UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

UNU-VIE SCYCLE

Sustainable Cycles Programme

SCYCLE

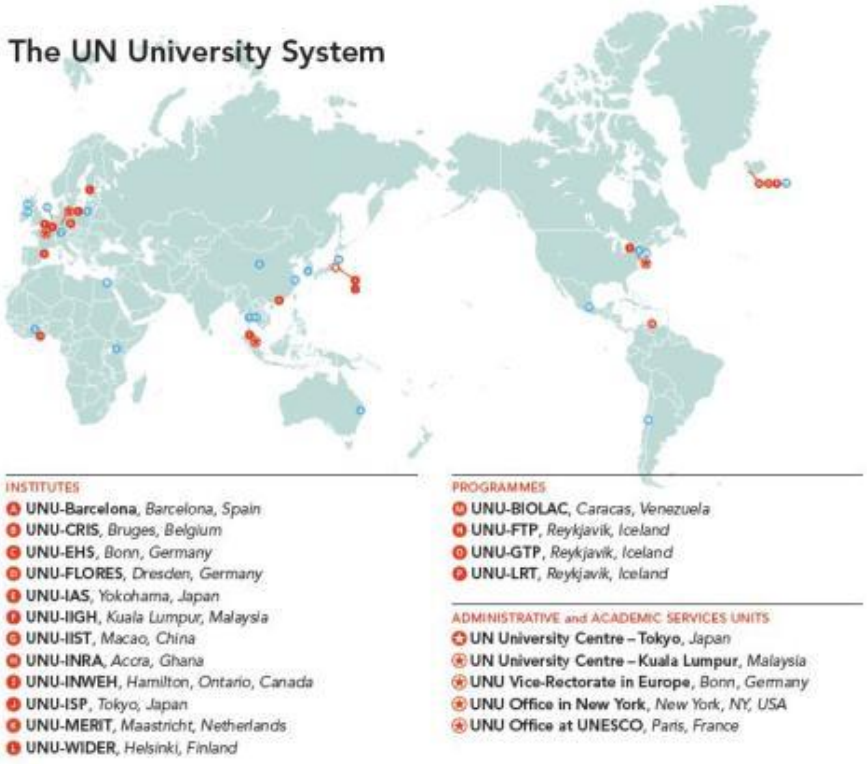
Programme

E-waste statistics

Addressing the e-waste challenge: better data – better policies

April, 2018 – E-waste statistics workshop - Zanzibar

United Nations University – ViE- SCYCLE Programme



Key projects/ activities:

1. Policy advice

- 2007 Review of the EU WEEE Directive
- 2017 Common methodology WEEE Directive
- 2017 E-waste in Latin America

2. E-waste quantification studies

- Global E-waste Monitor (2014, 2017) http://ewastemonitor.info/
- Regional Monitor South-East Asia (2017)

3. Capacity building and training

- E-waste Academies (Global, 2009-now)
- E-waste statistics (start in 2017)

4. Facilitating International Dialogue

- Hosting StEP Secretariat: Solving the e-waste problem, see: www.step-initiative.org

SCYCLE:
Global work - Methodologies

- UN Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development
  - Chair: Task Group on Measuring E-waste
- Endorsed by: ITU, UNCTAD, Eurostat, OECD, ILO, UNECA, ESCAP, UNEP-SBC, etc
- Guide countries to measure relevant parameters for e-waste
  - http://ias.unu.edu/en/research/e-waste-quantification.html#outputs
- E-waste Statistics Guidelines
  - First edition 2015
  - Second Edition 2018
- Chair of CES Taskforce on Waste Statistics

SCYCLE:
Global work - Monitoring

- Policy advice by monitoring e-waste flows
  - European Commission
  - Italy, France, Netherlands, Romania
  - GMSA
- First Global E-waste Monitor 2015
- Regional e-waste monitor 2017 (South East Asia)
  - Co financed by Japan
- Second Global E-waste Monitor (Dec 2017)
  - Co-financed by GiZ
- More e-waste monitors in future

