



Sustainable management of E-waste

Cristina Bueti

Advisor

ITU-T

05 May 2016



Who are we?



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



Promoting global
collaboration for
a **connected
world**

193

MEMBER
STATES



700+

PRIVATE-SECTOR
ORGANIZATIONS



100+

ACADEMIA
MEMBERS



ITU-T's environmental programme



- **Develop international standards** to protect the environment
- **Assist countries** to develop policies and implement standards on climate change adaptation and mitigation
- **Help companies** becoming more sustainable and socially responsible
- **Research and development** on areas which include e-waste, energy efficiency and smart sustainable cities.
- Raise **awareness** on role of ICT in tackling environmental challenges

Connect 2020 Agenda

Environmental Sustainability Targets



The infographic is titled "GOAL 3: SUSTAINABILITY" and features a central icon of a house with a Wi-Fi signal and a plant growing inside. Below the icon, the word "SUSTAINABILITY" is written in bold. The main heading is "Manage challenges resulting from telecommunication/ICT development". Underneath, a section titled "Targets:" lists three specific goals: Target 3.1 (Cybersecurity readiness), Target 3.2 (Volume of redundant e-waste), and Target 3.3 (Greenhouse Gas emissions).

GOAL 3: SUSTAINABILITY

SUSTAINABILITY

Manage challenges resulting from telecommunication/ICT development

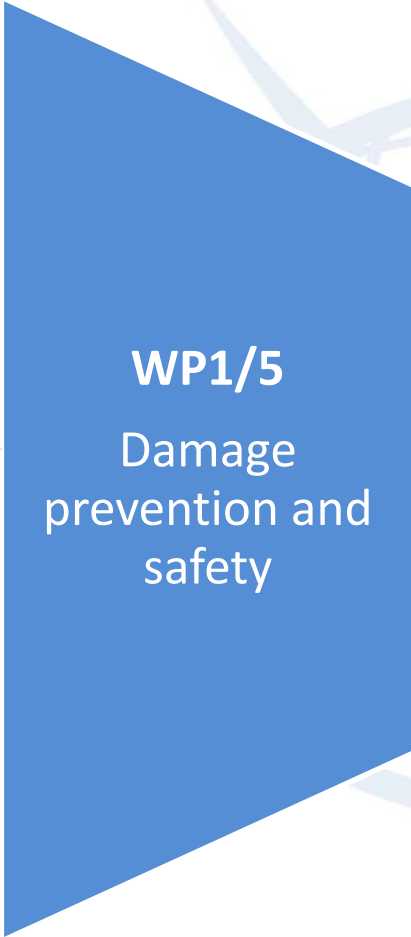
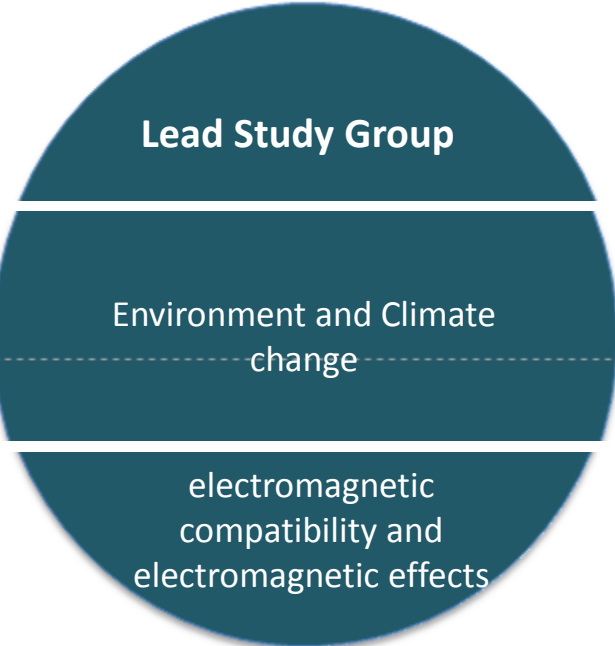
Targets:

- ▶ Target 3.1: Cybersecurity readiness should be improved by 40% by 2020
- ▶ Target 3.2: Volume of redundant e-waste to be reduced by 50% by 2020
- ▶ Target 3.3: Green House Gas emissions generated by the telecommunication/ICT sector to be decreased per device by 30% by 2020

