

National WEEE Assessment 2026

Barbados



Supported by



Led by



In partnership with





National WEEE Assessment 2026

Barbados

Abstract & Authors

This national assessment report provides a comprehensive assessment of WEEE management in Barbados, including material flow analysis, economic evaluation, infrastructure assessment, and technical capacities.

Main authors and contributors:

United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Elena D'Angelo, Elena Fernandez Cubillo, Vanessa Forti

Suriname Waste Management: Lalieta Somwaru

Please cite this publication as:

E. D'Angelo, E. Fernandez Cubillo, V. Forti, L. Somwaru, United Nations Institute for Training and Research, "National WEEE Assessment 2026 – Barbados", 2026, Bonn, Germany

Acknowledgements:

The authors wish to express their sincere appreciation to all individuals and institutions who contributed to the development of this report.

This work was undertaken as part of the Global Environment Facility (GEF)-funded Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-Chemical Development in Small Island Developing States (ISLANDS) Programme, a global initiative designed to reduce the impacts of chemicals and waste in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) through integrated, sustainable, and innovative management approaches. The Programme is implemented by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in collaboration with a range of executing partners and participating countries.

Special appreciation is extended to the Basel Convention Regional Centre for Training and Technology Transfer for the Caribbean

(BCRC-Caribbean), which served as the regional executing partner and provided overall coordination, technical guidance, and support throughout the implementation of the activities.

Contact information:

For enquiries, please contact corresponding author E. D'Angelo via elena.dangelo@unitar.org

Disclaimer:

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) is an autonomous body of the United Nations (UN) General Assembly dedicated to generating and transferring knowledge and strengthening capacities relevant to global issues such as human security, development, and welfare. The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city, or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Moreover, the views expressed do not necessarily represent those of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, nor does citing of trade names, companies, schemes, or commercial processes constitute an endorsement. We regret any errors or omissions that may have unwittingly been made.

© Maps, photos, and illustrations as specified.



© 2026 United Nations Institute for Training and Research.

Some rights reserved. This work is available under the Creative Commons Attribution NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 IGO licence (CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO; <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/igo>), unless otherwise indicated in the work. Please take the time to learn more about Creative Commons. © UNITAR 2026. Your fair use and other rights are in no way affected by the above.

Table of Contents

List of Figures.....	4
List of Tables.....	4
List of Abbreviations.....	5
Introduction	6
Methodological Note	8
 1. Country Profile	9
1.1 Country overview.....	9
1.2 Legislative overview.....	11
 2. WEEE Flow Assessment: A Country perspective	12
2.1 Methodology	12
2.2 WEEE flows and outlook, from 2010 to 2030.....	14
2.3 Transboundary flows of WEEE.....	17
 3. Technical and Infrastructural Capacity for WEEE Management.....	19
 4. Economic Impact of WEEE Management Facilities at National Level.....	25
 5. Conclusions and Way Forward	27
 List of References	29
 Annex 1. Online Survey.....	30
Annex 2. Economic Impact Analysis Template.....	38

List of Figures & Tables

FIGURES

Figure 1. Map of Barbados.....	9
Figure 2. E-waste Statistics Framework.....	13
Figure 3. EEE POM in Barbados, 2010-2030	14
Figure 4. E-waste Generated in Barbados, 2010-2030.....	15
Figure 5. EEE POM per category in Barbados, 2024	16
Figure 6. E-waste Generated per category in Barbados, 2024	16

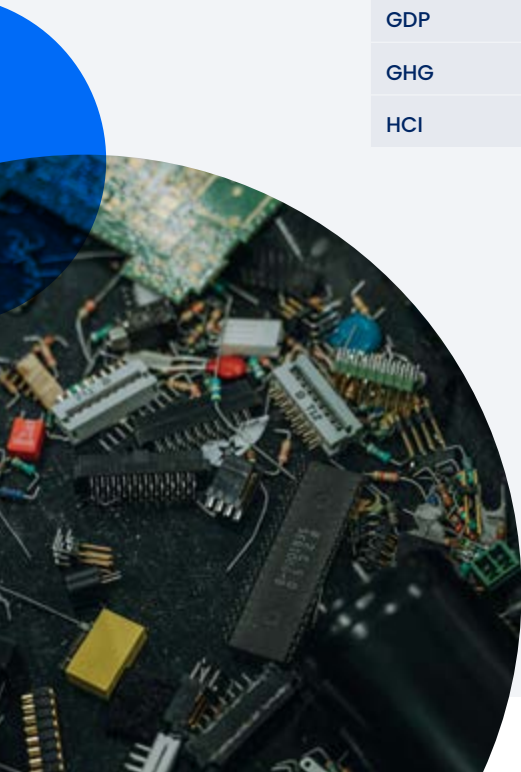
TABLES

Table 1. Socio-economic indicators, World Bank.....	9
Table 2. Status of Multilateral Environmental Agreements - Barbados.....	11
Table 3. E-waste 10 Categories.....	12

List of Abbreviations

Abbreviations	
BAT	Best Available Techniques
BCRC – Caribbean	Basel Convention Regional Center for Training and Technology Transfer for the Caribbean
BEP	Best Environmental Practices
CEWMI	Caribbean E-waste Management
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EEE	Electrical and Electronic Equipment
EPR	Extended Producer Responsibility
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Products
GHG	Greenhouse Gas Emissions
HCI	Human Capital Index

Abbreviations	
ISWMP	Integrated Solid Waste Management Programme
Kg	Kilogram
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NSOs	National Statistical Offices
PCBs	Printed Circuit Boards
PCB	Polychlorinated biphenyls
PIC	Prior Informed Consent
PMCU	Project Management Coordination Unit
POM	Put On the Market
UNITAR – SCYCLE	United Nations Institute for Training and Research – Sustainable Cycles programme
SSA	Sanitation Services Authority
SUWAMA	Suriname Waste Management Foundation
SWPU	Solid Waste Programme Unit
UNU – KEYS	United Nations University – KEYS
USA	United States of America
USD	United States Dollars
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment



Introduction

Global and regional e-waste situation

Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE) refers to all products that have circuitry or electrical components and a power or battery supply (StEP Initiative, 2014). EEE encompasses a wide range of products used by households and businesses, including refrigerators, stoves, washing machines, and hairdryers, as well as electronic devices such as mobile phones, wireless headphones, and tablets.

High-income countries average 109 EEE items per capita, while low-income countries can average as few as 4 items per capita (Baldé et al. 2024). EEE becomes e-waste, or Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE), once it is discarded by its owner with no intention of reusing the item (StEP Initiative, 2014). In this study, the authors decided to use both the term WEEE and e-waste, the first one being more in line with the European Union terminology and the second one having a more global meaning. The classification of WEEE is illustrated in the next sections ([see chapter 2](#)).

High-income countries average 109 EEE items per capita, while low-income countries can average as few as 4 items per capita.

According to the recently published Global E-waste Monitor 2024 (Baldé et al. 2024), in 2022 a record 62 billion kg of e-waste or Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) was generated globally (equivalent to an average of 7.8 kg per capita per year). However, only 22.3 per cent of this e-waste mass was documented as formally collected and recycled in an environmentally sound manner.

Since 2010, globally the growth of e-waste generation is outpacing the formal collection and recycling by almost a factor of 5. When the total benefits from viable recovery of metals as secondary resources (USD 28 billion) and the monetized savings of avoided greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) (USD 23 billion) are deducted from the costs of e-waste treatment (USD 10 billion) and externalized costs to human health and the environment (USD 78 billion), the result is a net loss of USD 37 billion in the world's current e-waste management practices.

According to the Global E-waste Monitor, 13.8 billion kg of global e-waste that undergoes environmentally sound treatment at a cost USD 0.36/kg; this is 3 times more than the average cost of e-waste disposed of as residual waste, recycled outside compliant recycling schemes or managed by the informal sector (USD 0.12/kg). The higher treatment costs are mostly attributable to the costs of depolluting e-waste and auditing, administration and attaining the minimum environmental health and safety standards associated with compliant management of e-waste.

The situation related to WEEE management varies significantly in different regions of the world. In the Caribbean, the amount of e-waste grew by more than 60 per cent from 148 million kg in 2010 to 241 million kg in 2022. This equals the generation of 7.6 kg/capita per year of e-waste and is close to the global average of 7.8. The documented formal e-waste collection rate in the Caribbean region was close to 0% in 2022, which is significantly lower than the global average of 22.3 per cent.

Hence, e-waste management poses a pressing challenge in the Caribbean region, in the absence of specific regulations and policies addressing the issue and the absence of a formal e-waste management infrastructure. E-waste management responsibilities in different Caribbean countries are shared among various entities.

Overview of the consultancy

The Sustainable Cycles (SCYCLE) Programme of UNITAR, Division for Planet, has been contracted by the BCRC Caribbean to conduct the activities related to Output 3.1 of the ISLAND project. Representatives of the Suriname Waste Management foundation (SUWAMA), a local organization in Suriname dealing with waste management issues, were hired as individual consultants by UNITAR SCYCLE for assistance and support.

UNITAR SCYCLE is the global scientific leader in e-waste research and information provision to various stakeholders and the public. SCYCLE's mission is to promote sustainable societies. Its activities focus on the development of sustainable production, consumption and disposal patterns for electrical and electronic equipment (EEE), as well as for other ubiquitous goods. SCYCLE leads the global e-waste discussion and advances sustainable e-waste management strategies based on life cycle thinking. Thanks to its scientifically recognized methodology to quantify the e-waste management, which is recognized at the global level, SCYCLE puts its methodology at the service of the project implementation, as further specified below.

As part of **Deliverable 2** of Output 3.1 of the ISLANDS project, this national assessment report provides an overview on the WEEE management situation in the country of **Barbados**, including some conclusive remarks and recommendations on next steps to be taken at national level to further improve the management of a challenging waste stream such as the WEEE.

The report is structured as follows:

- First, a [methodological note](#) explains the main data sources used for the analysis and the analytical approach used for both the qualitative and quantitative sections.
- [Chapter 1](#) presents a country overview, including a socio-economic background introduction and an overview on the legislative landscape specific on e-waste or, when e-waste is not covered by national legislation, the relevant policies and legislations which includes indirectly also WEEE.
- [Chapter 2](#) presents the result of the WEEE flows assessment at national level, from 2010 and with projections up to 2030. When information was available, a short paragraph is also investigating the transboundary movements of WEEE.
- [Chapter 3](#) presents the analysis of the information collected through the project survey, distributed among representatives of both the private and the public sector in Barbados, giving an initial overview and assessment of the technical and infrastructural capacity for WEEE management at national level.
- [Chapter 4](#) goes more into detail in the economic impact assessment of WEEE management in Barbados.
- [Chapter 5](#) presents the main conclusions of the analysis, and some targeted recommendations on possible way forward to improve the WEEE management sector at national level.

Methodological Note

The methodology used for the data collection and analysis for the national assessment report is mixed, both qualitative and quantitative.

The qualitative part included the following main tools:

- A comprehensive survey, mainly distributed online, targeting the main stakeholders in each project country, including governmental officers/policy makers, EEE producers/importers, recycling companies, WEEE importing and exporting companies, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and other relevant organizations.
- Follow-up semi-structured interviews and/or focus groups, based on predefined guidelines and adapted according to the specific needs, also based on the possible gaps in the data collection through the survey.

The structure of the online survey is included in as an [Annex 1](#).