Global E-waste Statistics Partnership

Goals

1. National and regional capacity building

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

2. Global e-waste database

- To track developments
- To inform policy makers and industry

3. Communicate data

- Via the Global e-Waste Monitor

4. Map recycling opportunities and health effects

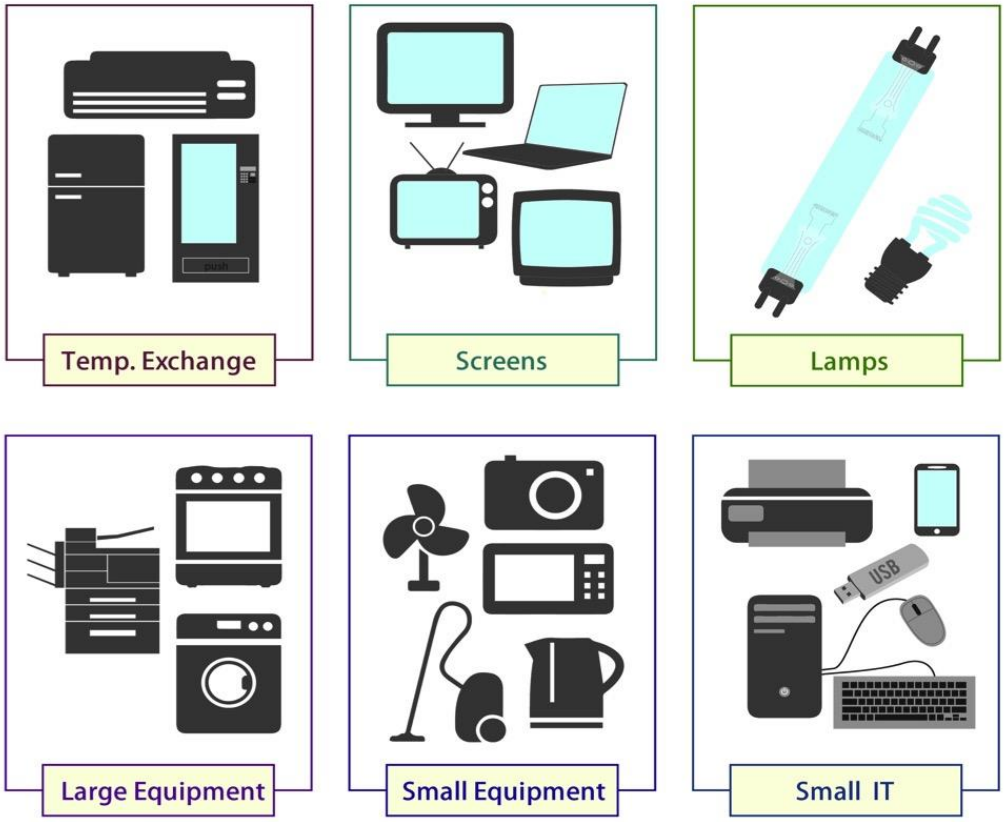
5. Identify best practices of global e-waste management

6. Inform on Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

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

Join us!

What is e-waste



"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"

E-waste quantities:
Overview of global e-waste quantities

=

4500 Eiffel Towers

9 Mt

are collected by official take back systems

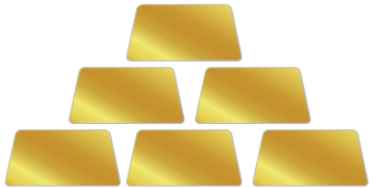
2 Mt

end up in waste bins

E-waste global problems:

3. Losses of valuable material

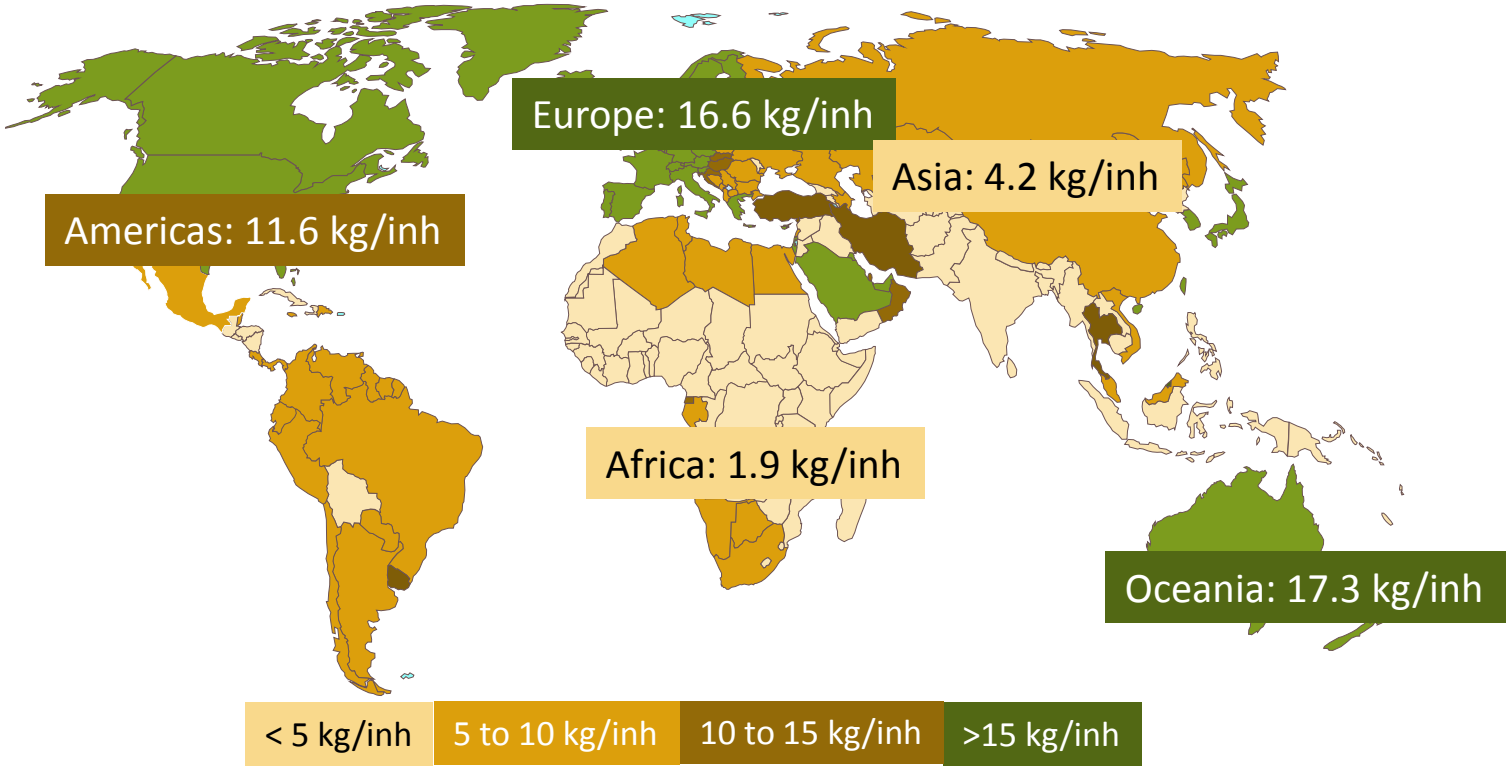
- Precious metals including gold, silver, copper, platinum and palladium
- Valuable bulky materials such as iron and aluminum, and plastics



