

National WEEE Assessment 2026

Dominica



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National WEEE Assessment 2026

Dominica

Abstract & Authors

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

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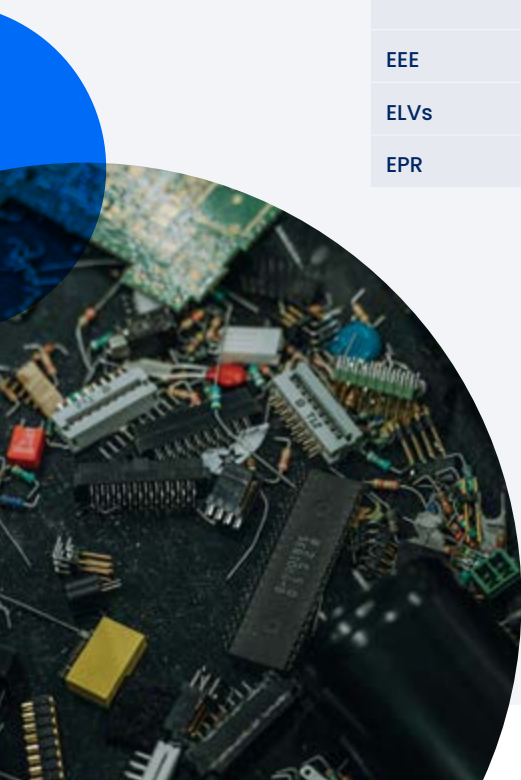
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List of Abbreviations

Abbreviations	
BAT	Best Available Techniques
BCRC – Caribbean	Basel Convention Regional Center for Training and Technology Transfer in the Caribbean
BEP	Best Environmental Practices
Caricom	Caribbean Community
CRRP	Climate Resilience and Recovery Plan
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSO	Central Statistics Office
DSWMC	Dominica Solid Waste Management Corporation
EEE	Electrical and Electronic Equipment
ELVs	End of Life Vehicles
EPR	Extended Producers Responsibility

Abbreviations	
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HCI	Human Capital Index
kg	Kilograms
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
OECS	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States
PIC	Prior Informed Consent
POM	Put on the Market
PPP	Public Private Partnership
SIDS	Small Islands Developing States
SLR	Sea Level Rise
SUWAMA	Suriname Waste Management
UNITAR Scycle	United Nations Institute for Training and Research – Sustainable Cycles Programme
UNU KEYS	United Nations University KEYS
USD	United States Dollar
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 (EU) terminology and the second one having a more global meaning. The classification of WEEE is illustrated in the next sections (see [chapter 2](#)).

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 (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 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%.

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.

Since 2010, globally the growth of e-waste generation is outpacing the formal collection and recycling by almost a factor of 5.

In the Caribbean, the amount of e-waste grew by more than 60 per cent.

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 **Dominica**, 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 Dominica, 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 Dominica.
- [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 reports 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.

An in-country mission was carried out in Dominica by representatives of the UNITAR consultancy team from 9th June to 11th June 2025. The mission plan and overview of meetings held is included in Annex 3, together with pictures from the visit. During the in-country mission, bilateral interviews and site visits were carried out as part of the methodology used for the drafting of this national report.

A total of 6 respondents compiled the survey or provided an interview/site visit, of which one respondent was from the private sector. In terms of gender balance, in Dominica, equal respondents were counted: 3 identified as Male and 3 identified as Female.

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

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

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

For Dominica, limited financial information was shared by one public stakeholder, namely the Dominican Solid Waste Management Corporation (DSWMC). However, the analysis of the economic impact described in [chapter 4](#) is based on both quantitative and qualitative information collected through the survey and the Validation Workshop.

The draft national assessment report was shared with stakeholders for review and additional input and was presented to the country's representatives on November 25th, 2025, during the national validation workshop. All the additional inputs, information to fill in existing gaps and relevant comments have been reflected in the final version of the report.





Chapter 1.

Country Profile

1.1 COUNTRY OVERVIEW

Dominica is located between the French islands of Guadeloupe to the north and Martinique to the south, with a surface area of 751 km² – slightly more than four times the size of Washington, DC. It is the largest windward islands; its interior is mountainous and vulcanism is evident throughout the island.

The country climate is tropical, with frequent rains and has suffered badly by hurricanes, at least five since its independence in 1978.

Despite the small amount of arable land and the small land area in permanent crops, the economy is still essentially based on agriculture with the main exports being bananas and coconuts. The land-based tourist industry is relatively small with visitors of all types representing only 2.17% equivalent population increase. (Pan American Health Organization, 2024).

Dominica



Figure 1. Map of Dominica

Map Sources: OCHA, 2022. 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 Aug 2013.

Table 1. Socio-economic indicators, World Bank

Population	66 205 (2024)
Population growth (annual %)	- 0.5% (2024)
Human Capital Index (HCI) ¹ (scale 0-1)	0.5 (2020)
GDP (current US\$)	688 881.481 (2024)
GDP per capita (current US\$)	10 504.3 (2024)
Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)	2.6 (2024)
Access to electricity (% of population)	100 (2023)
Individuals using the Internet (% of population)	84 (2023)

Source: World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/country/dominica>

Socio-economic environment

The economy and people of Dominica, still reeling from the impact of Hurricane Maria, which was the deadliest hurricane to strike the country and took place in 2017, have been hit hard by the COVID-19 crisis.

The sudden stop in tourism, which contributes 36.3 per cent of total GDP and makes up 32.9 per cent of total employment, had a serious impact on livelihoods and food security (IDB 2022).

In a recent WFP-led survey, 55 per cent of respondents reported job losses or reduced incomes amid the pandemic, while 59 per cent reported increased food prices. This led to a deterioration of an already dire livelihood and food security situation for the most vulnerable, including the Kalinago indigenous people (OCHA 2022).

Waste management system

The Dominica Solid Waste Management Corporation (DSWMC) was established by the Solid Waste Management Act 17 of 1996, with the responsibility of developing solid waste management facilities for storage, collection, treatment and disposal of solid waste for matters

incidental thereto, and its responsibilities are further defined in the Solid Waste management Act of 2022.

With the establishment of DSWMC in 1996, the centralized waste disposal at Fond Cole Sanitary Landfill was established, replacing scattered dumpsites.

