



Republic  
of Rwanda



# EPR Implementation Progress for Electronics

Anita..., ...  
Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority.

# Three Key Components

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Legal



- Revisions of the **RURA (Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority)** Governing E-waste Management regulation.
- Input to the new **RICA (Rwanda Inspectorate Competition and Consumer Protection)** Governing Electrical and Electronic Products regulation.

Financial



- Identification of the appropriate EPR financing mechanism for this sector.
- Initial determination of the EPR fee based on the cost of e-waste management.

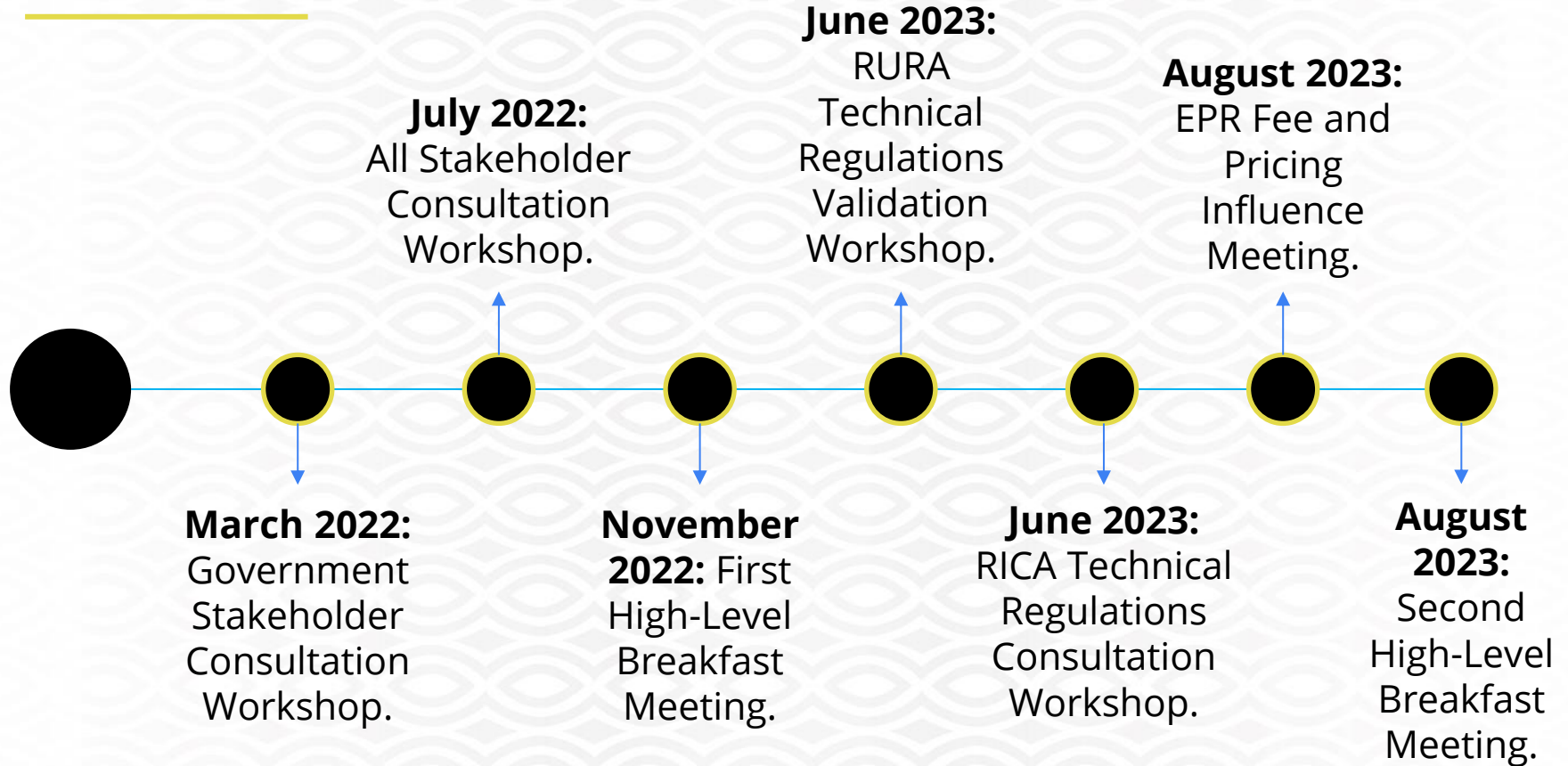
Administrative



- Consensus on roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders in the EPR system
- Digital service design and user journey for efficient producer registration.

