

Authors: Cornelis P. Baldé, Ruediger Kuehr, Tales Yamamoto, Rosie McDonald, Elena D'Angelo, Shahana Althaf, Garam Bel, Otmar Deubzer, Elena Fernandez-Cubillo, Vanessa Forti, Vanessa Gray, Sunil Herat, Shunichi Honda, Giulia lattoni, Deepali S. Khetriwal, Vittoria Luda di Cortemiglia, Yuliya Lobuntsova, Innocent Nnorom, Noémie Pralat, Michelle Wagner







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### The Global E-waste Monitor in the News

WIRED The World's E-Waste Has Reached a Crisis Point

E-waste from trashed electric devices is piling up and recycling isn't keeping pace, UN says





L'« explosion » des déchets électroniques menace l'environnement et la santé, alerte

Hundidos en la chatarra: la basura electrónica aumenta cinco veces más rápido que su reciclado, dice la ONU

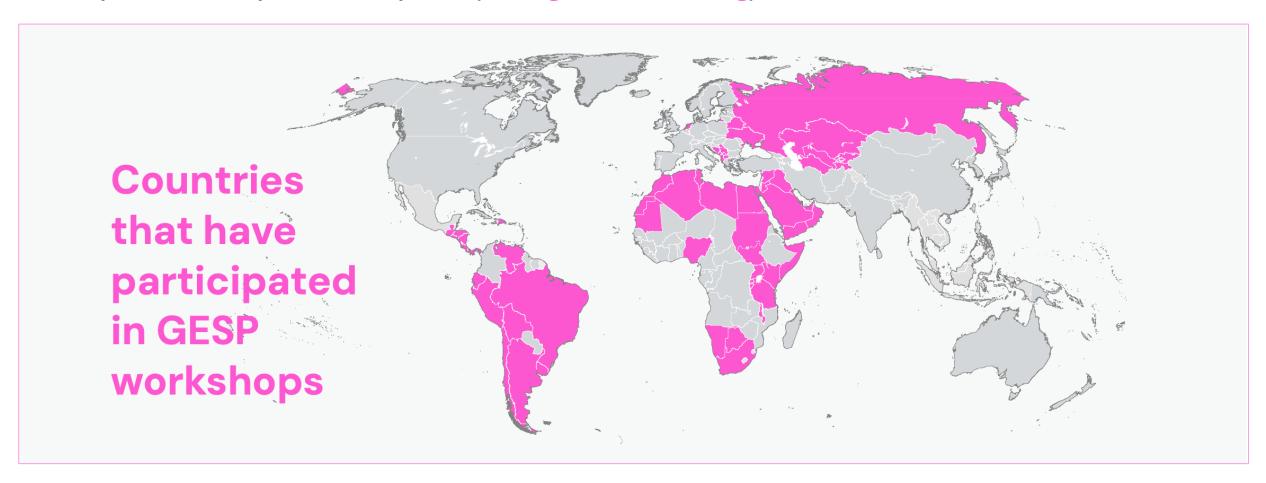




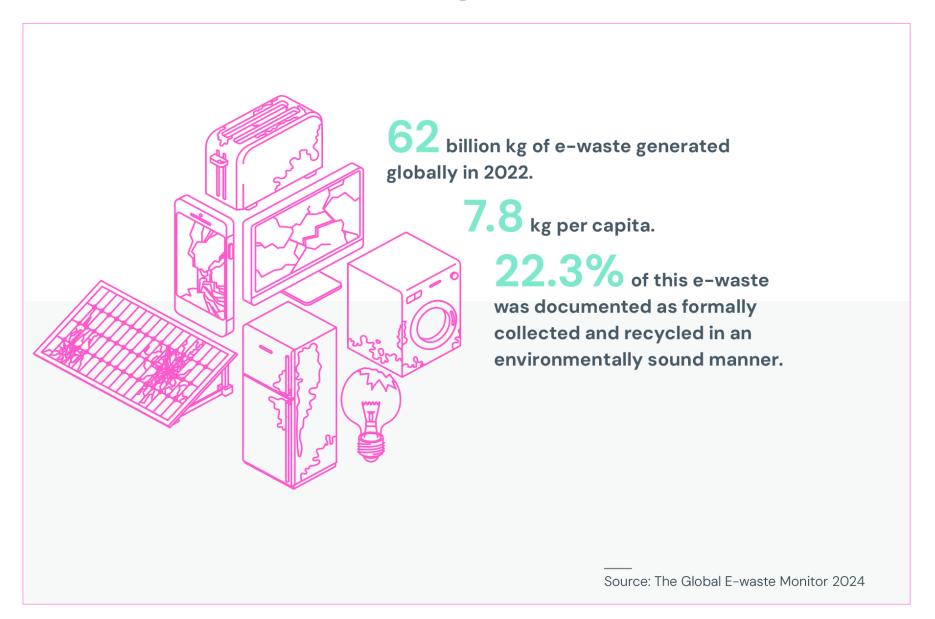
Electronic waste has grown to record levels. Here's why that's a huge problem