For Barbados, 9 respondents compiled the survey. However, 1 of the survey only presented the first two answers completed. While these were included in the analysis, we consider only 8 surveys as representatives for the analysis, of which 4 compiled by representatives of the private sector and 4 by representative of the public sector.

In terms of gender balance, in Barbados equal respondents were counted: 4 identified as Male and 4 identified as Female.

In addition to the qualitative approach, quantitative data was collected and analysed. These include data on Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE) Put On the Market (POM); WEEE generated, collected and recycled (if available), economic costs and benefits related to WEEE management by national facilities; customs data on import/export of EEE for the years 2019 to 2024.

The methodology applied on the quantitative data analysis is further detailed under [paragraph 2.1](#), for what concerns the WEEE flows.

The template of the data gathering structure for the economic impact analysis is presented in [Annex 2](#).

It must be noted that, for Barbados, only limited financial information was shared by private stakeholders – therefore the analysis of the economic impact described in [chapter 4](#) is mostly based on the qualitative information gathered through the survey and the bilateral interviews.

The draft national assessment report was shared with stakeholders for review and additional input and was presented to the country's representatives on 15 October 2025, during the national validation workshop. All the additional inputs, information to fill in existing gaps and relevant comments are reflected in this final version of the report.





Chapter 1.

Country Profile

1.1 COUNTRY OVERVIEW

Barbados is an island country in the southeastern Caribbean Sea: the capital and largest town is Bridgetown, which is also the main seaport. Its geographic position has profoundly influenced the island's history and culture, as well as aspects of its economic life. Barbados has functioned since the late 17th century as a major link between western Europe, eastern Caribbean territories and part of the South American mainland. It became independent from Britain in 1966.¹

Barbados

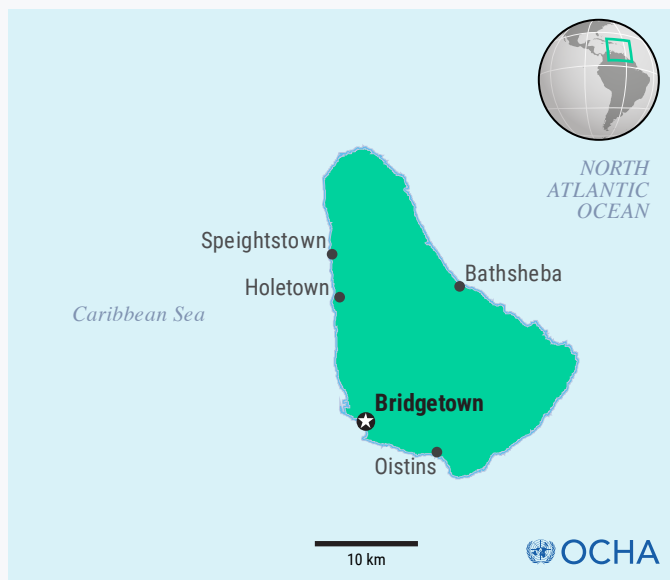


Figure 1. Map of Barbados

Map Sources: UNCS, ESRI, NGA, OSM. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Mar 2013.

¹ <https://www.britannica.com/place/Barbados>

² <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/barbados/barbados-country-profile-may-2022>

Table 1. Socio-economic indicators, World Bank

Population	282 467 (2024)
Population growth (annual %)	0.0 (2024)
Human Capital Index (HCI) (scale 0-1)	n.a.
GDP (current US\$)	7.17
GDP per capita (current US\$)	25 365.8 (2024)
Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)	-0.5 (2024)
Access to electricity (% of population)	100 (2023)
Individuals using the Internet (% of population)	80 (2023)

Socio-economic environment²

Barbados is a small tourism-based economy with a population of approximately 280 000 persons. Tourism is the main source of foreign exchange and the driver of economic growth, accounting directly 12 per cent of GDP and over 40% of GDP when considering indirect spillovers to other sectors. Such concentration makes the country's economy vulnerable to fluctuations in its main tourism markets, such as the UK, the US and Canada (IDB 2019).

The challenging economic environment of Barbados has reversed recent gains in its fiscal position: the Covid pandemic caused an economic fallout and the economy contracted by 18% in 2020; the year after, the volcanic ashfall from Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Hurricane Elsa caused damage to physical assets and additional spending pressures (IMF 2021).

However, the economy proved resilient, especially thanks to the tourism sector that could benefit from relaxed travel policies and the recovery of the global tourism, after the end of the Covid-peak.

The unemployment rate remains elevated – even though the labour market conditions continue to improve, with almost 9 000 jobs being recovered during the second quarter of 2021 (OCHA 2022).

In 2023, the Barbados economy defied global and local challenges, maintaining its growth momentum primarily through the resilient performance of the tourism sector. Despite facing obstacles such as elevated foreign interest rates, geopolitical tensions, and adverse local climatic events affecting agriculture and prices, the Barbadian economy achieved a notable 4.4% growth rate.³

Waste management system

In the early 1990's, the Ministry of Health of the Government of Barbados decided to create a structured framework to manage solid waste at national level, since this was becoming a critical issue for the island. To this end, the Integrated Solid Waste Management Programme (ISWMP) was conceptualized and formulated under the Solid Waste Project Unit (SWPU) and named as the Project

Management Coordination Unit (PMCU). The ISWMP was designed based on the 4R's approach⁴, to facilitate the efficient and effective management of all the solid waste stream generated in the country.⁵

The ISWMP consists of the following components:

Physical Components	Non-Physical components
National sanitary landfills	Necessary institutional strengthening
Solid Waste Management Centre	Effective public awareness and education
Sanitation Service Authority Collection	Sound policy development
Local private recyclers	Economic viability
	Supportive legislation

³ <https://www.firstcitizensgroup.com/tt/news-insights/barbados-economic-renaissance-navigating-diversification-for-sustainable-growth/>

⁴ 4 R's: Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, and Recover

⁵ <https://solid.gov.bb/about-us/>

1.2 LEGISLATIVE OVERVIEW

As reported in the national legal and institutional capacity assessment developed under the ISLAND Project (Output 1.1, 2024), Barbados has not formulated an overarching policy to address the management of chemicals and hazardous wastes.

A draft policy paper on **Hazardous Substances Management** was prepared in 2003, to serve as a basis for development of a national legislation on chemicals management and solid waste, this was then replaced by the **Pesticide Control Act**.⁶ The draft policy paper proposed a national goal for hazardous material management.

A draft **National Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan** was developed in 1999 but has not been adopted.

As part of its obligations under the Stockholm Convention, Barbados developed and adopted a **National Implementation Plan** (NIP) for the management of POPs: an updated plan was developed in 2021 through the GEF 5558 project executed by the BCRC–Caribbean, but it has not yet been transmitted to the Stockholm Convention Secretariat.

The 2020 **National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan** (NBSAP) contains a target and associated strategic actions related to hazardous materials management.

The table below provides an overview on the country's status of ratification to the main Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs):

Table 2. Status of Multilateral Environmental Agreements – Barbados

Multilateral Environmental Agreement	Entry into force
Basel Convention	1995
Ban Amendment	Not party
Rotterdam Convention	2021
Stockholm Convention	2004
Minamata Convention	Not party

Source: National legislative and institution assessment report – Barbados, 2024

In Barbados, currently there is **no specific legislation regulating the management of WEEE**.

As reported by the surveyed actors, the closest WEEE related policy in the country would be the Waste Management Act No.18 of 2004, that covers all waste streams in which some WEEE products may be addressed.

In the Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan⁷, there is only broad reference to specific waste streams, such as WEEE, automotive batteries, metals, plastics, etc. During the National Validation Workshop, the stakeholders representing the public sector confirmed that, at present, there is no specific reference to e-waste in the national policy framework.

⁶ Government of Barbados, 2003. Policy Paper on Hazardous Substances Management (Final Draft). Available at: <http://epd.gov.bb/Downloads/Policies.aspx>

⁷ <https://solid.gov.bb/>



Chapter 2.

WEEE Flows Assessment: A Country Perspective

2.1 METHODOLOGY

Due to the wide variety of EEE products available in the market, it is essential to categorize them in groups that reflect their key characteristics. The United Nations University KEYS (UNU-KEYS) and the categories in the EU WEEE Directive can be used to classify EEE products, as explained below:

- The UNU-KEYS are a product categorisation comprised of 54 categories developed by UNU⁸. The UNU-KEYS are constructed in such a way that product groups share comparable average weights, material compositions, end of-life characteristics, and hazardous profile and lifetime distributions. The UNU-KEYS encompass all possible EEE (more than 900 products), and their classifications can be linked to the EU categories.
- The EU WEEE Directive currently covers 6 categories, as listed in Annex III of the WEEE-Directive 2012/19/EC, entered into force in 2018, and before there were 10 categories that are linked to the UNU-KEYS classification system. The data in this study is presented according to the WEEE Directive's 10 categories for harmonization purposes. The 10 e-waste Categories can be found in Table 3.

Table 3. E-waste 10 Categories

E-waste category	Description
CAT. 1	Large household appliances
CAT. 2	Small household appliances
CAT. 3	IT and telecommunications equipment
CAT. 4	Consumer equipment and photovoltaic panels
CAT. 5	Lighting equipment
CAT. 6	Electrical and electronic tools (with the exception of large-scale stationary industrial tools)
CAT. 7	Toys, leisure and sports equipment
CAT. 8	Medical devices (with the exception of all implanted and infected products)
CAT. 9	Monitoring and control instruments
CAT. 10	Automatic dispensers

Understanding the quantities, characteristics and pathways of e-waste – along with collecting accurate and up-to-date data – provides a solid foundation for monitoring e-waste generation and management. The measurement framework, developed by UNITAR-SCYCLE and detailed in the E-waste Statistics Guidelines⁹, follows a mass balance approach over the EEE's entire life cycle. The methodology covers production, trade, placing on the market, e-waste generation, e-waste management, and other e-waste related activities, as represented in Figure 2. It covers any product supplied to the national market for consumption that is used by households, businesses, or public authorities.



⁸ http://collections.unu.edu/eserv/UNU:6477/RZ_EWaste_Guidelines_LoRes.pdf
⁹ http://collections.unu.edu/eserv/UNU:6477/RZ_EWaste_Guidelines_LoRes.pdf

The methodology follows four steps:

1. The EEE put on the market (POM) is calculated using the apparent consumption method, as the sum of the domestic production and imports of EEE minus the EEE exported for a specific year. The data source used in this calculation are the Comtrade trade statistics¹⁰ and national statistics offices.

$$POM(t) = \text{Domestic production } (t) + \text{Imports } (t) - \text{Exports } (t)$$

2. After the EEE is placed on the market, it remains in use until the product is discarded – this period is referred as the product's lifetime. A product's lifetime profile indicates the obsolescence rate per year following its sale. The total amount of equipment in households, businesses, and the public sector is referred to as the stock.
3. After a certain lifetime, the product is disposed and it becomes waste, which is referred as the e-waste generated, prior to collection. The quantity of e-waste generated is calculated from the product's POM time-series, taking into account their respective rates of obsolescence in the evaluation year.
4. The e-waste follows different flows, including the formal and compliant collection. Data on the e-waste collection is requested to countries and provided by the National Statistical Offices (NSOs).

Based on what was reported by the eight surveyed entities and during the revision process, e-waste data in Barbados are collected by the Ministry of Environment and National Beautification, Green and Blue Economy. However, after the latest national elections carried out in 2026, the Ministry of Health is responsible for management of e-waste.

