

National WEEE Assessment 2026

Saint Kitts and Nevis



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National WEEE Assessment 2026

Saint Kitts and Nevis

Abstract & Authors

This national assessment report provides a comprehensive assessment of WEEE management in Saint Kitts and Nevis, 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, Vittoria Luda di Cortemiglia, Elena Fernandez Cubillo, Vanessa Forti

Suriname Waste Management: Lalieta Somwaru

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Contact information:

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

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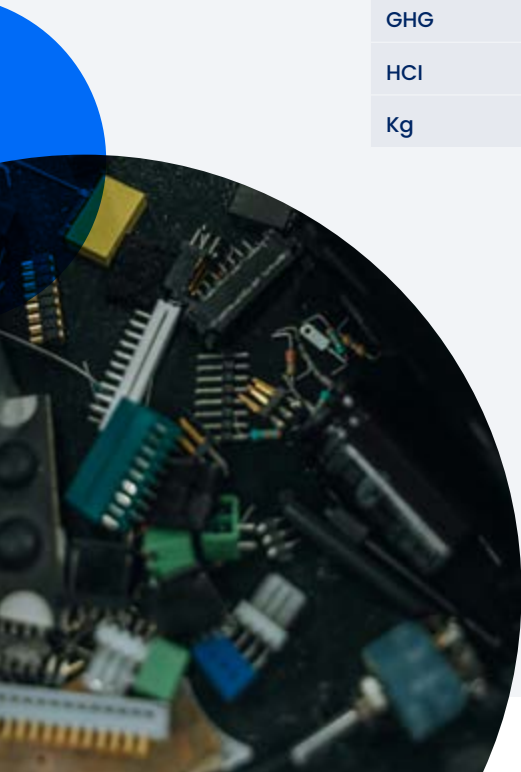
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List of Abbreviations

Abbreviations	
BAT	Best Available Techniques
BCRC – Caribbean	Basel Convention Regional Center for Training and Technology Transfer for the Caribbean
BEP	Best Environmental Practices
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
Kg	Kilogram

Abbreviations	
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
NCEPA	National Conservation and Environmental Protection Act
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NSOs	National Statistical Offices
PIC	Prior Informed Consent
POM	Put On the Market
POPs	Persistent organic pollutants
UNITAR – SCYCLE	United Nations Institute for Training and Research – Sustainable Cycles programme
SUWAMA	Suriname Waste Management Foundation
SWMA	Solid Waste Management Authority
SWMC	Solid Waste Management Corporation
UNU – KEYS	United Nations University – KEYS
USD	United States Dollars
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment



Introduction

Global and regional e-waste situation

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 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.

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. SUWAMA representatives, a local organization in Suriname dealing with waste management issues, have been hired as individual consultants by UNITAR SCYCLE.

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 **Saint Kitts and Nevis**, 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.



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 Organization (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 [Annex 1](#). Only two respondents (one from the private sector, and one from the public sector) replied to the questionnaire.

In terms of gender representation, both respondents identified themselves as men.

In addition to the qualitative approach, quantitative data have been 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 (if available). 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](#).

However, it must be noted that, for Saint Kitts and Nevis, no financial information was shared by private stakeholders – therefore the analysis of the economic impact described in [Chapter 4](#) is rather based on qualitative information collected through the survey and the Validation Workshop.

The draft national assessment report has been presented to the country's representatives on 9 October 2025 during the national validation workshop. All the additional inputs and information to fill in existing gaps and relevant comments provided during and after the workshop have been reflected in the final version of the report.





Chapter 1.

Country Profile

1.1 COUNTRY OVERVIEW

The Federation of Saint Christopher and Nevis, or the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis (abbreviated to Saint Kitts and Nevis) is a two-islands state in the Lesser Antilles in the eastern Caribbean Sea. Their combined area is 104 square miles only (269 square km). About 30.8% of the population lives in urban areas (OCHA, 2022). The capital of the island of Saint Kitts is Basseterre, where most of the population lives. Charlestown is the capital of the island of Nevis.

Saint Kitts and Nevis



Figure 1. Map of Saint Kitts and Nevis

Map Sources: <https://www.unocha.org/publications/map/saint-kitts-and-nevis/saint-kitts-and-nevis-location-map-2013>. 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	46 843 (2024)
Population growth (annual %)	0.2 (2024)
Human Capital Index (HCI) (scale 0-1)	0.6 (2020)
GDP (current US\$)	1.07 billion (2024)
GDP per capita (current US\$)	22 771.4 (2023)
Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)	3.6 (2023)
Access to electricity (% of population)	100 (2023)
Individuals using the Internet (% of population)	76 (2023)

Source: World Bank, [St. Kitts and Nevis | Data](#)

Socio-economic environment

Saint Kitts and Nevis enjoys one of the highest GDP per capita in Latin America and the Caribbean. Nonetheless, almost one in five people in the country lives in poverty (21.8%) according to a governmental socio-economic survey (OCHA, 2022).

The national economy is heavily relying on tourism and therefore highly exposed to external shocks (such as the COVID-19 pandemic), disasters, and global economic cycles. The economy bounced back positively from the pandemic. Tourism and its ancillary sectors have rebounded sharply, contributing to real GDP growth of 9% in 2022, after contracting 14.5% in 2020 and 0.9% in 2021 (VNR, 2023).