According to the most recent news, DSWMC will soon undergo a reform in its operations: solid waste disposal has become a major concern for the relevant governmental authorities.² A number of reforms have been announced, such as: the procurement of six new trucks for waste collection; the decentralization of the landfill from Stock Farm to relieve pressure and better serve the local communities; the establishment of dedicated dumpsites for end-of-life vehicles (ELVs), white goods and tires, to address environmental and safety concerns.

It must be noted that 'white goods' usually refer to large home appliances, such as refrigerators, freezers, washing machines etc – therefore the establishment of dedicated dumpsites for e-waste seem also to be foreseen soon in Dominica.

1.2 LEGISLATIVE OVERVIEW

As reported in the national legal and institutional capacity assessment developed under the ISLANDS Project (2024), at present, **Dominica has not formulated an overarching policy to address the management of hazardous** chemicals, products, materials and wastes.

However, objectives related to the management of hazardous waste, including e-waste, ELVs and plastics have been included in the national Climate Resilience and Recovery Plan (CRRP) for the period 2020-2030³.

The National Resilience Development Strategy 2030 includes waste management goals that are consistent with those in the CRRP, such as encouraging the recovery of recyclable materials (e.g. plastics), improving waste management infrastructure, improving the management of discarded household appliances and strengthening the legislative framework for the overall waste management.

¹ The HCI calculates the contributions of health and education to worker productivity. The final index score ranges from zero to one and measures the productivity as a future worker of child born today relative to the benchmark of full health and complete education.

² <https://dominicanewsonline.com/news/homepage/news/government-to-reform-operations-at-dswmc-to-ensure-timely-garbage-collection/>

³ Climate Resilience Executing Agency of Dominica and the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Planning, Resilience, Sustainable Development, Telecommunications and Broadcasting, Commonwealth of Dominica, 2020. Dominica Climate Resilience and Recovery Plan 2020 – 2030. Available at <https://odm.gov.dm/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/CRRP-Final-042020.pdf>

The **Environmental Health Services Act, N. 8 of 1997** seeks to provide for the conservation and maintenance of the environment, in the interest of health generally and in relation to places frequented by the public and refers specifically to the use and disposal of contaminants and pollutants – including hazardous wastes.

The **Solid Waste Management Act, N. 1 of 2002** has established the NSWMC, and provides for the management of solid waste, in conformity with best environmental practices. It also includes provisions for the proper collection, storage, treatment and disposal of certain hazardous wastes, but e-waste is not specifically listed as a hazardous waste stream under this act – as reported by the surveyed authorities.

The surveyed authorities also reported that a list of waste classified as hazardous can be found under Annex I of the Solid Waste Management Act of 2022⁴.

The **Noxious and Dangerous Substances (Control) Act 1982** provides for the control, licensing and storage of noxious and dangerous substances.

The **Standards Act, N.4 of 1999** provides for the preparation and promotion of standards in relation to goods, services, processes and practices by establishing the Dominica Bureau of Standards (DBOS) and defining its powers and functions.

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

Table 2. Status of Multilateral Environmental Agreements – Dominica

Multilateral Environmental Agreement	Entry into force
Basel Convention	1998
Ban Amendment	–
Rotterdam Convention	2006
Stockholm Convention	2004
Minamata Convention	–

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

Dominica is a member of two key regional economic communities, namely, the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). These agencies are mandated to provide clear technical and policy guidance to their Member States towards the optimal development of the individual nations as well as harmonisation for greater regional integration and collaboration.

The Solid Waste Management Act provides for the disposal of white goods, which include disused and abandoned refrigerators, washing machines and other domestic appliances. **Section 40(1) provides that white goods must be taken by an owner to an approved landfill site or other site approved to manage such goods.** However, there are no provisions in the Act governing the environmentally sound disposal of white goods.

Dominica Customs and Excise Division has assessed an **environmental surcharge of 1.5% on the importation of electronic and electrical equipment** such as cell phones, laptops, computer and machine parts, televisions and headphones. However, there is no legislation formalising the surcharge on the importation of the products.

Aside from the environmental levy and the provisions in the Solid Waste Management Act governing white goods, there is **no comprehensive policy or legislation specifically providing for the management of WEEE in Dominica.**



⁴ [https://ampeid.org/documents/dominica/solid-waste-management-act-2002-\(no-1-of-2002\)/org.](https://ampeid.org/documents/dominica/solid-waste-management-act-2002-(no-1-of-2002)/org.)



Chapter 2.

WEEE Flows Assessment: A Country Perspective

2.1 METHODOLOGY

This paragraph describes the methodology used by the UNITAR SCYCLE team to compile the WEEE flows assessment and analysis, under chapter 2. It is based on the standardized methodology developed by the SCYCLE team, in cooperation with other international agencies, as also explained in the international statistical guidelines (Forti et al. 2020)⁵.

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 UNU⁶. 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 Guidelines⁷, 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.

⁵ https://collections.unu.edu/eserv/UNU:6477/RZ_EWaste_Guidelines_LoRes.pdf

⁶ Ibid

⁷ https://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 statistics⁸ and the Dominica Customs Office.

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

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 NSOs.

