

How Can Canada Contribute to More Sustainable E-Waste Management Globally?

Matthew Segal

February 11, 2026

Contents

1	Introduction	2
2	What is Electronic Waste?	2
3	How is E-Waste Generated?	2
4	Formal and Informal E-Waste Recycling	3
4.1	Formal E-Waste Recycling	3
4.2	Informal E-Waste Recycling	4
4.3	Overview of the Formal-Informal Spectrum of Activities	4
5	Where Does E-Waste Go?	4
5.1	Informal E-Waste Hubs	4
5.1.1	How do E-Waste Hubs Emerge?	4
6	Problems with E-Waste	4
6.1	Health Problems	4
6.2	Environmental Problems	4
6.3	Equity Problems	4
7	What's Being Done?	4
7.1	Internationally	4
7.2	In Canada	4
8	Solutions	4
8.1	Solutions for Individuals	4
8.1.1	The 3R Initiative	4
8.1.2	A Better Version of 3R	4
8.2	Solutions for Canada	4
8.3	Solutions for the World	4
9	Conclusion	4
A	Canada and the Global E-Waste System	4
B	What's Being Done in Montreal?	4
B.1	Quebec Provincial Law	4
B.2	Private and Public E-Waste Recycling in Montreal	4
B.3	The E-Waste Habits of Montrealers	4
B.3.1	Computers	4
B.3.2	Printers	4
B.3.3	Televisions	4
B.3.4	Cell Phones	4
B.3.5	Landline Phones	4
B.3.6	Audiovisual Equipment	4
B.3.7	Batteries	4

1 Introduction

This is a research project examining the various sustainability aspects of electronic waste. I begin by defining the concept of e-waste and exploring basic facts about it, including its creation and eventual fate. I then examine its inherent health, equity, and environmental impacts. Once the problems of e-waste are known, I show examples of what's being done about it globally and in Canada. Finally, I propose solutions that can be implemented at the individual, Canadian, and international levels.

In Appendix A, I examine Canada's place in the global e-waste system, with a focus on how developing countries are affected.

As an extra analysis, I use Appendix B to examine the e-waste habits of Montrealers. I explore two datasets and draw conclusions about the trends of how Montrealers dispose of their e-waste.

2 What is Electronic Waste?

Electronic waste is a form of solid waste comprised of Electronic and Electrical Equipment (EEE) that is no longer used or is unwanted. It is also called e-waste or Waste Electronic and Electrical Equipment (WEEE). I will use the terms e-waste and WEEE interchangeably. E-waste comes from households, businesses, governments, and other institutions. There are six different categories of e-waste defined in [1, p. 19]

1. Temperature Exchange Equipment
2. Screens and Monitors
3. Lamps
4. Large Equipment
5. Small Equipment
6. Small IT and Telecommunications Equipment

These categories are based on the 54 UNU-KEYS defined in [2, text], which are themselves derived from the 58 UNU-KEYS defined in [3]. They encompass many kinds of electronic and electrical equipment (EEE) seen daily, like fridges and televisions. They also include product categories that many people don't often think about, like heat pumps and solar panels.

It's also important to discuss certain things that do not count as e-waste. For instance, batteries are considered a separate waste stream [1, p. 20]. , EEE that is only intended to function as part of a vehicle and not in isolation, like a car stereo system, is not e-waste [1, p. 20]. I also differentiate WEEE, referring to EEE that is truly waste, from used-EEE. Used-EEE will be an important designation to consider when discussing the transboundary flows of this material.

E-waste is an interesting category of waste to study because it requires specific techniques and technologies to handle properly [4, p. 1]. Failing in this, serious harm can come to human health and the environment, as will be discussed later.

3 How is E-Waste Generated?

Throughout this report, I will refer to e-waste *generation* as not just the discarding of EEE items, but also the lack of desire to keep such items. E-waste is unwanted, not just thrown out. When a person upgrades their smartphone to a newer model, their old phone becomes e-waste even if it's not discarded. The user has no intention of using the device again since it has been replaced.