Saint Kitts and Nevis is extremely vulnerable to climate phenomena. Several cyclones and hurricanes have affected the country repeatedly over the years. Around 15.2% of the population lives in low lying coastal zones (VNR, 2023), sea level rise thus exposes the population to the impacts of global climate change. Drought has also been identified as a critical hazard making water scarcity a significant challenge (OCHA, 2022).

Waste management system

Waste poses a significant problem in Saint Kitts and Nevis. Existing limited recycling and disposal systems, combined with economic dependence on waste-heavy industries like tourism and fisheries, lead to significant pollution (Sustainable Travel, u.d.). According to the National Plastic Quantification and Partnership Analysis recently conducted under the Closing the Caribbean Plastic Tap initiative, Saint Kitts and Nevis generates an estimated 32,892 tonnes of municipal solid waste per year, with plastic waste primarily originating from residential sources (85.8%). An estimated 84.8% of plastic leakage into the environment also stems from households (IUCN, 2024).

The Solid Waste Management Corporation (SWMC) is responsible for the collection, transportation, and disposal of waste, including recycling efforts in Saint Kitts. The Nevis Solid Waste Management Authority was instead created as a statutory body of the Nevis Island Administration under the Ministry of Health. The country is actively working to improve its waste management infrastructure and increase recycling rates through public-private partnerships and public awareness campaigns.

1.2 LEGISLATIVE OVERVIEW

Saint Kitts and Nevis has ratified the main multilateral environmental agreements relevant for waste electric and electronic equipment (WEEE), as shown in Table 1.

Table 2. Status of Multilateral Environmental Agreements

– Saint Kitts and Nevis

Multilateral Environmental Agreement	Entry into force
Basel Convention	06/12/1994
Ban Amendment	05/12/2019
Rotterdam Convention	06/11/2020
Stockholm Convention	19/08/2004
Minamata Convention	22/08/2017

Nonetheless, Saint Kitts and Nevis has **not yet enacted a piece of legislation for the implementation of the Basel Convention**. Schedule 2 to the Draft National Conservation and Environmental Management Act lists the Basel Convention as one of the Conventions which shall have the force of law in the country, but this act is still under discussion. Nor has the country yet enacted comprehensive legislation addressing the management of POPs albeit the ratification of the Stockholm Convention in 2012.

Saint Kitts and Nevis **does not have a separate piece of legislation that specifically and solely addresses WEEE**.

The two main laws dealing with hazardous wastes are the **Solid Waste Management Act of 2009** and the **National Conservation and Environmental Protection Act (NCEPA)**, which by virtue of section 54A implements the Basel Convention.

The **Solid Waste Management Act** provides for the management of solid waste in conformity with the best environmental practices. The Act maintains the Solid Waste Management Corporation (SWMC) established by the *Solid Waste Management Corporation Act 1996*. It applies to both hazardous and non-hazardous solid wastes. Section 29 prohibits the importation of wastes other than waste governed by the *Merchant Shipping Act* and waste generated onboard an aircraft. Section 29(2) specifically prohibits the importation of hazardous waste contrary to section 29(1).

The **draft National Conservation and Environmental Management Act** is intended to replace the 1987 National Conservation and Environmental Protection Act (NCEPA), with the objective to include the management of wastes and response to environmental accidents for the purposes of protecting human health and maintaining the quality of the environment. The Bill also proposes that a National Conservation and Environmental Management Strategy for Saint Kitts and Nevis should be developed. According to the information collected during the national validation workshop the Bill should be passed by the end of November 2025.

The **Customs Act (2020)** provides for the law relating to the operation of the Customs Department. Part XI prohibits persons from importing and exporting any goods that are prohibited and restricted by other acts.

The **Saint Christopher and Nevis Solid Waste Management Corporation (SWMC)** was established under section 3 of the Saint Christopher and Nevis Solid Waste Management Corporation Act of 1996 last amended in 2009.

The Basel convention classifies WEEE as both hazardous and non-hazardous waste. In June 2022, the COP-15 adopted amendments to Annexes II, VIII and IX to include both hazardous and non-hazardous e-waste. These amendments came subject to the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedure with effect from January 1, 2025. Legislation addressing both hazardous and non-hazardous e-waste thus needs to be developed to ensure that the Basel e-waste amendments are fully implemented. Although the Solid Waste Management Act encompasses both hazardous and non-hazardous wastes, there are no provisions addressing EEE. There are also no provisions regarding EEE in the National Conservation and Environmental Protection Act, nor in the draft National Conservation and Environmental Management Bill 2021.

A notable recent legislative development is to be mentioned, in March 2025, after two years of consultations and stakeholder engagement, the **Plastic Waste Reduction Act 2025** was adopted indicating the national willingness to address environmental issues.





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 European Union (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 UNU (Forti et al, 2023). 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 Guidelines¹, 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.

¹ Forti et al. (2020), E-waste Statistics: Guidelines on Classifications, Reporting and Indicators, second edition. United Nations University, VIE – SCYCLE, Bonn, Germany.
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 statistics² 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 NSOs.