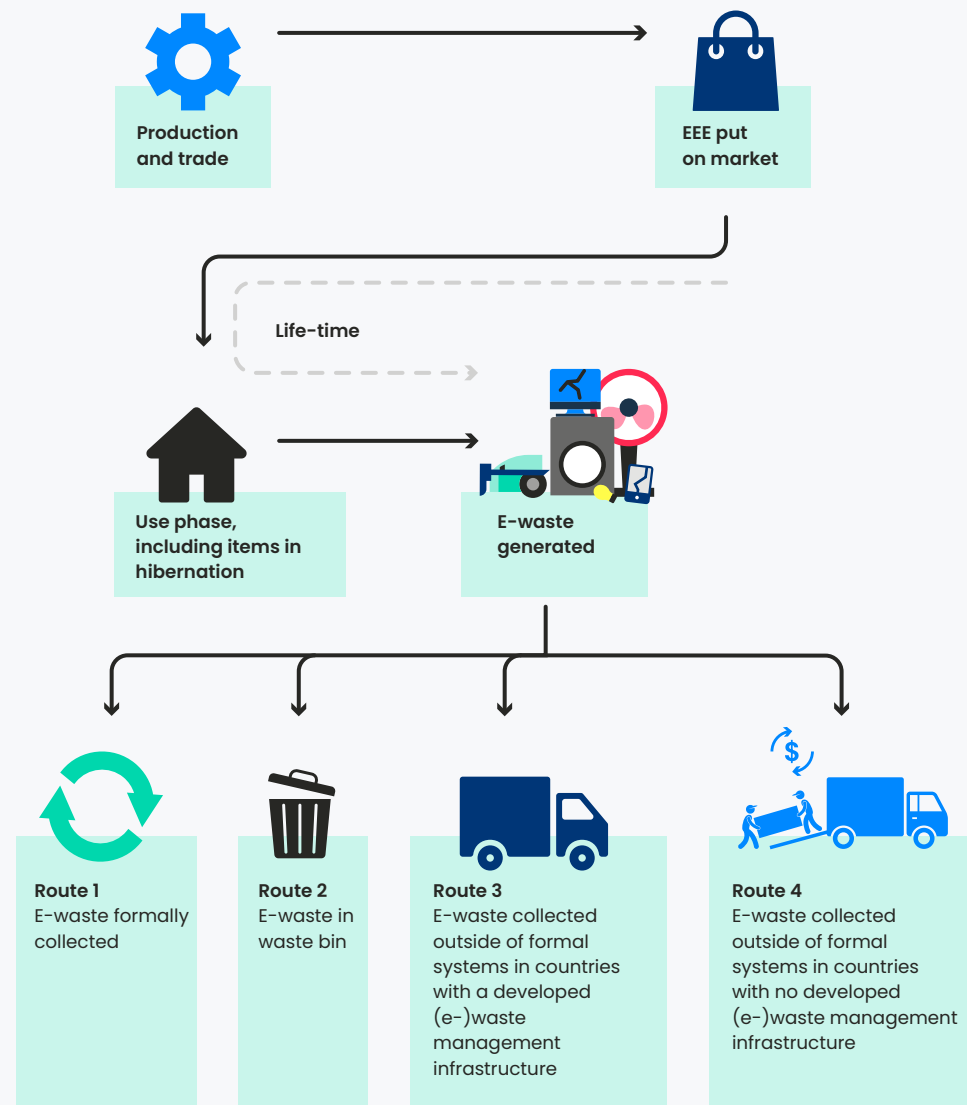


Figure 2. E-waste Statistics Framework

⁸ <https://comtradeplus.un.org/>

In the collected survey, it was reported that the responsible bodies for collecting data on e-waste are the WEEE collection companies and the WEEE treatment companies.

However, **there is no regular reporting system in place on EEE and e-waste at national level.**

Some partial data on WEEE collected and treated in Dominica was provided and is further analyzed under [chapter 4](#) of this national assessment report.

2.2 WEEE FLOWS AND OUTLOOK, FROM 2010 TO 2030

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

From 2010 to 2024, trade data were provided by Dominica and were used to calculate the EEE POM and e-waste generated for the same years. 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. This adjustment factor reflects the higher values observed in the country values, with respect to the original estimates.

The existence of data gaps between datasets shows the **importance of in-country monitoring, in order to obtain accurate information on the country's situation.**

Figure 3 and [Figure 4](#) represent a time series from 2010 to 2030 of the EEE POM and the e-waste generated in Dominica, respectively.