According to what reported by governmental representatives, at present there is no regular monitoring system on e-waste in place at national level.

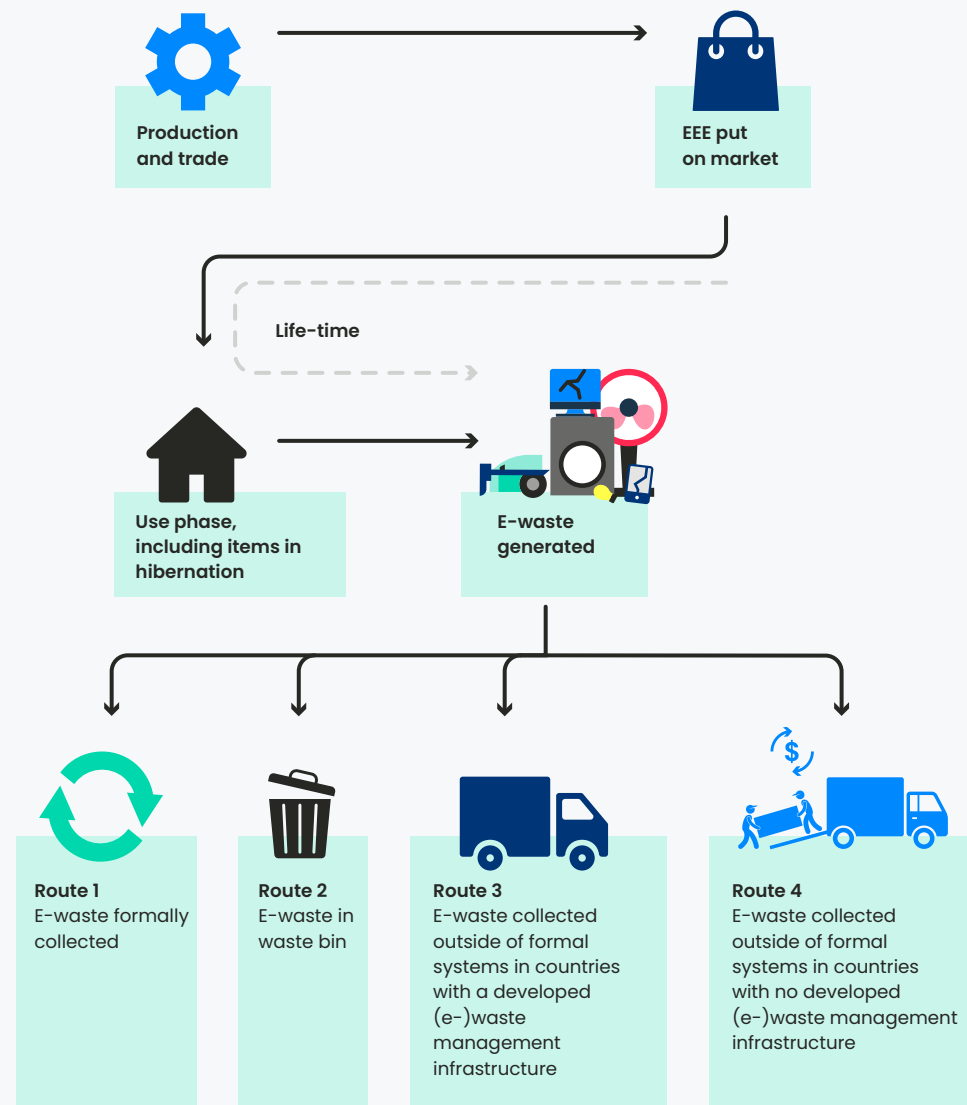


Figure 2. E-waste Statistics Framework

¹⁰ <https://comtradeplus.un.org/>

The Customs authorities in the country, in the framework of the current E-waste Management consultancy, have provided official data on import and export of EEE in Barbados, from 2010 to 2024. These data have been inserted by UNITAR SCYCLE in its WEEE calculation tool¹¹, to obtain updated data on the following indicators, as illustrated in the following section:

- EEE Put on the Market
- WEEE Generated

2.2 WEEE FLOWS AND OUTLOOK, FROM 2010 TO 2030

This paragraph describes the flows of EEE POM and e-waste generated in Barbados, from 2010 to 2030.

From 2019 to 2024, trade data were provided by the Barbados Customs Office, which were used to calculate the EEE POM and e-waste generated for the same years. From 2010 to 2018, POM data is based on the historical country's data from the Comtrade database, estimated with the apparent consumption methodology. Data from 2025 to 2030 was scaled using an adjustment factor that bridges the gaps between the original estimates and the figures provided from the country, reflecting the higher values observed in the data provided by the country with respect to the original estimates. Figure 3 and Figure 4 represent a time series from 2010 to 2030 of the EEE POM and the e-waste generated in Barbados, respectively.

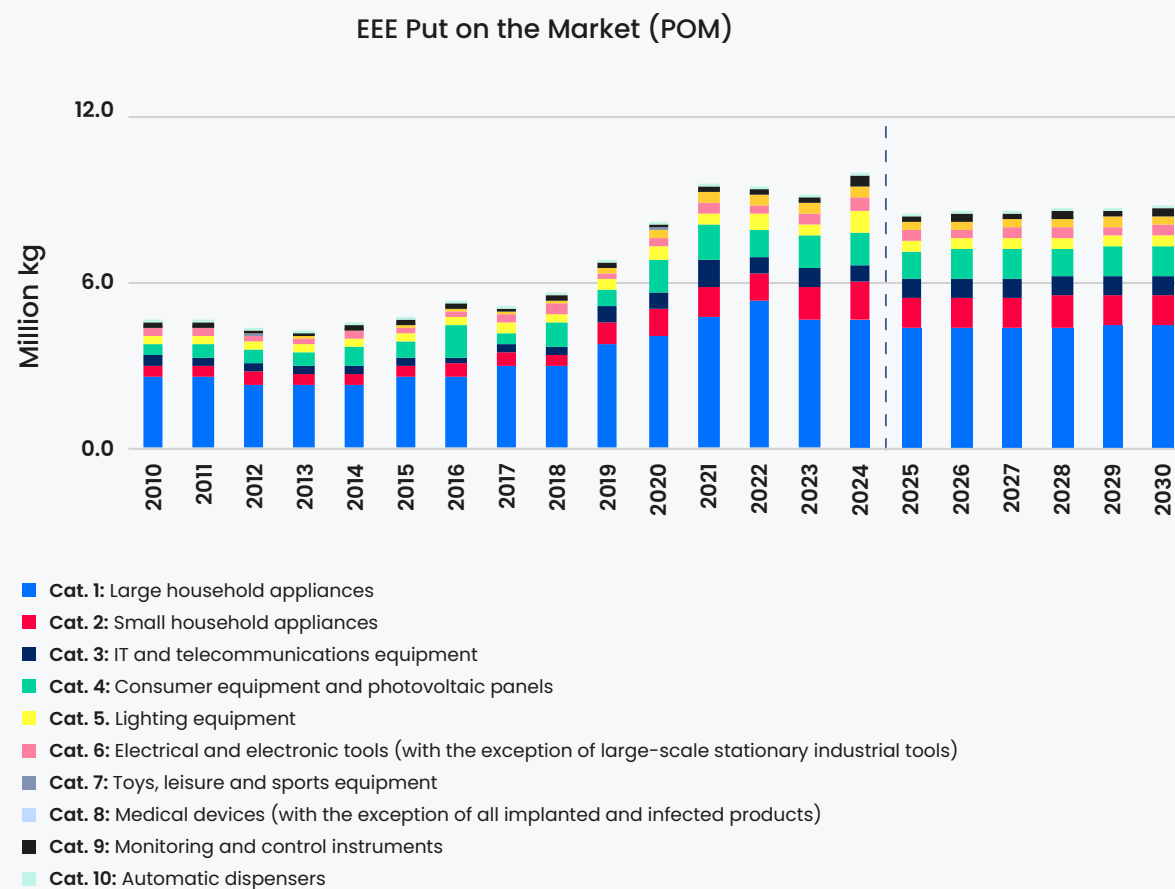


Figure 3. EEE POM in Barbados, 2010-2030

¹¹ Tool developed by UNITAR SCYCLE to calculate the amount of EEE POM and e-waste based on the country's production, exports, and imports.

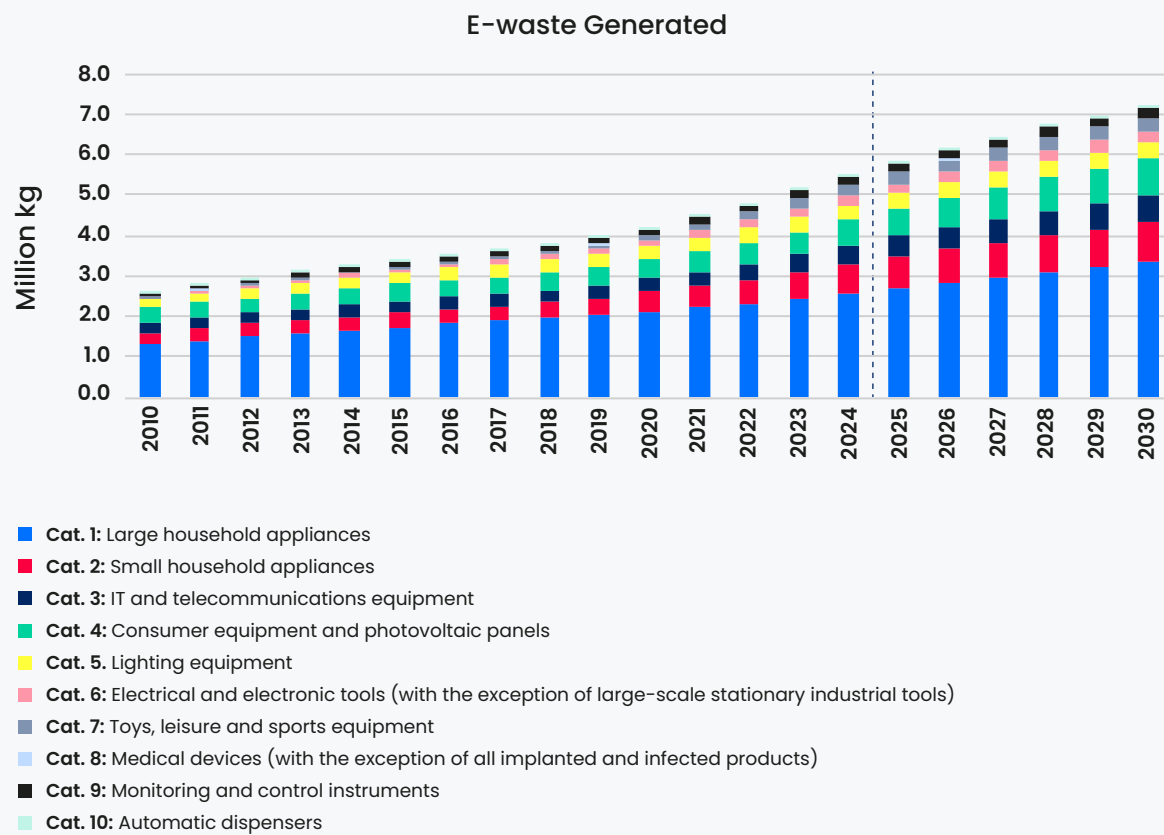


Figure 4. E-waste Generated in Barbados, 2010-2030



EEE POM and e-waste data in Barbados shows that in the country, the amount of EEE POM yearly has more than doubled from 4.53 million kg in 2010 to 9.85 million kg in 2024, and 8.64 million kg are projected to be put on the market in 2030. During the same period, the amount of e-waste generated has increased from 2.59 million kg in 2010 to 5.49 million kg in 2024, and it is projected to increase up to 7.17 million kg in 2030. In 2024, as it can be seen in Figure 5, the largest contributors to the POM in the country were Category 1 (47%), Category 2 (14%), and Category 4 (12%). When it comes to e-waste generated, as seen in Figure 6, Category 1 (47%), Category 2 (13%), and Category 4 (11%) are also the largest contributors.

