

National WEEE Assessment 2026

Trinidad and Tobago



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National WEEE Assessment 2026

Trinidad and Tobago

Abstract & Authors

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

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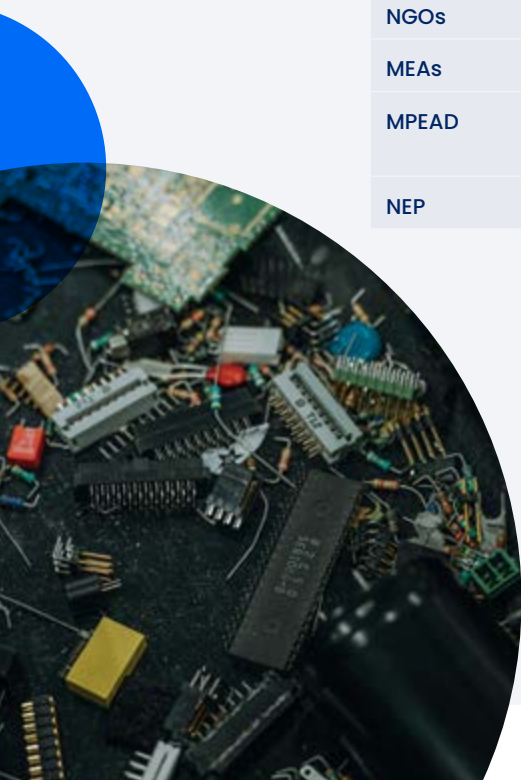
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List of Abbreviations

Abbreviations	
BAT	Best Available Techniques
BCRC	Basel Convention Regional Center
BEP	Best Environmental Practices
EEE	Electrical and Electronic Equipment
EMA	Environmental Management Authority
EPR	Extended Producers Responsibility
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
kg	Kilograms
LGAs	Local Governmental Agencies
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MPEAD	Ministry of Planning, Economic Affairs and Development
NEP	National Environmental Policy

Abbreviations	
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PCBs	Polychlorinated biphenyls
PCBs	Printed Circuit Boards
PIC	Prior Informed Consent
PoM	Put on the Market
SIDS	Small Islands Developing States
SWM	Solid Waste Management
SWMCOL	Solid Waste Management Company Limited of TTO
TBM	Transboundary Movements
THA	Tobago House of Assembly
TTBS	Trinidad and Tobago Bureau of Standards
TTO	Trinidad and Tobago
UNITAR - SCYCLE	United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Sustainable Cycles programme
USD	United States Dollars
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment
WMR	Waste Management Rules



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 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 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 generated 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. 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 **Trinidad and Tobago**, 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 Trinidad and Tobago, 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 Trinidad and Tobago.

[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, 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.

In terms of gender representation, only one stakeholder from the public sector completed the online survey, and she identified herself as a woman. In addition, 5 persons attended the national validation workshop, and all of them were women. It is useful to highlight that, for Trinidad and Tobago, the national validation workshop was structured as a focus group, to fill in the main data information gaps. While the details are included in the D4 – National Validation Workshop report for Trinidad and Tobago, the main inputs collected have been also integrated into this report.

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

However, it must be noted that for Trinidad and Tobago, 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 national assessment report, finalized after the national validation workshop, was then shared with the stakeholders for review and validation of the recommendations.

This finalized version includes all inputs provided by stakeholders.



Chapter 1.

Country Profile

1.1 COUNTRY OVERVIEW

The twin island state of Trinidad and Tobago is a small, high-income country. Its population is over 1.3 million, the country is rich in natural resources and its GDP per capita is one of the highest in the Caribbean and Latin American region (see table 1 below) (World Bank, 2025).

Historically, the economy of Trinidad and Tobago has been predominantly dependent on its energy-intensive industry, with the negligible use of renewable energy resources. Not unlike the global scenario, the COVID-19 pandemic limited the movement of persons and disrupted supply chains, and weakened demand, resulting in declines in economic activity in 2021. Accordingly, manufacturing contracted deeply in the first quarter of 2021, followed by mining and quarrying, and trade and repairs – the second largest contributor to GDP (Ministry of Finance 2021, BCRC 2022).

Trinidad and Tobago



Figure 1. Map of Trinidad and Tobago

Map Source: 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	1 368 333 (2024)
Population growth (annual %)	0.1 (2024)
Human Capital Index (HCI) (scale 0-1)	0.6 (2020)
GDP (current US\$)	26.43 (2024)
GDP per capita (current US\$)	19 314.7 (2024)
Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)	0.5 (2024)
Access to electricity (% of population)	98.7 (2023)
Individuals using the Internet (% of population)	85 (2023)

Source: World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/country/trinidad-and-tobago>

Socio-economic environment

The country's economy has been fluctuating in the recent years: it has increased in 2024 of almost 1 billion USD, compared to 2023, while in 2022 was almost 4 billion USD higher – and it had already improved with a 14.35 % increase in GDP per capita compared to 2020.

According to a WFP led survey, job loss and income reduction has been reported by 50 % of the survey's respondents, while 80% of those are from the lowest income groups (OCHA 2022).

As of November 2023, approximately 44 800 Venezuelan migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers were living in Trinidad and Tobago. This number represented the highest per capita population of Venezuelans in the Caribbean as at 2024 (ACAPS 2023).

Since the year 2000, crime and violence have increased substantially.

Waste management system

In Trinidad and Tobago, the continuous growth of the population coupled with the increasing urbanization, is going to result in the increasing generation of waste as well as increasing demands on the Solid Waste Management (SWM) systems and infrastructure in the country. There is, however, a general trend by the Local Government Agencies (LGAs) and the Tobago House of Assembly (THA) towards viewing waste as a resource, where recovery activities can generate revenues and achieve waste prevention and reduction (MPU 2024).

Municipal solid waste is predominantly disposed of at the national landfills, which include the Beetham, Guanapo and Forres Park Landfills – which are managed by the Solid Waste Management Company Limited of Trinidad and Tobago (SWMCOL); the Guapo Landfill – which is managed by the Point Fortin Borough Corporation; and the Studley Park Landfill – which is managed by the Tobago House of Assembly (THA). The Beetham and Guanapo Landfills also receive special wastes such as asbestos. Each landfill is associated with informal e-waste activities (BCRC 2022).

In 2024, a National Integrated Solid Waste/Resources Management Policy for Trinidad and Tobago was developed by the Government, which outlines strategies including short, medium and long-term Action Plans to improve the SWM system. The key elements of the plan include:

- Establishment of a centralized sanitary landfill, at Forres Park
- Establishment of transfer stations and materials recovery facilities
- Closure and remediation of existing Beetham and Guanapo landfills
- Institutional strengthening, capacity building and public awareness and education (MPU 2024)



1.2 LEGISLATIVE OVERVIEW

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

Objectives related to the management of waste were integrated into **Trinidad and Tobago's newly released Manifesto 2025 of United National Congress**¹. The ambition to modernize the waste management at country level involves: to upgrade waste collection systems to ensure efficient and timely removal of waste from communities; to phase out open-air dumping and invest in sanitary landfill solutions to prevent pollution and health hazards; to enhance recycling programs and encourage public-private partnerships to support sustainable waste management.