# **Global E-waste Statistics Partnership (GESP)**

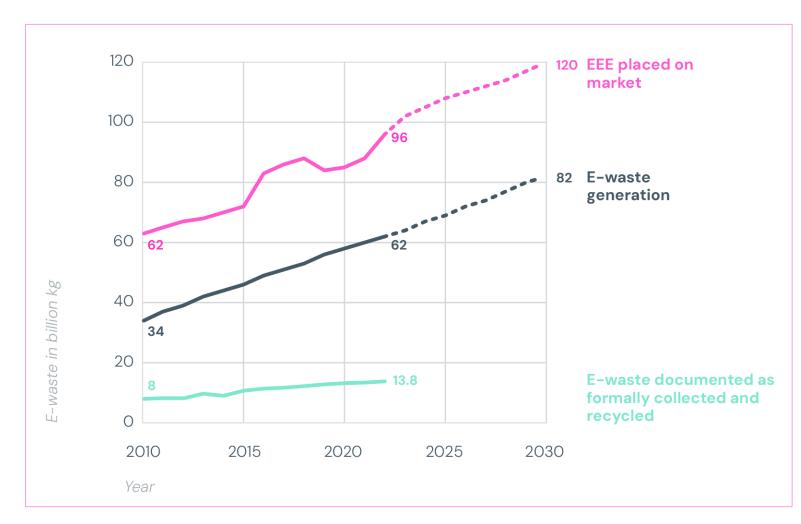
GESP provides an open-source portal (www.globalewaste.org) for e-waste data.



# Status of E-waste Management Globally in 2022



### **Global E-waste Trends**



Since 2010, the growth of e-waste generation is outpacing the formal collection and recycling

# by almost a factor of 5.



### **Health and Environmental Impacts**

### 16 billion kg

of e-waste is estimated to be collected and recycled outside of formal systems in high- and upper-middle-income countries with developed e-waste management infrastructure.

### 18 billion kg

of e-waste is estimated to be handled in low- and lower-middle-income countries with no developed e-waste management infrastructure, mostly by the informal sector.

#### 14 billion kg

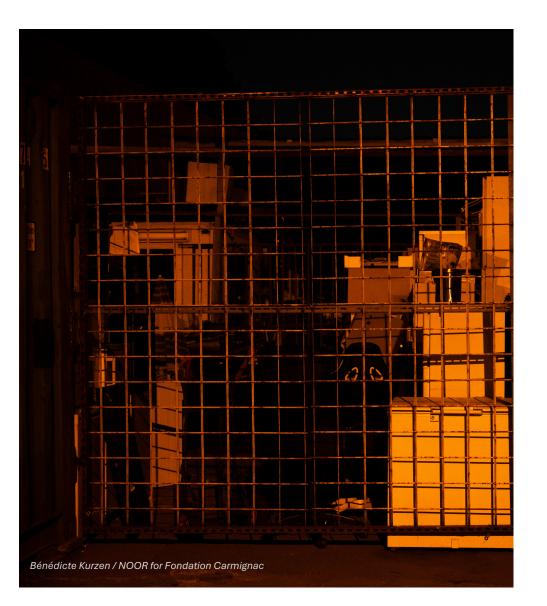
of e-waste is estimated to be disposed of as residual waste, the majority of which is landfilled globally.