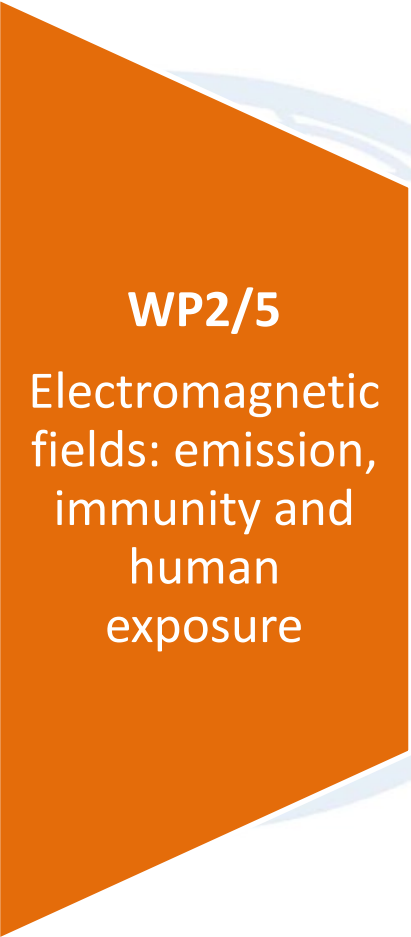
Target 3.2: Volume of redundant e-waste to be reduced by 50% by 2020

Target 3.3: Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) generated by the telecommunication/ICT sector to be decreased per device by 30% by 2020

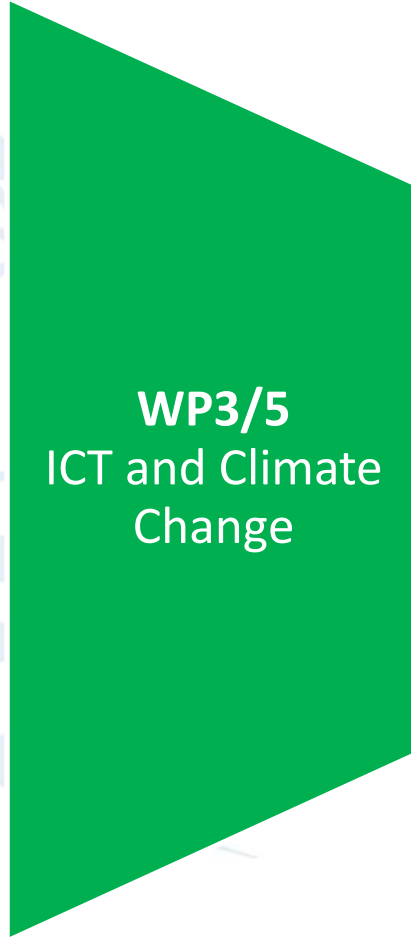
Study Group 5: Environment and Climate Change



4 Questions



6 Questions



7 Questions



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



Gestión Sostenible de Residuos de Aparatos Eléctricos y Electrónicos en América Latina



ITU-T L.1000
ITU-T L.1001
ITU-T L.1002 (draft)
ITU-T L.1005

Power supply series



Recycling of rare metals in ICT products

ITU-T L.1100
ITU-T L.1101



A ton of gold ore yields just 5 g of gold, whereas a ton of used mobile phones yields a staggering 400 g.



Sustainable Management of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment in Latin America



Main objectives:

- To provide an overview of WEEE management in Latin America
- To identify challenges for sustainable management
- To outline a joint roadmap for future implementation



Brief Overview

Country	National Regulation on e-waste	Public Policies	International Commitment	E-waste management technologies*
Argentina	☹️	😐	😊	😊
Bolivia	☹️	☹️	😊	☹️
Brasil	😊	😊	😊	😐
Chile	😐	😐	😐	☹️
Colombia	😊	😊	😊	😐
Ecuador	😊	😐	😊	😐
Paraguay	☹️	😐	😊	😐
Perú	😊	😊	😊	😐
Uruguay	☹️	😐	😊	☹️
Venezuela	☹️	😐	😊	😐

*This is based on information available on identified patenting activity in these countries.

10 Key Steps (1-5)

1. Identify sources of e-waste generation and account for management volumes.
2. Deepen the analysis at the country level, including aspects such as key actors, social framework, cultural boundaries, etc.
3. Base e-waste management in the region on a definition that covers the entire life cycle of EEE.
4. Develop a preventive policy of WEEE management in order to avoid environmental and health risks. Learn from international initiatives (ITU-T Study Group 5, PACE and Step).
5. Establish initiatives for more effective project implementation and to strengthen e-waste sustainable management alliances.



10 Key Steps (6-10)

6. Develop international cooperation and partnerships for sustainable management of EEE and e-waste; including alternative management across borders.
7. Focus activities not only on recycling, but also on the repair and reuse of EEE. Policies and strategies should promote the eco-design of EEE to extend the shelf life of the products, thus contributing to the reduction of e-waste generation.
8. Make further efforts to raise consumers', businesses' and policymakers' awareness of e-waste.
9. Develop a high level of coordination between existing initiatives and those under development.
10. Increase technological availability for the efficient management of e-waste.





Thank you

ITU-T, Environment
and Climate Change

<http://itu.int/go/tsg05>

tsbsg5@itu.int

