

# **WEEE/E-Waste Management in Pakistan**

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Management Workshop on Take-back System,  
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# Basic facts about Pakistan

Total Area	796,095 Km <sup>2</sup>
Total Population	180 million Approximately
Urban Population	36%
Purchasing Power	27 <sup>th</sup> in the World
In 2011 Mobile phone subscribers	100 million
In 2005 Mobile Phone subscribers	1.277 million
It indicate the increase in import of Mobile Phone in the country	

# Types of E-Waste in Pakistan

E-Wastes, present in Pakistan, can be divided into sub groups like:

- **Electrical Waste:**  
Switches, Relays, Connectors and related Scrap Material
- **Telecommunication Waste:**  
Mobile phones, Telephones, Telephone exchanges Wireless Equipment cables and related scrap material
- **Electronic Waste:**  
Electronic – metal waste, Printed Circuit Boards, E – Equipment and Machinery, IC, Sockets Connectors
- **Cable Waste:**  
PVC, Pre Insulated Copper and Aluminum Cable waste
- **Chemical Waste:**  
Chemical Sludge and Residue

# Legislation and Regulatory System in Pakistan

- **Section 13** reads “Prohibition of import of hazardous waste.—No person shall import hazardous waste into Pakistan and its territorial waters, Exclusive Economic Zone and historic waters.”
- **Section 14** reads “Handling of hazardous substances.— Subject to the provisions of this Act, no person shall generate, collect, consign, transport, treat, dispose of, store, handle or import any hazardous substance except—
  - (a) under a license issued by the Federal Agency and in such manner as may be prescribed; or
  - (b) in accordance with the provisions of any other law for the time being in force, or of any international treaty, convention, protocol, code, standard, agreement or other instrument to which Pakistan is a party

# National Policy, Legislation and Regulatory System in Pakistan

- National Environment Policy 2005
- Import Policy Order 2009
- Ministry of Commerce and Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) controls imports and exports
- Ministry of Industries and Production oversees manufacturing
- Ministry of Environment oversees environmental protection and controls import/export of restricted chemicals and waste

# E-waste data

- No exact data of E-waste
- No inventory of E-waste

# E-Waste Management

- No formal mechanism for management of E-Waste at national level
- People use different methods to manage E-Waste locally
- In practice, after removing the working machines and usable parts, the bulk of the consignment is sent to the recycling industry
- Circuit boards in Pakistan are often taken apart indoors with blowtorches and with very little ventilation
- Hundreds of workers, including teenage children, earn their livelihoods by dismantling the electronic scrap and extracting valuable components such as copper
- No weighing facilities are installed at any disposal sites
- E-wastes are being simply treated as ordinary waste
- Open burning of waste or open disposal is a general practice.







# Challenges in E-Waste Management for Government

- Lack of Awareness regarding E-Waste
- Inadequate regulatory measures, inadequate strategies and poor implementation of law
- Lack of Technical Expertise in this area
- Non availability of technology for recycling of E-waste
- Lack of coordination among different Stakeholders and Ministries / Departments
- Lack of system to regulate the import of refurbished E-Waste
- Low attention from government on E-Waste
- Inadequate funding available for the implementation of the various provisions of Basel convention.
- Non availability of proper inventories of Hazardous Waste particularly in E-Waste
- No research and development work in this area so far.

# Challenges in E-Waste Management for Private sector

- Lack of coordination with government to tackle E-Waste
- Non availability of guidelines for recycling and disposal of E-Waste
- Inadequate public awareness about the toxicity of chemicals in E-Waste and their health impacts
- Unskilled workers/technicians for the handling of E-Waste
- Lack of proper system for the inventory of imported and local E-Waste
- No mechanism for developing a common E-Waste recycling facility

# Possible options / opportunities for Government

- Develop mechanism for Collection and Transportation of E-waste under Take-back System
- Proper strategy/plan for Recycling of E-waste
- Public Awareness for Recovery of precious metals in E-waste
- Introduce Financing Mechanism for E-waste Management under Take-back System

# Possible options / Opportunities for Private sector

- Introduce initiatives for Collection and Transportation of E-waste under Take-back System
- Public private partnership for the development of E-waste Recycling facility
- Create public awareness for benefits of E-waste
- Investment opportunity for Financing in E-waste Management under Take-back System

# Formal take-back system including collection and recycling of E-waste

- Nokia launched Mobile Phone Take Back and Recycling Campaign
- Collaboration with Ufone, Unilever, Radio FM 91, ARY Music, Orient Advertising and United Media.
- Improve the environmental awareness in Pakistan
- Provide an easily accessible solution for responsible recycling of mobile phones, accessories, chargers and mobile batteries of all brands.
- Reduce the need for waste land filling that can spoil Pakistan's environment.
- Contributing people to the campaign by recycling old and redundant or even broken mobiles that are no longer of use.
- Simply bring your old mobile devices, chargers, batteries and accessories of all brands to one of the 33 Nokia Care Centres or Ufone Sales and Service Centres across the country.
- The campaign will give a free gift hamper from Unilever and a chance to win a brand new Nokia N8 device only if person will drop off a mobile phone for recycling (all brands accepted).
- Nokia Mobile Phone Take Back and Recycling Program rolled out in Pakistan during 2010. At this point in time, Nokia aims to increase awareness about why it is important to recycle your old phone and how easy it can be done

# Informal take-back system including collection and recycling of E-waste

- Collection of E-waste from households, offices and industries
- Segregation of E-waste from municipal waste
- Informal recycling of E-waste in open and closed places
- Informal disposal of E-waste

# Expectations from this workshop and suggestions on future cooperation

## Expectations

- Understanding to develop WEEE/E-waste take-back system including policy framework and financial mechanism
- To discuss the challenges in WEEE/E-waste take-back system with various stakeholders and share expertise and experiences

## Suggestions

- To initiate the possibility of pilot projects in different cities/countries through local and international support.
- To involve private sector for the development of environmentally safe recycling of E-Waste



# Way Forward

- Pakistan is a developing country and needs the support of International Community for the management of E-Waste by environmentally sound techniques. We need support to,
  - Develop National Inventory of E-Waste
  - Capacity Building and awareness raising project for E-Waste



**THANK YOU**