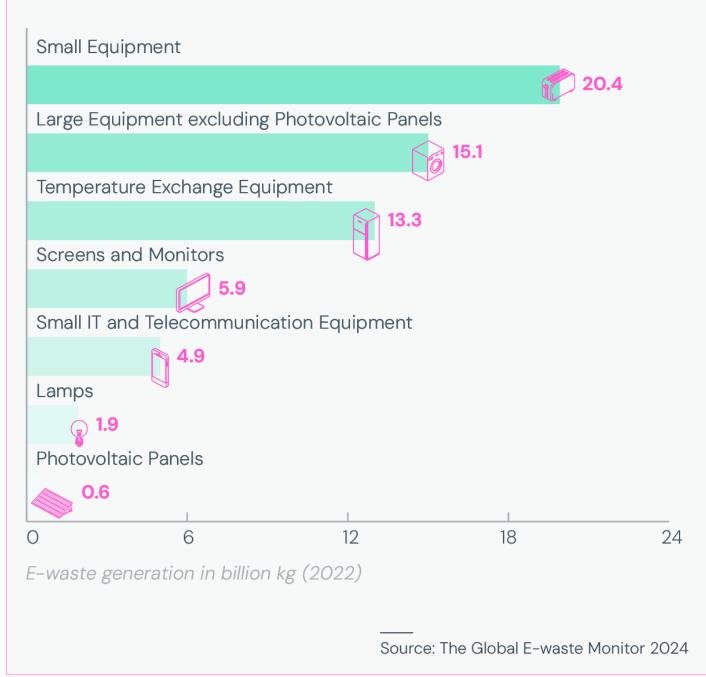
Source: The Global E-waste Monitor 2024



Most e-waste is managed outside formal collection and recycling schemes. As a result of non-compliant e-waste management, 58 thousand kg of mercury and 45 million kg of plastics containing brominated flame retardants are released into the environment every year. This has a direct and severe impact on the environment and people's health.