The management of hazardous wastes, industrial wastes, and electronic wastes is also addressed in the **National Integrated Solid Waste/Resource Management Policy** for Trinidad and Tobago, prepared in 2024.

Among the purpose of the national policy, its strategies are designed to meet the international obligations regarding the management of hazardous wastes and substances, and materials with toxic chemicals such as POPs with reduced risk for future generations (Objective 11).²

Other relevant Policy Strategies (PS) include:

PS6	Support the implementation of Waste Manifest Systems and Codes of Practice to monitor the movement of hazardous and bio-medical waste, consistent with Rule 34 of the WMR 2021.
PS36	Utilize treatment and processing technology that would support the fulfilment of the country's obligations to international conventions such as the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and the Cartagena Convention and its Land Based Sources of Pollution (LBS) Protocol.
PS41	Implement measures to segregate hazardous household waste from MSW streams and to prevent the landfilling of hazardous and special wastes such as bio-medical wastes, by encouraging use of best available technologies and environmentally sound practices. These wastes will be required to be separated at the source and would not be accepted at non-hazardous waste disposal sites but diverted to hazardous waste sites that are approved and certified by the EMA.

¹ <https://www.planning.gov.tt/newsite/storage/2025/07/Cabinet-Approved-UNC-Manifesto-as-Official-Policy-Framework-for-TT-2.pdf>

² <https://swmcol.co.tt/Portals/0/Waste%20Policies/National%20Integrated%20Solid%20Waste%20Policy%202024.pdf>

Electronic waste is also explicitly mentioned in the policy, in line with the SWMCOL objectives, and in particular to “Assist in creating an enabling environment for Private-Public-Partnership initiatives to develop treatment and disposal infrastructure, as well as cradle-to-cradle/take-back stewardship arrangements and deposit return systems, where feasible, for recyclable and reusable materials (e.g. paper, plastics, metals, rubber, car batteries, tyres and **electronic wastes**)”.

The 2018 **National Environmental Policy (NEP)** identifies ten (10) core commitments and priorities for the management of POPs, toxic chemicals, **WEEE**, and other hazardous materials, with fourteen (14) other objectives related to waste management more generally.

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

Table 2. Status of Multilateral Environmental Agreements
– Trinidad and Tobago

Multilateral Environmental Agreement	Entry into force
Basel Convention	1994
Ban Amendment	2019
Rotterdam Convention	2010
Stockholm Convention	2004
Minamata Convention	–

Source: National legislative and institution assessment report – Trinidad and Tobago, 2024

Stakeholders clarified that, while the Basel Convention has been ratified by the country, there is no legislation in place at country level to enforce it, at present.

Trinidad and Tobago has no standalone legislation covering e-waste.

However, **Schedule 1 of the Waste Management Rules (WMR)** specifies the annual regulated quantity of various types of e-waste such as those classified under waste code 11-0 from 11-1 to 11-6. If such waste exhibits any one of the criteria listed in **Schedule 2**, it is then considered hazardous waste. **Section 34 of the (Environmental Management) EM Act** also speaks to the implementation of incentive programmes which may be used for the management of e-waste, specifically section 34(c) regarding a deposit-refund scheme for specified materials to increase the level of recycling, reuse or other authorised disposition.

Additionally, **the current administrative control of e-waste is fragmented**. Apart from the role of the EM Act in regulating the activities related to waste management, the Trinidad and Tobago Bureau of Standards (TTBS) inspects some types of EEE imported as commercial goods to be sold e.g. household appliances.

In the national legal assessment (BCRC 2022), it is recommended that legislation governing both hazardous and non-hazardous e-waste is amended or developed to ensure that the Basel e-waste amendments are fully implemented. The Import and Export Negative Lists should also include components of e-waste e.g. batteries if that waste battery is exported as an individual item rather than in a device.



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)³.

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 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 UNU⁴. 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 Guidelines⁵, 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.

³ https://collections.unu.edu/eserv/UNU:6477/RZ_EWaste_Guidelines_LoRes.pdf

⁴ Ibid

⁵ 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 statistics⁶.

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

2. After the EEE is placed on the market, it remains in use until the product is discarded – this period is referred to 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 to as the e-waste generated, prior to collection. The quantity of e-waste generated is calculated from the product's POM time-series, taking into account their respective rates of obsolescence in the evaluation year.
4. The e-waste follows different flows, including the formal and compliant collection. Data on the e-waste collection is requested to countries and provided by the National Statistics Offices (NSOs).

