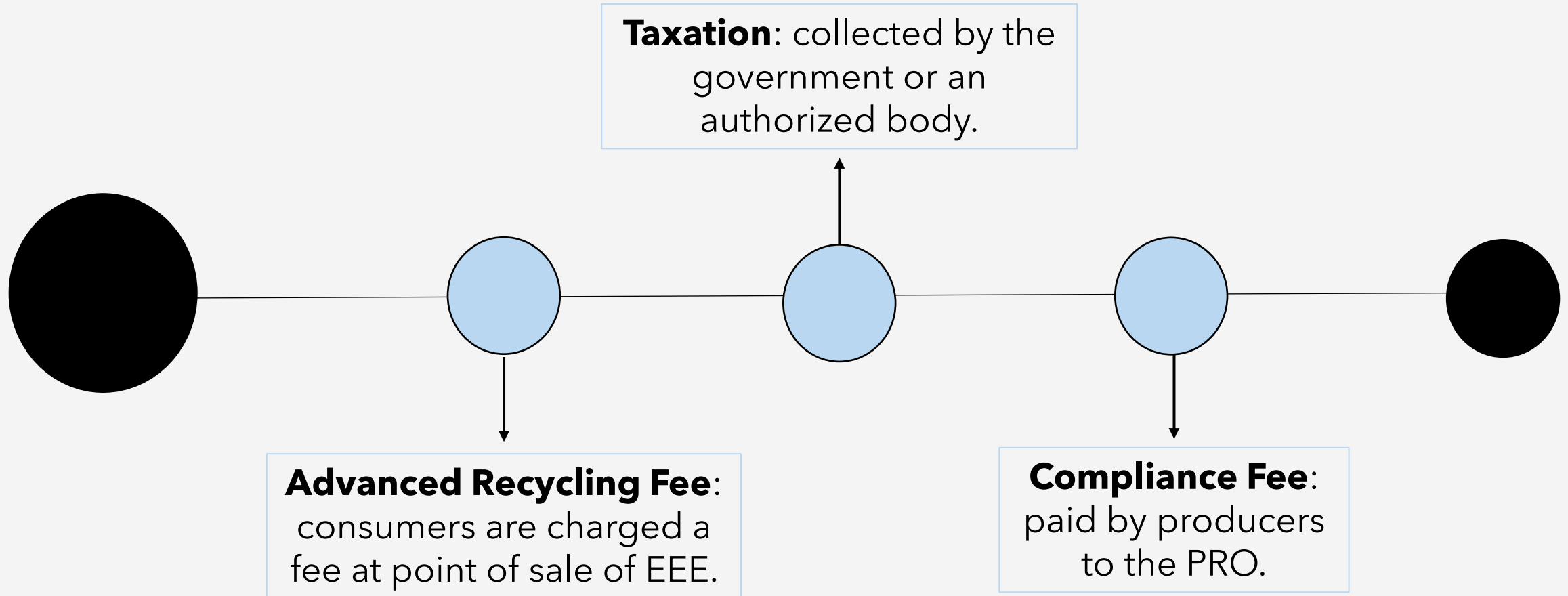


Introduction

- Sustainable financing matters because it determines how producers and everyone along the value chain interacts with the e-waste management system.
- When determining the EPR financing mechanism for e-waste management, it is important to consider the specific challenges and opportunities that e-waste represents:
 - 1) Contains materials that are toxic – safe disposal and handling can elevate operational costs.
 - 2) Contains valuable and scarce materials – opportunities for green jobs but also elevate operational costs.
 - 3) Operational costs might exceed revenue – costly to access e-waste and difficult to separate parts.