Several main drivers of e-waste generation are noted in [1]. One of these drivers is technological progress [1, p. 10]. As technological products become more advanced and efficient, older devices become more obsolete. Even if an older device is not truly obsolete, it may still be less desirable than a more modern competitor.

In addition, several product categories have short product lifecycles [1, p. 10], [5]. Smartphones are an easy example of this, with new ones releasing so frequently [6]. Coupled with the above point, this

paints a bleak picture of a conveyor belt of new products for people to admire while old products fall off the other end as waste.

Electronics are becoming increasingly accessible to people all around the world [1, p. 10]. Rural areas are becoming more connected to the internet and more aspects of life are becoming digitized. People use EEE to work, learn, and play more than ever. Thus, there is an increasing demand for EEE. The more people own devices like this, the more WEEE is eventually generated.

There's also the fact that many devices are hard to repair [1, p. 10]. Many devices are glued and soldered together nowadays in such a way as to make user-servicing difficult [7]. Even if a device is large enough for user-servicing, like a tractor, many companies don't want users to repair their own products [7].

Finally, the infrastructure to support proper e-waste management is not always present [1, p. 10]. Countries in the Global South, as we will see, frequently recycle WEEE in a dangerous way because formal, well-regulated processes and infrastructures don't exist. This causes health and ecological concerns, as I will talk about extensively.

4 Formal and Informal E-Waste Recycling

The main dangers of e-waste I will focus on come from its recycling. In discussing the recycling of e-waste, it is important to delineate between formal and informal practices. These practices can be viewed as belonging to a spectrum [8], but I will consider these two extremes separately.

4.1 Formal E-Waste Recycling

Formal recycling occurs in better controlled and better regulated facilities [9, p. 157]. These facilities make use of more advanced processes, techniques, and technologies to recycle e-waste in a less harmful way [10, p. 290]. For these reasons, I consider this to be the more desirable of the two extremes.

A major problem of formal recycling is that these advanced, well-regulated facilities are expensive to set up and maintain, so they are usually found in developed countries to the exclusion of developing countries [10, p. 290].

A highly unfortunate statistic is that as of 2022, only around 22.3% of global e-waste is estimated to be formally recycled [1, pp. 10, 30]. This means that most e-waste is not formally recycled.

Another such statistic is that since 2010, the rate of e-waste generation is almost five times faster than formal recycling can keep up with [1, p. 16]. Formal e-waste recycling practices and facilities are already difficult enough to set up, doing so faster may not be feasible. Also, poorer countries don't necessarily have formal facilities at all. The capacity of formal facilities in the Global North is already too small, given this statistic. Formalizing processes in the Global South is an additional struggle that makes the goal of safely recycling e-waste worldwide more daunting.

Just because material is recycled formally, doesn't mean that the process is fully safe and without problems. Canada can recycle electronics formally, but Montreal, a Canadian city, demonstrates that there are still potential dangers in formal WEEE recycling contexts. In a survey of three Montreal WEEE recycling companies [11], workers' employment status (i.e. hired from hiring agency or not) affected risk of injury from occupational and chemical hazards, affected their access to personal protective equipment, and affected access to training [11, p. 304]. Workers were specifically concerned about inhaling dust, gas, and metal; unexpected arrivals of unusual and hazardous materials; a lack of medical follow-up after incidents; and ambiguous cleaning practices [11, p. 304]. The companies were seen as doing more for ecological compliance than safety compliance [11, p. 303]. Just because formal recycling is regulated and advanced, does not mean that there aren't improvements to be made.

4.2 Informal E-Waste Recycling

4.3 Overview of the Formal-Informal Spectrum of Activities

5 Where Does E-Waste Go?

5.1 Informal E-Waste Hubs

5.1.1 How do E-Waste Hubs Emerge?

6 Problems with E-Waste

6.1 Health Problems

6.2 Environmental Problems

6.3 Equity Problems

7 What's Being Done?

7.1 Internationally

7.2 In Canada

8 Solutions

8.1 Solutions for Individuals

8.1.1 The 3R Initiative

8.1.2 A Better Version of 3R

8.2 Solutions for Canada

8.3 Solutions for the World

9 Conclusion

A Canada and the Global E-Waste System

B What's Being Done in Montreal?