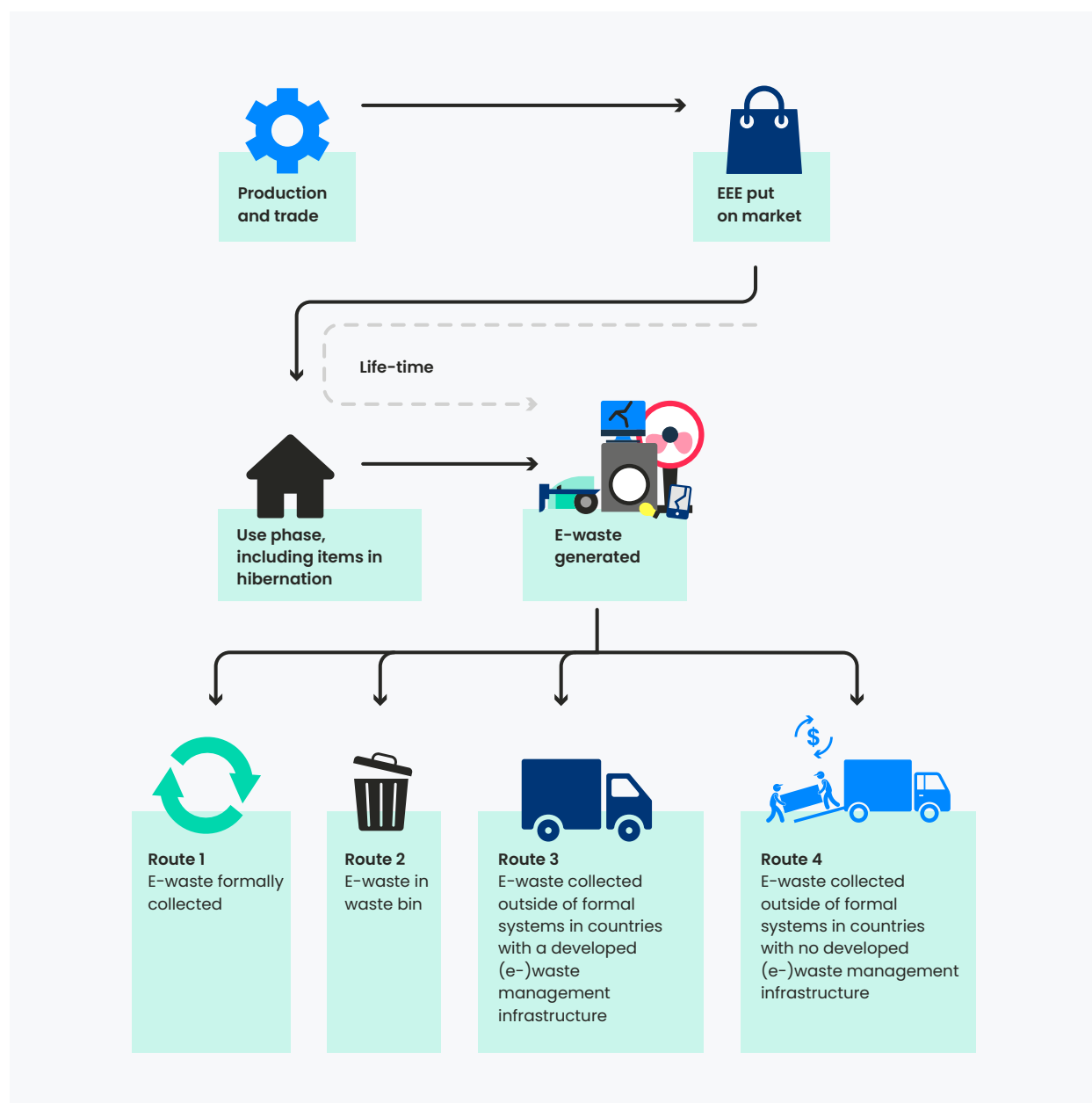


Figure 2. E-waste Statistics Framework

⁶ <https://comtradeplus.un.org/>.

No indication was given on the responsible bodies for collecting data on e-waste in Trinidad and Tobago. And no annual or regular reporting system in place on EEE and e-waste at national level was reported.

No official data on e-waste collected or recycled has been shared by authorities in Trinidad and Tobago.

2.2 WEEE FLOWS AND OUTLOOK, FROM 2010 TO 2030

This section describes the flows of EEE POM and e-waste generated in Trinidad and Tobago, 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 Trinidad and Tobago, respectively. From 2010 to 2022, POM data is based on the historical country data from the Comtrade database, estimated with the apparent consumption methodology, and from 2023 to 2030 the data is an estimation based on the previous trends.

