

From debate to action - Partnerships in the framework of Basel Convention (MPPI und PACE)

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Transboundary Movement of Waste and Circular Economy – Experiences and Challenges

Colloquium: 20 Years Focal Point to the Basel Convention (Germany)

9-10 October 2014, Dessau, Germany

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Picture: Kai Loeffelbein



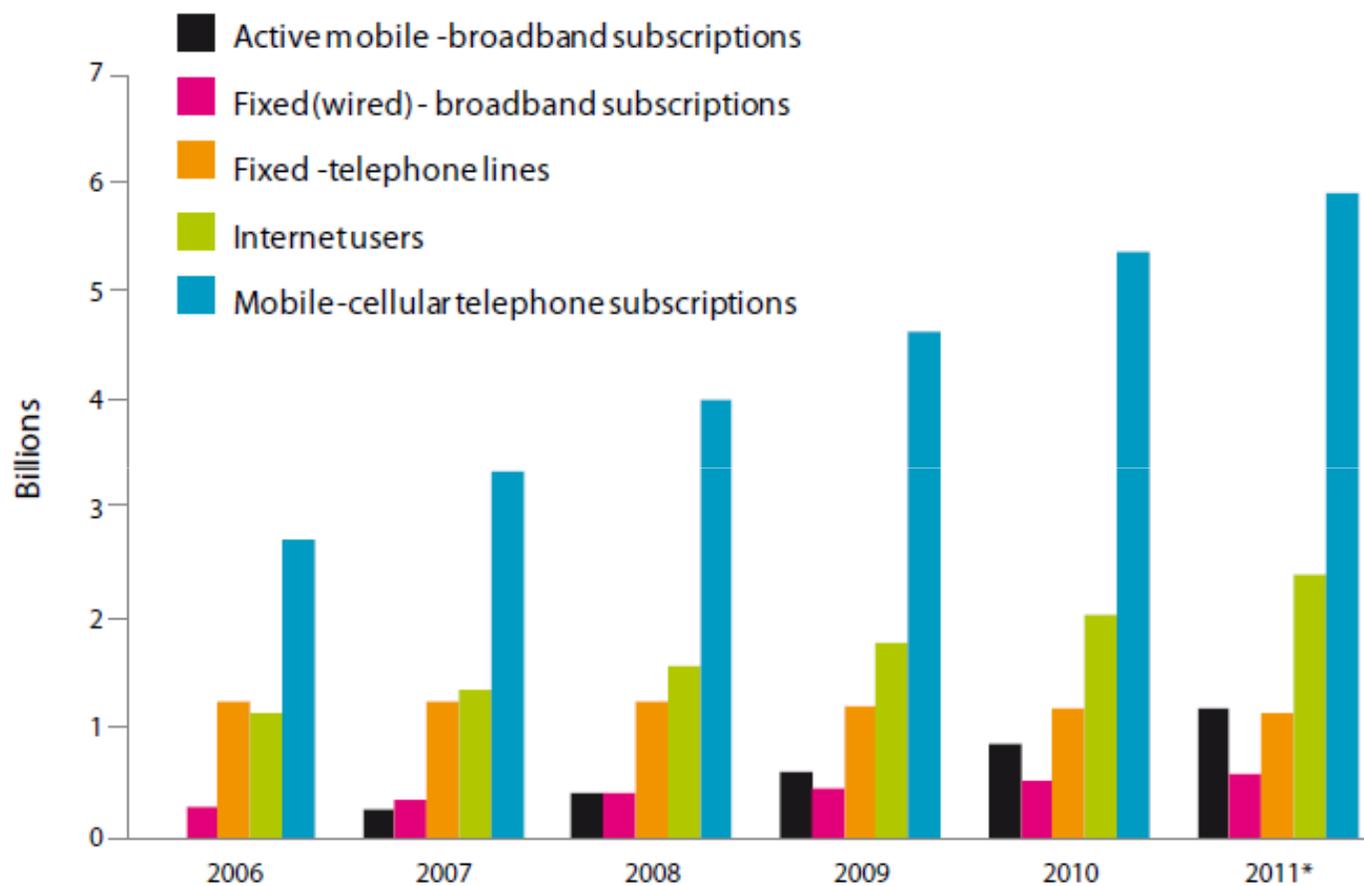
Background

- Polarised discussion on the Ban-Amendment under the Basel Convention (BC)
- E-waste problem started to grow exponentially
- Uncontrolled dumping of e-waste in developing countries
- Limited participation of industry in BC discussions