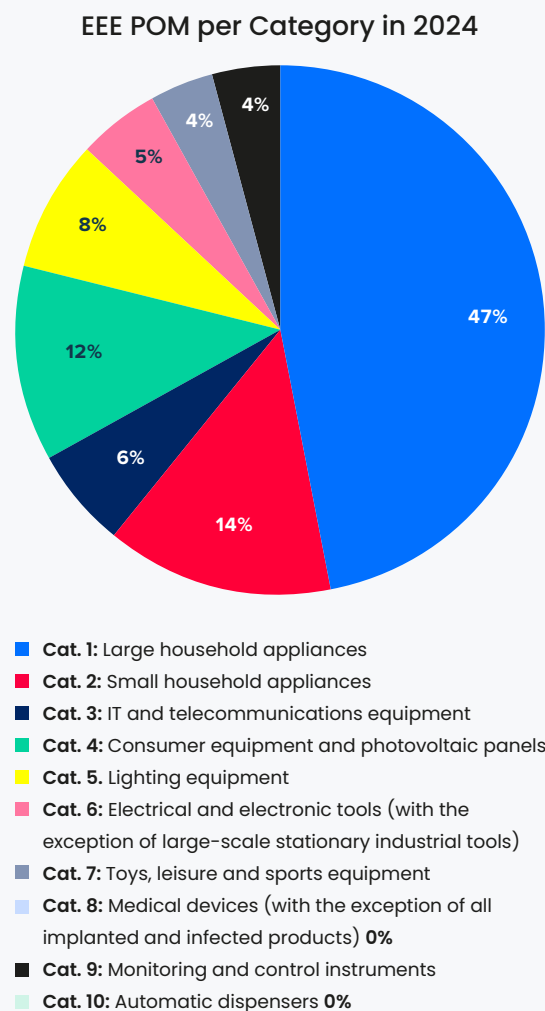


Figure 5. EEE POM per category in Barbados, 2024

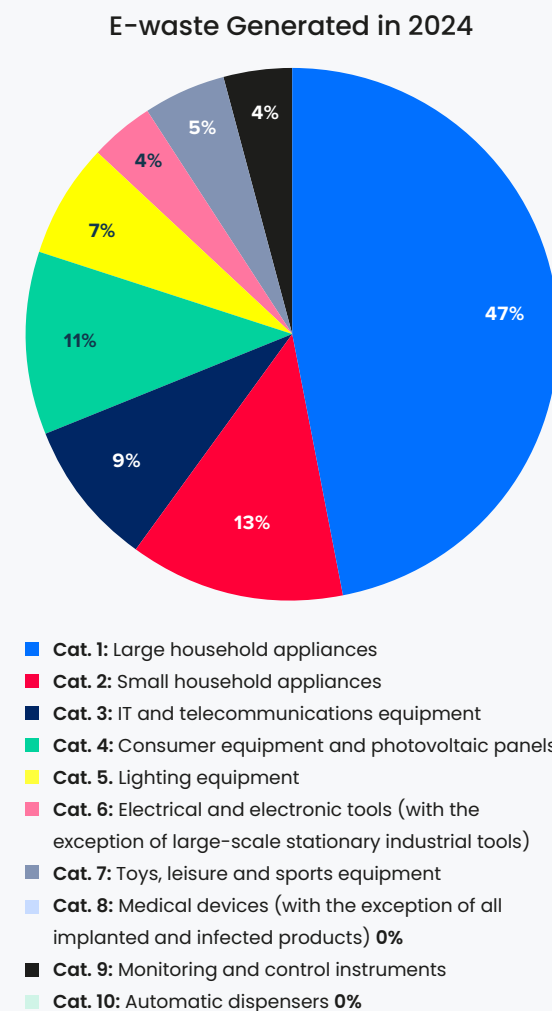


Figure 6. E-waste Generated per category in Barbados, 2024

Globally, Barbados is not a high contributor to the e-waste generated, as the largest contributions come from more populated countries. However, in terms of e-waste generated per capita, according to the Global E-waste Monitor 2024 (Baldé et al. 2024) **Barbados generated 14.7 kg/inhabitant¹² in 2022¹³, ranking 46th worldwide** – comparable to countries like Saint Kitts and Nevis, Hungary and Estonia. Within the Caribbean region, the e-waste generation per capita ranges from 1.1 kg/inhabitant to 20.7 kg/inhabitant, placing Barbados in the mid-high range of e-waste generation per capita.

As illustrated in [Figure 5](#), the largest contributor to the EEE POM in terms of mass are large household appliances (Category 1), which account for 4.59 million kg of the POM in 2024 (47% of the total) due to the high average weight of the products included in this category (e.g., fridges, washing machines, dishwashers). The amount of EEE included in Category 1 POM doubled from 2010 to 2022 (from 2.62 to 5.38 million kg), when it peaked, and it is expected to stay stable until 2030. Unsurprisingly, Category 1 equipment is also the largest contributor to the e-waste generation, with 2.60 million kg of e-waste generated in 2024 (accounting for 57% of the total), as illustrated in [Figure 6](#). This figure has more than doubled since 2010, and it is expected to continue rising in the coming years, at a similar rate as the previous years.

Small household appliances (Category 2) are the second largest contributor to both the EEE POM with 1.39 million kg in 2024 (14% of the total) and e-waste generated with 0.71 million kg in 2024 (13% of the total). The EEE POM has increased steadily during the years, except a sudden high increase from 2018 to 2019, and it is forecasted to increase slightly until 2030. When it comes to the e-waste generated, the yearly amount has also steadily grown from 2010 to 2024, and it is projected to continue growing after 2024.

Consumer equipment and photovoltaic panels (Category 4) POM has rapidly increased from 2010 to 2024, when 1.20 million kg were POM (12% of the total), mostly due to the high increase in the installation of photovoltaic panels since 2020 to support the Barbados Energy Transition and Investment Plan (ETIP)¹⁴. Category 4 contributed to 0.62 million kg of e-waste generated in 2024, 11% of the total. The amount of e-waste generated has been steadily increasing since 2010, and it is forecasted to follow the same trend in the following years up to 2030.

IT and telecommunications equipment (Category 3) accounts for 0.61 million kg of EEE POM in 2024, a 6% of the total. The amount of Category 3 equipment POM has increased steadily during the years, except a sudden high increase from 2017 to 2018, and it is forecasted to increase slightly until 2030. E-waste generated from Category 3

accounted for 9% of the total in 2024 (0.47 million kg), it has been steadily increasing over the years, and it is forecasted continue this trend until 2030.

In 2024, 0.78 and 0.48 million kg of lighting equipment (Category 5) and electrical and electronic tools (Category 6) were POM, respectively, which corresponds to 8% and 5% of the total for each category. The amount of Category 5 and 6 equipment sold per year has relatively stable since 2010, and it is projected to remain like this up to 2030. Regarding the e-waste generated, 0.38 million kg (7% of the total) was generated in 2024 from Category 5, and 0.22 million kg (4% of the total) of Category 6 equipment. These values have remained fairly stable during the years, and it is forecasted to remain like this.

Toys, leisure and sports equipment (Category 7), medical devices (Category 8), monitoring and control instruments (Category 9) and automatic dispensers (Category 10) account together for 8% of the EEE POM in 2024 (0.44, 0.08, 0.35, and 0.08 million kg, respectively) and the 9% of the e-waste generated that year (0.29, 0.07, 0.20 and 0.08 million kg, respectively). The amount of equipment POM and generated as e-waste has not undertaken remarkable changes during the time period presented.

Regarding the e-waste management, there is no quantitative data on the e-waste being

formally collected and recycled in Barbados currently, and the qualitative information that has been compiled is going to be presented in the next chapters.

2.3 TRANSBOUNDARY FLOWS OF WEEE

WEEE exports are legitimate, in principle. WEEE can be exported for recycling purposes, and exporters of WEEE need to ensure that it will be recovered or recycled safely in the receiving country. In some cases, transboundary movements (TBM) of WEEE or its components are necessary to recover high-value materials (the transportation of waste printed circuit boards to specialised recycling facilities of WEEE from regions where no WEEE management systems exist). Furthermore, transboundary movements of hazardous and other wastes, including WEEE, can pose significant challenges and have an adverse impact on the environment and on human health when not managed properly in countries lacking adequate infrastructure and capacity for managing WEEE in an environmentally sound manner. Therefore, it is important to put in place rules and procedures for distinguishing between illegal and legal transboundary movements (Baldé et al. 2024).

¹² According to the data calculated using the apparent consumption method.

¹³ 2022 data is used for comparison, as global values originate from the E-waste Monitor 2024, which is based on 2022 figures.

¹⁴ <https://www.seforall.org/our-work/country-engagement/country-work-barbados#:~:text=Barbados%20leadership,reduction%20conditional%20upon%20international%20support>

The main international instrument regulating the transboundary movements of waste, including WEEE, is the Basel Convention, which entered into force in Barbados in 1995.

In June 2022, at the fifteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention, amendments to Annexes II, VIII, and IX of the Convention were adopted, mainly aimed at increasing the control of transboundary movements of WEEE and making all electronic and electrical waste, including non-hazardous waste, subject to the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure.¹⁵ As mentioned, in some cases, WEEE can be exported to other countries, but they must be subject to the PIC procedure – which forms the heart of the Basel Convention control system and is based on four key stages: 1) notification, 2) consent and issuance of movement document, 3) transboundary movement, and 4) confirmation of disposal. (D'Angelo et al. 2025)

The assessment performed in this project, which is based on very limited data and information available, only shows limited capacity for export of e-waste from Barbados, mainly targeting foreign countries with high capacity for e-waste treatment (USA and China). No specific flows at intra-regional level in the Caribbean or within Central America emerged.

In the relevant survey section, 3 respondents out of 8 declared that **Barbados export e-waste globally** (3 of the remaining ones replied 'unknown', 1 replied 'no' and 1 did not reply). Among those who replied 'yes, globally', USA and China were indicated as main receiving countries.

In terms of **imports**, only 1 respondent declared that Barbados imports e-waste from other countries in the region, while the other respondents either did not reply or replied 'unknown' – and no sending country was indicated.

This information was clarified during a bilateral meeting, as follows: the company Caribbean E-waste Management based in Barbados has been involved in short-term projects, e.g. in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines or Saint Lucia, where they were commissioned to perform data destruction on some electronic items, mainly computers, from those countries. To do this, they had to bring the commodities to their premises in Barbados, which means the mentioned items had to be imported. But this was done on a small-scale (e.g. up to 6 computers packed in a box) and not on a regular basis. While Customs were duly informed about the imports, the stakeholder reported that the items were not indicated with e-waste codes in the importing documents. The same happened with machines to be processed, sent over by the national bank of another country in the region: they were not labelled as e-waste because they were imported in the country for processing purposes, before being shipped abroad for further treatment (see also section below on Collection and Treatment).