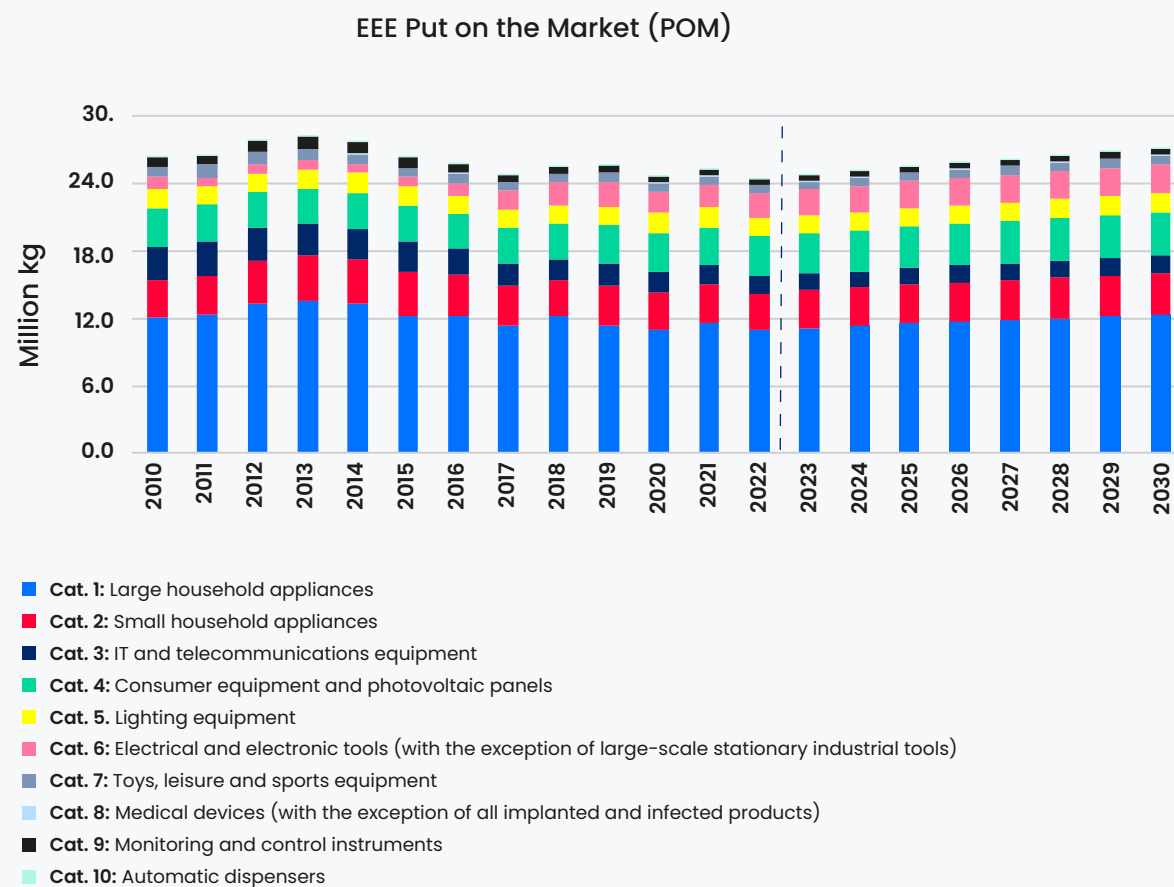


Figure 3. EEE POM in Trinidad and Tobago, 2010–2030

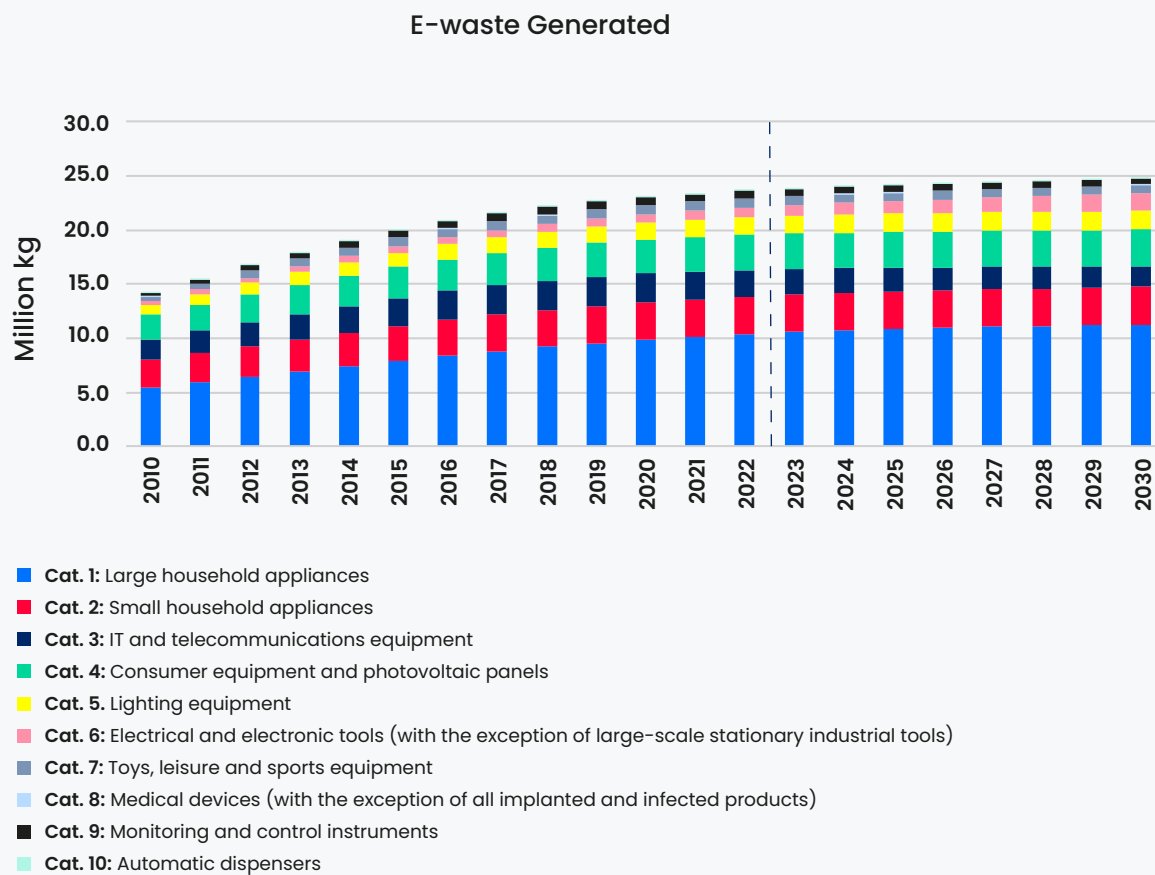
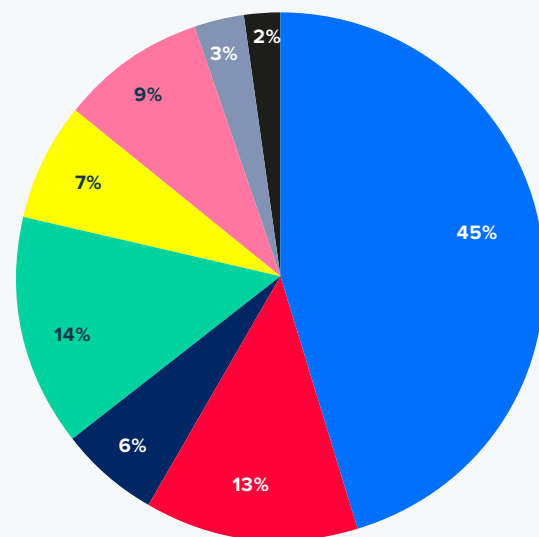


Figure 4. E-waste Generated in Trinidad and Tobago, 2010–2030

POM and e-waste data in Trinidad and Tobago estimated with the apparent consumption methodology show that the amount of EEE POM yearly has slightly decreased from 26.39 million kg in 2010 to 24.41 million kg in 2022, after peaking in 2013, and it is projected to increase again and reach 27.15 million kg in 2030. During the same period, the amount of e-waste generated has almost doubled, from 14.23 million kg in 2010 to 23.61 million kg in 2022, and it is projected to increase up to 24.76 million kg in 2030.

In 2022, as it can be seen in Figure 5, the largest contributors to the POM in the country were Category 1 (45%), Category 4 (14%), and Category 2 (13%). When it comes to e-waste generated, as seen in Figure 6, Category 1 (44%), Category 2 (15%), and Category 4 (14%) are also the largest contributors.

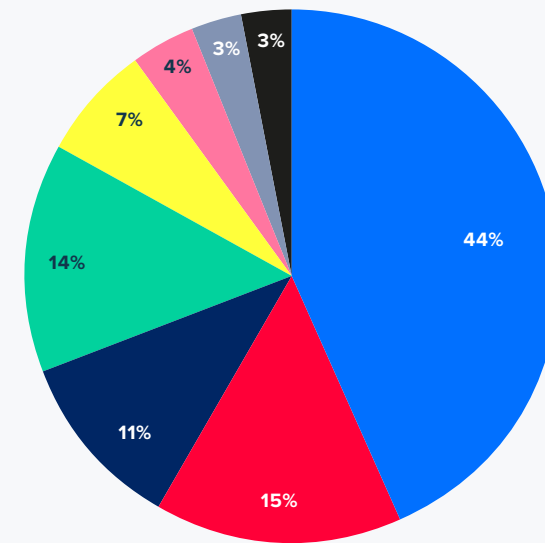
EEE POM per Category in 2022



- **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 Trinidad and Tobago, 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 Trinidad and Tobago, 2022

Globally, Trinidad and Tobago 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). **Trinidad and Tobago generated 15.4 kg/inhabitant in 2022, ranking 44th worldwide** – comparable to countries like Oman, Slovakia, and Saint Kitts and Nevis. Within the Caribbean region, Trinidad and Tobago is the fourth country with the highest e-waste generation per capita, after Aruba, Puerto Rico, and The Bahamas.

The largest contributor to the EEE POM, in terms of mass, are large household appliances (Category 1), which account for 10.97 million kg of the POM in 2022 (45% of the total): this is due to the high average weight of the products included in this category (e.g., fridges, washing machines, dishwashers). Category 1 has been steadily decreasing from 2013 to 2022, and it is projected to increase slightly so up to 2030. Category 1 is also the largest contributor to the e-waste generated, with 10.40 million kg in 2022, accounting for 44% of the total e-waste generated in Trinidad and Tobago that year. The amount of e-waste generated has doubled since 2010, and it is expected to keep rising steadily.