# Past Timeline

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# EPR Covered Products and Categories



## 1. Temperature exchange equipment:

more commonly referred to as cooling and freezing equipment. Typical equipment includes refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, and heat pumps.



## 2. Screens and monitors:

typical equipment includes televisions, monitors, laptops, notebooks, and tablets.



## 3. Lamps:

typical equipment includes fluorescent lamps, high intensity discharge lamps, and LED lamps.



## 4. Large equipment:

typical equipment includes washing machines, clothes dryers, dishwashing machines, electric stoves, large printing machines, copying equipment, and photovoltaic panels.



## 5. Small equipment:

typical equipment includes vacuum cleaners, microwaves, ventilation equipment, toasters, electric kettles, electric shavers, scales, calculators, radio sets, video cameras, electrical and electronic toys, small electrical and electronic tools, small medical devices, small monitoring, and control instruments.



## 6. Small IT and Telecommunication equipment:

typical equipment includes mobile phones, Global Positioning System (GPS) devices, pocket calculators, routers, personal computers, printers, and telephones.

# EPR for Electronics: Legal



## Regulation No. XX of XX Governing E-waste Management in Rwanda

### -> Chapter IV on Powers and Obligations of Interested Parties

*Art.23* Producer.

*Art.24* PRO.

*Art.25* Consumer.

*Art.26* Regulatory Authority.

*Art.27* Retailer.

### -> Chapter V on Minimum Requirements for Extended Producer Responsibility

*Art.28* Design for recyclability, waste minimization, product composition etc.

*Art.29* Responsibilities for finance, fee based on:

- Weight of products.
- Operational costs.
- Administrative costs.
- Communication and awareness costs.
- System surveillance costs.



# EPR for Electronics: Legal



## Regulation No. XX of XX Governing Electrical and Electronic Products in Rwanda

### -> **Article 7 General Requirements for Products**

Comply with the EPR obligations in the country.

### -> **Article 10 Licensing Application Dossier**

By applying for a business operator license, the operator will automatically be registered with the PRO as part of the EPR system.

### -> **Article 11 Product Registration Application Dossier**

Labelling requirements for Annex F products will also include exhibiting of a unique icon of the EPR system for electronics in Rwanda

### -> **Article 47 Transition**

The transition period of two (2) years is aligned with the RURA regulation.



# EPR for Electronics: Financial



## Regulation No. XX of XX Governing E-waste Management in Rwanda

### Art.29

The producer responsibility organisation that establishes and implements an extended producer responsibility scheme must, together with its members, determine the proposed extended producer responsibility fee and apply the extended producer fee proportionally to all members based on the identified EEE placed on the market.

-> Over **650** different types of EEE are in use in Rwanda.

-> Technical costs

“access to waste”, “collection”, transport”, “treatment”.

-> Framework costs

“enforcement”, “auditing”, “awareness”, “financial guarantees”, “R&D”.



# EPR for Electronics: Administrative



**Clear and concise roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders in “electronics” EPR and in the sound management of e-waste**

- **RURA**

E-Waste management licenses, EPR system, PRO registration.

- **RICA**

EEE products, labelling, business operator licenses, EPR registration.

- **PSF**

Producer membership as PRO, organisation of producers, implement obligations.

- **Producers**

Register with EPR, assume organisational and financial obligations under PRO.

- **E-Waste Managers**

Licensed with regulator, reporting to regulator and PRO, e-waste management.



# EPR for Electronics: Administrative



- Analysed import procedures for EEE and existing agreements between RRA and RURA.
- Assessed where EPR fee collection could take place in existing procedures with customs.
- Research into existing procedures looked to reduce duplication of effort for producers.



- Assessed the opportunities for producer registration and fee collection after customs
- Researched producer-led and hybrid models of EPR in terms of procedures for producers.
- Analysed the EPR model being developed in parallel for PET plastic by REMA and PSF.

Objective: **reduce, consolidate and digitalize procedures for EEE “producers” to boost environmental compliance and make enforcement easier, whilst avoiding inefficiencies.**

-> Sought guidance from RISA on platforms to use to digitalize producer registration.

-> Developed a “3-in-1” digital service design and user journey under GovStack.