In addition, from an analysis of the national reports on hazardous waste submitted by authorities in Barbados to the Basel Convention Secretariat, the following exports have been reported respectively in 2021 and 2020¹⁶:

- 0.28 metric tons of 'Transformers, capacitors, solid and liquid waste contaminated with Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)' – classified under Basel Code A3180 – were declared as exported in 2021, directed to France and passing through the UK. The final destination was classified as D10 (Annex IV) – incineration on land.
- 30 metric tons of 'Obsolete transformers' – classified under Basel Code A3180 – were declared as exported in 2020, directed to France and passing through the UK. The final destination was classified as D10 (Annex IV) – incineration on land.



¹⁵ <https://www.basel.int/implementation/Ewaste/EwasteAmendments/Overview/tabid/9266/Default.aspx>

¹⁶ <https://www.basel.int/Countries/NationalReporting/NationalReports/BC2023Reports/tabid/10106/Default.aspx>



Chapter 3.

Technical and Infrastructural Capacity for WEEE Management

As previously highlighted, chapter 3 provides an analysis of the responses to the online survey collected at national level, integrated with additional inputs gathered through bilateral interviews and meetings conducted by the consultancy team, mainly virtually – as no in-country mission was requested by the national stakeholders.

The objective is to outline the current situation in the country regarding the overall infrastructural capacity and the status of other conditions (e.g. level of public awareness, public and private support and funding, etc.) necessary to ensure the establishment and/or development of a durable and sustainable WEEE management system in Barbados.

INSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Operational bodies in Barbados have '**very little adequate**' (4 responses) or '**not adequate at all**' (3 responses) resources, expertise and infrastructures to effectively manage WEEE. The different opinions expressed are equally distributed among the private and the public sector, thus not indicating a possible influence of this specific factor on the responses.

The current level of coordination among key stakeholders (producers, recyclers and waste managers) in the Barbados waste management sector is defined by interviewed authorities as **somewhat effective** in most cases (5 out of 8 responses)¹⁷ – meaning that stakeholders do communicate regularly, however coordination could be improved in certain areas, including in the WEEE sector.

Only 2 respondents confirmed to be aware of voluntary initiatives or measures put in place by the industry to contribute to WEEE management. One also specified that more measures, such as allowing free disposal at the relevant site that accepts certain forms of WEEE should be promoted.

FINANCIAL MECHANISMS

The structure and maturity of the electronics market in Barbados was described as 'Growing, but still in development', with some established players, increasing local production, and expanding market potential, but with room for growth or as 'Well developed' (a mature market with strong local and international producers, diverse product offerings, and advanced supply chains) in the majority of cases – 6 out of 8 responses in total for both options.

In terms of financial instruments currently in place to finance the management of WEEE, the following ones have been selected by some of the respondents. The order in which they are presented is from the most to the least voted:

- Government Funding – Taxes, municipal budgets, and public funds
- Landfill Tipping Fees – Charges for waste disposal at landfills
- International aid and grants – Funding from NGOs and or global organizations
- Waste Collection Fees – Households and businesses pay for waste services
- Private Sector Contributions – Voluntary recycling programs by businesses

According to three respondents, there are no financial instruments in place in Barbados to finance the management of WEEE – which is in disagreement with the other respondents.

¹⁷ 2 respondents indicate the current level of coordination as uncertain, while one indicated it as inadequate.

Based on the results of the national validation workshops and the follow-up interviews with representatives of the private sector, the management of WEEE at present in Barbados is only self-financed, which means companies do finance themselves through their business activities. No additional funding mechanisms is foreseen. There might be some externally funded projects (e.g. UN-funded projects taking place), but they are limited in scope and time –so this cannot be considered as a financing mechanism per se.

When asked which other economic and market-based instruments could be used to support WEEE management / EPR system in Barbados, the following suggestions were provided – in order of relevance¹⁸:

EPR SYSTEM

Government funding: Taxes, municipal budgets, and public funds

Advanced deposit fee and deposit refund fee (when a refundable deposit is added to the price of a product, which is refunded to consumers when they return the used product or packaging)

Waste collection fees: households and businesses pay for solid waste management services

Landfill tipping fees: charges for solid waste disposal at landfills

Advanced disposal fee (when a non-refundable fee is added to the price of a product and paid by the consumer to cover future disposal and recycling costs)

Private sector contributions: voluntary recycling programs by businesses



¹⁸ Only answers from respondents who did not select 'none' in the previous question were considered.

COLLECTION, RECYCLING AND DISPOSAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Governmental representatives from Barbados reported that, at present, there is no formal WEEE collection system in place at country level. While one representative from the private sector, specifically from a recycling centre, replied yes.

Representatives from the governmental sector confirmed that, at present, **there is no formal or official collection scheme for e-waste in place in Barbados.**

Moreover, the interviewed representative from the private sector clarified this point by confirming that, while they are not aware of formal collection mechanisms in place in Barbados, the Caribbean E-waste Management company does perform collection of e-waste. The mechanism works as follows: *“If someone has e-waste to be disposed of and they don't want to dispose of at the landfill, they will call [the Caribbean E-waste Management]. They can either drop it off at our facility or we can make arrangement for pickup. If they drop it off to the facility, there will be no cost. If we have to arrange for the pickup, there is a cost [...] starting with a minimum of 30 USD. The fee can go up to 500 USD, depending on the quantity of the equipment to collect”* (see also information in [chapter 4](#)).

Also, 6 out of 8 respondents confirmed that **there are dismantling and recycling facilities in place** at country level, which are **partially** implementing best available techniques (BAT) and best environmental practices (BEP) (according to 3 respondents). Half of the respondents (4) confirm that workers in the WEEE management sectors are normally equipped with proper tools and safety equipment, at least partially.

The main systems mentioned for **WEEE collection** in Barbados include:

- **Door-to-door** collection system (formal sector). However, as specified by national stakeholders, one needs to call to arrange this provision. In fact, the WEEE collection door-to-door does not occur under the same circumstances as residential municipal solid waste collection. The door-to-door mainly works for the so-called bulky waste, e.g. refrigerators, washing machines, and not for small items.

The following elements have been ranked, from the most to the least relevant, as needed to scale up the existing facilities for WEEE dismantling and treatment:

What is needed to scale up existing WEEE dismantling / treatment facilities? – Barbados



Interestingly, the ‘expansion of facility and capacity and the land availability’ has been ranked as the most important element by both representatives of the private and the public sector, the first one putting at the same level also a ‘better waste sorting and pre-processing system’.

Pre-processing system was indicated as the end goal for the reclaimed/dismantled parts removed from the WEEE, aside from investment in advanced recycling technologies. Every facility may not export individually all parts, and all parts may not be capable of being addressed under the 4 R's principles.

PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PARTICIPATION

In Barbados, the following means were reported as currently in place to support public awareness and engagement in WEEE disposal and recycling: efficient network of **disposal points**; **public awareness campaigns** and education programs; **incentive programs** such as consumers rewarded through financial incentives for returning WEEE to formal collection points or recycling centres.

A general awareness campaign done by the Sanitation Services Authority (SSA), Ministry of the Environment and National Beautification, Green and Blue Economy and Ministry of Health and Wellness was mentioned, however this is not specifically on e-waste but rather on anti-littering in the country.¹⁹

In addition, there are 'No Dumping Campaigns' and 'Clean Ups Recycling' presentations for young children delivered in schools through SSA Public Relations Department. Also, it was reported that some awareness campaigns exist, aimed at spreading knowledge on where WEEE products can be disposed.

Moreover, consumers tend to **dispose their e-waste mainly through informal collectors or disposing them with other waste**; they also **drop off** their e-waste at designated disposal sites or recycling centres. This last point mainly refers to the service provided by the Caribbean E-waste Management company, as previously described.

INFORMAL SECTOR

In terms of the involvement of the informal sector in the WEEE management, it was reported that it is mainly active in **collection, sorting and dismantling** activities.

There are different perceptions among the survey's respondents about the involvement of the informal sector in the e-waste sector, which ranks between 25-50% to over 75% of involvement. During the bilateral interviews, it was mentioned that there are some informal pickers which still go to the landfill dedicated to the bulky waste, named Bagatelle landfill, and take out components of large household appliances – mainly metals and motors from refrigerators and washing machines – and bring them to the local scrap man for selling. On the other side, the company Caribbean E-waste Management in the past used to buy some e-waste from the informal pickers, but they don't do this anymore, as they mainly work on WEEE collection-as-a-service, by also charging fees for pickup services.

While no formalized program or initiative has been launched in Barbados as yet, aimed at integrating the informal workers in the formal sector, background discussions and meetings are being held to develop such initiatives and WEEE management plans, which should be launched in the near future – according to one respondent.

READINESS TOWARDS EPR SYSTEM

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is a policy approach that makes producers responsible for the entire lifecycle of their products, particularly for take-back, recycling, and final disposal. In the context of electronic waste 'e-waste', EPR shifts the financial and operational responsibility for collection, recycling, and safe disposal from governments and consumers to manufacturers.²⁰ This encourages producers to design more sustainable, durable, and recyclable electronics.

This approach is increasingly adopted worldwide, including in developing countries. As an example, in India, the E-Waste (Management) Rules mandate that producers of electronic goods must collect and channel e-waste to authorized recyclers through EPR plans approved by the Central Pollution Control Board. This policy has led to the formalization of parts of the informal recycling sector and improved compliance with environmental standards (OECD 2024).

No good practices related to EPR scheme in Barbados have been reported by surveyed actors, at present, on e-waste but not even in other waste streams.

The following public and private actors should be involved in the implementation of an EPR scheme for WEEE, in an order of relevance:

Public and private actors to be involved for the implementation of EPR scheme – Barbados

**MOST
LEAST**

1. Government agencies
2. Private sector/producers
3. PROs
4. Recycling facilities/industry experts
5. Consumers
6. NGOs/CSOs
7. Other

¹⁹ At the following link a video on the campaign is available: <https://youtu.be/B9Vu-i-DctE>

²⁰ While this is the general approach of the EPR scheme, the national stakeholders that for some countries it needs to be considered that manufacturers may not be present in the country, such as in the Barbados – for these reasons importers and/or distributors should also be involved in the EPR scheme. This aspect will be further explored in the EPR regional assessment report, envisaged in the next phase of this project.

The following challenges in the adoption of an EPR for WEEE management in the Barbados have been ranked, from the most to the least important:

Main challenges foreseen in the adoption of an EPR for WEEE management sector – Barbados



It is interesting to note that, while the below results come from the analysis of 7 responses out of 8 respondents, the legal and regulatory aspect was highlighted as the main challenge by all the representatives of the private sector. Instead, from the public sector, the main challenge identified was the financial and economic one, while the legal and regulatory was considered as the least challenging aspect, almost in line with the technical and infrastructural aspects.