ESTIMATED URBAN MINE:
55 Billion €

E-waste quantities:

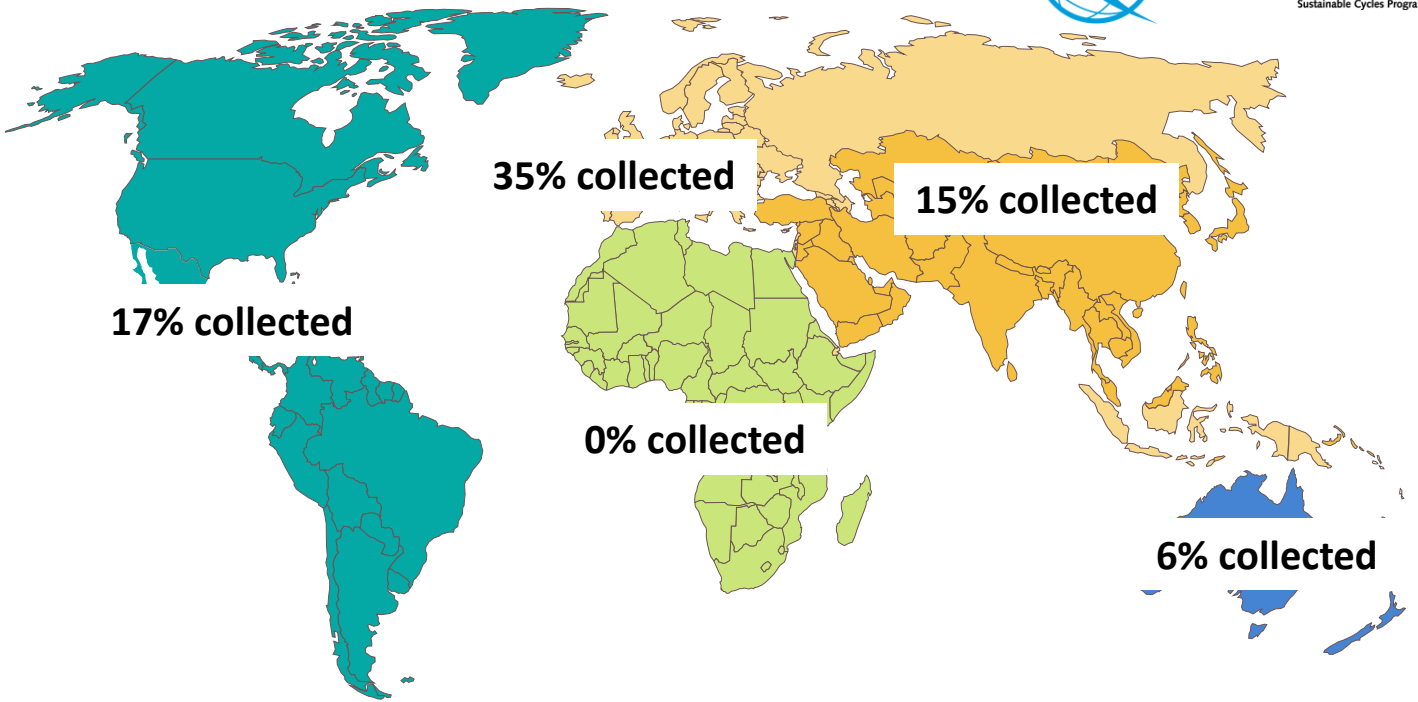
Overview of global e-waste quantities



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

E-waste quantities:

Overview of global e-waste quantities

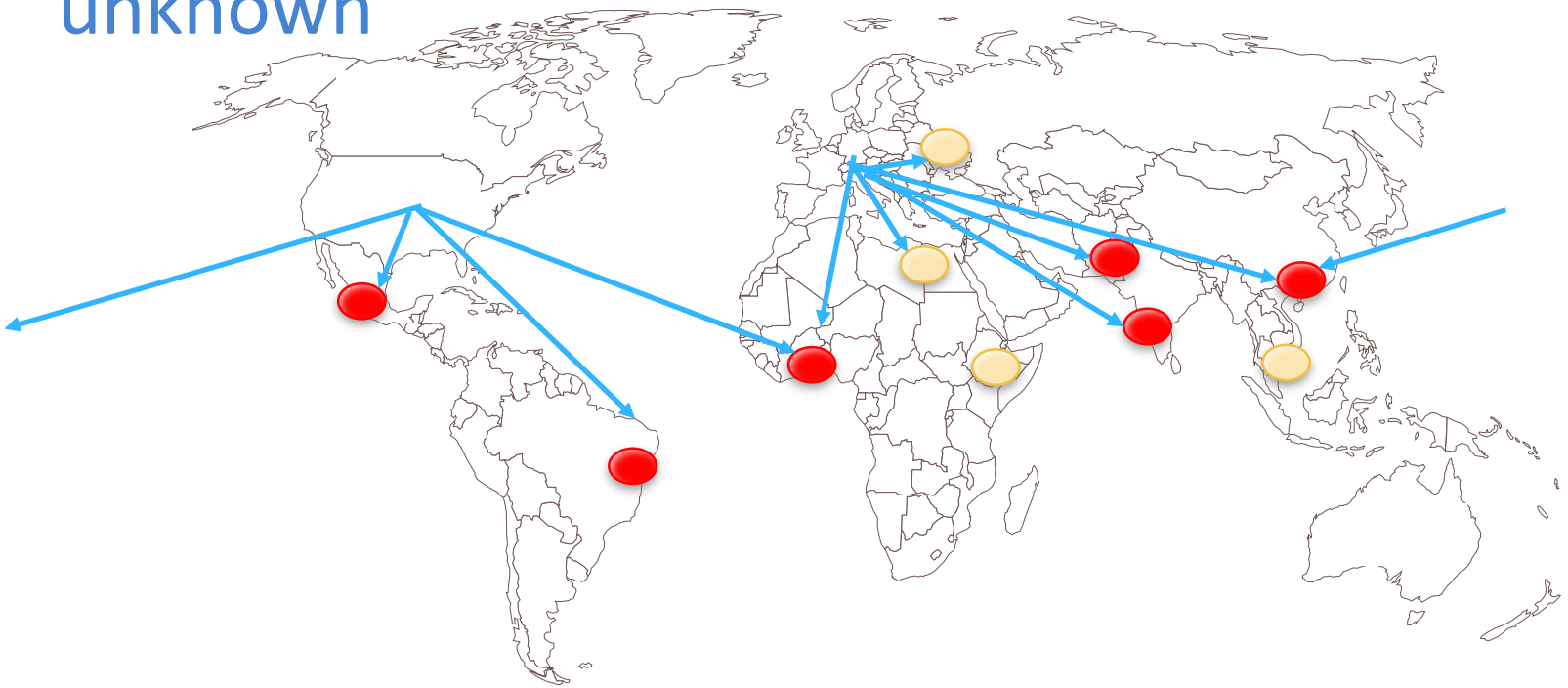


Statistics are not harmonized throughout the countries

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

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

Statistics e-waste flows are unknown

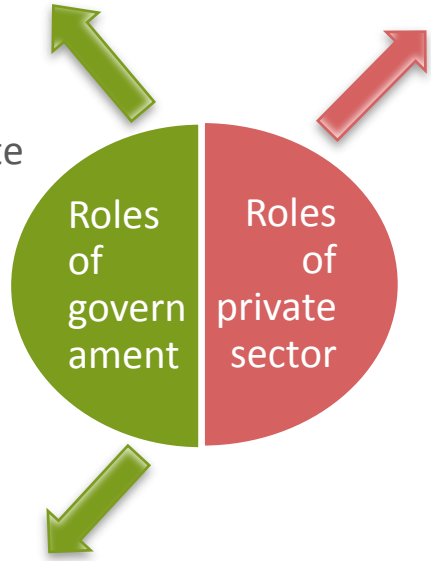


Known dumpsites (summary of literature)

Suspected dumpsites (summary of literature)

