

ITU

Committed to connecting the world

Opportunity-

Electronic Waste Regulation

ITU-D Environment Team

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 International Telecommunication Union (@itu)

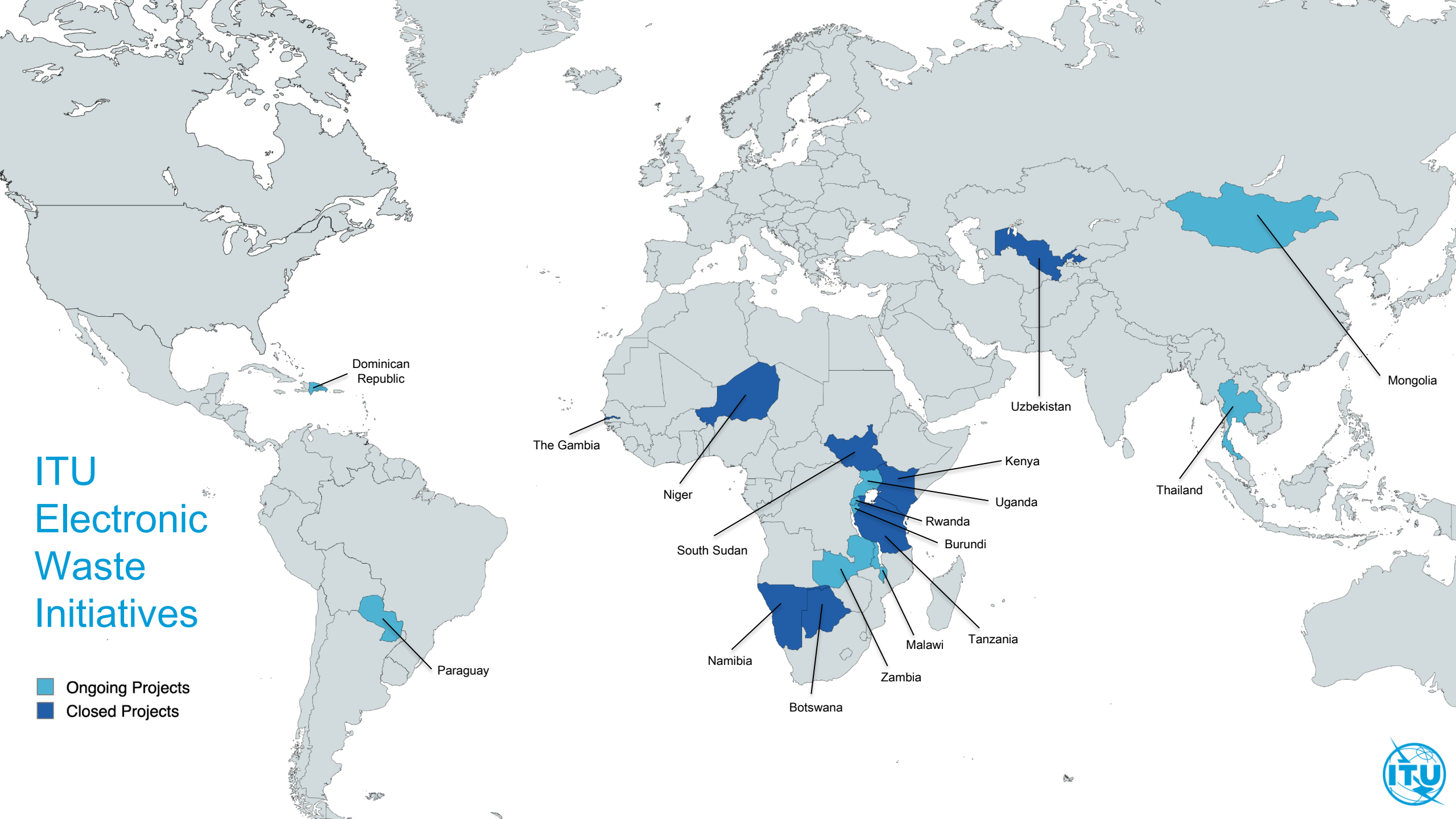


ITU is the United Nations
**specialized agency for
information and communication
technologies (ICTs)**



ITU Electronic Waste Initiatives

- Ongoing Projects
- Closed Projects



Products in Scope



1. Temperature exchange equipment:

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



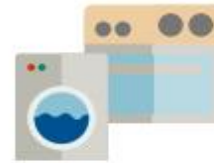
2. Screens and monitors:

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:

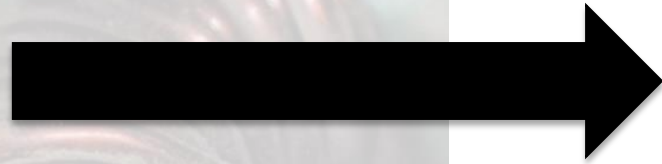
typical equipment includes mobile phones, Global Positioning System (GPS) devices, pocket calculators, routers, personal computers, printers, and telephones.