In terms of the elements most needed in the legal framework, in Barbados, to effectively support the EPR implementation, are the ones below have been ranked by the surveyed bodies from the most to the least important:

Elements most needed in the legal framework to effectively support the EPR implementation – Barbados



ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT

According to the surveyed entities, 2 respondents confirmed that **there is evidence in Barbados of landfills or disposal sites where e-waste is disposed** in a non-sound environmental manner. More specifically, one replied that e-waste is sometimes disposed with other municipal waste; and one replied that, currently, there is a disposal site dedicated to metal and bulky waste (e.g. patio tables and chairs) collection, and it is observed that WEEE products are found amidst the other waste streams. Two other respondents confirmed that they heard about such disposal sites but never saw them. While the remaining ones were not aware.

All respondents agree on the fact that **new jobs related to the WEEE sector have been created in the last 5 years** in Barbados, even though there are no specific data or evidence to estimate them. It is also possible that there are plans, at national level, that envisage the creation of new jobs related to the WEEE sector and/or green sector in the next 5 years – but again no specific evidence is reported.

Women and/or children or vulnerable categories are confirmed as being **involved in the WEEE management sector**, especially in the informal one, for collecting and recycling e-waste. Moreover, one of the respondents is a woman and created her own formal company to recycle and treat e-waste nationally [the Caribbean e-waste management company].

CHALLENGES AND BARRIERS

The following current limitations of the WEEE management system have been ranked, from the most to the least important, by the survey respondents:

Some respondents also specified the following suggestions to improve the national WEEE management system:

- incentives from the government to the formal and semi-formal e-waste sector in Barbados
- strengthening the legislation, producing initiatives, establishing financing or technical training, all directed towards better WEEE management
- need to raise awareness about the adverse impact of WEEE when its disposal is not properly managed. There is also a need for legislation and enforcement of that legislation.

REGIONAL COOPERATION

What are the current limitations of the WEEE management systems – Barbados

- 
- | Rank | Limitation |
|------|--|
| 1 | Lack of financing |
| 2 | Lack of political commitment |
| 3 | Gaps in infrastructure |
| 4 | Lack of effective enforcement |
| 5 | Lack of consumers' interest and commitment to proper dispose of WEEE |
| 6 | Political and economic stability |
| 7 | Gaps in legislation |
| 8 | Illegal exports |
| 9 | Competition from the informal sector |
| 10 | Other |

The current level of policy harmonization and cross-border cooperation in the region for WEEE management has been mostly defined as non-existent (4 responses), with no formal cooperation in place between countries, or minimal (1 response), with Few cross-border initiatives, with occasional ad-hoc cooperation.

Instead, there is no consistency around the question 'Are there any legal or practical initiatives in place at regional level related to WEEE management (such as bilateral or regional agreements, regional recycling centres etc.)?': 2 said YES, 4 said NO, and 2 did not reply.

One specification was provided by the founder of CEWMI – Caribbean e-waste management²¹, who is currently already providing WEEE management services at regional level and aims at possibly expanding services across the region.

Moreover, when asked if a **regional approach would facilitate the implementation of an EPR scheme**, 4 respondents answered 'Yes' – as it would reduce implementation costs, it would create harmonized regulations, it would reduce implementation costs and would enhance cross-border cooperation; while one responded 'Uncertain', as it is unclear whether a regional approach would be beneficial for EPR implementation in my country. One respondent instead answered 'No', as it would create additional complexity.



²¹ At the time of drafting this report, the website of CEWMI was not functioning. A link to its Facebook page has been found here: <https://www.facebook.com/Caribbean.Ewaste.Management/>



Chapter 4.

Economic Impact of WEEE Management Facilities at National Level

In consideration of the lack of precise financial data related to WEEE management and infrastructure (see also the Methodological note), the present paragraph provides an overview of elements offering insights on the economic impact of such activities at national level, mainly based on the qualitative information gathered.

The economic assessment of WEEE management in Barbados reveals a fragmented and evolving system with limited formal infrastructure but with an already well-established processing capacity. While manual dismantling and component separation are carried out locally, treatment volumes remain low, and most of the value chain is still underdeveloped. There is currently no EPR scheme in place.

COLLECTION AND FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

Barbados **does not operate a centralized WEEE collection network**.

Collection occurs primarily through informal channels and designated **drop-off points** managed by individual operators. Public institutions offer some bulky waste services, but the majority of WEEE enters the system through independently organized efforts.

One national company which offers WEEE collection and pickup as a service, the Caribbean E-waste Management company, refers to be covering **up to 30% of the national market, in terms of collection**.

Importantly, the WEEE management system in Barbados is self-financed, with no public funding or state subsidies involved. Operators rely on the **sale of recovered materials** to support collection and dismantling activities. No consumer or producer fees are in place, and the system lacks formal economic instruments such as eco-taxes or deposit-refund schemes.

Data reported by the recycling facilities that have been interviewed show that **between 2019 and 2024 in Barbados a range of 0.3 to 3.1% of e-waste generated was collected and treated by the two recycling facilities**.

The **average collection cost varies per quantity and quality of WEEE collected**. While the **minimum collection fee for individual customers is 30 USD**, this fee can reach **up to 500-1000 USD**, depending on the service offered. If the company must deal, for example, with a commercial partner, to empty a warehouse, the charge will increase depending on how much truckload they have to move.

In the case of electric motors (e.g. from refrigerators and washing machines), the cost is significantly lower – around 200 USD per tonne²² – most likely due to higher material value and more efficient recovery routes.

TREATMENT AND MATERIAL RECOVERY

All e-waste in Barbados is **manually processed** using basic dismantling techniques. There is no evidence of mechanical sorting or advanced pre-treatment, and no category-specific treatment protocols. However, one of the interviewed representatives mentioned that their company's personnel received dedicated training on sorting, dismantling and processing of e-waste, organized by one of their downstream companies based in the US, which purchases their treated e-waste. This downstream company is fully compliant with standards such as the R2 and ISO Standards.

All products are dismantled together without differentiation by type, and **sorting is conducted manually**: no specifications have been provided on **safety equipment or standardized procedures**. Treatment capacity is limited, mainly due to limited resources, and therefore operators handle limited volumes.

In this project, **two recycling facilities** have been consulted, one treats mainly motors and the other mixed e-waste.

²² This information was reported during the data collection phase by one of the private stakeholder, known as Scrapman – however this could not be further verified as the stakeholder was not available for a follow-up bilateral meeting.

In the facility handling motors, which is a scrap metal dealer, approximately 20 to 30 individuals are reported to be involved in collection and dismantling. These activities are performed manually, and the dismantled components are exported to China for further treatment. Motors are sold at an average price of **500 USD per tonne**, and their dismantling is economically sustainable due to low collection costs. The main output fractions recovered from motors include **cables, compressors, casings, aluminium and aluminium alloys, copper and copper alloys, ferrous metals, and other non-copper and non-aluminium alloys**. These are shipped in mixed metal loads, which makes it difficult to assign precise prices to each material.

In contrast, other types of e-waste are only partially treated within the country. After initial dismantling and processing, the material is **exported to the United States for further processing**.

Export costs vary, as the market is related to the **fluctuation of the price of gold**. A more detailed explanation provided by the owner of Caribbean E-waste Management is reported below:

"In terms of costs for reselling components, the market fluctuates based on the price of gold mainly. One ton of PCBs containing gold can be sold at approximately 5 000-6 000 USD. If you have cables, one ton can cost between 2 000-3 000 USD – but this also depends on how the e-waste is processed. When we ship the material, we ship it ready to be processed. We optimize our materials, so it has more value. We were trained by the Vice President of the downstream company: they came here for a week to train us on how to prepare the materials for processing. For example, for a ton of computers you'll get approximately 2 000-3 000 USD – but you need to do the pre-treatment if you want the premium prices. And the higher the volume you send, the higher the price you'll get. It's difficult to give a straight answer, but for example I can send a 20-foot container containing 10 to 16 tons of materials and I can get 50 000 USD in return – but based on the materials I put in the container, I could get less for a 40-foot container etc. Motherboards are high value – they would value your container up to 16-20 000 USD. The more you optimize your material, the more you get when you ship it."

Overall, we could summarize that **export costs range from 1 000 to 5 000 USD per tonne**, depending on material quality.

The main fractions recovered from general e-waste include cables, power supplies, casings, lead acid batteries, magnets, memory RAMs, printed circuit boards, processors, aluminium and aluminium alloys, copper and copper alloys, ferrous metals, non-copper and non-aluminium alloys, compressors, inductors, and hard drives.

While specific prices for each fraction are unavailable due to export in mixed batches, the **high sale prices indicate notable economic potential in Barbados's WEEE sector**.

OPERATIONAL COSTS AND ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

All operational expenses are covered through self-financing mechanisms, based on the revenues generated from material sales. No formal cost recovery systems or producer responsibility obligations exist. **While motors offer a limited but economically viable value stream, other WEEE categories are only partially monetized**, with significant revenue potential remaining untapped due to the **lack of formal market structures, price tracking, and volume scaling**.

The existence of some export flows, growing dismantling activity, and rising material recovery volumes suggests that the foundations for a more economically robust WEEE sector are in place. With strategic investments in infrastructure, capacity building, and regulation, Barbados could significantly enhance the circular and financial value derived from e-waste management.



Chapter 5.

Conclusions and Way Forward

CONCLUSIONS

- The amount of yearly EEE POM at country level has more than doubled from 2010 (4.5 million kg) to 2024 (9.8 million kg); the amount e-waste generated followed a similar trend, increasing from 2.6 million kg in 2010 to 5.5 million kg in 2024, and it is projected to increase up to 7.2 million kg in 2030
- In 2024, the largest categories contributing to the WEEE generated were Category 1 – large household appliances, almost 50%, Category 2 – small household appliances, 13%, and Category 4 – consumer equipment and photovoltaic panels, 11 %.
- Category 4 EEE POM has also rapidly increased from 2010 to 2024, mostly due to the high increase in the installation of photovoltaic panels since 2020, to support the Barbados Energy Transition and Investment Plan.
- Barbados export e-waste globally, mainly to USA and China. WEEE are also exported to France, as reported by the country to the Basel Convention secretariat.
- No official statistics were made available on WEEE collected and recycled: however, based on limited data provided by two private operators, it was estimated that between 2019–2024 in Barbados, a range of 0.3 to 3.1 % of e-waste generated was collected and treated by the two recycling facilities
- The average collection cost is approximately 1'000 USD per tonne for general WEEE
- In Barbados, currently there is no specific legislation regulating the management of WEEE.
- Operation bodies in Barbados have very little adequate or not adequate at all resources, expertise and infrastructures to effectively manage WEEE nationally. However, the level of coordination among key stakeholders is perceived as somewhat effective.
- In Barbados there are dismantling and recycling facilities in place, and the main WEEE collection systems include 'door-to-door' pick up by the formal sector.
- However, Barbados currently does not operate a centralized WEEE collection network – as collection occurs through informal channels and drop-off points. The WEEE management system is generally self-financed, and operators mainly rely on the sale of recovered materials to support their activities
- All e-waste in Barbados is manually processed – sorting is conducted manually with some established safety equipment and standardized procedures.
- The informal sector in the WEEE management system is mainly active in collection, sorting and dismantling activities.
- No good practices related to EPR scheme in Barbados have been reported, at present, on e-waste, but not even in other waste streams. Legal and regulatory aspects were indicated as main challenges in the adoption of an EPR for WEEE, especially by the private sector representatives, together with financial and economic aspects
- Cross-border cooperation and policy harmonization are reported as currently non-existing or minimal in the WEEE sector, with occasional ad-hoc cooperation
- The existence of export flows, growing dismantling activity, and rising material recovery volumes suggests that the foundations for a more economically robust WEEE sector are in place.