Consumer equipment and photovoltaic panels (Category 4) is the second largest contributor to EEE POM, accounting for 3.52 million kg in 2022 – which corresponds to a 14% of the total. The amount of Category 4 equipment sold per year has remained

very constant during the years, and it is projected to continue to do so. Regarding the e-waste generated, Category 4 is also the second largest contributor in the country – accounting for 3.21 million kg in 2022, a 14% of the total e-waste generated in the country. The amount of e-waste generated has been steadily increasing from 2010 to 2022, and it is forecasted to continue this trend.

Small household appliances (Category 2) are the third largest contributor to EEE POM and follows a trend similar to the one seen in Category 4. Category 2 accounts for 3.27 million kg in 2022 (13% of the total). The amount of Category 2 POM during the years has remained very steady, and it is projected to continue to do so. E-waste generated from Category 2 equipment accounted for 3.43 million kg in 2022, 15% of the total e-waste generated in the country. The amount of e-waste generated has been increasing steadily from 2010, and it is expected to continue increasing until 2030.

Electrical and electronic tools (Category 6) POM reached 2.25 million kg in 2022, representing a 9% of the total. Category 6 sold in Trinidad and Tobago yearly has doubled since 2010, and it projected to continue increasing steadily. Category 6 accounted for 0.94 million kg in 2022, 4% of the total e-waste generated in the country. The amount of e-waste generated has also doubled during the years, following a trend similar to the put on the market, and it is expected to continue increasing until 2030.

IT and telecommunications equipment (Category 3) accounted for 1.52 million kg of EEE POM in 2022, a 6% of the total. The amount of equipment from Category 3 POM over the years has halved since 2010, when 2.96 million kg were sold, and it is forecasted to remain stable until 2030. The amount of e-waste generated from Category 3, accounting for 2.50 million kg (11% of the total) in 2022, started decreasing after 2018 and it is expected to continue decreasing.

Lighting equipment (Category 5) POM have remained very stable during the years, with 1.60 million kg sold in 2022 – a 7% of the total – and are forecasted to maintain this trend up to 2030. E-waste generated from Category 5 accounted for 1.61 million kg in 2022, 7% of the total, and has been increasing steadily from 2010 until 2022, and it is forecasted to follow this trend up to 2030.

Toys, leisure and sports equipment (Category 7) and monitoring and control instruments (Category 9) POM have been decreasing steadily from 2010 to 2022, and it is projected to increase slightly until 2030. In 2022, Category 7 accounted for 0.71 million kg of the EEE POM in the country and Category 9 for 0.48 million kg, 3% and 2% respectively. E-waste generated has increased considerably since 2010, Category 7 is expected to continue increasing steadily after 2022 and Category 9 is expected to slightly decrease yearly. Category 7 accounted for 0.77 million kg (3%) of e-waste generated in 2022, and Category 9 for 0.66 million kg (3%).

Medical devices (Category 8) and automatic dispensers (Category 10) only accounted for 0.06 million kg and 0.03 million kg of EEE POM in 2022, which corresponds to less than 1% of the total. The e-waste generated from categories 8 and 10 also accounted for less than 1% of the total, 0.05 and 0.03 million kg in 2022 respectively. The amount of Category 8 and 10 equipment being put on the market and e-waste generated annually has increased steadily during the years, without undergoing significant changes.

Regarding the e-waste management, **there is no quantitative data available on the e-waste being formally collected and recycled in Trinidad and Tobago currently**, and the qualitative information that has been compiled is going to be presented in the next chapter.

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 Trinidad and Tobago in 1995. However, at present, it has not been transposed into national legislation yet.

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).

According to the surveyed entity and from an analysis of previous assessments in Trinidad and Tobago, **the country exports WEEE globally for recycling and treatment purposes.**

From an analysis of the national reports submitted by authorities in Trinidad and Tobago to the Basel Convention Secretariat, in **2019**, the country exported more than 100 thousand (100 834) tons of 'waste end-of-life vehicles' to Türkiye. The Basel Convention codes reported by the country's authorities under this type of waste include **A1180** – which should indicate the presence of EE components under the ELV waste. However, the extent of this component is not known.

The reported disposal purposes were indicated for all shipments as:

D5	Specially engineered landfill (e.g., placement into lined discrete cells which are capped and isolated from one another and the environment, etc.)
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The reported recovery purposes were indicated for all shipments as:

R4	Specially engineered landfill (e.g., placement into lined discrete cells which are capped and isolated from one another and the environment, etc.)
R12	Exchange of wastes for submission to any of the operations numbered R1–R11
R13	Accumulation of material intended for any operation in Section B. ⁷

In **2020**, a similar shipment directed to Türkiye was reported by Trinidad and Tobago, of waste **ELVs including EE components reported under code A1180, but the quantity was not specified.**

In **2021**, the country reported to the BC Secretariat the export of **14.45 tons** of waste categorized under the code A3180, which included **electrical transformers and capacitors contaminated with Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)** and directed to France for incineration on land (D10).

In addition, the authorities reported **one case of illicit trafficking of electronic waste**: more specifically, in **2019** Grenada exported to Trinidad and Tobago 0.525 tons of electronic waste, under waste code A1180.

⁷ Section B encompasses all such operations with respect to materials legally defined as or considered to be hazardous wastes and which otherwise would have been destined for operations included in Section A – see at: <https://www.basel.int/TheConvention/Overview/TextoftheConvention/tabid/1275/Default.aspx>

The report included the following information:

Table 4. 2019 case on illegal trafficking of e-waste, Trinidad and Tobago

Identification of the reason for illegality	The importer indicated that the company was not aware of the PIC procedure of the Basel Convention.
Responsible for illegality	• Exporter or generator • Importer or disposer • Other
Measures taken including any punishment imposed	No punishment imposed. The importers, exporters and governmental entities concerned were advised of the PIC procedure. The Competent Authority emailed the agencies in Grenada who may control the import and export of waste to advise of the PIC procedure. The importer was advised to desist from further imports until the Competent Authority completed its investigation. The Competent Authority found that importers breached an environmental requirement under the Environmental Management Act, Chapter 35:05 (EM Act) in its operation of a waste handling facility without a Certificate of Environmental Clearance under the EM Act. The importer subsequently applied for a Certificate of Environmental Clearance. The Competent Authority strengthened its relationship with the local Bureau of Standards to advise importers of new/used equipment which should be discarded as e-waste to be handled by waste handling facilities regulated by the Competent Authority.



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 the national level, integrated with additional inputs gathered during the national validation workshop held on December 2nd, 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 Trinidad and Tobago.

INSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Operational bodies in Trinidad and Tobago are reported as having **not adequate at all** resources, expertise and infrastructure to effectively manage WEEE.