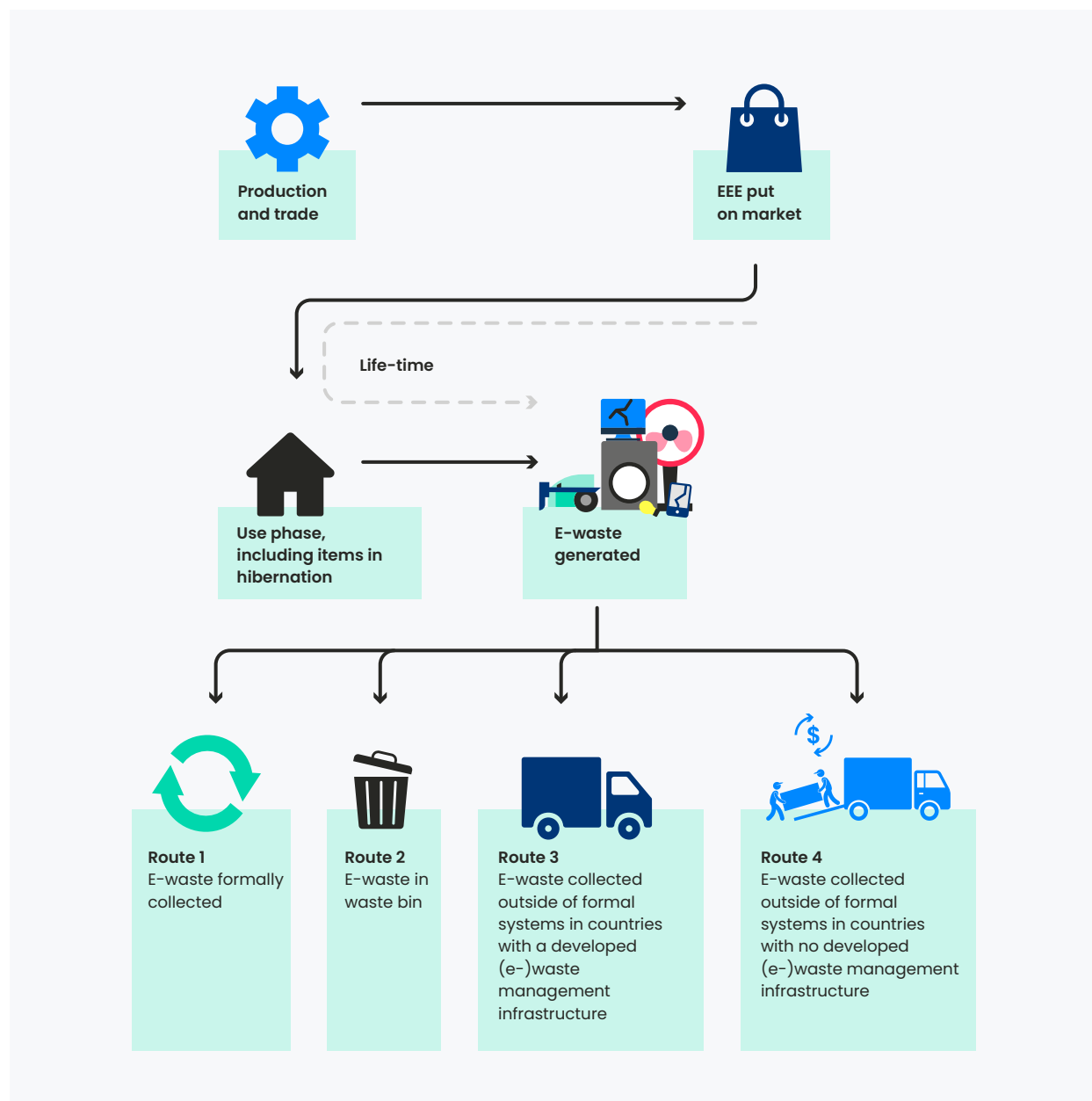


Figure 2. E-waste Statistics Framework

² <https://comtradeplus.un.org/>

2.2 WEEE FLOWS AND OUTLOOK, FROM 2010 TO 2030

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

Figure 3 and Figure 4 represent a time series from 2010 to 2030 of the EEE POM and the e-waste generated in Saint Kitts and Nevis, respectively. From 2010 to 2022 the data shown in the figures corresponds to historical data of the POM and e-waste generated in the country, and from 2023 to 2030 the data is an estimation based on the previous trends.