- Interest to bring e-waste on the political agenda
- All stakeholders to be involved in the decision making process under the BC

Partnership principles and working arrangements:

- Goal definition
- Identification of partners
- Involvement of partners in the set-up of the partnership
- All partners have equal status, rights and responsibilities
- Definition of Terms of Reference including mandate, scope and working principles (working group with sub-groups, communication via email, teleconferences and physical meetings)
- Submission of outcome to the Conference of the Parties to the BC for final adoption



Note: * Estimate

Source: ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators database

In 2002, the Mobile Phone Partnership Initiative (MPPI) was launched by the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention:

Manufacturers

Alcatel
LG Electronics
Matsushita (Panasonic)
Mitsubishi
Motorola
NEC
Nokia
Philips
Samsung
Sharp
Siemens
Sony Ericsson

Telecom Operators

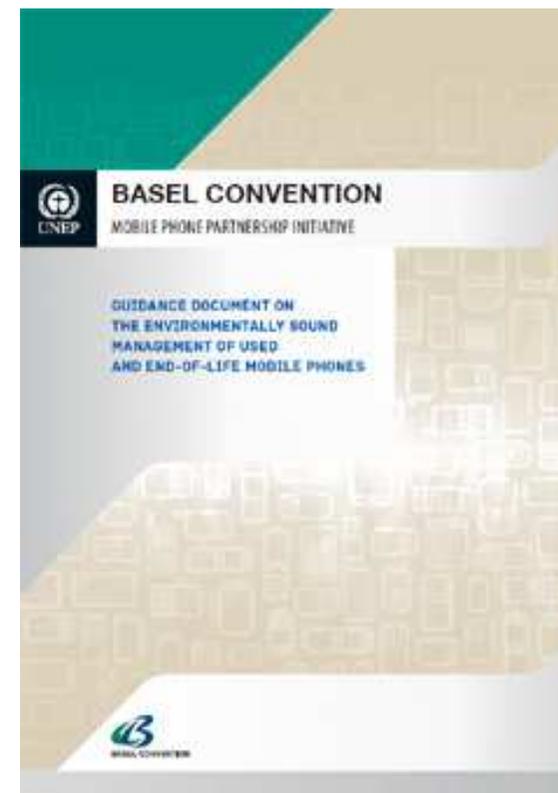
France Telecom / Orange
Vodafone
Bell Canada