The current level of coordination among key stakeholders (producers, recyclers and waste managers) in the Trinidad and Tobago's waste management sector is defined as **somewhat effective** – meaning that stakeholders do communicate regularly, however coordination could be improved in certain areas, including in the WEEE sector.

One voluntary initiative was mentioned at country level, contributing to WEEE management – which is called “Restore a Sense of I Can” (RSC)⁸. RSC is a non-profit organization working, in part, on the development and support of technology clubs in schools, tertiary institutions and communities through the Caribbeans. RSC's model is based on public and private sector partnerships using technology to achieve common goals. Among its major objectives, RSC aims at promoting awareness on the e-waste problem and “use a recycle/reuse model to build hardware capacity in institutions and

organization that need it”. As reported by some stakeholders: “they embarked in a project aimed at reducing the indiscriminate dumping of e-waste, that seeks to educate the public at large using school-based clubs”.

FINANCIAL MECHANISMS

In Trinidad and Tobago, the **electronics** market is defined as an **emerging market**, with limited local production, mainly relying on imports and still with underdeveloped supply chains.

In terms of financial mechanisms in place to fund the WEEE management, it was reported by stakeholders that the current system is mainly private sector focused. There is no public sector-oriented system for WEEE management. There might be funds available from regional or international projects, such as the GEF ISLANDS, but they are limited in time. As such, **there is not a centralized national e-waste management in place in the country; e-waste is often comingled with municipal solid waste, otherwise there are private companies dealing with it.**

When asked about other economic and market-based instruments that could be used to support the WEEE management and the implementation of an EPR system, take back systems and advanced deposit fees were suggested by some governmental representatives, also based on similar systems working in other countries. Another suggestion was to link the e-waste management to the national waste management policy, as currently the focus is rather on plastic waste and beverage containers. One additional suggestion was to promote green procurement by governmental institutions, so that procurement practices could refer to products designed for longevity, repairability and recyclability. An old draft seems to exist already at country level, which is not directly referring to electronics but could be updated accordingly.

One additional input provided was to **use public-private partnerships as a model**: considering that the WEEE management at present is private sector driven, it could be good to use their expertise, their facilities also for government related issues regarding WEEE management.

⁸ <https://restorersc.wixsite.com/restoreasenseofican/>

COLLECTION, RECYCLING AND DISPOSAL INFRASTRUCTURE

In Trinidad and Tobago there is no WEEE collection scheme in place, nationally driven. There were specific activities in the past, project related, specifically on mobile phones collection (see box below).

While there are some public sector efforts, mainly project-based such as the HELLO campaign through the BCRC-Caribbean, the existing infrastructure and operations for e-waste collection and processing are largely led by private companies.

BOX – Hello Campaign in Trinidad and Tobago

The national Helping Electronics Live Longer (**HELLO**) campaign, which was executed simultaneously with the mobile phone collection activities under a BCRC-led project, was developed to raise public awareness on the ESM of mobile phones and to demonstrate the best environmental practices (BEP) and best available techniques (BAT) in Trinidad and Tobago for the refurbishment and recycling of used and EOL mobile phones. The HELLO campaign and EOL mobile phone collection drive were featured at over eight (8) outreach events at secondary schools and pop-up events at Carnival events, markets and grocery stores.

Source: <https://www.bcrc-caribbean.org/our-news-events/demonstration-of-the-environmentally-sound-management-of-used-mobile-phones-and-computing-equipment-in-trinidad-and-tobago/>

One other aspect highlighted by the stakeholders is that, at particular times of the year (e.g. during the festivities, namely the Christmas season), corporations in charge of WEEE collection do organize collection campaigns, mainly dedicated to collection of bulky e-waste. Scrap metal dealers are also, to some extent, involved in the WEEE management sector, including collection (see the paragraph on 'informal sector' for further details).

There are **dismantling and recycling facilities in place in Trinidad and Tobago**, but it is **unknown** whether they implement the so called best available techniques (BAT) and best environmental practices (BEP), whether they comply with environmental standards or if these are equipped with proper tools and safety equipment.

From a previous WEEE assessment conducted by (BCRC, BAKU 2022), the following companies provide the detailed services related to e-waste management (see also chapter 4):

Company	E-waste management activities			
	Collects	Dismantles	Recovers/Repairs	Exports
Piranha International	x	x	x	x
REcyclage TT	x			
Green Chip Recycling	x	x		
The eWaste Company	x	x		x
Green Voltt	x	x	x	x

Source: BCRC – BOKU 2022

Figure 7. Summary of main activities performed by e-waste companies in Trinidad and Tobago

Based on a review performed by the stakeholders on existing permits for these companies, only Piranha international currently has valid Certificates of Environmental Clearance⁹. Recyclage TT'sTT permits need to be verified, while for the remaining three companies permits have not been provided. This means that, at the moment of drafting of this report, **only one company results as formally operating in the WEEE management system at the national level.**

Moreover, 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? – Trinidad and Tobago

MOST
LEAST

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

PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PARTICIPATION

At present, in Trinidad and Tobago there are programmes, such as the iCARE programme¹⁰, which provide insights e.g. on lessons learnt and good practices on waste management – thus supporting awareness creation for the general public. While WEEE management was initially envisaged as part of this awareness programme, currently it is only focused on beverage containers.

The Environmental Management Authority's (EMA) Public Education Unit is in charge of developing public education programmes on waste-related matters.

The general tendency of **consumers**, however, is still to **discard e-waste with other waste**, generally with solid and household waste. More public awareness on this specific waste stream should therefore take place, hand-in-hand with other relevant initiatives, including improvement of accessible infrastructure, clear regulations and incentives to enable action.

INFORMAL SECTOR

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

As also reported in the previous WEEE assessment by (BCRC, BAKU 2022): "In Trinidad and Tobago, **the distinction between formal and informal e-waste actors is not clear-cut** given that there is no e-waste legislation in place. For example, scrap iron dealers are required to register for an annual license under the Old Metal and Marine Stores Act, Chapter 84:07, the cost of which is two hundred dollars TTD. However, not all operational scrap dealers have acquired such permits".

The informal sector, therefore, has to be defined within a specified context. Workers such as 'waste pickers' or 'scavengers', 'scrap dealers' and 'waste collectors' can either fall under the formal or informal sector, depending on the specific contexts.

No information was shared by the assessed stakeholders on the existence of dedicated programs or initiatives in place or planned, aimed at integrating the informal system into the formal one, at the national or local levels.



⁹ Interviewed authorities reported that this is a specific permit under the EMA which has other permits that are relevant to these types of activities, including a Waste Management Permit under the Waste Management Rules.