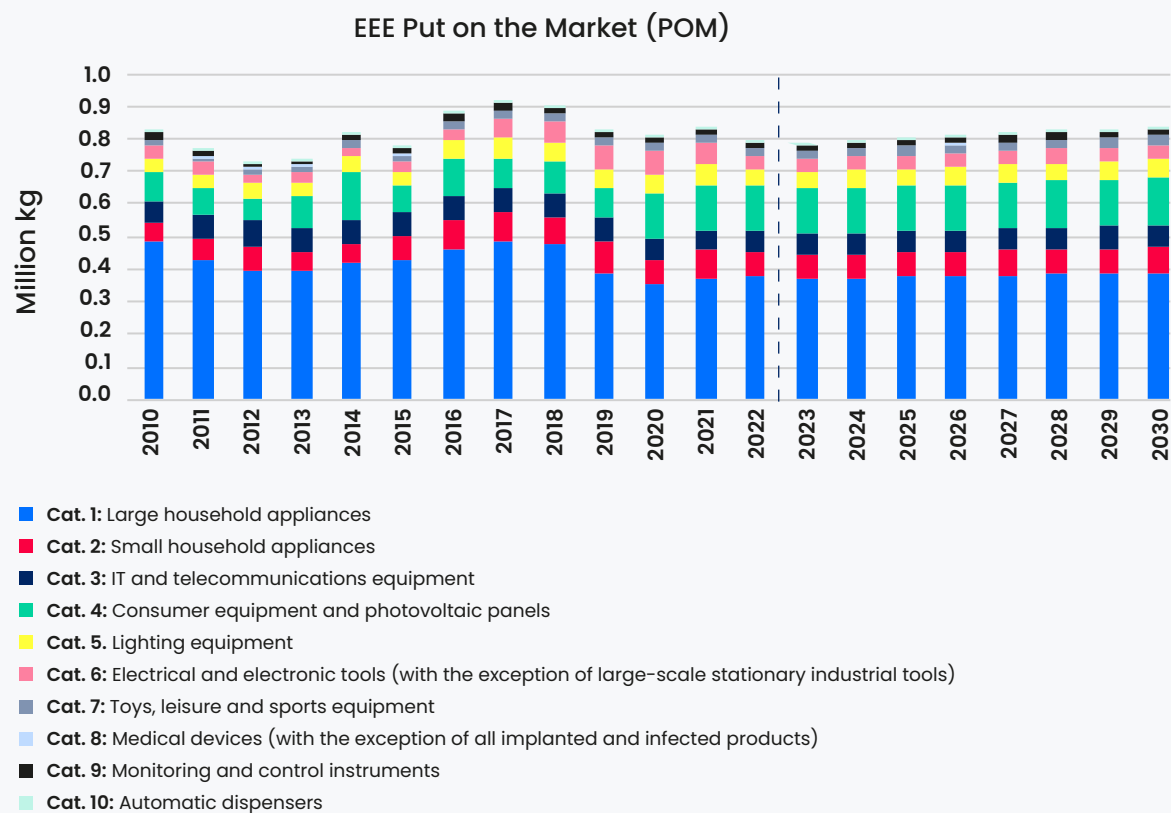


Figure 3. EEE POM in Saint Kitts and Nevis, 2010 – 2030

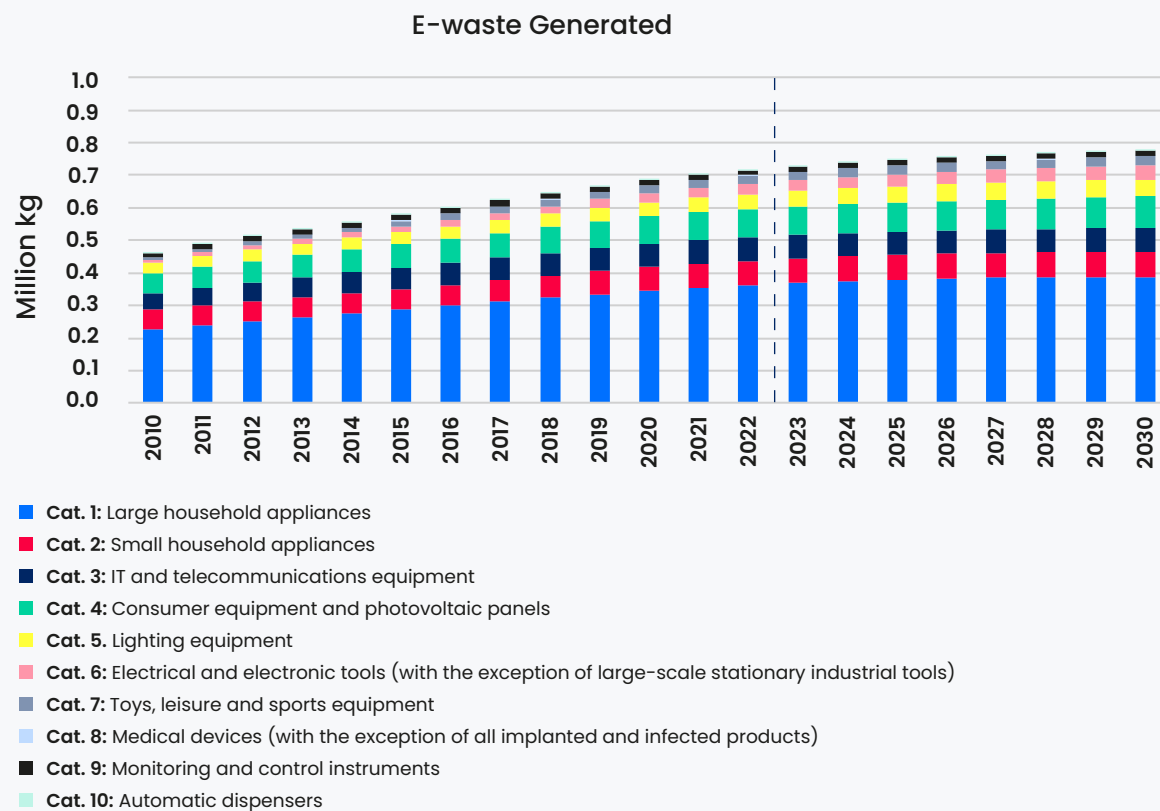


Figure 4. E-waste Generated in Saint Kitts and Nevis, 2010 – 2030

POM and E-waste data in Saint Kitts and Nevis, estimated with the apparent consumption methodology, show that in the country, the amount of EEE placed on the market (POM) annually has suffered some fluctuations during the years but remained very stable overall, a trend that is projected to continue. In 2010, 0.82 million kg in 2010 were placed in the market, 0.79 million kg

in 2022, and 0.83 million kg are projected to the POM in 2030. During the same period, the amount of e-waste generated has steadily increased annually from 0.46 million kg in 2010 to 0.72 million kg in 2022, and it is expected to keep going, with 0.78 million kg of e-waste generated projected in 2030.