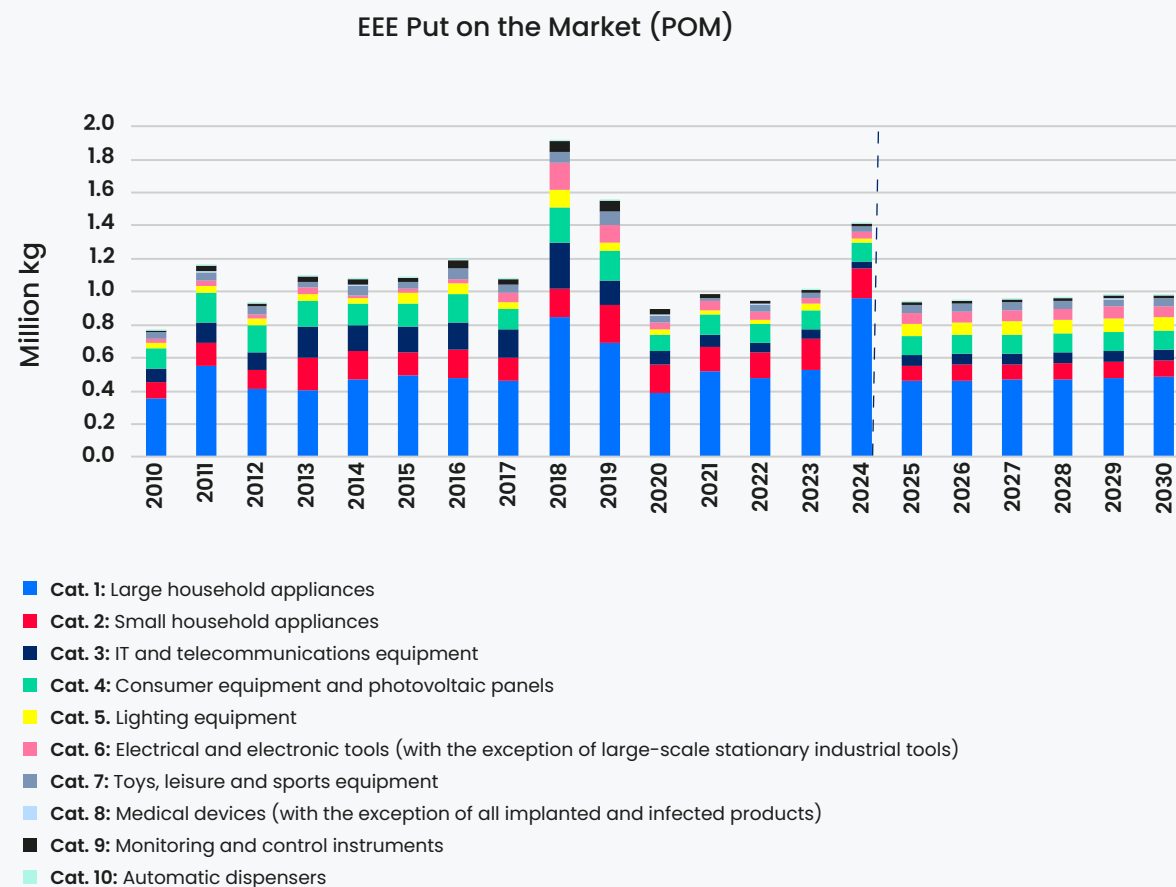


Figure 3. EEE POM in Dominica, 2010-2030

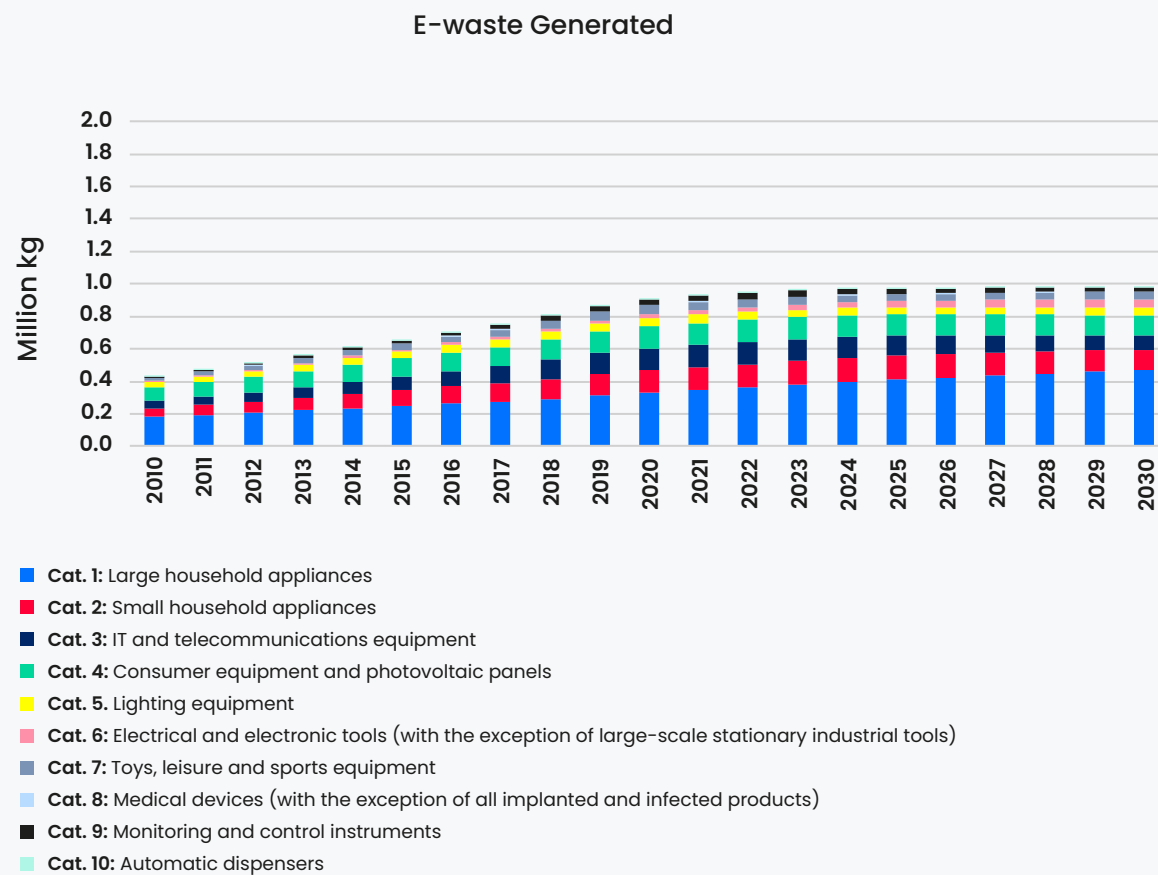


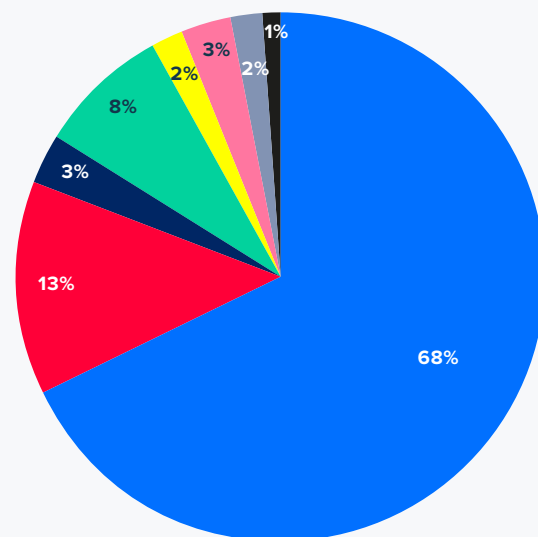
Figure 4. E-waste Generated in Dominica, 2010–2030

In Dominica, the amount of EEE POM annually has suffered some visible fluctuations during the years from 2010 to 2024. A total of 0.77 million kg was placed in the market in 2010, and the amount of POM reached a clear maximum in 2018 with 1.91 million kg, before plummeting in 2020. In 2024, the POM noticeably increased again and 1.41 million kg of EEE were placed on the market – doubling the amount of POM in 2010. POM is projected to remain relatively stable from 2025 until 2030.



During the same period, the amount of e-waste generated annually has doubled from 0.43 million kg in 2010 to 0.97 million kg in 2024, and it is expected to remain stable, with 0.98 million kg of e-waste projected to be generated in 2030. In 2024, as it can be seen in Figure 5, the largest contributors to the POM in the country were Category 1 (68%) and Category 2 (13%). When it comes to e-waste generated, as seen in Figure 6, Category 1 (41%) and Category 2 (16%) are the largest contributors.