¹⁰ <https://www.ema.co.tt/our-environment/ema-icare/>

The following additional clarifications were provided during the national validation workshop: scrap metal dealers are also part of the WEEE management sector; however, they are rather part of the informal sector. There is a 'Scrap Metal Act'¹¹, which includes requirements to be also respected by general collectors. But we can say that there is an integration of e-waste with any scrap metal dealers' work. In terms of the distinction between formal and informal sector, we can say that those having an Environmental Clearance, can be technically classified as formal. This can also include licenses currently issued by the government, under the Scrap Metal Act. While companies or entities which operate without the necessary licenses can be included in the informal sector.

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).

No **good practices** were reported by the surveyed authorities in Trinidad and Tobago related to **EPR scheme on e-waste**, but not even on other waste streams.

Stakeholders mentioned ongoing discussion on establishing such a system for beverage containers, and a deposit return system put in place by manufacturers on glass bottles¹². However, no EPR system is in place at present.

A compulsory standard for electronics¹³ is also in place (TTCS 24:2023), with a mandatory clause stating that electrical appliances considered as e-waste under the Basel Convention and national legislation shall not enter the local market. The standard is legally binding.

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, with government agencies and private sector/producers on top:

Public and private actors to be involved for the implementation of EPR scheme - Trinidad and Tobago



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

¹¹ The Metal Scrap Act is available at the following link: <https://www.ttparliament.org/publication/the-scrap-metal-act-2022/>

¹² More information is available at this link: <https://www.ansamcal.com/environmental/>

¹³ The compulsory standard can be downloaded at this link: <https://gottbs.com/product/ttcs-242023-electrical-appliances-compulsory-requirements/>

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

Main challenges foreseen in the adoption of an EPR for WEEE management sector – Trinidad and Tobago



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 surveyed stakeholders, the elements most needed in the legal framework, in Trinidad and Tobago, to effectively support the EPR implementation are the ones below, ranked from the most to the least important.

A clear definition of the producers' responsibilities and an improved collection and recycling mechanisms are ranked as most important elements to support an EPR implementation at the national level, as well as putting in place enforcement mechanisms.

Elements most needed in the legal framework to effectively support the EPR implementation – Trinidad and Tobago



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 – Trinidad and Tobago



The main gaps highlighted seem to be linked to the legislation, the lack of structural funding as well as the proper infrastructure and technologies for handling correctly the management of WEEE.

During the national validation workshop, some stakeholders expressed that, in their view, the issue of illegal exports should have more relevance in terms of an existing barrier. In fact, companies should technically apply through the EMA for organizing WEEE exports, however this is not happening. Also, some entities often misclassify e-waste as used EEE, this is also related to the lack of a national law enforcing the Basel Convention and its technical guidelines.

REGIONAL COOPERATION

In terms of policy harmonization and cross-border cooperation at the 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 the regional level related to WEEE.

Based on the survey collected, a regional approach would facilitate the implementation of an EPR scheme for the following reasons:

- **It would reduce the implementation costs:** share infrastructure and systems can help reducing the financial burden on single countries.
- **It would create harmonized regulations:** a regional approach can ensure consistency in EPR requirements across borders, making compliance easier for producers and stakeholders.
- **It would enhance cross-border cooperation:** collaboration between countries can improve recycling and waste management systems, benefiting the region as a whole.





Chapter 4.

Economic Impact of WEEE Management Facilities at National Level

OVERVIEW

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

Stakeholder consultations conducted during the project confirm that Trinidad and Tobago's e-waste management system continues to be characterized by the **coexistence of formal and informal actors engaged primarily in preliminary waste handling and dismantling activities**. The overall structure remains largely similar to the conditions described in the *BCRC-Caribbean WEEE Data Management Assessment for Trinidad and Tobago (2022)*, which mapped the national e-waste sector and identified the main formal recyclers active in the country.

According to the stakeholders interviewed in 2025, including representatives of the Ministry of Planning, Economic Affairs and Development (MPDEAD), the private sector continues to lead e-waste management operations in the absence of dedicated national policy or legislation. While public awareness of e-waste is gradually increasing, collection and recycling remain largely market driven. Informal collection and dismantling persist, particularly for small devices and valuable components, with minimal regulatory oversight.

The BCRC 2022 assessment report had identified six main private operators handling e-waste: Piranha International Limited, Recyclage E-Waste Management (Recyclage TT), Green Chip Recycling Limited, The eWaste Company Limited, GreenVolt Ltd., and the Secure Group. These entities remain active in 2025, however, with the exception of the first one (Piranha International), formal permits are not available or registered for the remaining ones, which means they cannot be considered as formal actors. The main activities of these companies still focus on the aggregation, manual dismantling, and export of valuable fractions such as printed circuit boards (PCBs) and metals. No domestic end-processing facilities have yet been established.

The Ministry of Public Utilities holds the lead role in solid waste management, with the EMA serving as the primary environmental regulator and MPDEAD providing supporting overarching coordination and policy work as necessary. However, as confirmed by 2025 stakeholder consultations, **there is no stand-**

alone e-waste legislation in place. E-waste continues to be addressed within the broader context of hazardous and solid waste management frameworks, with regulatory gaps particularly in producer responsibility and extended collection systems.

As in 2022, no official registry of recyclers or reporting mechanism exist, and data on volumes collected or exported remain inconsistent. Stakeholders described the current system as "somewhat effective" in coordination but noted insufficient enforcement capacity and limited technical expertise to manage e-waste in an environmentally sound manner.

COLLECTION AND FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

Trinidad and Tobago still lacks a coordinated, nationwide collection mechanism specifically designed for e-waste. To date there are no policies dictating the manner in which e-waste should be stored or discarded, nor any formal incentives that encourage the public to channel their e-waste to authorized recyclers. In the absence of structured collection, consumers typically retain obsolete electronics or discard them with general household waste.

As of 2025, stakeholder interviews confirm that e-waste continues to be collected primarily by private sector initiatives, with collection points managed by recyclers. The EMA's iCARE Programme—originally focused on general recycling—has provided lessons learned and infrastructure that could support future e-waste collection, though it currently does not manage the e-waste stream.

Public participation in these efforts remains voluntary. Stakeholders confirmed that while the public sector occasionally supports awareness campaigns, sustained engagement and dedicated collection funding are lacking.

Financially, the system remains market based. There are no producer responsibility schemes, eco-fees, or formal cost-recovery systems. Recyclers finance their operations through resale of valuable components recovered from collected e-waste. The 2025 interviews reaffirm that consumers are not charged for disposal, and government subsidies are not provided to recyclers. This reliance on resale value creates volatility, particularly when export logistics or commodity prices fluctuate. Consumers may however be charged by private companies when disposing of certain e-waste categories, but the applied fees were not available or communicated.

TREATMENT AND MATERIAL RECOVERY

The dismantling and recovery of materials from e-waste in Trinidad and Tobago remain primarily manual and small-scale, consistent with the 2022 baseline reports. The main private recyclers (Piranha International Limited was indicated as the only formal actor at present) continue to carry out sorting, dismantling, and partial material recovery activities.