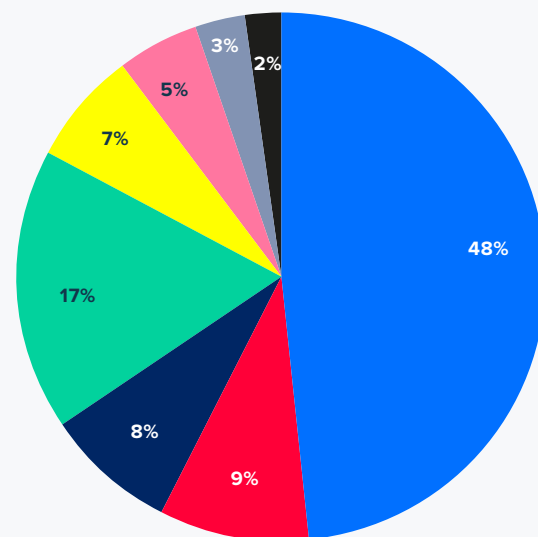
In 2022, as it can be seen in Figure 5, the largest contributors to the POM in the country were Category 1 (48%) and Category 4 (17%). When it comes to e-waste generated, as seen in Figure 6, Category 1 (51%) and Category 4 (12%) are also the largest contributors.

Globally, Saint Kitts and Nevis 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) **Saint Kitts and Nevis generated 15 kg/inhabitant in 2022, ranking 45th worldwide** – comparable to countries like Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados and Hungary.

Within the Caribbean region, the e-waste generation per capita ranges from 1.1 kg/inhabitant to 20.7 kg/inhabitant, placing the country in the mid-high 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 0.38 million kg of the POM in 2022 (48% 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 equipment from Category 1 being put on the market yearly has been relatively stable in the past years, and it is expected to remain being so. Category 1 is also the largest contributors to the e-waste generated in the country, accounting for 0.36 million kg (51%) of the e-waste generated in 2022. The amount of e-waste generated annually has been increasing steadily since 2010, and it is expected to keep this trend until 2030.

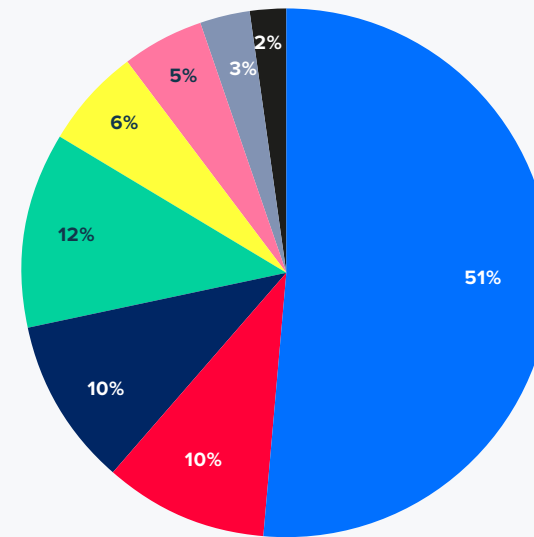
EEE POM per Category in 2022



- 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 Saint Kitts and Nevis, 2022

E-waste Generated in 2022



- 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 Saint Kitts and Nevis, 2022

Consumer equipment and photovoltaic panels (Category 4) is the second largest contributor to the EEE POM with 0.14 million kg in 2022, a 17% of the total. Category 4 equipment sold in the country annually has increased since 2010, when 0.08 million kg were put on the market, and it is projected to remain stable until 2030. E-waste generated from Category 4, accounting for 0.09 million kg in 2022 (12% of the total), has remained relatively stable during time and it is projected to continue this trend.

Small household appliances (Category 2) and IT and telecommunications equipment (Category 3) account for 0.07 (9%) and 0.06 (8%) million kg of the equipment put on the market in Saint Kitts and Nevis in 2022, respectively. The amount of equipment sold in these categories has remained fairly stable during the years, with minimal fluctuations, and it is projected to remain stable. Regarding the e-waste generated from these categories, both accounted for 0.07 million kg in 2022, a 10% of the total, a quantity that has remained very stable during the years.

In 2022, 0.05 and 0.04 million kg of lighting equipment (Category 5) and electrical and electronic tools (Category 6) were put on the market, respectively, which corresponds to a 7% 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, 0.05 million kg (6% of the total) was generated from Category 5 in 2022, and 0.03 million kg (5% of the total) of Category 6 equipment.

These values have remained fairly stable during the years, with some fluctuations in the amount of equipment put on the market, 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 6% of the EEE POM (0.03, 0.001, 0.02, and 0.001 million kg, respectively) and the e-waste generated (0.03, 0.001, 0.02 and 0.001 million kg, respectively) in 2022. The amount of equipment put on the market 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 Saint Kitts and Nevis 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).

The main international instrument regulating the transboundary movements of waste, including WEEE, is the Basel Convention, which entered into force in Saint Kitts and Nevis in 1994 – even though the country has not yet enacted a piece of legislation for its implementation.

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)³ procedure. 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).

From the information collected through the survey, one response indicated that Saint Kitts and Nevis exports WEEE globally – however, it specifies the export of batteries to the United States, where batteries are not included in the e-waste 10 categories included in this study.

The country did not report any export or import of hazardous waste, including WEEE, to the Basel Convention Secretariat for the years 2016–2023.

Overall, from the information available, **there is no evidence of import or export of WEEE to or from Saint Kitts and Nevis**.

³ Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, Basel Convention E-waste Amendments. <https://www.basel.int/Implementation/Ewaste/EwasteAmendments/Overview/tabid/9266/Default.aspx>



Chapter 3.

Technical and Infrastructural Capacity for WEEE Management

INSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

National operational bodies **lack sufficient resources, expertise, and infrastructure** to effectively manage WEEE, according to the two respondents to the questionnaire. Capacity building needs have also been stressed during the online national validation workshop held on 9 October 2025.

The current level of coordination among key stakeholders (producers, recyclers and waste managers) in the waste management sector of Saint Kitts and Nevis, according to the respondent from the public sector, is **ineffective**, meaning that stakeholders rarely coordinate, resulting in inefficiencies in waste management and unclear communication channels. The respondents from the private sector, instead, replied that it is **unclear** how well the waste management stakeholders coordinate their actions.

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

The EEE/WEEE sector in Saint Kitts and Nevis is characterised by **minimal to no local production**, few market players, and heavy dependence on imports with weak industry infrastructure. The local electronic market is under development.

The financial instruments currently in place to finance the waste management in the country, but not specifically the WEEE stream, include:

- Government funding: taxes, municipal budgets and public funds
- Landfill tipping fees: charges for waste disposal at landfills
- Private sector contributions: voluntary recycling programs by businesses
- International aid and grants: funding from NGOs or global organizations.

In addition, according to the private sector respondent to the questionnaire, the following other economic and market-based instruments could be used to support the WEEE management and an EPR system:

EPR SCHEMES

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)

COLLECTION, RECYCLING AND DISPOSAL INFRASTRUCTURE

No formal separate WEEE collection system is in place in the country. Consumers typically dispose of WEEE along with other waste (e.g. household waste) or via the informal sector. No dismantling or recycling facilities are operating in the country.

The Basel Convention Regional Centre for Training and Technology Transfer for the Caribbean (BCRC-Caribbean) is implementing Activity 2.1.1 Stockpile Identification and Disposal Strategies. To this purpose, a comprehensive on-the-ground verification of stockpiles containing the relevant waste streams was conducted in July 2024. The stocks were registered, photographed, and mapped. Furthermore, the current storage conditions and potential risk to the environment were assessed.

In the Saint Kitts Solid Waste Management Authority Conaree Landfill, Persistent Organic Pollutants – Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (POP-PBDE) and Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD) in WEEE and other hazardous wastes were identified; from the photo report included in the report of the Activity 2.1.1 it appears that different waste streams are stocked separately in the landfill (in particular there is a spot for the open air stockage of “appliances waste”).⁴ In the assessment conducted at Long Point Land Fill, instead, other hazardous wastes, obsolete and POP pesticides were found; old oils and fluids are stored separately from the rest.⁵

According to all stakeholders consulted, workers in the WEEE management sector are not duly trained on how to collect, sort and dismantle these types of equipment. Similarly, resources, expertise and infrastructure available are very little adequate to effectively to manage WEEE.

One respondent from the public sector indicates that **stakeholders rarely coordinate, resulting in inefficiencies in waste management and unclear communication channels.**

According to the information gathered, **no voluntary industry initiatives or measures** exist to date to contribute to WEEE management.

Consulted stakeholders were asked about the main requirements to scale up existing WEEE dismantling/treatment facilities. The following elements were highlighted by the respondents.

What is needed to scale up existing WEEE dismantling/treatment facilities? – Saint Kitts and Nevis

MOST
LEAST

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

At present, **there are no reported good practices at country level or outside related to EPR scheme**, not even on other waste streams.

⁴ Mathurin G., Bart Q., Stephens N. (2024), Factsheet KN-07 Saint Kitts Solid Waste Management Corporation Conaree Landfill. GEF ISLANDS Activity 2.1.1 Site Inventory Report, 7 July.

⁵ Mathurin G., Bart Q., Stephens N. (2024), KN-04 Long Point Landfill Nevis. GEF ISLANDS Activity 2.1.1 Site Inventory Report, 7 July.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT

The surveyed governmental representative did not have any evidence of landfills or dumping sites where WEEE is disposed in a non-environmentally sound manner. The private sector respondent indicated that WEEE is **discarded in open air landfills with other waste**. As no official data on formal collection or recycling of WEEE exists, **it is not clear what is happening to the e-waste discarded** on Saint Kitts and Nevis. The on-the-ground verification of stockpiles conducted in 2024 under Activity 2.1.1 showed that in the Conaree Landfill in Saint Kitts “Appliances waste” are present and separately stocked.⁶

In terms of social impact, there is **no evidence of possible jobs creation in the WEEE sector and/or in the green sector for the upcoming years**; 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:

What are the current limitations of the WEEE management systems – Saint Kitts and Nevis

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

Involved stakeholders indicate that **a regional approach would facilitate the implementation of an EPR scheme**.

PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PARTICIPATION

At present, in Saint Kitts and Nevis **there aren't awareness raising initiatives** specifically focusing on WEEE disposal and recycling to support public awareness and engagement. Public awareness and education programs are in place in the country with respect to waste, for instance, a tourism white waste collection program takes place at least once a year.

INFORMAL SECTOR

The informal sector operates in the collection, sorting and dismantling of WEEE and, according to one respondent to the questionnaire from the public sector, it covers up to **between 50% to 75% of the size of the total WEEE management sector** in the country. There aren't any initiatives currently aimed at facilitating the integration of the informal sector in the formal waste management system.

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.