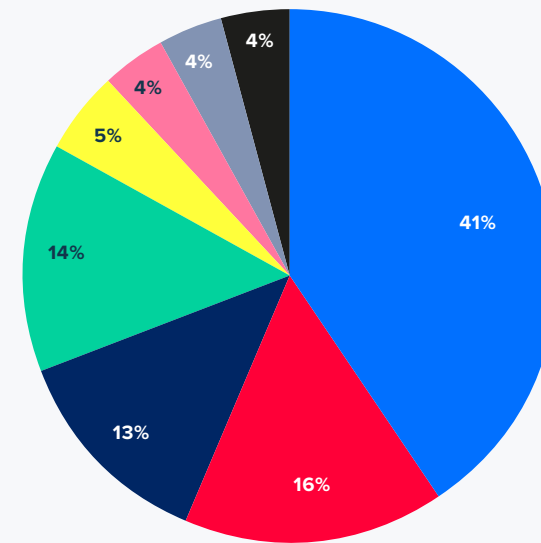
EEE POM per Category in 2024



- 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) 0%
- Cat. 9: Monitoring and control instruments
- Cat. 10: Automatic dispensers 0%

Figure 5. EEE POM per category in Dominica, 2024

E-waste Generated in 2024



- 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) 0%
- Cat. 9: Monitoring and control instruments
- Cat. 10: Automatic dispensers 0%

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

Globally, Dominica 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) **Dominica generated 8.9 kg/inhabitant in 2022⁹, ranking 89th worldwide** – comparable to countries like Ukraine, South Africa and Dominican Republic. Within the Caribbean region, the e-waste generation per capita ranges from 1.1 kg/inhabitant to 20.7 kg/inhabitant, placing Dominica in the mid-low range of e-waste generation per capita.

The largest contributor to the EEE POM, in terms of mass, are large household appliances (Category 1), which account for 0.96 million kg of the POM in 2024 (68% of the total): this is due to the high average weight of the products included in this category (e.g., fridges, washing machines, dishwashers). Since Category 1 represents the largest share of total EEE placed on the market, the overall trend follows a similar pattern to Category 1, with peaks also observed in 2018 and 2024. From 2025 until 2030, the amount of EEE POM is projected to continue the trend seen between 2020 and 2023, omitting the peak in 2024. Category 1 is also the largest contributor to the e-waste generated, with 0.39 million kg in 2024, accounting for 41% of the total e-waste generated in Dominica that year. The amount of e-waste generated has been steadily increasing annually since 2010, and it is expected to keep rising from 2025.

Small household appliances (Category 2) are the second largest contributor to EEE POM, accounting for 0.18 million kg in 2024 – which corresponds to a 13% of the total. The amount Category 2 equipment sold per year has fluctuating slightly during the years but overall increasing since 2010 when 0.10 million kg were sold. Category 2 equipment put on the market is expected to decrease slightly after 2024. Regarding the e-waste generated, Category 2 is also the second largest contributor, accounting for 0.15 million kg in 2024 (16% of the total). The amount of e-waste generated has been steadily increasing from 2010 to 2024, and it is forecasted to decrease slightly, related to the POM decrease.

Consumer equipment and photovoltaic panels (Category 4) account for 0.11 million kg EEE POM, 8% of the total. Category 4 shows an increasing trend between 2010 and 2018 when it peaks with 0.21 million kg sold, related to the peak seen in the total EEE POM, and decreases after that. Category 4 is forecasted to remain stable until 2030. The e-waste generated from Category 4 accounted for 14% of the total in 2024, with 0.13 million kg generated. The amount has been overall increasing since 2010, and it is projected to remain stable after 2024.

IT and telecommunications equipment (Category 3) accounted for 0.04 million kg of EEE POM in 2024, a 3% of the total. The amount of equipment from Category 3 put on the market over the years have suffered clear fluctuations, increasing from 0.08 in 2010 to

0.28 million kg in 2018, and decreasing to 0.04 million kg sold in 2024. Category 3 equipment put on the market is forecasted to increase slightly up to 2030. The amount of e-waste generated from Category 3, accounting for 0.13 million kg (13% of the total) in 2024, has increased annually since 2010 and it is projected to start decreasing marginally after 2024.

Electrical and electronic tools (Category 6) put on the market accounted for 0.04 million kg of EEE POM in 2024, a 3% of the total. It follows the same trend as Category 3, increasing from 0.03 in 2010 to 0.16 million kg in 2018, decreasing to 0.04 million kg sold in 2024, and projected to increase after 2024. E-waste generated from Category 6 accounted for 0.03 million kg in 2024, 4% of the total, it has been increasing steadily from 2010 until 2024, and it is forecasted to follow this trend up to 2030.

Lighting equipment (Category 5) and toys, leisure and sports equipment (Category 7) put on the market accounted for 0.03 million kg of EEE put in the market in Dominica in 2024 each, a 2% of the total. For both categories it has remained relatively stable, although peaking in 2018, and it is projected to increase slightly until 2030. Category 5 accounted for 0.05 million kg of e-waste generated in 2024, a 5% of the total, and Category 3 accounted for 0.04 million kg, a 4% of the total. For both categories it has remained relatively stable during the years, and it is projected to continue the same trend.

Medical devices (Category 8), monitoring and control instruments (Category 9), and automatic dispensers (Category 10) together only account for 0.02 million kg of EEE POM in 2024, which corresponds to less than 1% of the total. The e-waste generated from categories 8, 9, and 10 in 2024 accounted for 0.03 million kg (4% of the total) with the highest contribution being of Category 9. The amount of equipment being put on the market and e-waste generated annually has not undergone significant changes.

⁹ 2022 data is used for comparison, as global values originate from the E-waste Monitor 2024, which is based on 2022 figures.

Regarding the e-waste management, quantitative data on the e-waste being formally collected and recycled have been provided by the Dominican Solid Waste Management Corporation (DSWMC).

Between 2021 and 2024, e-waste collection has shown a steady increase:

- 2021: 2.4 t
- 2022: 11.1 t
- 2023: 16.0 t
- 2024: 16.7 t

Proving that e-waste collection rate in 2024 was 1.7 % of the total estimated e-waste generated in that year.

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).

The main international instrument regulating the transboundary movements of waste, including WEEE, is the Basel Convention, which entered into force in Dominica in 1998.

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).

No national reports on e-waste exports and imports have been submitted by Dominica to the Basel Convention Secretariat, for the years 2015–2023.



Chapter 3.

Technical and Infra- structural 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 during the in-country visit in Dominica by representatives of the UNITAR consultancy team from 9–11th June 2025.

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 development of a durable and sustainable WEEE management system in Dominica.

INSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Operational bodies in Dominica have **very little adequate resources, expertise and infrastructure** to effectively manage WEEE, as reported by relevant authorities through an assessment survey (i.e. Dominica Solid Waste Management Corporation (DSWMC), Ministry of Environment and the Central Statistics Office (CSO)).

The current level of coordination among key stakeholders in the Dominica's waste management sector is defined by national authorities as **somewhat effective** – meaning that stakeholders do communicate regularly, however coordination could be improved in certain areas, including in the WEEE sector

National stakeholders reported not to be aware of voluntary initiatives or measures put in place by the industry to contribute to WEEE management.

FINANCIAL MECHANISMS

In Dominica, the **electronics** market is defined as **nascent or underdeveloped**, with minimal local production, few market players, and heavy dependence on imports with weak industry infrastructure.

The financial instruments currently in place to finance the management of WEEE in the country include:

- Landfill tipping fees: charges for waste disposal at landfills
- Private sector contributions: voluntary recycling programs by businesses

In addition, the following other economic and market-based instruments could be used to support the WEEE management:

- Government Funding – Taxes, municipal budgets, and public funds
- Private Sector Contributions – Extended Producer Responsibilities (EPR) schemes. See table below for EPR schemes

EPR SCHEMES

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 re-turn the used product or packaging).

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).

However, with regards to EPR, E-waste management needs to be looked at from a producer and importer perspective, noting that **Dominica's low import volumes make dismantling and recycling costly and slow**. It needs to be understood how electronic products enter the country—whether through official franchise arrangements or ad hoc imports—because this affects how responsibility for collection and treatment can be assigned.

If importers represent specific brands, they could be required to establish take-back systems, offering consumers incentives such as rebates when returning used products. This approach would help reduce illegal disposal, close the material loop, and allow authorities to track products more effectively. Investigating Dominica's import structure to determine whether a franchising-based responsibility system could be applied, ensuring that companies distributing electronic goods are held accountable for managing the waste they introduce into the market.

COLLECTION, RECYCLING AND DISPOSAL INFRASTRUCTURE

In Dominica there is no official WEEE collection scheme in place. WEEE is dropped off by owners (households, companies etc.) at the Dominica Solid Waste Management Corporation (DSWMC) landfill free of charge, however the DSWMC has the intention to introduce a fee for processing this type of waste.

DSWMC was established in the country by the Solid Waste Management Act 17 of 1996, with the responsibility of developing solid waste management facilities for storage, collection, treatment and disposal of solid waste for matters incidental thereto.¹⁰

Interviews with DSWMC representatives indicated that budgetary limitations significantly constrain the development of new infrastructure, including collection vehicles, dismantling areas, and equipment for hazardous component removal. Maintenance of the waste collection fleet already consumes a large proportion of the Corporation's annual budget.

The illegal dumping of WEEE, especially white goods, poses a big challenge in Dominica. The items are usually dumped over a valley from the road, and residents generally do this to avoid paying the fees at the DSWMC landfill. Also, residents often hoard their WEEE, storing large amounts of white goods improperly at their homes for long periods of time.

WEEE is brought to the landfill separately and sometimes mixed with other waste types. The WEEE is segregated by the landfill personnel as much as possible and is then stored in a designated area for WEEE. Currently, the e-waste storage space is limited, and this area is reaching its maximum capacity. Until now, about 1.5 tons of dismantled WEEE has been exported and this process has stopped, due to insufficient capacity to dismantle the WEEE and insufficient amounts for export. **The only activities currently taking place with regards to WEEE processing are drop-off, sorting, and storage.** There are, however, some small metal recyclers that collect WEEE for the metal and plastic alone; the rest is dumped at the landfill.

The DSWMC has not launched any nationwide WEEE projects or awareness campaigns, because the system is not yet in place for this purpose. WEEE, however, poses concerns at the landfill, as it can form a hazard, with batteries for e.g. igniting fires.

The **DSWMC employed manual dismantling processes**, a method also used by other small-scale metal recycling operations with **partial compliance with best available techniques (BAT), best environmental practices (BET), and environmental standards.** Personnel are partially trained, and safety equipment is available and provided, however there is room for improvement.

¹⁰ <https://dswmc.dm/>

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? – Dominica

MOST
LEAST

1. Expansion of facility and capacity and land availability
2. Investment in advanced recycling technologies
3. Increased access to specialized equipment for dismantling
4. Training and development of skilled workers
5. Technical expertise for efficient management of other WEEE categories
6. Better waste sorting and pre-processing system
7. Other

PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PARTICIPATION

With regards to public awareness, some initiatives are being undertaken. Recently a campaign was held in the various constituencies by the Parliamentary Representatives to collect discarded white goods in the community. This was in partnership with the village councils and volunteers and aimed to raise awareness on the proper disposal of WEEE. The DSWMC has also produced educational programs and materials, including the 'Beyond Waste' radio program and short films, that encourage waste separation and emphasize that this reduces the volume of trash sent to the landfill, lowering operational costs and extending its lifespan.

INFORMAL SECTOR

In terms of the **involvement of the informal sector** in the WEEE management, it was reported that there is no informal sector. WEEE is management mainly by the DSCMC.

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. 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).



There were **no good practices reported** at country level in Dominica or outside related to **EPR scheme**.

An interview with the private sector, revealed that it has no take-back scheme for obsolete electronics. Returned goods under warranty are repaired, reused, or sent to the landfill if unrepairable. This **reflects a linear economic model where end-of-life products have negligible financial value**.

According to the surveyed authorities, 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 – Dominica



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

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

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



1. **Legal and regulatory** – lack of legislation or enforcement/unclear responsibilities
2. **Financial and economic** – high implementation costs/insufficient funding mechanisms
3. **Technical and infrastructure** – Limited recycling facilities/collection systems/ technologies for WEEE treatment
4. **Stakeholders cooperation** – Lack of coordination: government, businesses, informal sector
5. **Public awareness and participation** – Low consumers engagement or awareness
6. **Other**

As legal and regulatory challenges seem to be the most impactful in the adoption of an EPR for e-waste management in the country, according to the stakeholders, the elements most needed in the legal framework, in Dominica, to effectively support the EPR implementation are the ones below, ranked from the most to the least important.