# Producer Responsibility Organisation

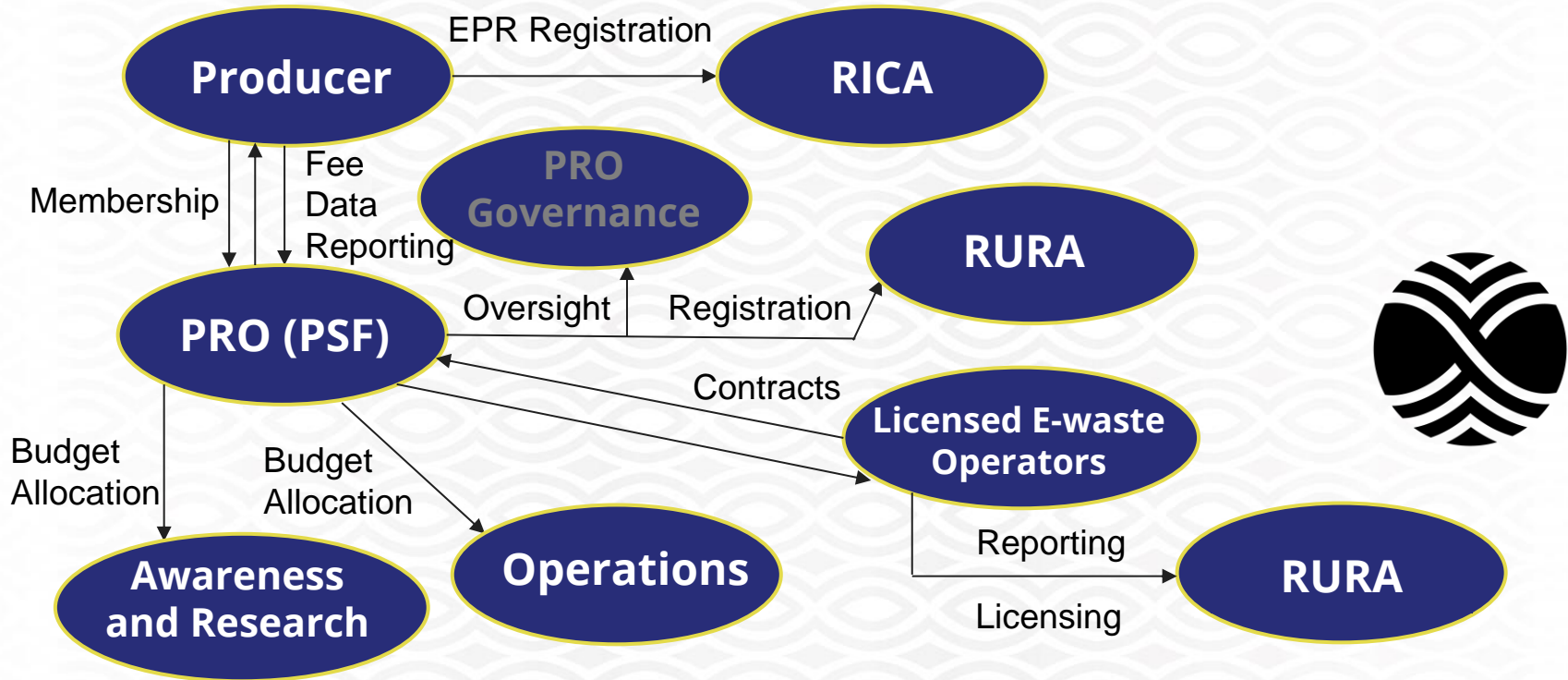
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## Regulation No. XX of XX Governing E-waste Management in Rwanda

### **Article 24. Specific Obligations of the Producer Responsibility Organisation**

- Comply with the targets in the regulation.
- Develop and maintain a system to collect the EPR fee from producers.
- Develop and maintain a register of its members.
- Contract for the collection and transport, dismantling and refurbishment and treatment with licensed service providers.
- Keep records of quantities along the value chain.
- Oversee the contracted service providers to fulfil contract obligations.
- Conduct communications and awareness raising activities to increase awareness about e-waste and to boost collection.
- Cooperate with different value chain stakeholders, including waste pickers and informal sectors.
- Implement transformation within those sectors with focus on women, youth and persons with disabilities.
- Produce quarterly and annual reports to the Regulatory Authority (RURA) and PRO governance board.

# EPR Model for Electronics in Rwanda



# Electronics EPR System Implementation

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## 1) Issue RURA and RICA regulations.

## 2) Incorporate the PRO under PSF.

- Set basic / first organizational structure.
- Engage and onboard PRO members.
- Set budget, fee, lean operational frameworks and tools.
- Set governance frameworks (see previous slide).
- Gather information / confirm data to set / adopt collection targets, budget and EPR fee values.
- Register PRO with the Regulatory Authority.
- Identify the agency (see previous slide).
- Start lean operations.