⁶ Mathurin G., Bart Q., Stephens N. (2024), Factsheet KN-07 Saint Kitts Solid Waste Management Corporation Conaree Landfill. GEF ISLANDS Activity 2.1.1 Site Inventory Report, 7 July.

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).

Respondents were not aware of any existing good practices either in the country or abroad concerning EPR schemes.

According to the surveyed public authority, the following 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 – Saint Kitts and Nevis

MOST
LEAST

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

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

Main challenges in the adoption of an EPR for WEEE management sector – Saint Kitts and Nevis

MOST
LEAST

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

In terms of the elements most needed in the legal framework, in Saint Kitts and Nevis, to effectively support the EPR implementation, 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 – Saint Kitts and Nevis

MOST
LEAST

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

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. This is mainly due to the existing **regulatory barriers**, thus legal or policy restrictions hinder cross-border cooperation. **No legal or practical initiatives** are in place at regional level related to WEEE management.

Both respondents from the public and private sector indicate that **a regional approach to facilitate an EPR system for WEEE would reduce implementation costs**, thanks to a shared infrastructure and set up of systems that can help reduce the financial burden on individual countries in the region. Both respondents concurred that harmonized regulations would create a regional approach and ensure consistency in EPR requirements across borders, making compliance easier for producers and stakeholders. Ultimately, a regional approach would enhance cross-border cooperation, which in turn would improve recycling and waste management systems, benefiting the region as a whole.

¹² Cape Eleuthera Institute, Eleuthera, Bahamas.

¹³ <https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/marine-science/articles/10.3389/fmars.2024.1459794/full>.



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.

COLLECTION AND FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

WEEE-specific frameworks are absent, and practices remain mostly unregulated.

As mentioned above, **Saint Kitts and Nevis does not have a centralized WEEE collection system and consumers typically dispose of WEEE either with household waste** or, to a lesser extent, **through informal collectors**. In some cases, a tourism-linked bulky waste collection program occurs annually, but it is not specific to WEEE.

There is no organized public drop-off network, and **no dedicated dismantling or recycling facilities are in place**. Financial support for waste management in general comes from a combination of government funding, landfill tipping fees, waste collection fees, private sector voluntary contributions, and occasional international aid or grants. However, these resources are not specifically allocated to WEEE streams, and there are no economic instruments such as eco-taxes, deposit-refund schemes, or producer fees.

According to the interview conducted with national stakeholders in July 2025, the Solid Waste Management Authority (SWMA) **charges a fee of 5 dollars per item from anyone who drops off their WEEE**.

Further information was provided after the national validation workshop with regards to fees applied at the Solid Waste Management Corporation (SWMC) Landfill at Conaree in Saint Kitts, and at the Long Point Landfill in Nevis, as shown in tables below.

Table 4. Fees applied at the Conaree Landfill in Saint Kitts and Nevis

Waste type	Cost in East Caribbean dollars (xcd) / per tonne	Costs converted into USD / per tonne (exchange rate as of NOV '25)
Industrial, commercial and institutional waste, green waste, steel cables, E-waste, Tv/computers etc	54	19.9
Construction and demolition waste	15	5.5
Land clearing	10	3.7
Asbestos (hazardous)	69	25.4
Scrap metal	6	2.2

Additionally, for white goods/appliances e.g. washing machines, refrigerators etc., the cost is **5 USD per item**. This information then corresponds to what was shared by SWMA.

Table 5. Fees applied at the Long Point Landfill in Nevis

Waste type	Costs in USD
Vehicles	50 per item
WEEE	5 per item
White goods fridge, washing machine, AC, Stove	20 per item
Dead animals	20 per item
Construction and demolition (based on the size of the truck)	between 30–200 per item
Mix waste	30 per ton
green waste industrial, commercial, institutional	54 per ton

WEEE management in the country is primarily financed by government funding (e.g. taxes, municipal budget and public funding and fees paid by households and businesses for waste collection), and international aid and grants. Consumers are also charged with fees for waste collection and disposal at landfills, as previously highlighted. According to one respondent to the questionnaire, private sector contributions and voluntary recycling programs by businesses could serve to support WEEE management and a possible future EPR scheme.

Data on WEEE collection and treatment volumes could not be obtained from the surveys or questionnaires distributed, and thus the proportion of e-waste recovered nationally remains unknown. Similarly, **no information emerged regarding collection or treatment costs per tonne.**

TREATMENT AND MATERIAL RECOVERY

No formal WEEE dismantling or treatment occurs within Saint Kitts and Nevis.

According to the interview conducted by the consultants, all types of WEEE are accepted at the landfill. Two landfills are present: one in Saint Kitts and one in Nevis, and both allow for private waste pickers (individuals) and handymen (mechanics) to come to the landfills and retrieve whatever WEEE or parts they need.

Sometimes trucks will be offloading and already there is an individual/picker taking and dismantling the WEEE. At the landfill in Saint Kitts, the pickers go through security and are given a pass to collect what they need, (e.g. refrigerator parts, washing machine parts, car parts, copper etc.). An average of 10 waste pickers enter the landfill in Saint Kitts on a daily basis. No fee is requested to enter nor based on the number/type of items they collect. The landfill in Nevis however, charges the waste pickers for whatever they are taking out of the landfill. This is done to discourage the improper disposal of non-functional items taken from the landfill, which would otherwise be discarded off-site, creating additional collection costs. An average of 1 waste picker enters the landfill in Nevis on a daily basis.