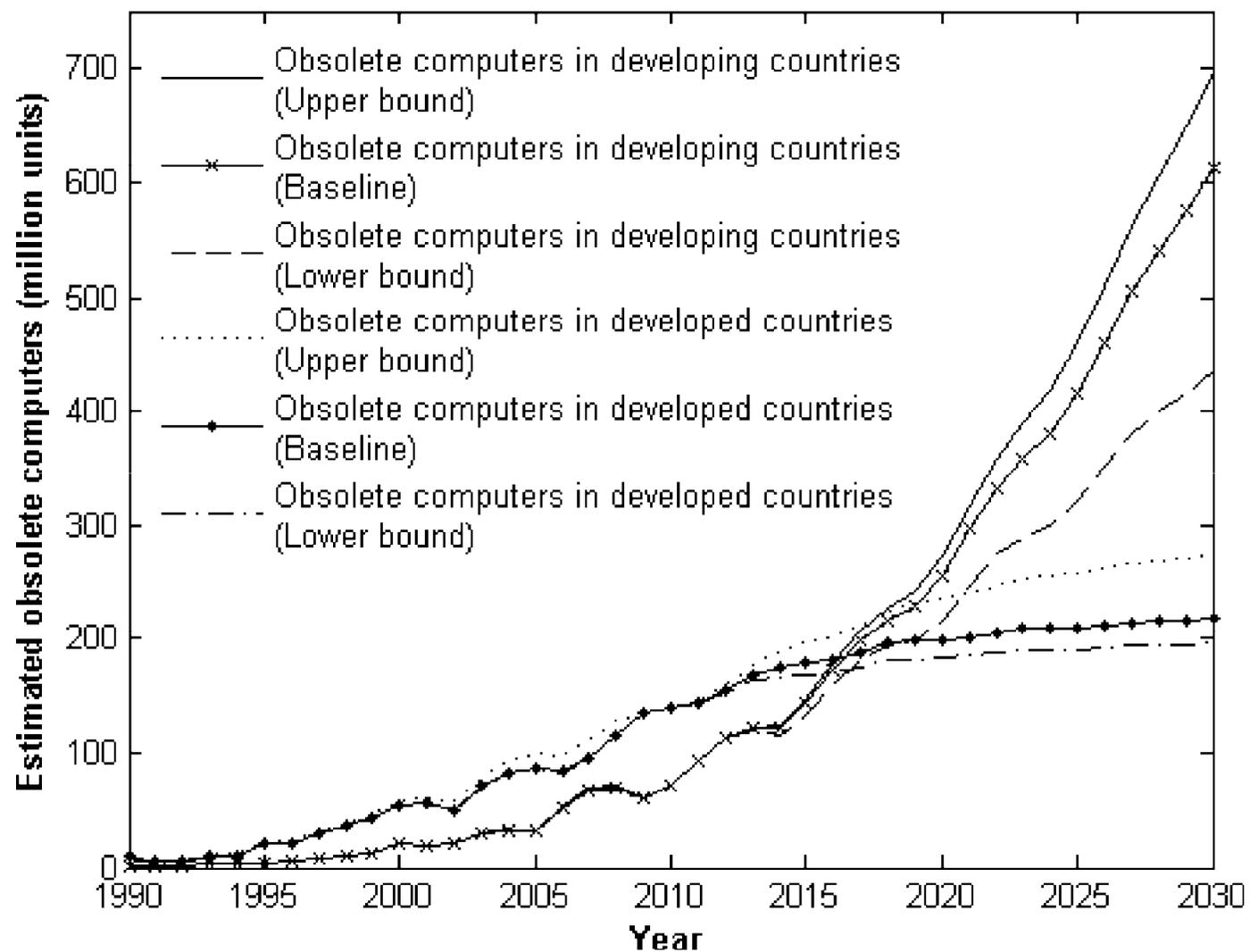
Others

Parties and Signatories
BC Regional Centres
Industry Associations
Refurbishers
Recyclers
Consumer Organizations
Public Interest NGOs

MPPI achievements:

- ✓ Guidance document on the environmentally sound management of used and end-of-life mobile phones
- ✓ Guideline on the Refurbishment of Used Mobile Phones
- ✓ Guideline on the Collection of Used Mobile Phones
- ✓ Guideline on Material Recovery and Recycling of End-of-Life Mobile Phones
- ✓ Guideline on the Awareness Raising – Design considerations
- ✓ Guideline for the Transboundary Movement of Collected Mobile Phones
- ✓ Glossary of Terms





Jinglei Yu et al., *Environ. Sci. Technol.* 2010, 44, 3232–3237

The Partnership for Action on Computing Equipment (PACE)
was launched in 2008:

Industry Associations

Information Technology Industry Council
Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries
Bureau of International Recycling

Companies

PC Rebuilders and Recyclers
TES-AMM
SIMS Recycling Solutions
Boliden Mineral

Public Interest NGOs/Academia

Basel Action Network
Close the Gap
Kevoy Community Dev. Institute
Öko-Institut
Institute of Env. and Resources
Asian Network
National Inst. for Environmental Studies