According to the 2022 BCRC Assessment Report, these companies focus mainly

on separating metals and printed circuit boards for export, with limited capacity for downstream processing. The report confirmed that no domestic smelting or refining operations exist, and recyclers depend on overseas processors for final recovery.

Stakeholders assessed under this project indicate that this situation remains unchanged. While several companies have expanded their storage capacity and improved safety measures, most continue to operate on a collection-and-export model. **Volumes processed remain modest and are not systematically reported to government authorities.**

The shipment of recovered materials remains complex and often delayed, particularly in the case of printed circuit boards (PCBs). Recyclers must also complete extensive documentation and obtain clearances from the Environmental Management Authority, which can cause significant delays.

No national certification or traceability system is in place to verify that exported e-waste fractions are processed in an environmentally sound manner once they leave the country. Consequently, official reporting on export destinations and recovery outcomes is limited.

The main challenges in obtaining information are related to delays in obtaining information from receiving countries / authorities, mainly related to the consent to be received in accordance with the PIC procedure under

Basel. Another challenge is related to the lack of financial or insurance arrangements that should be put in place by companies and, instead, are not provided.

OPERATIONAL COSTS AND ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

The financing of e-waste management in Trinidad and Tobago remains entirely private-sector driven, with operations sustained by the resale of recovered metals and components though there are some public sector efforts (project-based such as the HELLO campaign) through the BCRC-Caribbean. Public funding is not allocated to e-waste recycling, and there are no fiscal incentives for environmentally sound management.

As observed in the BCRC 2022 Assessment Report, recyclers derive most of their income from the recovery of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, including copper and aluminium. Purchase prices fluctuate according to international scrap markets.

The 2025 stakeholder consultations emphasize that profitability remains limited, and collection activities are often sustained by the recyclers' broader scrap metal operations. Stakeholders from the MPEAD acknowledged that the system's economic sustainability is constrained by the absence of EPR or import-based financing mechanisms.

The main structural barriers identified—both in 2022 and 2025—include:

- Lack of specific e-waste legislation and clear producer obligations;
- Limited institutional coordination between government agencies;
- Inadequate infrastructure for collection and treatment; and
- Low consumer awareness of e-waste disposal practices.

The issue of illegal exports has also been indicated as one of the main challenges, during the stakeholders' consultations.

However, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago, through the MPEAD and the EMA, is currently examining options to develop a national framework for e-waste management aligned with regional Basel Convention principles. Stakeholders expressed strong support for a phased approach toward EPR implementation, coupled with improved data collection, public education, and regional cooperation.

If properly implemented, such measures could transition the current model from ad hoc private recycling toward a structured, circular system that integrates informal actors, generates green employment, and ensures environmentally sound recovery of materials.



Chapter 5.

Conclusions and Way Forward

CONCLUSIONS

- The amount of EEE POM in Trinidad and Tobago, estimated with the apparent consumption methodology, has slightly decreased from 26.39 million kg in 2010 to 24.41 million kg in 2022, after peaking in 2013, and it is projected to increase again and reach 27.15 million kg in 2030.
- In 2022, the amount of e-waste generated reached its peak, 23.61 million kg, with an increase of almost 10 million kg compared to 2010 (14.23 million kg), and it is projected to continue increasing, even though at a slower pace, up to 24.76 million kg expected in 2030.
- The largest contributors to e-waste generated in Trinidad and Tobago in 2022 were Category 1 – large households appliances (44 %), Category 2 – small households appliances (15 %) and Category 4 – consumer equipment and photovoltaic panels (14 %).
- No official statistics on the e-waste being formally collected and recycled in Trinidad and Tobago were made available by surveyed authorities.
- Trinidad and Tobago exports WEEE globally for recycling and treatment purposes. The main receiving country is Türkiye, based on the reports submitted to the Basel Convention Secretariat. Between 2019–2021 over 100 thousand tons were exported, however the exact amount of WEEE among this quantity is not specified (the reports indicate EE Components of ELVs with codes A1180).
- In Trinidad and Tobago there is no formal WEEE collection scheme in place: the existing infrastructure and operation for e-waste collection are largely led by private companies.
- One company is declared as formally active in the e-waste management activities, including collection, dismantling, recovery and repair and export. Four other companies might be active informally, due to the lack at present of formal registered permits. To scale-up e-waste related activities, investments in advanced technologies and expansion of facilities and capacities are considered as the most urgent elements.
- While there are some public awareness campaigns in place at national level, mainly managed by the EMA's Public Education Unit, consumers generally tend to discard e-waste mixed with solid and household waste.
- The informal sector in Trinidad and Tobago is involved in the collection, sorting and dismantling of WEEE; however, the distinction between the formal and informal e-waste sector is not clear-cut in the country.
- At present, no good practices were reported by the surveyed authorities in Trinidad and Tobago related to an EPR scheme on e-waste, but not even on other waste streams. Government agencies, producers and PROs are indicated as main actors to involved for the implementation of a national EPR scheme.
- Cross-border cooperation at the regional level is reported as non-existent at present – however interviewed entities consider that a regional approach would reduce implementation costs of EPR, would create harmonized regulations and would enhance the cross-border cooperation.

WAY FORWARD

Considering the current situation with regard to WEEE management in Trinidad and Tobago, summarized above in the conclusions, the following items are indicated as possible recommendations and way forward, to improve the current system. A specification is included on whether suggested recommendations are most urgent/feasible in the short versus the long term:

- Establish a system for regular monitoring of e-waste flows through dedicated data collection and analysis, as more accurate estimates of WEEE generated and relevant future projections could help in establishing an efficient system for WEEE management, that would take in consideration the current situation but also the expected needs. (long term).
 - Include, in the monitoring system, measures to quantify the WEEE collected and recycled at national level (including costs of fractions, shipments costs etc.) – in fact, the data collected for this project are either missing or rather limited to the experience of the involved recycling facilities, and thus most likely not representative of the national situation (short term).
- Develop a dedicated legislation on e-waste management, as well as a national policy or regulation implementing and enforcing the Basel Convention to regulate and monitor the export of e-waste. (short-medium term).
 - Implementation of an EPR scheme for e-waste is also recommended as part of the regulatory framework, involving all the relevant actors (short-medium term).
- Establish a coordinated effort in the waste management at national level, including on WEEE management, by also promoting public-private partnerships (long term).
- WEEE facilities in Trinidad and Tobago should further comply with environmental standards and should be further equipped with proper tools and safety equipment (short terms).
- Measures to integrate the existing informal sector into formal activities are also encouraged, such as urging existing corporations to comply with necessary permits and environmental clearance, to operate within the formal WEEE management sector (long term).
- 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 (long term).



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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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