Best practices in EU

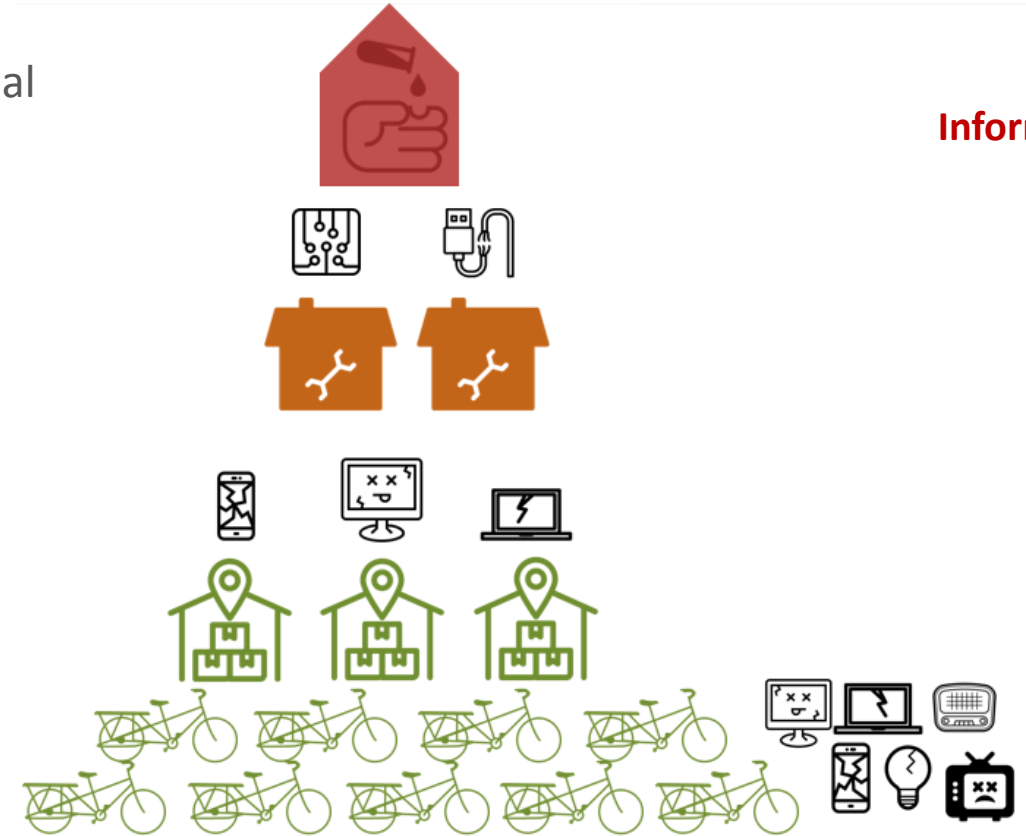
- Ministry of Environment or ICT
  - Formulate law
  - Monitoring of e-waste volumes (e.g. National Statistical Institute or Environmental Protection Agency)
  - Define Collection targets (e.g. E-waste collected vs. e-waste generated)
  - Minimum recycling standards of collected e-waste
  - Enforce
- Environmental inspection
  - Basel Convention
    - Inspection of shipments (illegal imports from OECD countries)
  - Inspect on inferior recycling standards



- Extended producer responsibility
  - Importer or producer is responsible for proper recycling of e-waste
  - Set up collection of e-waste
  - Set recycling standards
  - Can be financed via visible fee upon sale reflecting recycling costs

Informal sector in developing countries

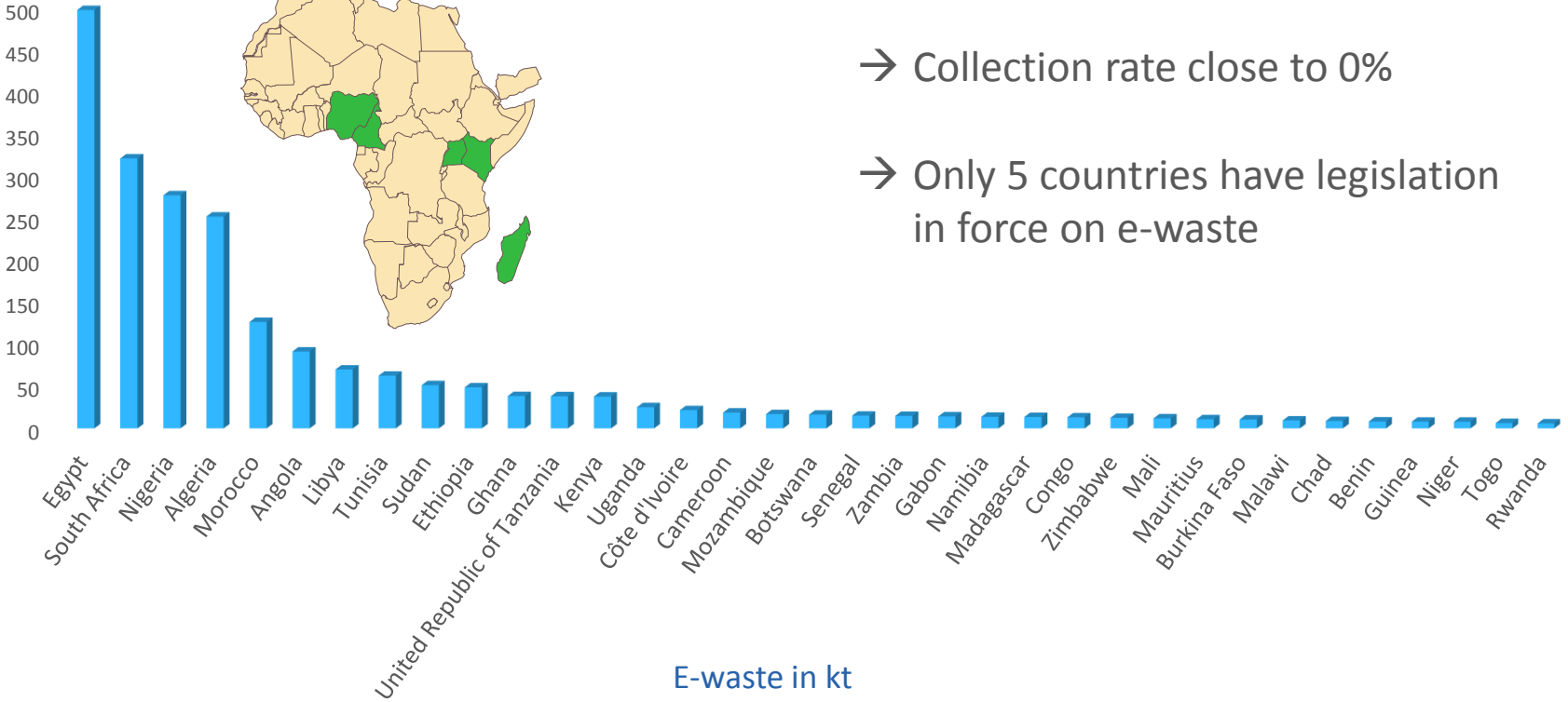
- Usually large established informal sectors



