ITU/UNU/ISWA Training Workshop on Electronic Waste Statistics 12 April 2018

E-Waste Management in Sudan

Eng. Eiman Farouk Mahmoud TPRA-Sudan





The tremendous technological development in information and communication technology, especially in electronic devices and equipment, has led to increased use and reliance on all aspects of life.





This has led to increased production and diversification to cover the increasing needs of electronic devices and equipment, including communication and information devices, computers, mobile phones, Measuring and control devices, medical devices and others.



Electronic devices shall be waste:

- End of productivity life.
- The emergence of more sophisticated and modern devices (due to lack of suitability and coping with technological development and needs of the times).
 Faults, breaks, or malfunctions of the devices or some parts thereof or has an manufacture defect.





Electronic waste related to communications equipment and devices: Means all that is behind the production and use of electrical and electronic equipment and their parts and accessories related to communications equipment.













E Waste in the ICT Sector

- **Towers, Boosters, Microwaves and Antennae**
- Terrestrial backhaul Equipment and transmission links.
- Satellite based terminals and transmission links.
- Customer Premise Equipment / Access Infrastructure
- **Cabling and fixed Installations.**



Risks of e-waste

Risks of e-waste:

Contain the hazardous
 components that lead to
 damage to the environment
 and human.

Random recycling.







ITU-T Study Group 5: Environment, climate change and circular economy

SG5 is responsable for:

Studying ICT environmental aspects of electromagnetic phenomena and climate change

Studies on how to use ICTs to help countries and the ICT sector to adapt to the effects of environmental challenges, including climate change, in line with the Sustainable

Development Goals (SDGs)

electromagneti c compatibility, lightning protection and electromagneti c effects

ICTs related to the environment, climate change, energy efficiency and clean energy

circular economy, including e-waste



- Accreditation of international standards for equipment, devices and systems.
- □ Approval of the mechanism of type clearance (internationally accredited certificates from the recommended laboratories).
- Conducting technical conformity and inspection of equipment and equipment related to communications equipment.
- Creation of licenses for the export of waste on adequate terms and not to be destroyed or disposed of in any negative or random ways.









- Compelling all telecommunications license holders of all types:
 - + Use safe and environmentally friendly systems and technologies of good quality internationally known.
 - + Bring devices and equipment that are sensitive to human safety and the environment.
 - + The use of renewable energy in the operation of systems guides the consumption of energy.
 - + Harmonization between technologies and devices.
 - + Ban the import of used equipment.
 - + Ban import of recycled devices.





Regulatory guidelines have been issued for the management of ewaste for telecommunication equipment, which are based on their export to recycling entities according to the Basel **Convention for Hazardous Wastes in 2016.** A committee for the ideal management of e-waste for telecommunication equipment has been set up by telecommunications operators, companies that supply telecommunication equipment and corresponding gove agencies and the relationship in 2018.



A Memorandum of Understanding was signed for the management of e-waste for communication equipment with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. **Allows companies to re-export electronic** waste for communications equipment. **Operators were banned from the** indiscriminate sale of electronic waste for telecommunication equipment.



Strategic objectives of the Protocol

 Raising community awareness towards environmentally friendly ICT.
 Establishing national policies and principles in the field of green and green communications and information technology.
 Reducing the adverse environmental impacts resulting from the expanded use of ICTs.





Strategic objectives of the Protocol

Protecting humans and the environment from the risk of electronic waste and random recycling. And support the use of ICT systems as an aid to reduce emissions from other sectors.





Framework

Raise the awareness of the community towards information and communication technology (green).

Electronic waste management program.

The application of ICT solutions to ensure a more sustainable future



Recommendations

- Establish a joint working group of experts from the government sector, the private sector, international organizations and civil society to promote awareness of green (green) ICTs.
 Organizing workshops and seminars to raise the
- awareness of the community towards green and green ICT.
- Develop a program to raise the awareness of the community about the risks resulting from the unsafe disposal of waste and e-was

Recommendations

Supporting the participation of companies and institutions working in the field of ICT systems to initiate the implementation of pilot projects for the management of electronic waste.
 Contribute to the proposed legis

and laws to support the rational management of electronic waste



AAA



Telcom Tower Khartoum, Buri Al Lamab, Square (9) Tel: +249 187 171140 Fax: +249 183 484486 P.O.Box NO: 2869 Khartoum E-mail: itisalat@ntc.gov.sd www.ntc.gov.sd برج الإتصالات الخرطوم - بري اللاماب - مربع (٩) تلفون: ١٧١١٤ ١٨٧ ٢٤٩ فاكس: ٢٨٦٩ ٢٤٩ ٢٤٩ ص.ب: ٢٨٦٩ الخرطوم بريد إلكتروني: itisalat@ntc.gov.sd www.ntc.gov.sd