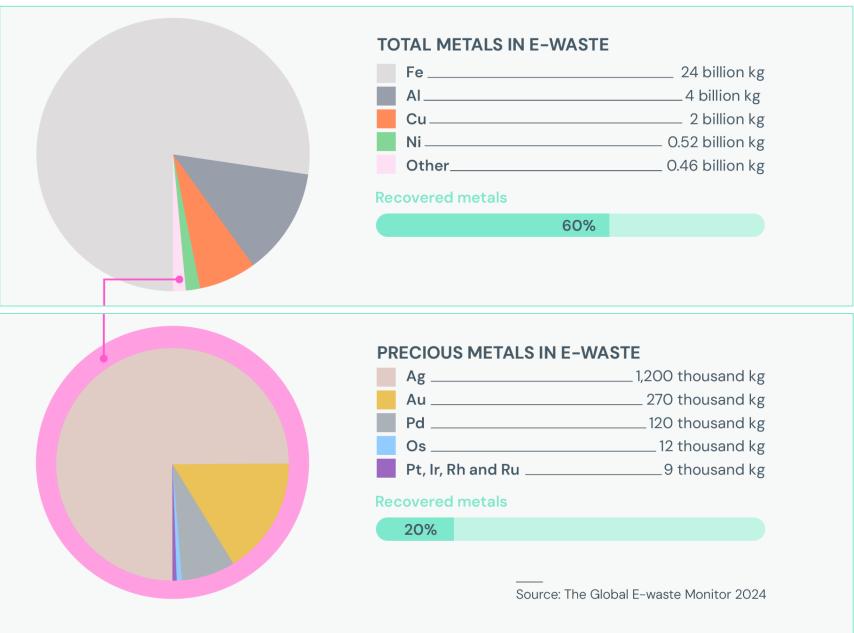
### **E-waste Generated Per Type**



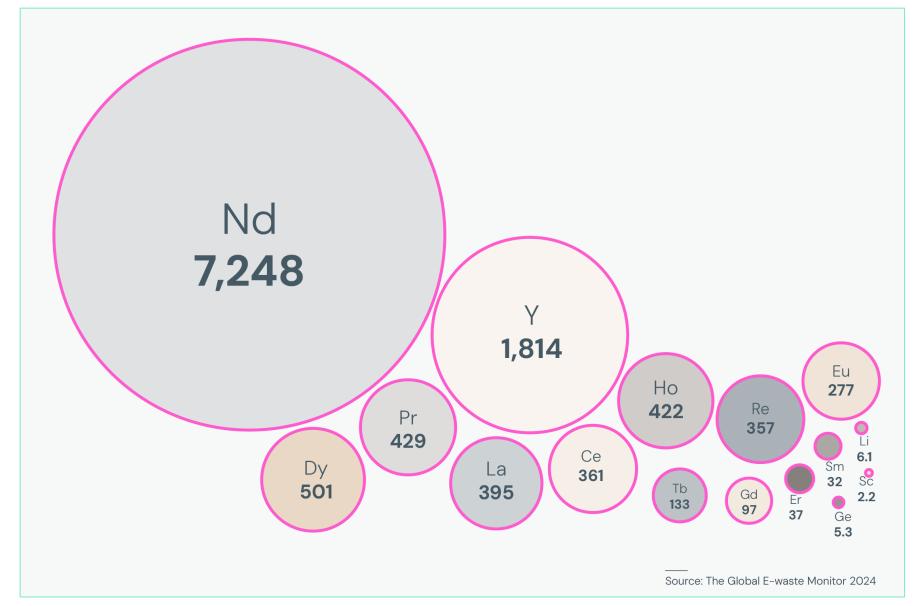


### **Resource Losses**

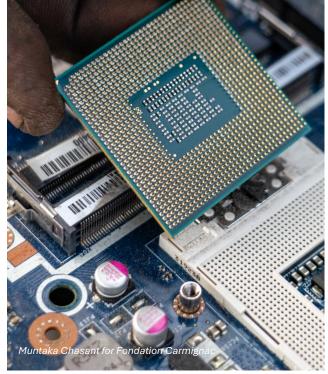


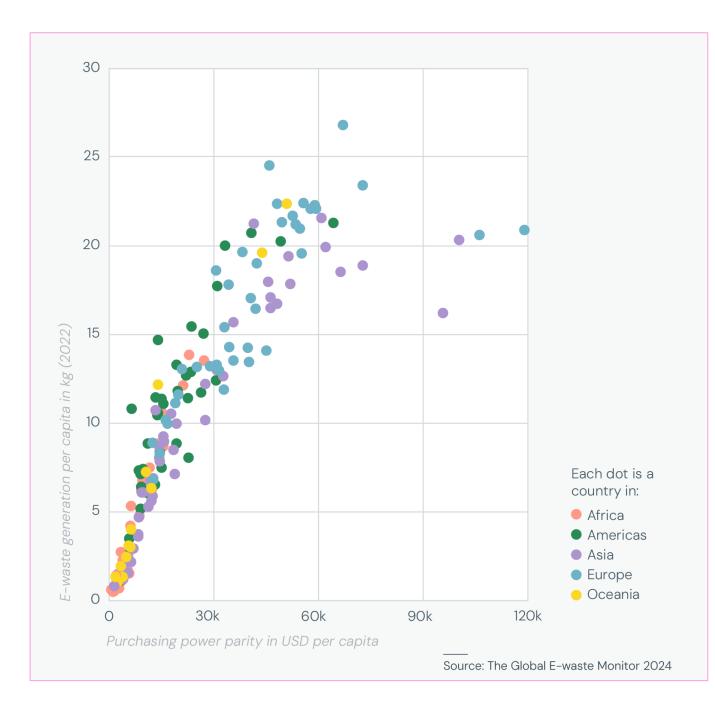


# Critical Raw Materials in Global E-waste (unit 1000 kg)



To date, low or zero recycling efficiency



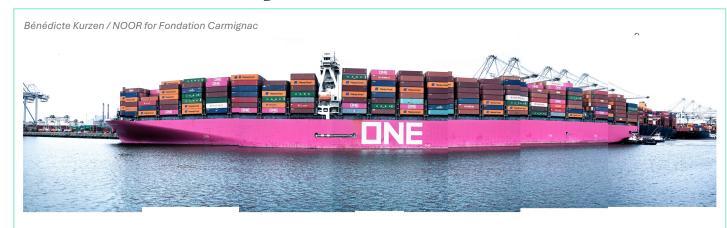


# **Linking Economy to E-waste Generation**

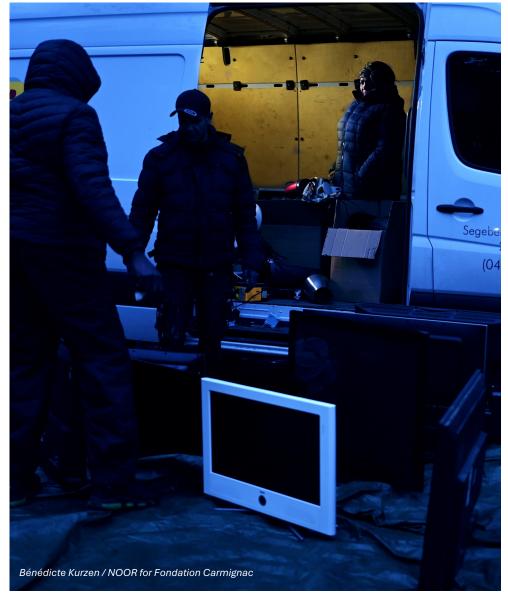
Initial linear but levelling off correlation between size of purchasing power parity (size of economy per capita adjusted for cost of living) and e-waste generation.