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

MOST
LEAST

1. Funding and financial mechanisms
2. Improved collection and recycling systems
3. Enforcement mechanisms
4. Clear definition of producer's responsibilities
5. Capacity building
6. Transparency and reporting requirements
7. Consumer engagement and awareness

For Dominica to **effectively implement EPR, establishing funding mechanisms and improved collection systems is the most critical need**, followed by improved collection and recycling systems, enforcement mechanisms and a clear definition of producer's responsibility. Consumer engagement, while beneficial, is viewed as the least urgent element.

In addition to the above, the following was recommended by stakeholders:

1. Shift in mindset from the government and the public: waste should be viewed as a resource, not as garbage. Waste management must be approached as a business.
2. Need to extend EPR beyond borders and also hold manufacturers abroad responsible, considering Dominica does not produce EEE and only imports it.

3. Education for the public (consumers and importers): there are some educational programs and materials, as mentioned previously, but these need improvement.
4. A pilot project is recommended, which can be expanded if successful.
5. Funding: additional resources are needed for WEEE collection, storage, and training or tools for dismantling.
6. Incentive systems should be established for both consumers and importers.
7. Increase the environmental tax from 1.5%, as it has remained unchanged for 20 years.
8. Create a fund for WEEE management from the environmental tax. This is a concern since funds from the environmental tax are not always allocated properly. The fund should be managed independently from the government and private sector, for example by an NGO.
9. Capacity building: training for local personnel on dismantling techniques and safety.
10. Change in legislation, keeping in mind that this will take time.
11. Establish a public-private partnership (PPP), but DSWMC should maintain oversight of WEEE management companies and monitor their activities.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT

The governmental representatives did report evidence of landfills or dumping sites where WEEE is disposed in a non-environmentally sound manner. The current e-waste storage at the DSWMC is not adequate and allows for leakage during rain.

In terms of social impact, there is **evidence of possible jobs creation** in the WEEE sector and/or in the green sector for the upcoming years, considering developments such as a utility fee' being introduced for general waste.

There is also **no formal evidence of involvement of vulnerable sectors**, including women or children, in the informal sector.

CHALLENGES AND BARRIERS

The following current limitations of the WEEE management system have been ranked, from the most to the least important for Dominica.

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

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

Gaps in infrastructure, legislation, and financing are identified as the main limitations for a foundational system for WEEE management, followed by a lack of consumer's interest and commitment to proper dispose of WEEE and effective enforcement and political will amongst others.

REGIONAL COOPERATION

In terms of policy harmonization and cross-border cooperation at regional level for WEEE management, at the moment this is reported as **non-existent**, so no formal cooperation or coordination is in place between countries in the Caribbean region. **No legal or practical initiatives** are in place at regional level related to WEEE management.

Stakeholders were however supportive of a regional approach towards the implementation of an EPR scheme, stating that it would reduce implementation costs (considering shared infrastructure and systems reducing financial burden), harmonize regulations and enhance cross-border cooperation. However, it should be considered that it may create additional complexities, as there are differences in national laws, political systems and waste management capacities.



Chapter 4.

Economic Impact of WEEE Management Facilities at National Level

In consideration of the limited 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 both the quantitative and qualitative information gathered.

The economic assessment of e-waste management in Dominica reveals a **largely underdeveloped formal system**, operating under the Dominica Solid Waste Management Corporation (DSWMC). While there have been some previous efforts in collection and dismantling of e-waste, **current activities are largely limited to storage**, due to critical gaps in infrastructure, operational capacity, and the absence of a formal Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) framework. Budget constraints continue to hinder investment in essential infrastructure, including collection vehicles, dismantling facilities, and equipment for the safe handling and removal of hazardous components. Nevertheless, DSWMC has expressed plans to introduce user fees to enhance cost recovery and extend the landfill's operational lifespan. The continued lack of dedicated financial mechanisms or fiscal instruments for e-waste management remains a major barrier to developing a sustainable WEEE system.

COLLECTION AND FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

All categories of WEEE are accepted at the DSWMC landfill; and the facility currently operates a **drop-off only model**, with no active collection service in place. The system is **financed primarily through government funding**, including municipal budgets and taxes. Informal actors have a very limited role in management of WEEE. The facility is not yet charging for WEEE dismantling however these costs are currently being calculated and the DSWMC will roll out a general announcement for the introduction of a utility fee for domestic waste.

A 1.5% environmental levy exists in Dominica; stakeholders suggest that it should potentially be allocated to e-waste management – though its current use remains unclear.

Approximately 20 people are employed at the landfill. These 20 people handle general waste and do limited e-waste sorting. The **collection cost for waste is estimated at 50–80 Eastern Caribbean Dollars (equivalent to USD 18.5 and 30) per tonne**, and no formal take-back or producer responsibility mechanisms are in place. Private companies such as Unicomer, which import all categories of EEE (from small appliances to air conditioners), do not operate take-back systems. Faulty items under warranty are replaced or repaired, but non-repairable ones are written off and sent to the landfill.

TREATMENT AND MATERIAL RECOVERY

E-waste is currently only accepted and stored at the DSWMC, as processing has been stopped due to a lack of capacity. Approximately 1.5 tons of dismantled WEEE have been exported to date; however, this process has been discontinued due to inadequate dismantling capacity and the low economic feasibility of small-scale exports.

All other e-waste, including circuit boards and non-metal components, is disposed of in the same landfill, resulting in **no economic recovery potential from valuable materials**. However, there is interest from foreign companies to purchase e-waste from Dominica, and discussions are ongoing to enable export for recycling abroad.

The average sale price of **dismantled e-waste parts is estimated at 300–400 Eastern Caribbean Dollars (equivalent to USD 111 and 148) per tonne**, depending on material composition and destination country.

OPERATIONAL COSTS AND ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

The current operational expenditure of the DSWMC system is covered through tipping fees and limited government funding. However, there is **no dedicated cost recovery mechanism**, such as producer fees or an Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) scheme.

Because e-waste is largely landfilled, Dominica incurs both environmental and economic costs — including the **loss of valuable recyclable materials and the increasing burden of landfill maintenance**.

Introducing EPR mechanisms and regional recycling partnerships could unlock substantial economic value, reduce landfill dependency, and create green employment opportunities.

If export routes and processing agreements are secured, **Dominica could generate revenues from recovered materials**, particularly metals, and electronic components, while supporting the sustainability of the national waste management system.