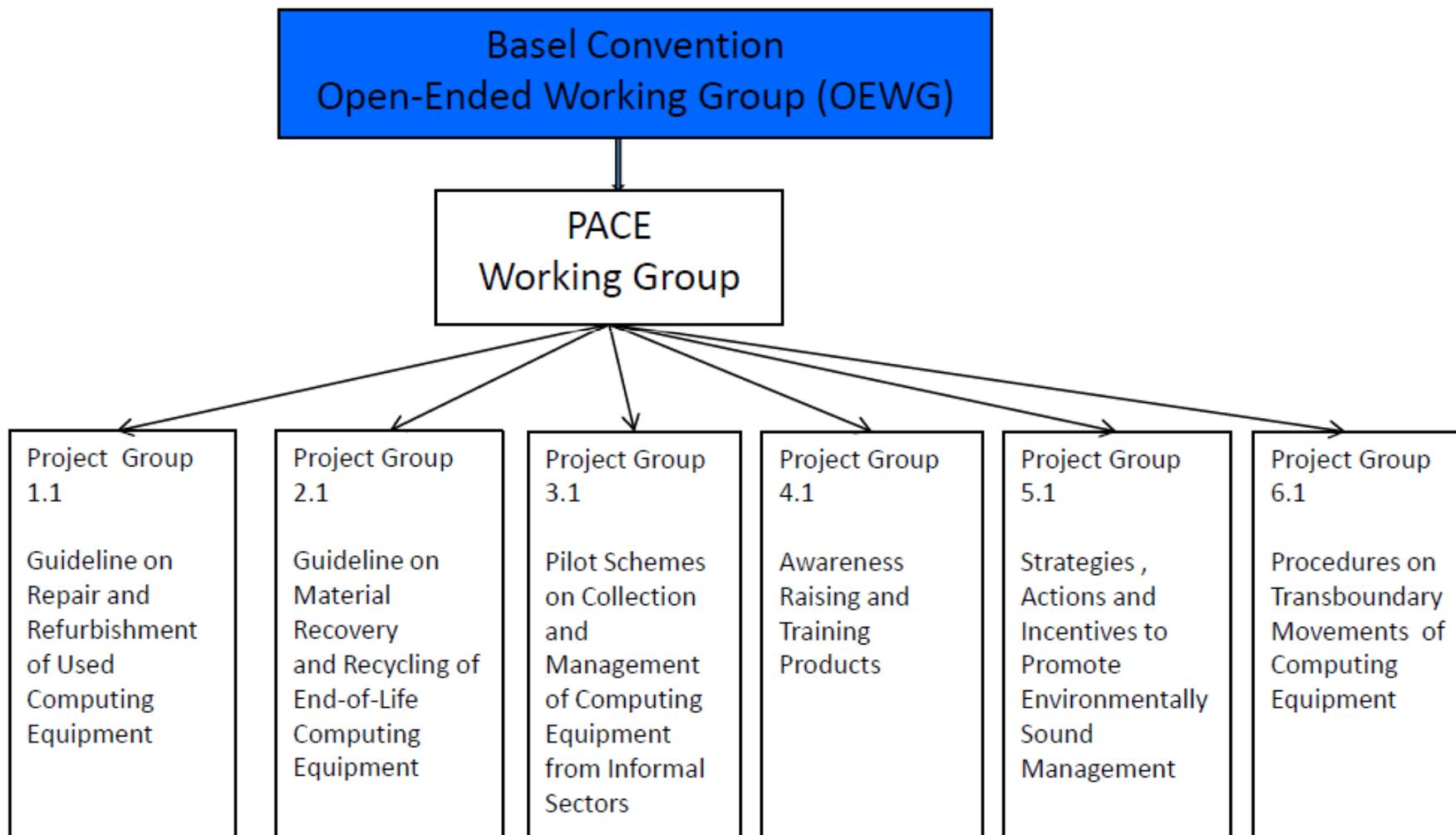
International Organizations

UNEP
ILO
UNIDO
WHO
ITU
UNU
ILZSG

Countries and Regional Centres

25 Parties and Signatories
11 BC Regional Centres

PACE working structure:



PACE achievements:

- ✓ Guidance Document on the Environmentally Sound Management of Used and End-of-life Computing Equipment
- ✓ Guideline on Environmentally Sound Testing, Refurbishment, and Repair of Used Computing Equipment
- ✓ Guideline on Environmentally Sound Material Recovery and Recycling of End-of-Life Computing Equipment
- ✓ PACE Glossary of Terms

Under development:

- Guidance on Transboundary Movement of Used and End-of-Life Computing Equipment
- Report on strategies, actions and incentives
- Manual on steps to establish and implement ESM for used and end-of-life computing equipment
- Report on lessons learned from pilot projects in Jordan, Serbia, Burkina Faso, Suriname, El Salvador and South Africa

Partnerships

Pros:

- Faster working than in formal BC meetings only
- Strictly result oriented
- Think-Tank for the BC with broad stakeholder participation
- Discussion of stakeholders on equal level - excellent Network
- Platform for BCRC's

Cons:

- Outcome is not legally binding and has to be adopted by the Conference of the Parties
- Partners have to invest a lot of work time
- Operation is based on voluntary funding

Conclusions

Partnership is a successful model to provide a structure for result-oriented problem solving

Partnerships create a network of expertise from different perspectives, i.e. manufacturers, users, refurbishers, recyclers, academia, NGOs, etc.

Stakeholders can work together in a strictly neutral structure

Achieved results have a very high degree of acceptance in all Stakeholder groups

Partnerships build understanding and trust among stakeholders

Picture: Kai Loeffelbein



Thank you!