Clear Regulation

- Leave no room for interpretation.
- With clarity, barriers can be reduced, and efficiency improved.
- Stakeholders must know what their role is (including government stakeholders).
- Regulations say “what”, “when” and “who”.
- Accompanying guidelines say “why” and “how”.

| EPR in Regulation



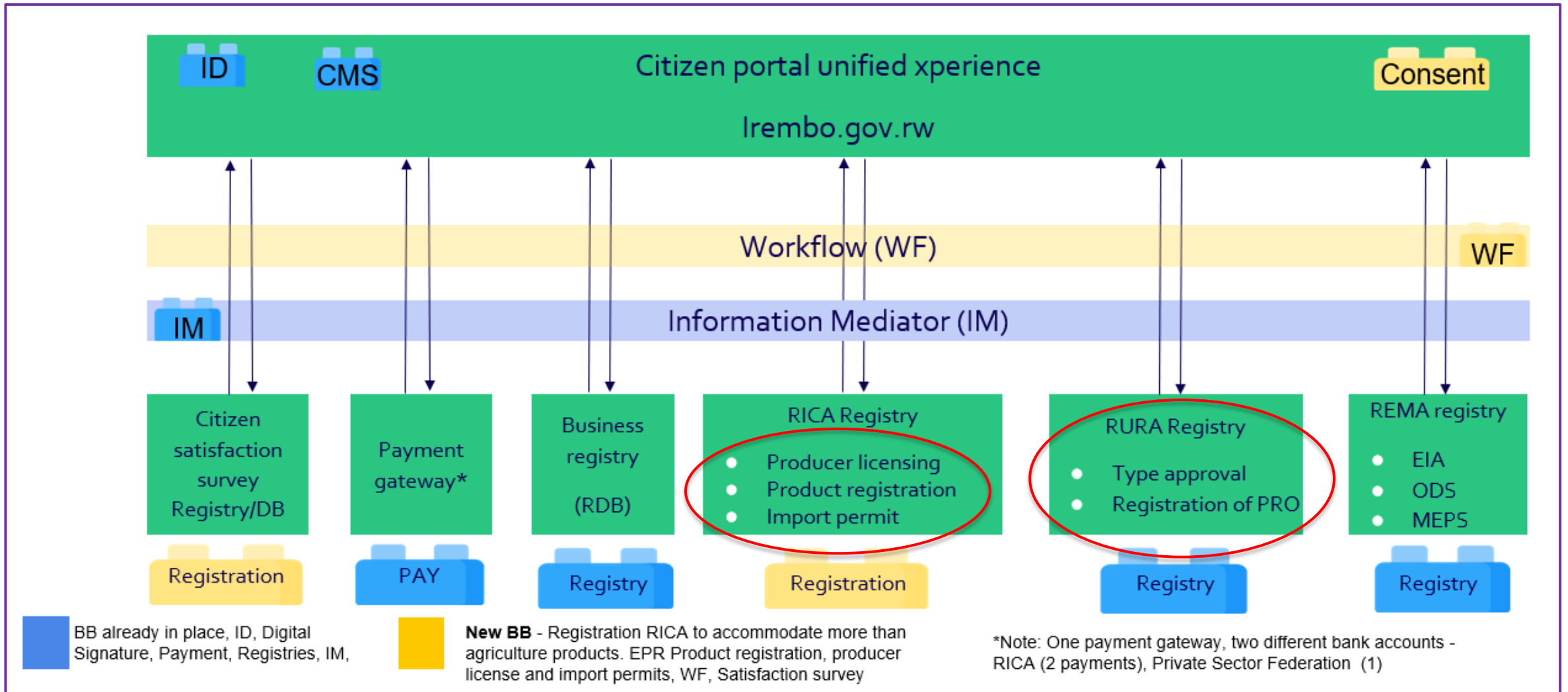
- **Ensure balanced competition** – to provide a cost-effective and environmentally sound system.
- **Enable awareness and enforcement** – with clearly defined responsibilities for all stakeholders, as this also reduces non-compliance.
- **Ensure a low burden of administration** – by keeping the fine details outside the legislative framework. Administrative burdens hinder compliance and increase costs.
- **Facilitate international harmonization** – this makes monitoring and comparison with other countries much easier for legislators and makes it simpler and cheaper for producers to comply.

System Financing

- Financing can be managed by either government or producers.
- Who pays, who collects and the methodology to written in regulation.
- The applicable penalties must also be written in law.
- The separation of registration and of payment or their combination, must be clearly guided.



Digital Service Integrations





Thank you

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