WAY FORWARD

Considering the current situation regarding WEEE management in Barbados, summarized above in the conclusions, the following items are indicated as possible recommendations and way forward to the relevant stakeholders, to improve the current system:

- Establish a coordinated effort in the waste management at national level, including on WEEE management
- Establish dedicated WEEE management regulation and support relevant authorities in the following enforcement phases
 - EPR policy recommended, involving all relevant actors
- Establish a system for regular monitoring of e-waste flows through dedicated data collection and analysis
 - The analysis showed that by applying SCYCLE methodology with the use of official data provided by national authorities (e.g. Customs office), estimates on EEE POM and WEEE generated are rather more accurate
 - in the monitoring system, measures to quantify the WEEE collected and recycled at national level (including costs of fractions, shipments costs etc.) – as the data collected for this project are rather limited to the experience of the involved recycling facilities, and thus most likely not representative of the national situation
- More accurate estimates of WEEE generated and relevant future projections could help in establishing an efficient system for WEEE management that would take in consideration the current situation but also the expected needs
- WEEE facilities in Barbados should further comply with environmental standards and should be further equipped with proper tools and safety equipment, as currently all e-waste is processed only manually – automation is therefore recommended
- Measures to integrate the existing informal sector into formal activities are also encouraged
- Support the establishment of a regional cooperation mechanisms, to exchange information and good practices on WEEE collection and recycling – leveraging on countries with more advanced infrastructure and knowledge and working on the elimination of legal barriers
- Considering the existing facilities currently in charge of WEEE management in Barbados and their level of development, in line with existing international standards, the current system could be further analysed in view of developing similar systems in other countries or leveraging on Barbados in view of establishing a regional hub for WEEE treatment.



List of References

Baldé et al. (2024), Global e-waste monitor 2024, ITU. UNITAR. Geneva/Bonn. Available at: https://ewastemonitor.info/wp-content/uploads/2024/12/GEM_2024_EN_11_NOV-web.pdf

D'Angelo et al. (2025), The national e-waste monitor 2025 – Norway, available at: <https://ewastemonitor.info/the-national-e-waste-monitor-norway-2025/>

Forti et al. (2020), E-waste Statistics: Guidelines on Classifications, Reporting and Indicators, second edition. United Nations University, VIE – SCYCLE, Bonn, Germany, available at: https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Climate-Change/Documents/2018/EWaste_Guidelines_final.pdf

Government of Barbados, 2003. Policy Paper on Hazardous Substances Management (Final Draft). Available at: <https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/bar231279.pdf>

IDB (2019), IDB Group approves 2019–2023 country strategy with Barbados, available at: <https://www.iadb.org/en/news/idb-group-approves-2019-2023-country-strategy-barbados#:~:text=The%20Board%20of%20Executive%20Directors%20of%20the%20Inter-American,of%20up%20to%2024300%20million%20for%20sovereign-guaranteed%20loans>

IMF 2021, Press Release n° 21/205, available at: <https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2021/07/01/pr21205-st-vincent-and-the-grenadines-imf-board-disbursement-address-fallout-from-volcanic-eruption>

OCHA (2022), Barbados: country profile, available at: <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/barbados/barbados-country-profile-may-2022>

OECD (2024), Extended Producers Responsibility. Basic facts and key principles, available at: https://www.oecd.org/content/dam/oecd/en/publications/reports/2024/04/extended-producer-responsibility_4274765d/67587b0b-en.pdf

Step Initiative (2014), One Global Definition of E-Waste. Solving the E-Waste Problem (Step) White Paper, UNU 3576 (June), 08, available at: <https://collections.unu.edu/view/UNU:6120>

World Bank (2023–2024), World Bank Open Data, available at: <https://data.worldbank.org/country/barbados>

LIST OF WEBSITES

<https://www.britannica.com/place/Barbados>
<https://comtradeplus.un.org/>

<https://www.basel.int/Implementation/Ewaste/EwasteAmendments/Overview/tabid/9266/Default.aspx>

Annex 1. Online Survey

1. THE AIM OF THE SURVEY IS TO GATHER QUALITATIVE INFORMATION CONCERNING THE CURRENT WEEE MANAGEMENT SITUATION IN THE SURVEYED COUNTRIES.

The survey covers the following aspects: legislative and regulatory framework; institutional and organizational structure; financial mechanisms; collection, recycling and disposal infrastructure; data and monitoring; public awareness and participation; informal sector; readiness towards EPR system; environmental and social impacts; transboundary movements; challenges and barriers; regional cooperation.

Countries in scope: Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, The Dominican Republic, Guyana, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago.

Target audience: main actors involved in the WEEE management and in the possible establishment of a regional EPR system. This includes national stakeholders from the 12 project countries, including governmental authorities, recycling companies, WEEE importers/exporters, EEE producers (if existing), CSOs, NGOs, representatives from the informal sector etc.

Instructions: Kindly answer all sections / questions relevant to your field of work/expertise. You can skip those questions that are not relevant to your area of work.

Contacts: If you require assistance, including if you'd like to discuss a different way to compile the survey (through interview, offline format etc.), please contact the Project Coordinator elena.dangelo@unitar.org.

2. GLOSSARY

Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE): all products with circuitry or electrical components and a power or battery supply. It encompasses a wide range of products such as refrigerators, stoves, washing machines and hairdryers, mobile phones, wireless headphones and tablets, etc.

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE or e-waste): EEE that has been discarded by its owner as waste, without the intent for reuse

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR): policy approach that makes producers responsible for the entire lifecycle of their products, including collection, recycling and disposal. It aims to reduce waste and encourage sustainable product design by shifting the burden from governments to manufacturers. In practice, EPR can involve setting up take-back systems for recycling, paying fees to fund collection and recycling programs, or ensuring products are designed for easier recycling.

Best Available Techniques (BAT): refers to the most effective and advanced stage in the development of activities and their methods of operation, which indicate the practical suitability of particular techniques for providing the basis for emission limit values and other permit conditions designed to prevent and, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions and the impact on the environment as a whole. In the context of waste management facilities, BAT includes techniques that are economically and technically viable for reducing emissions and environmental impacts.

Best Environmental Practices (BEP): are the application of the most appropriate combination of environmental control measures and strategies. BEP aims to prevent or minimize the generation of waste and its harmful effects on the environment. This includes practices such as waste prevention, reduction, reuse, recycling and proper disposal methods.

Informal sector: the informal sector in waste management refers to unregulated, small-scale activities where individuals or groups collect, sort, and recycle waste materials outside formal systems, often without legal recognition or protection.

3. CONTACT INFORMATION

First Name

Last Name

Phone Number

Email Address

Organization

Country

Gender: How do you identify?

- ☐ Man
- ☐ Woman
- ☐ Non-binary
- ☐ Other

4. LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

If WEEE legislation of WEEE-related policy are in place in your country, which are the products covered? (Please copy paste the list of products from the relevant legislation/policy).

If there is no specific WEEE legislation in the country, are any of the products listed in the 'Correspondence table with UNU-KEY' (included in the data gathering excel) covered in the general waste legislation or specific legislation? If yes, please provide below the official title of the legislation and possibly a link to access it.

Which elements are most needed, in your country's legal framework, to effectively support the EPR implementation? (Please rank from the most to the least needed).

- Clear definition of producer responsibilities – law must outline the obligations for producers to manage end-of-life products _____
- Improved collection and recycling systems – regulations should enhance the creation or support of infrastructure for collecting and recycling products _____
- Capacity building – initiatives to train stakeholders in maintaining collection and recycling systems _____
- Enforcement mechanisms – strong measures to ensure compliance with EPR requirements, including proportional penalties for non-compliance, combined with capacity building for inspectors _____
- Funding and financial mechanisms – legal provisions for financing EPR schemes, such as producer fees or eco-taxes _____
- Transparency and reporting requirements – laws should mandate regular reporting and transparency in the handling of waste and recycling efforts, supported by capacity building initiatives _____
- Consumer engagement & Awareness – regulations to promote public participation and education on EPR practices _____
- Other _____

5. INSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Do you believe the operational bodies in your country have sufficient resources, expertise and infrastructure to effectively manage WEEE?

- ☐ Not adequate at all
- ☐ Very little adequate
- ☐ Adequate
- ☐ Fully adequate
- ☐ I don't know

How would you assess the current level of coordination among key stakeholders (producers, recyclers and waste managers) in your country's waste management sector? (Select the most appropriate option).

- ☐ Very effective – there is already strong collaboration, with clear roles and effective communication between stakeholders
- ☐ Somewhat effective – stakeholders communicate regularly, but coordination could be improved in certain areas
- ☐ Ineffective – stakeholders rarely coordinate, resulting in inefficiencies in waste management and unclear communication channels
- ☐ Uncertain – it is unclear how well stakeholders coordinate in the waste management sector
- ☐ Other _____

Which main public and private actors in your country should be involved in the implementation of an EPR scheme? (Please rank from the most – 1 – to the least important – 7).

- Government agencies – responsible for setting regulations, monitoring compliance and ensuring enforcement _____
- Private sector / producers – accountable for financing/organizing collection and recycling systems + ensuring product design for recyclability _____
- Producers Responsibilities Organizations (PROs) – coordinating collection, recycling and reporting compliance with EPR regulations _____
- Recycling facilities / industry experts – managing the infrastructure for recycling and disposal of WEEE, ensuring efficient processing _____
- Consumers – engage in proper disposal and circular strategies (reuse, recycle..) _____
- NGO / Civil society – support in public awareness, education and monitoring efforts to promote effective recycling/circular strategies _____
- Other _____

Are you aware of voluntary initiatives or measures put in place by the industry to contribute to WEEE management?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Please specify below, by providing title/info or the link to the relevant initiatives.

6. FINANCIAL MECHANISMS

How would you describe the structure and maturity of the electronics market in your country? (Select the most appropriate option).

- ☐ Well-developed and competitive – mature market with strong local and international producers, diverse product offerings, and advanced supply chains
- ☐ Growing, but still in development
- ☐ Some established players, increasing local production, and expanding market potential, but with room for growth
- ☐ Emerging market
- ☐ Limited local production, reliance on imports, and underdeveloped supply chains
- ☐ Nascent or underdeveloped
- ☐ Minimal local production, few market players, and heavy dependence on imports with weak industry infrastructure
- ☐ Other

What are the financial instruments currently in place to finance the management of WEEE in your country? (Select all options that apply).

- ☐ Government Funding
- ☐ Taxes, municipal budgets, and public funds
- ☐ Waste Collection Fees – Households and businesses pay for waste services
- ☐ Landfill Tipping Fees
- ☐ Charges for waste disposal at landfills
- ☐ Private Sector Contributions – Voluntary recycling programs by businesses
- ☐ International aid and grants – Funding from NGOs and or global organizations
- ☐ Extended Producer Responsibilities (EPR) schemes

- ☐ Advanced Deposit Fee / deposit refund fee (= a refundable deposit is added to the price of a product, which is refunded to consumers when they return the used product or packaging)
- ☐ Advanced Disposal Fee (= a non-refundable fee added to the price of a product and paid by the consumer to cover future disposal and recycling costs)
- ☐ Other
- ☐ None

Which other economic and market-based instruments could be used to support WEEE management / EPR system (Select all options that apply).

