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Signatories: Germany, France, United Kingdom, Mozambique, United States, Guatemala, Qatar, Austria, China, Philippines, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Bahrain, India
Cameroon, Bangladesh, Tanzania

Committee: United Nations Environmental Program

Topic: Global Action on Election Waste

To the Economic and Social Council,

Emphasizing the fact that electronic waste is the largest growing municipal waste in the world,

Distressed that up to 50 million tons of e-waste is generated every year internationally,

Cognizant that e-waste negatively affects the water, soil, and atmosphere,

Alarmed that many electronic devices are manufactured with hazardous materials such as lead, arsenic, and mercury,

Keeping in mind the current flow of e-waste from developed nations to less developed nations,

1. Stresses the need for incentives both at the consumer and producer levels that encourage increased recycling of e-waste:
 - a. Consumers would receive 5% of the electronics original price, when they return e-waste to a drop-off station of the National Network of Recycling Centers,
 - b. The National Network of Recycling Centers would be in charge of recycling and dismantling the collected e-waste and, through the use of volume purchasing, would resell the recycled materials to electronics producers at 8% of the products original price,
 - c. Manufacturers would be able to lower the prices of their products due to the decrease price of reused materials;
2. Endorses the exportation of e-waste between private entities and National Recycling Centers in cases of economic importance;
3. Promotes the use of two types of partnerships:
 - a. International partnerships between companies to serve as a foundation in which research and information regarding environmentally friendly e-waste recycling technology can be shared
 - b. Partnerships between recycling centers and manufacturers within a country in an effort to decrease the exportation of e-waste;
4. Suggests the creation of an internationally recognized symbol that will be placed on electronic devices that are environmentally friendly, such as:

- a. Devises manufactured with safer materials, such as bio-based plastics, rather than toxins,
 - b. Energy efficient,
 - c. Made of recycled material,
 - d. Easily upgradeable,
 - e. Easily dismantled;
5. Encourages companies to post labels on their products that specify the percentage of recycled materials that were used in the manufacturing of the product;
6. Expresses a need to increase and improve current programs of leasing electronic devices, which would:
- a. Ensures unwanted electronics are returned to the manufacturers, where they would be properly and safely recycled and reused,
 - b. Increases refurbishing and reuse of e-waste, rather than recycling, since leased products are used for a shorter period of time than purchased devices;
7. Recommends that a UN task force, directly under the UNEP be created with the powers of:
- a. To crackdown on the illegal exportation of electronic waste to third world countries unless they have given their consent and have adequate infrastructure to deal with the electronic waste,
 - b. To crackdown on groups that profit from selling electronic waste on the black market,
 - c. To monitor the levels of electronic waste in underdeveloped nation to be sure that the problem is being alleviated,
 - d. Launching public awareness campaigns that target individuals and promote the recycling of this electronic waste that is generated by the rapid consumption taking place in these countries. Methods include the labeling of products that indicate whether or not the product has environmentally friendly materials and vocational training,
 - e. To pressure technology companies to find alternative materials that are environmentally friendly in the hopes of cutting of the problem of electronic waste at its source,
 - f. To make sure in the nations that rely on economic waste for their economies, to monitor their progress to make sure that they are not overwhelmed and to make sure that these countries have adequate facilities to properly deal with the e-waste;
8. Strongly emphasizes bolstering global awareness about the necessity of environmentally safe and cost effective methods to deal with electronic waste:
- a. Recommends the use of the certain NGO to inform the global community about implementing cost-effective yet environmental friendly methods of recycling,
 - b. Suggests a uniform label be placed by corporations on products that qualify as electronic-waste in order to re-inform the consumers that they do have electronic waste,
 - c. Also recommends the use of partnerships between NGOs, governments and private cooperation in order to maximize efficiency as well as to

ensure that environmentally safe methods are used;

9. Approves the sponsoring of such programs such as Enviroforce, who have been show to be under funded, whose main objective is to:
 - a. Conduct cell phone and electronic waste drives which promote the safe and quick disposal of electronic waste,
 - b. Reuse the core materials in electronic waste components for use in other hardware technologies. As core materials do not die away and models are only changes, core components can be collected to be reused rather than be used to add to the landscape of a landfill;
10. Encourages governments to set a time table to deal with electronic waste in their countries as well as internationally so individual nations as well as the global community can more effectively and cohesively battle the electronic waste problem of today,
11. Recommends that the UN uses the private sector and businesses to:
 - a. Fund for research to develop new ways of recycling and disposing of this electronic waste in an organized method seeing as how there lacks incentives for the governments to carry out this action,
 - b. To offer proportional tax benefits to companies that invest and try to develop materials to incorporate into their products that are environmentally friendly. Also to invest in projects to build more facilities around the world devoted specifically to the disposing electronic waste safely,
 - c. Create a partnership between the recycling companies and the private business to develop a separate organization that focuses specifically on collecting electronic waste and separating it from regular waste, so that the electronic waste can be reused efficiently;
12. Further recommends the implementation of :
 - a. The WEEE or Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment that focuses on the main categories that intends to increase the recycling of e-waste,
 - b. The RoHS or the Restriction on Various Hazardous Substances that is directed at the restriction of usage of various chemicals in appliances as they are extremely harmful,
 - c. The REACH or Regulation, Evaluation and Authorization of Chemicals, that seek to improve the use of a few chemicals in appliances and to avoid contamination to human health by the various health regulations;