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

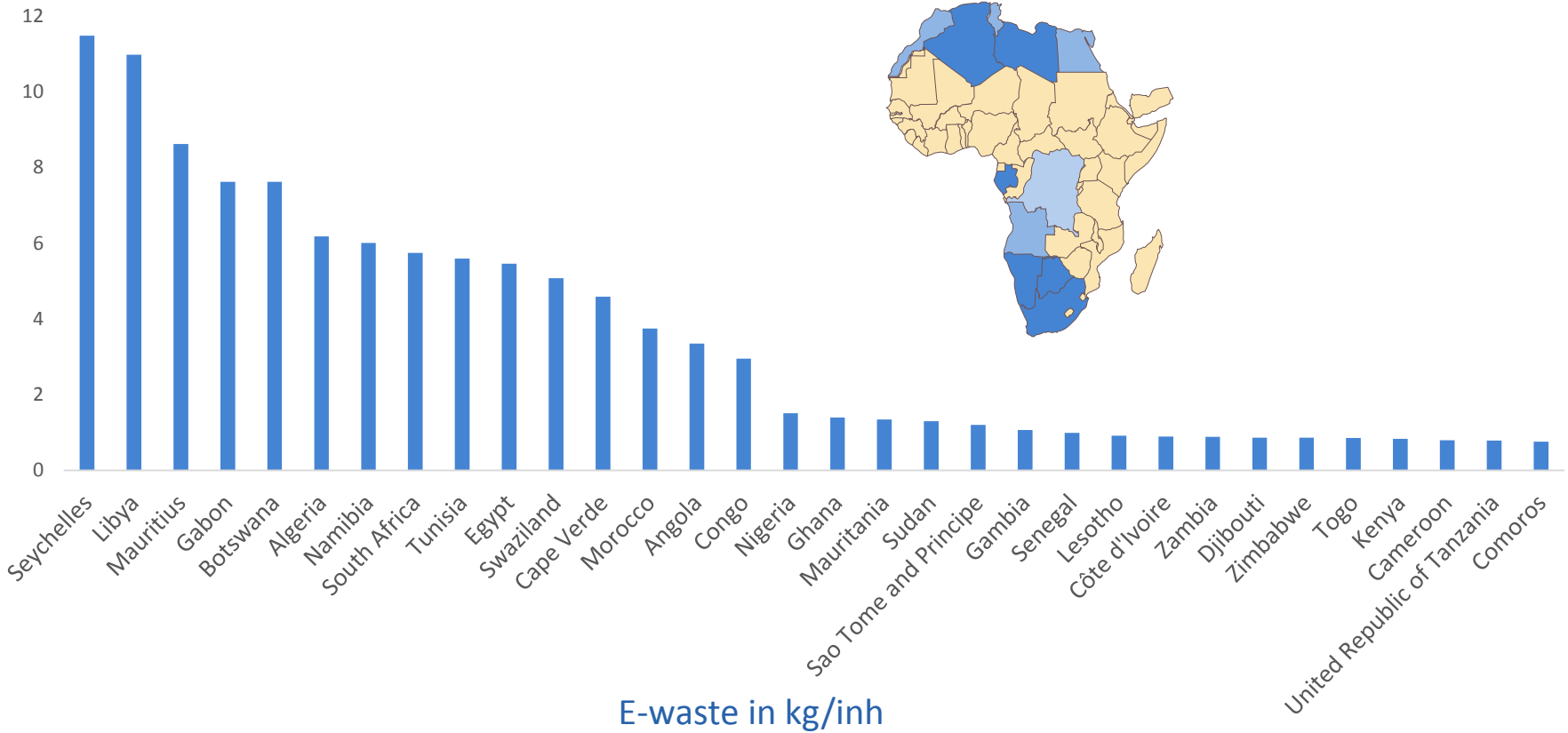
E-waste quantities:
E-waste generation in Africa