Types of Financing Mechanisms

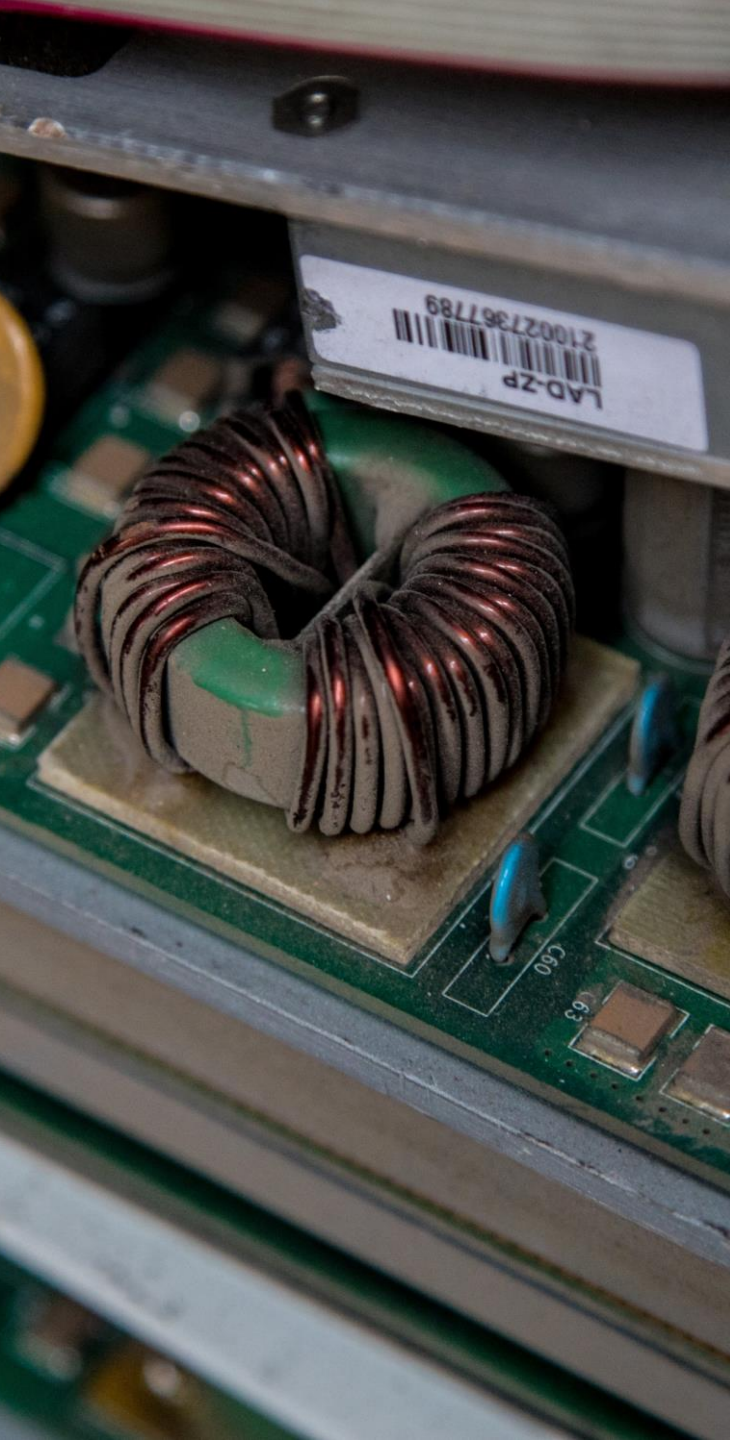


Financing in the Regulation

	Who Pays?	To Whom?	For What?	When?
Definition	Taxpayers Consumers Waste Holders Producers	The State State Body PRO Service Provider	Collection Transport Recycling Framework	Before EOL At EOL Before/After -
Nigeria	Producers	PRO	End-of-life Management and PRO Scheme.	Before EOL Management
Ghana	Producers	Government	End-of-life Management	Before EOL Management



Financing in the Regulation



Questions covering financing:

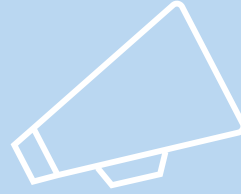
- ☒ What is the financing mechanism(s) applied?
- ☒ What is the frequency of payment?
- ☒ Who pays whom?
- ☒ What is the financial flow and what will the fee/tax/levy to be collected support?
- ☒ Will penalties for non-compliance be higher or lower than fees?
- ☒ What is the basis of fees and the methodology to calculate the amount to be paid?



Producer-led EPR Fees



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