Chapter 5.

Conclusions and Way Forward

CONCLUSIONS

- In 2024, Dominica counted 1.41 million kg of EEE POM and 0.97 million kg of e-waste Generated. Category 1 (large household appliances), Category 2 (small household appliances) and Category 4 (consumer equipment and photovoltaic panels) are the biggest contributors to both EEE POM and e-waste generated. Category 1 only represents 68% of the national EEE POM and 41% of the e-waste generated.
- From 2010 to 2024, trade data were provided by Dominica and were used to calculate the EEE POM and e-waste generated for the same years. 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. This adjustment factor reflects the higher values observed in the country values, with respect to the original estimates.
- In terms of e-waste generated per capita, Dominica generated 8.9 kg/inhabitant in 2022, ranking 89th worldwide.
- E-waste collection rate in 2024 was 1.7 % of the total estimated e-waste generated in that year - based on the data made available on WEEE accepted and stored at the DSWMC.
- WEEE handling is public-sector driven and is accepted and stored at a dedicated storage area at the landfill of the DSWMC. The informal sector is considered non-existent.
- At present, the DSWMC is rolling out a general program for an EPR program for general waste. No other good practices were reported.
- Public awareness and education campaigns are conducted with respect to waste in general but are not specifically targeting WEEE.
- Cross-border cooperation at regional level is reported as non-existent at present, mainly due to regulatory barriers

WAY FORWARD

Considering the current situation with regard to WEEE management in Dominica, summarized above in the conclusions, the following items are indicated as possible recommendations and way forward, 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 and starting off with a pilot project to encourage evidence-based policy development
- 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
 - Include in the monitoring system, measures to quantify the WEEE collected and recycled at national level (including costs of fractions, shipments costs etc.)
- More accurate estimates of WEEE generated and relevant future projections could help in establishing an efficient system for WEEE management what would take in consideration the current situation but also the expected needs
- Establish funding mechanisms to enable the DSWMC to develop its capacity for safe, sustainable WEEE processing and technology.
- Support the establishment of a regional cooperation mechanism, 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



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<https://dswmc.dm/>

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	

Annex 3.

In-country Mission Plan and Stakeholders

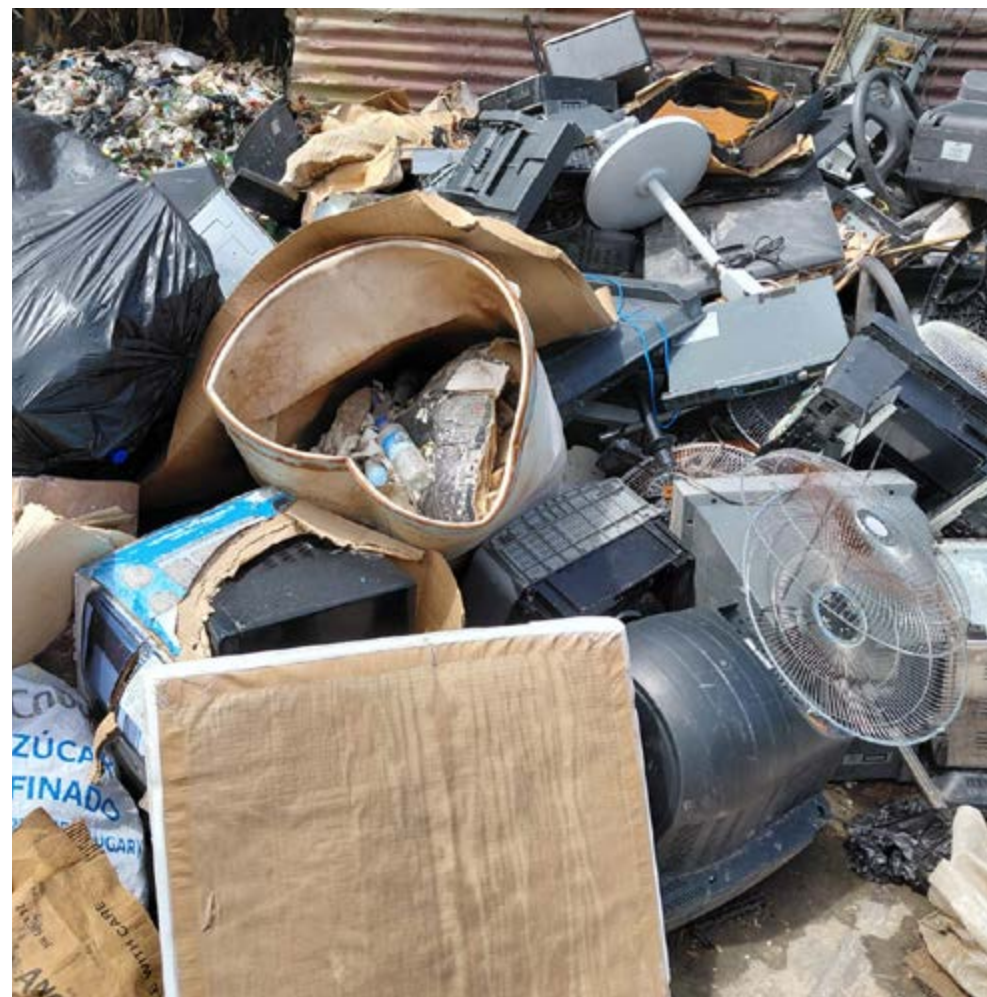
OVERVIEW OF MEETINGS/SITE VISITS

Country	Organization/company	Representative	Date	Address
Dominica	Meeting with the General Manager of the Dominica Solid Waste Management Corporation (DSWMC)	Mr. Florian Mitchel	June 9 th , 2025	Fond Cole, Dominica.
	Environmental Health Department office	Meeting with Senior Environmental Health Officer, Ms. Kursha Augustine	June 10 th , 2025	Government Headquarters Kennedy Avenue Roseau, Dominica.
	Project Officer at the Ministry of Environment	Mr. Liam Sebastien	June 10 th , 2025	Financial Centre Building, Roseau, Dominica.

PICTURES FROM MISSION



E-waste storage site at the DSWMC landfill (June 9th, 2025)



E-waste storage site at the DSWMC landfill (June 9th, 2025)





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