→ Collection rate close to 0%

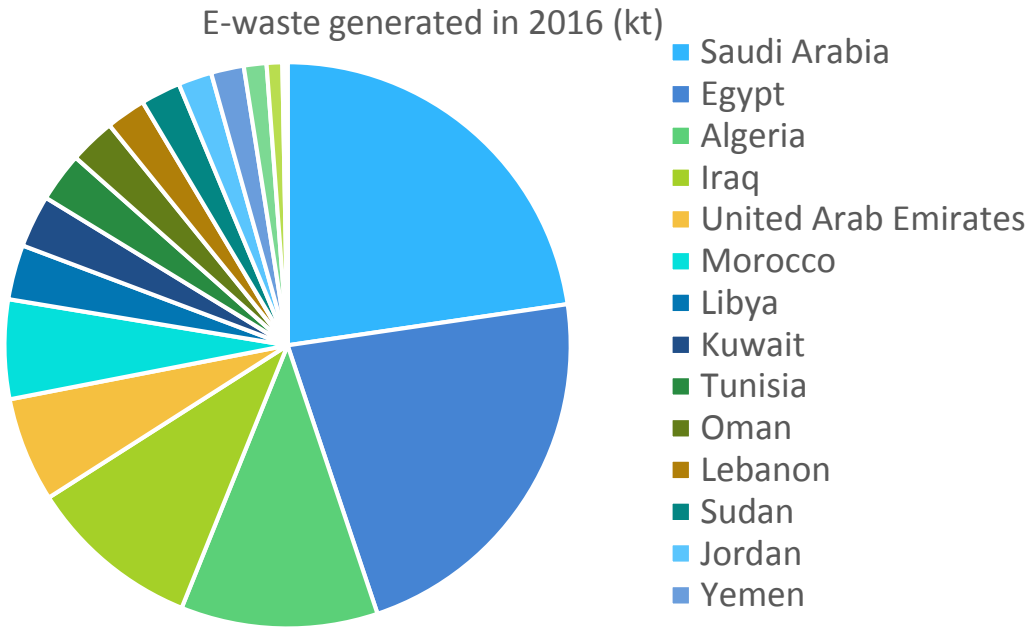
→ Only 5 countries have legislation in force on e-waste