The country lacks the facilities, tools, and trained workforce necessary for on-island processing. As a result, WEEE either remains in the general waste stream and ends up in landfills (often mixed with other waste types), or certain components, such as used batteries, are exported abroad, notably to the United States, for treatment.

No category-specific recovery protocols exist, and there are no reported exports of mixed e-waste fractions beyond the battery stream. Survey respondents note that WEEE disposal only partially complies with environmental standards, and there is no evidence of integration of the informal sector into formal systems. In fact, one survey reports informal involvement in collection, sorting, and dismantling, while another one reports no informal sector presence, suggesting limited and unstructured activity.

OPERATIONAL COSTS AND ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

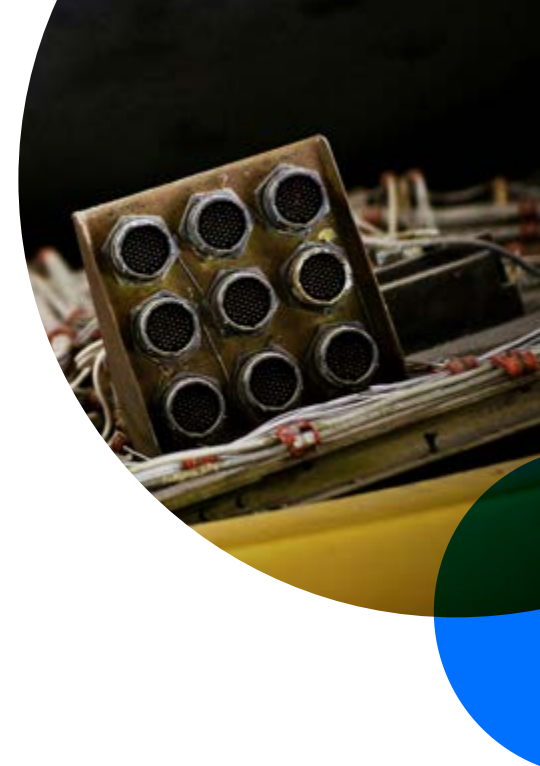
Due to the absence of local treatment and reliable collection data, no figures on operational costs, recovery values, or sales prices emerged from the surveys. Consequently, it is not possible to assess the profitability of WEEE management in Saint Kitts and Nevis at present.

Chapter 5.

Conclusions and Way Forward

CONCLUSIONS

- The amount of EEE POM yearly has increased from 0.46 million kg in 2010 to 0.79 million kg in 2022, and it is projected to continue increasing up to 0.83 million kg in 2030. During the same period, the amount of e-waste generated has increased from 0.46 million kg in 2010 to 0.72 million kg in 2022, and it is projected to increase up to 0.78 million kg in 2030.
- In 2022, the largest contributors to the EEE POM in the country were Category 1 – Large Household Appliances (48%) and Category 4 – Consumers equipment and photovoltaic panels (17%). When it comes to e-waste generated, the largest contributors are also Category 1 (51%) and Category 4 (12%).
- In terms of e-waste generated per capita, Saint Kitts and Nevis generated 15 kg/inhabitant in 2022, ranking 45th worldwide.
- No quantitative data exists on the e-waste being formally collected and recycled in the country.
- No formal separate WEEE collection system is in place in the country. WEEE is typically disposed of along with other waste, such as household waste, or via the informal sector.
- No WEEE dismantling or recycling facilities are operating in the country. The country lacks the facilities, tools, and trained workforce necessary for on-island processing.
- The informal sector is active in the collection, sorting and dismantling of WEEE and covers a significant portion of the total WEEE management sector (between 50% to 75%).
- As no official data on formal collection or recycling of WEEE exists, it is not clear what is happening to the e-waste discarded, although some evidence from the on-site verification of existing stockpiles conducted under Activity 2.1.1 indicates presence of “Appliances waste”, corresponding to large WEEE appliances such as refrigerators etc., in one open-air landfill in Saint Kitts and Nevis.
- At the landfill, 5 USD per item is charged in case of disposal of ‘appliances waste’ (e.g. refrigerators). In addition, approximately 20 USD per tonne is the fee applied in case of disposal of other WEEE. No further information on treatment of e-waste collected at the landfill is available.
- Public awareness and education campaigns are conducted with respect to waste in general but are not specifically targeting WEEE.
- No formal cooperation or coordination is in place between countries in the Caribbean region with respect to WEEE management.



WAY FORWARD

- The legal and regulatory framework should be updated in order to fully implement the Basel and Rotterdam Convention.
- Given the reliance on imports for electrical and electronic equipment, coupled with growing market maturity, there is potential for economic value recovery if an organized system is established. Opportunities could arise from regional cooperation, enabling shared processing infrastructure and harmonized EPR regulations, as supported by both survey respondents.
- Involved stakeholders indicate that a regional approach would facilitate the implementation of an EPR scheme.
- In its current state, the WEEE sector in Saint Kitts and Nevis remains largely untapped economically, constrained by legislative gaps, lack of infrastructure, low public awareness, and limited stakeholder coordination. Targeted investments in legislation, infrastructure, workforce training, and public engagement, alongside regional integration, could transform the sector into a contributor to both circular economy objectives and local economic development.
- During the national validation workshop, the need for technical equipment and capacity building on how to deal with e-waste was underlined, along with support to set up an adequate infrastructure for the collection and storage of e-waste and the collection of data regards WEEE flows.



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LIST OF WEBSITES

<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	





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