- ☐ Government Funding – Taxes, municipal budgets, and public funds
- ☐ Waste Collection Fees – Households and businesses pay for waste services
- ☐ Landfill Tipping Fees – Charges for waste disposal at landfills
- ☐ Private Sector Contributions – Voluntary recycling programs by businesses
- ☐ International aid and grants – Funding from NGOs and or global organizations
- ☐ Extended Producer Responsibilities (EPR) schemes
- ☐ Advanced Deposit Fee / deposit refund fee (= a refundable deposit is added to the price of a product, which is refunded to consumers when they return the used product or packaging)
- ☐ Advanced Disposal Fee (= a non-refundable fee added to the price of a product and paid by the consumer to cover future disposal and recycling costs)
- ☐ Other

7. COLLECTION, RECYCLING AND DISPOSAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Is there a WEEE collection system in place in your country?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

How is WEEE collected in your country? (Please select all options that apply).

- ☐ Collection points (e.g. bin/boxes in streets or retail stores, collection centers etc.)
- ☐ Pickup at household by informal sector (e.g. informal waste pickers, local collectors)
- ☐ Door-to-door collection system (formal sector)
- ☐ Other

Are there dismantling / recycling facilities in place in your country?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Are existing facilities implementing best available techniques (BAT) and best environmental practices (BET)?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Partially
- ☐ I don't know

Do WEEE recycling and disposal practices in your country comply with environmental standards?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Partially
- ☐ I don't know

Are dismantling / recycling facilities equipped with proper tools and safety equipment?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Partially
- ☐ I don't know

Are workers in the WEEE management sector duly trained to handle collection, dismantling, recovery processes etc.?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Partially
- ☐ I don't know

What is needed to scale up existing WEEE dismantling / treatment facilities? (Please rank from the most to the least relevant).

- Expansion of facility capacity and land availability _____
- Investment in advanced recycling technologies _____
- Increased access to specialized equipment for dismantling _____
- Technical expertise for the efficient management of the other WEEE categories _____
- Training and development of skilled workers _____
- Better waste sorting and pre-processing system _____
- Other _____

8. DATA AND MONITORING

Who is responsible for collecting WEEE data? (Select all options that apply).

- ☐ National statistic body
- ☐ Ministry of Environment (or other GOV institutions)
- ☐ International organizations
- ☐ WEEE collection companies
- ☐ WEEE treatment companies
- ☐ Other

Is there a regular (e.g. annual) reporting system in place on EEE and WEEE.

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not yet, but it is planned
- ☐ I don't know

9. PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PARTICIPATION

What is currently in place in your country to support public awareness and engagement in WEEE disposal and recycling? (Select all options that apply).

- ☐ Efficient network of collection points
- ☐ Public awareness campaign and education programs
- ☐ Incentive programs (e.g. consumers are rewarded through financial incentives for returning WEEE to formal collection points or recycling centers)
- ☐ Other

Can you specify which awareness and education programs are in place?

How do consumers typically dispose of their WEEE ? (Select all options that apply).

- ☐ Drop off at designated collection points or recycling centers (formal channel)
- ☐ Dispose through informal collectors
- ☐ Dispose with other waste (e.g. household waste)
- ☐ Uncertain or unknown

10. INFORMAL SECTOR

At which stages is the informal sector involved in WEEE management? (Select all options that apply).

- ☐ Collection
- ☐ Sorting
- ☐ Dismantling
- ☐ Treatment
- ☐ None
- ☐ Other

Can you assess the size of the informal sector, in the WEEE management sector in your country?

- ☐ <25% of the overall WEEE management?
- ☐ Between 25–50%
- ☐ Between 50–75%
- ☐ >75%
- ☐ Unknown

Are there any programs/initiatives aimed at integrating the informal sector into formal systems? (If yes, please provide title, short description and website if available).

11. READINESS TOWARDS EPR SYSTEM

Are the main challenges foreseen in the adoption of an EPR for WEEE management sector in your country? (Please rank from most (1) to least (6) important).

- Legal & regulatory - lack of specific legislation, enforcement challenges or unclear responsibilities _____
- Financial & Economic - High implementation costs, insufficient funding mechanisms or resistance from producers _____
- Technical and infrastructure - Limited recycling facilities, collection systems, or technology for proper WEEE processing _____
- Stakeholder Cooperation - Lack of coordination among government, businesses and informal sector _____
- Public awareness and participation - Low consumer awareness or engagement in proper WEEE disposal _____
- Other _____

Do you have good practices related to EPR scheme in your country or outside to share (e.g. some steps taken to implement in EPR in WEEE or in another waste stream such as plastic waste etc.)? (If yes, please provide title, short description and website if available).

12. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT

Do you have evidence, in your country or in the region, of landfills or dumping sites where WEEE is disposed of if a non-environmentally sound manner (including mixed with other types of waste, ELVs, metals etc.)?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ I've heard about them but never saw them
- ☐ I don't know

Have new jobs related to the WEEE sector been created in the last 5 years in your country?

- ☐ No
- ☐ It is possible, but we do not have evidences
- ☐ Yes, but we do not have specific data
- ☐ Yes, and data are available from responsible entities (please provide information)

Are there plans, at national level, that envisage the creation of new jobs related to the WEEE sector and/or green sector in the next 5 years?

- ☐ No
- ☐ It is possible, but we do not have evidences
- ☐ Yes, but we do not have specific data
- ☐ Yes, and references are available from the responsible entities (please provide reference information)

Are women, children and/or other vulnerable groups involved in the informal sector – e.g. in the collection, dismantling of WEEE?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Unknown

13. TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENTS

Does your country export WEEE for treatment purposes?

- ☐ Yes, to other countries in the region
- ☐ Yes, globally
- ☐ No
- ☐ Unknown

Please list the main receiving countries.

Does your country import WEEE for treatment or other purposes?

- ☐ Yes, from other countries in the region
- ☐ Yes, from other countries globally
- ☐ No
- ☐ Unknown

Please list the main sending countries.

14. CHALLENGES AND BARRIERS

What are the current main limitations of the WEEE management systems (please rank/order them from the most to the least important).

- Gaps in legislation _____
- Gaps in infrastructure, technology and expertise related to WEEE management _____
- Lack of financing _____
- Lack of political commitment _____
- Lack of effective enforcement _____
- Competition from the informal sector _____
- Illegal exports _____
- Political and economic stability _____
- Lack of consumers' interest and commitment to properly dispose of WEEE _____
- Other _____

What are your suggestions for improvements of the WEEE management system in your country?

15. REGIONAL COOPERATION

What is the current level of policy harmonization and cross-border cooperation in the region for WEEE management (please select all options that apply).

- ☐ Well established – Formal policies, agreements and active collaboration exist between countries
- ☐ Moderate – Some cooperation exists, but it is limited in scope or effectiveness
- ☐ Minimal – Few cross-border initiatives, with occasional ad-hoc cooperation.
- ☐ Non-existent – No formal cooperation or coordination between countries

- ☐ Regulatory barriers – Legal or policy restrictions hinder cross-border collaboration
- ☐ Ongoing discussions – Efforts are in progress to establish cross-border partnerships
- ☐ Other

Are there any legal or practical initiatives in place at regional level related to WEEE management (e.g. bilateral or regional agreements, regional recycling centers etc.)?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Please provide details.

Would a regional approach facilitate the implementation of an EPR scheme? (Please select all options that apply).

- ☐ Yes, it would reduce implementation costs – shared infrastructure and systems can help reduce the financial burden on individual countries
- ☐ Yes, it would create harmonized regulations – a regional approach can ensure consistency in EPR requirements across borders, making compliance easier for producers and stakeholders
- ☐ Yes, it would enhance cross-border cooperation – collaboration between countries can improve recycling and waste management systems, benefiting the region as a whole
- ☐ No, it may create additional complexity – differences in national laws, political systems, and waste management capacities might complicate a regional approach
- ☐ No, each country context is too different – local needs and conditions may require tailored, country-specific EPR schemes rather than a regional approach
- ☐ Uncertain – it is unclear whether a regional approach would be beneficial for EPR implementation in my country
- ☐ Other

Annex 2.

Economic Impact Analysis Template

COLLECTION INFORMATION

COLLECTION						
Which e-waste category is collected in your country?	Comment (if the 10 categories are not used, please provide national code or description of the products collected)	How is the category (Column A) or product (Column B) collected in your country?	How is the system (Column C) currently financed ?	Comment (if 'Other' in Column D, further detail here)	What is the estimated number of people involved in the collection in your country?	What is the estimated price for the collection of one tonne of e-waste category (Column A) or product (Column B) in your country? [USD\$]
Example						
Cat 1		Formal	Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) scheme		50	300
Cat 1		Formal	Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) scheme		50	300
Cat 1		Formal	Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) scheme		50	300
Cat 1		Formal	Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) scheme		50	300
Cat 1		Informal	Self-financing		200	150
Cat 1		Informal	Self-financing		200	150
Cat 2		Informal	Self-financing		200	120
Cat 3		Informal	Self-financing		200	160
Cat 4		Informal	Self-financing		200	300

TREATMENT OPERATION

TREATMENT													
Is the collected e-waste category (Column A) or product (Column B) treated in your country?	If 'No, outside the country' (Column H), to which country the e-waste category (Column A) or product (Column B) is sent to?	What is the average sale price of one tonne of e-waste category (Column A) or product (Column B) exported for recycling [+ or - USD\$]	What is the treatment capacity of the e-waste category (Column A) or product (Column B) in your country? [tonne]	Comment (Column K – specify if the treatment capacity refers to a mix of e-waste categories, codes or products)	What is the estimated number of people involved in the treatment in your country?	Which processes are mainly used to dismantle, treat or recycle the e-waste category (Column A), code or product (Column B) in your country?	Comment (if 'Other' in Column N, further detail here)	What are the main output fractions that are separated?	Comment (if 'Other' in Column P, further detail here)	How much of the output fraction (Column P) is produced yearly in your country? [tonne]	What is the average sale price of the fraction (Column P)? [+ or - USD\$]	Where is this fraction (Column P) usually traded?	To which country this fraction (Column P) is traded to?
Example													
Yes, in the country	USA	150	2000	this is valid for cat 1 and 2	50	Physical Treatment – magnetic separation		Metal frame		250	50	In the country	
Yes, in the country	USA	150	2000	this is valid for cat 1 and 2	50	Automated separation/ dismantling		Compressor		5	25	In the country	
Yes, in the country	USA	150	2000	this is valid for cat 1 and 4	50	Automated separation/ dismantling		Metal fraction		90	30	In the Caribbean region	SUR
Yes, in the country	USA	150	2000	this is valid for cat 1 and 5	50	Physical Treatment – magnetic separation		Plastic fraction		80	-10	In the Caribbean region	TTO
Yes, in the country	MEX, USA	50	500	this is valid for cat 1 and 6	50	Physical Treatment – separation		PCB		2	72	Outside the Caribbean region	USA
Yes, in the country	MEX, USA	50	500		600	Manual separation/ dismantling		Magnet		6	20	Outside the Caribbean region	MEX, USA
No, outside the country	MEX, USA, EU	-50	150		600	Manual separation/ dismantling		Ferrous metals		20	50	I do not know	
No, outside the country	MEX, USA, NLD	100	200		600	Manual separation/ dismantling		Compressor		4	20	I do not know	
I do not know	MEX, USA, NLD	100	350		600	Manual separation/ dismantling		Compressor		2	20	I do not know	





Supported by



Led by



In partnership with