E-waste quantities:
E-waste generation in Africa

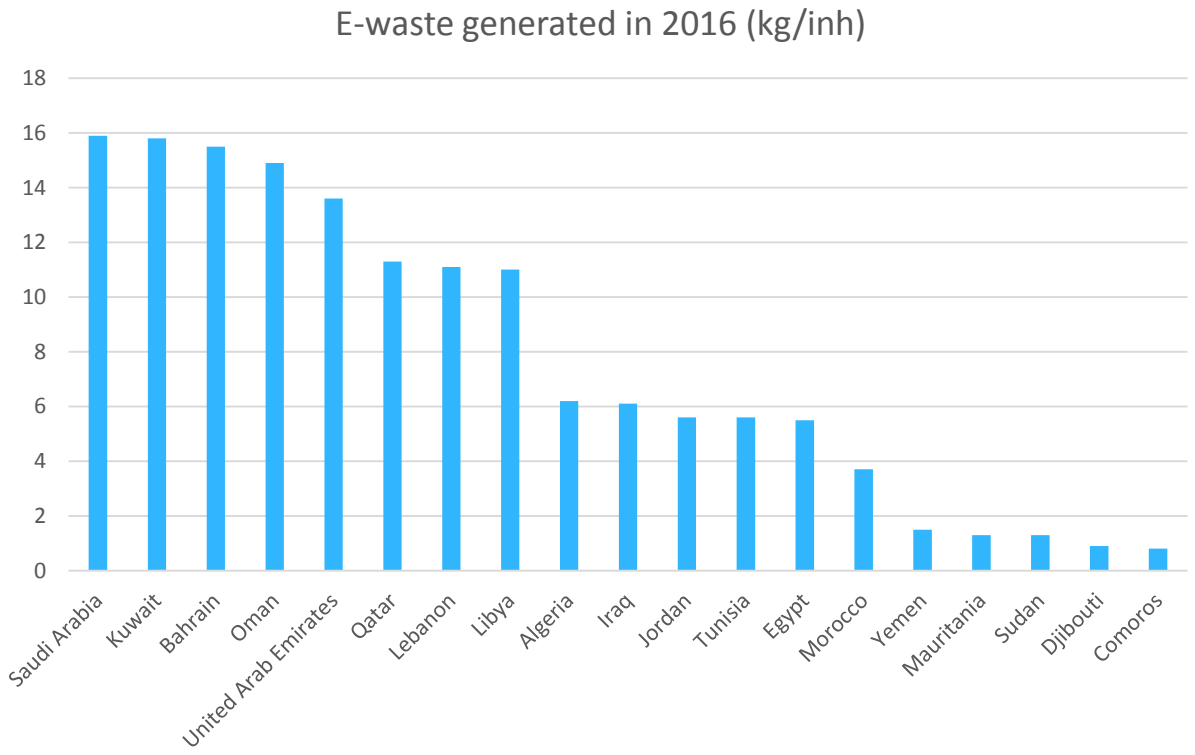


E-waste in the Arab Region

→ 5 % of total e-waste in the world

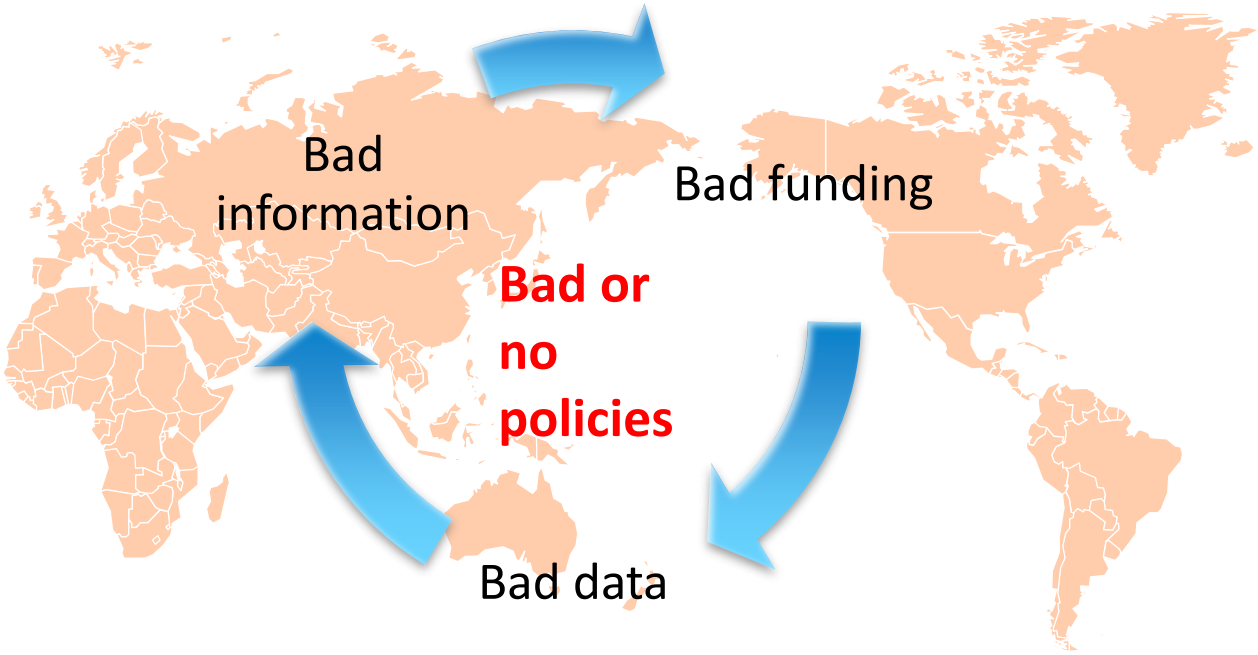


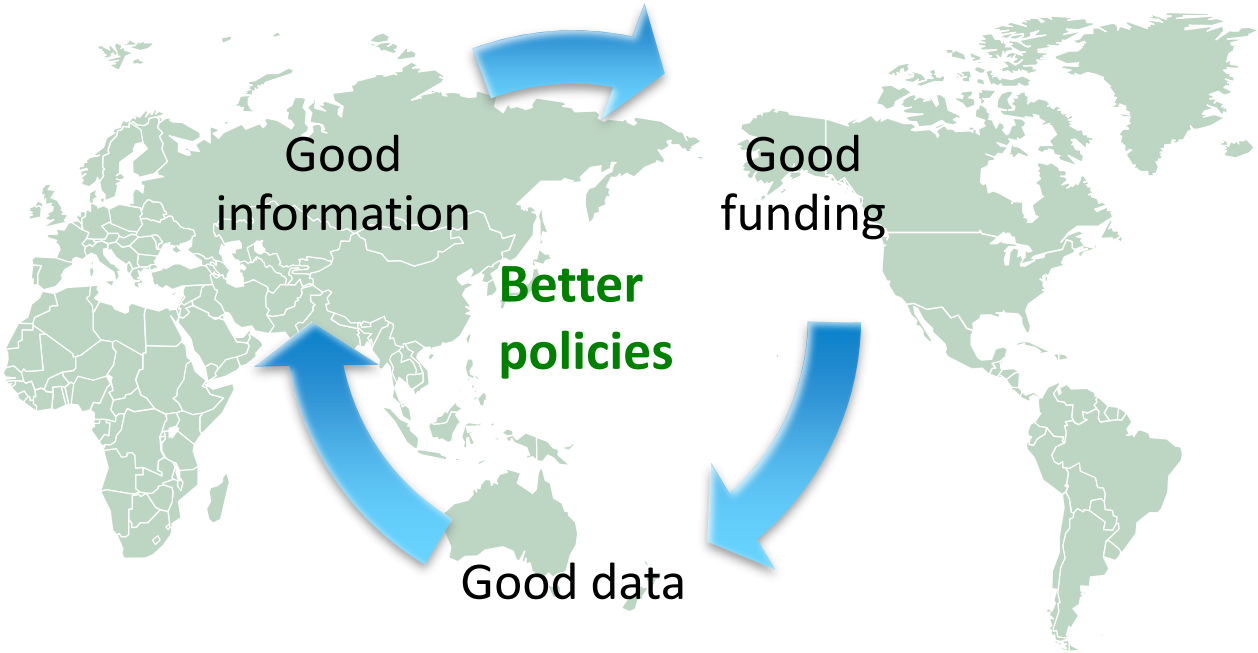
E-waste in the Arab Region



→ Collection rate close to 0%

→ Zero countries have national legislation in force on e-waste (in 2017)


Bad information
Bad funding
Bad or no policies
Bad data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Thank you for your attention!