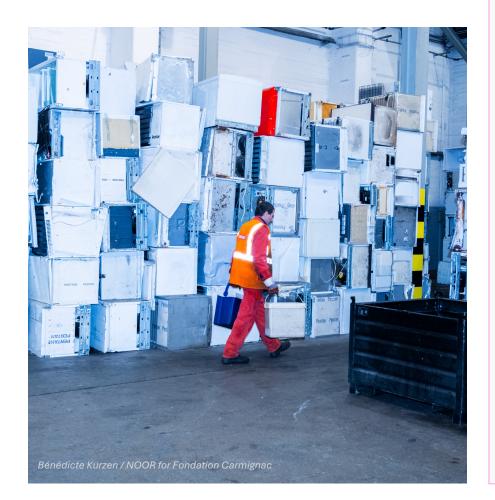
# **Transboundary Movement**

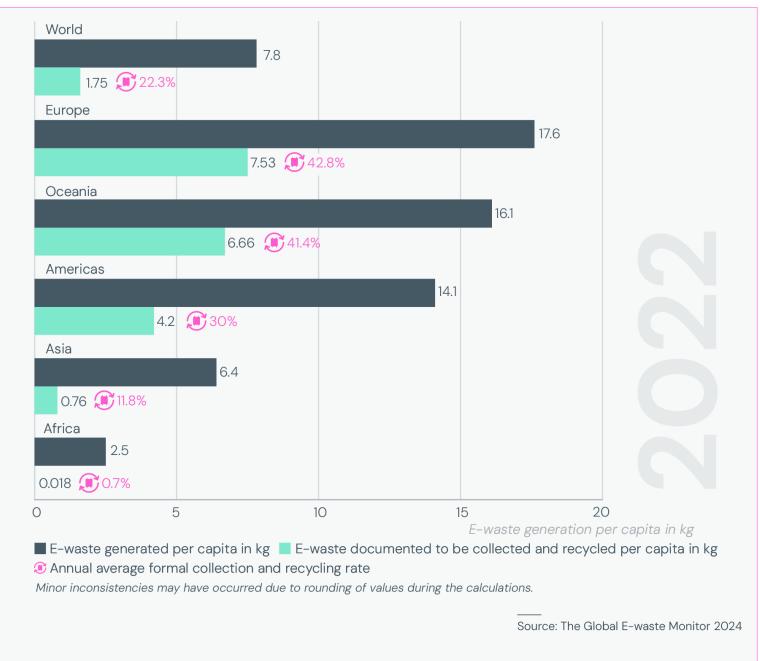




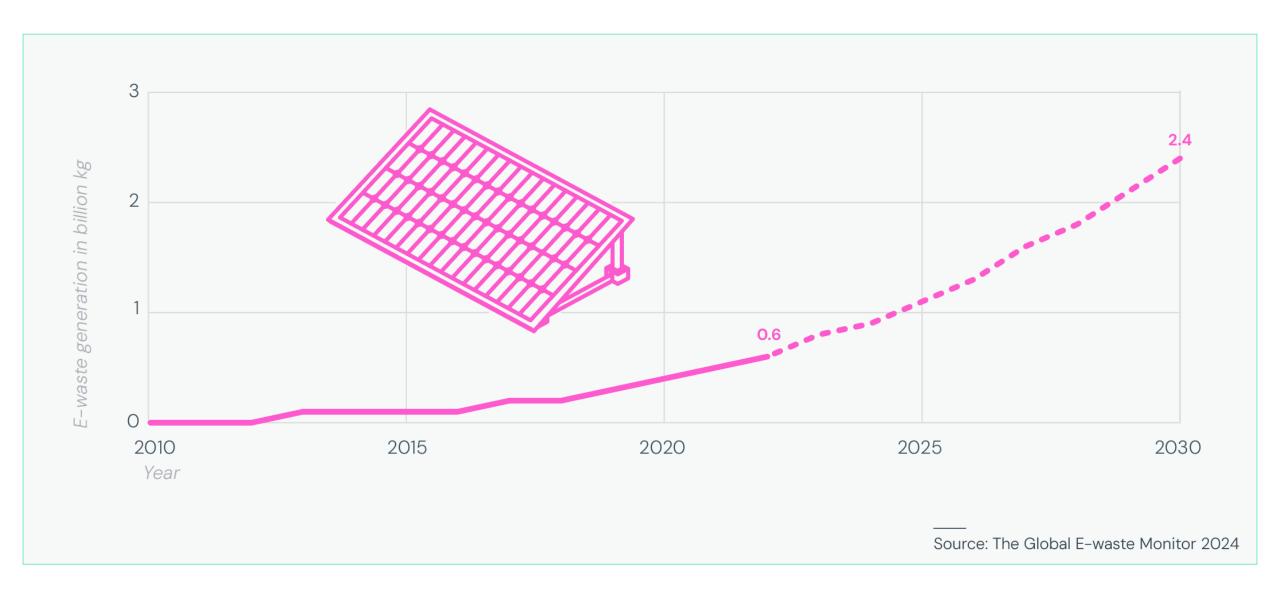


# E-waste Generated and Documented as Formally Collected and Recycled by Region

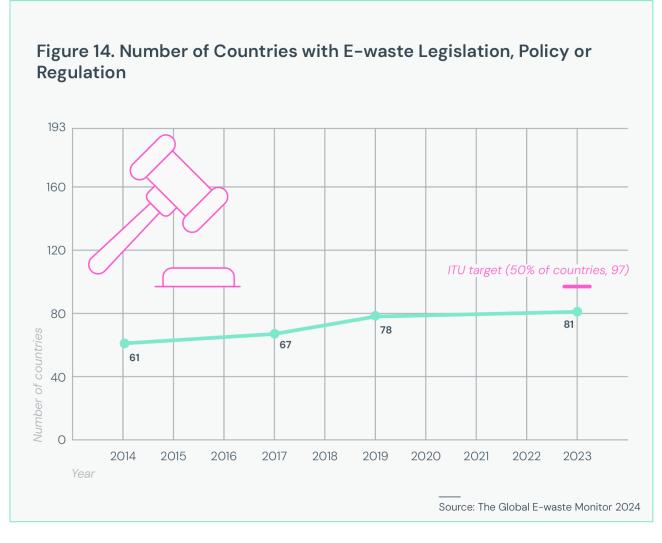




### **Photovoltaic Panels**



### **Importance of Legislation**



### 81 countries

have adopted e-waste policy, legislation or regulation.

### 67 countries

have legal provisions on EPR for e-waste.

### 36 countries

have provisions on e-waste recycling rate targets.

### 46 countries

have provisions on e-waste collection rate targets.

Source: The Global E-waste Monitor 2024

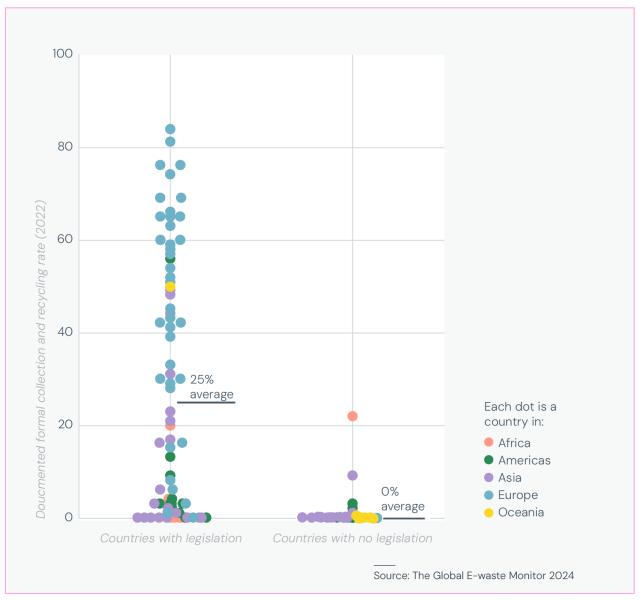
Generally, presence of legislation tells us whether environmentally sound e-waste management has occurred. But it is not a panacea.

# **Collection and Recycling Legislation**

Countries with legislation achieve a collection and recycling rate of 25% on average.

For the majority of those with no legislation, this rate is close to 0%.





United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

Sustainable Cycles (SCYCLE) Programme Platz der Vereinten Nationen 1 53113 Bonn, Germany

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Place des Nations, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

#### Fondation Carmignac Villa Carmignac, Porquerolles

The de Porquerolles
La Courtade
83400 Hyères, France