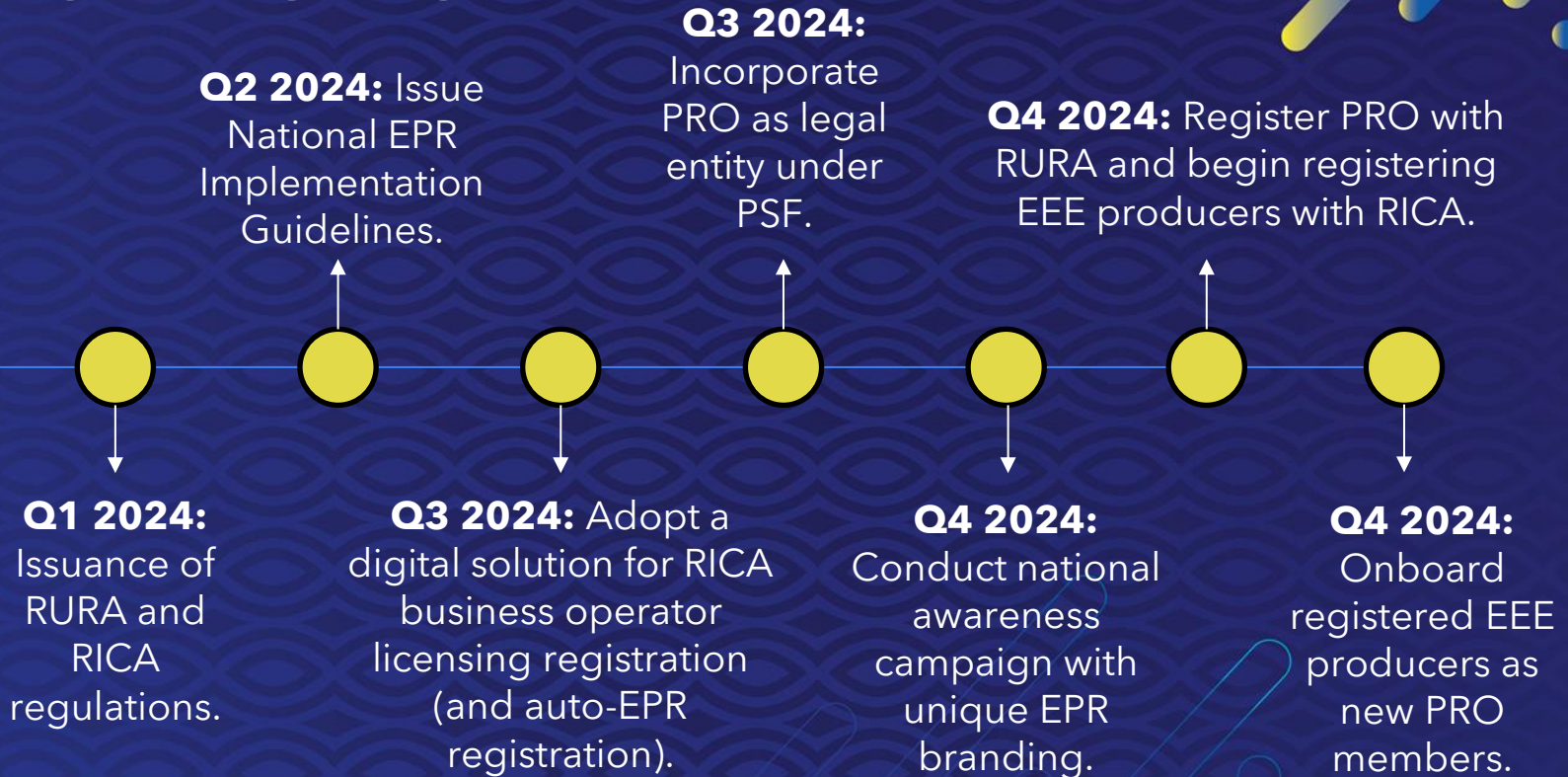


## 3) Publish PRO-National EPR Implementation Guidelines for EEE .

## 4) Conduct a national awareness campaign with unique EPR branding.

## 5) Adopt a digital solution for RICA registration of business operator licensing (and EPR).

# Future Timeline



# Thank you!

Anita HODARI  
In charge of e-waste Management.  
Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority



Republic  
of Rwanda



GovStack



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