B.1 Quebec Provincial Law

B.2 Private and Public E-Waste Recycling in Montreal

B.3 The E-Waste Habits of Montrealers

B.3.1 Computers

B.3.2 Printers

B.3.3 Televisions

B.3.4 Cell Phones

B.3.5 Landline Phones

B.3.6 Audiovisual Equipment

B.3.7 Batteries

Bibliography

- [1] C. P. Baldé et al., "Global E-waste Monitor 2024," International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), Geneva/ Bonn, 2024. Accessed: May 26, 2024. [Online]. Available: https://www.itu.int/hub/publication/d-gen-e_waste-01-2024/
- [2] V. Forti, K. Baldé, and R. Kuehr, *E-Waste Statistics: Guidelines on Classification, Reporting and Indicators*, 2nd ed. Bonn, Germany: United Nations University, ViE – SCYCLE, 2018, 71 pp., ISBN: 978-92-808-9067-9. [Online]. Available: https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Climate-Change/Documents/2018/EWaste_Guidelines_final.pdf
- [3] F. Wang, J. Huisman, K. Balde, and A. Stevles, "A systematic and compatible classification of WEEE," in *2012 ELECTRONICS GOES GREEN 2012+ (EGG)*, K. D. Lang, N. F. Nissen, A. Middendorf, and P. Chancerel, Eds., New York: IEEE, 2012, ISBN: 978-3-8396-0439-7 978-1-4673-4512-5. Accessed: Jun. 21, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.webofscience.com.lib-ezproxy.concordia.ca/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000320589000072>
- [4] K. Wang, J. Qian, and L. Liu, "Understanding Environmental Pollutions of Informal E-Waste Clustering in Global South via Multi-Scalar Regulatory Frameworks: A Case Study of Guiyu Town, China," *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, vol. 17, no. 8, p. 2802, 8 Jan. 2020, ISSN: 1660-4601. DOI: 10.3390/ijerph17082802 Accessed: May 29, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.mdpi.com/1660-4601/17/8/2802>
- [5] G. Hu and B. Bidanda, "Modeling sustainable product lifecycle decision support systems," *International Journal of Production Economics*, Transport Logistics and Physical Distribution, vol. 122, no. 1, pp. 366–375, Nov. 1, 2009, ISSN: 0925-5273. DOI: 10.1016/j.ijpe.2009.06.011 Accessed: Jun. 24, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S092552730900200X>
- [6] T. E. Brown, S. E. Bartholomew, G. A. Dragon, A. C. Smykowski, A. J. R. Arciniegas, and M. Esterman, "Challenges for Managing Component Obsolescence in Long Life Products Through the Product Development Lifecycle," in *Proceedings of the ASME International Design Engineering Technical Conferences and Computers and Information in Engineering Conference, 2011, VOL 9*, New York: Amer Soc Mechanical Engineers, 2012, pp. 985–994, ISBN: 978-0-7918-5486-0. Accessed: Jun. 24, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.webofscience.com.lib-ezproxy.concordia.ca/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000324350600092>
- [7] A. Perzanowski, "Consumer Perceptions of the Right to Repair," *Indiana Law Journal*, vol. 96, no. 2, pp. 361–394, 2021, ISSN: 0019-6665, 2169-3218. Accessed: Jun. 24, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.webofscience.com.lib-ezproxy.concordia.ca/wos/woscc/full-record/WOS:000703603400003>
- [8] "Beyond formality and informality," in *Linking the Formal and Informal Economy: Concepts and Policies*, B. Guha-Khasnabis, R. Kanbur, E. Ostrom, B. Guha-Khasnabis, R. Kanbur, and E. Ostrom, Eds., Oxford University Press, Sep. 1, 2006, p. 0, ISBN: 978-0-19-920476-2. DOI: 10.1093/0199204764.003.0001 Accessed: May 29, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.1093/0199204764.003.0001>
- [9] D. M. Ceballos and Z. Dong, "The formal electronic recycling industry: Challenges and opportunities in occupational and environmental health research," *Environment International*, vol. 95, pp. 157–166, Oct. 1, 2016, ISSN: 0160-4120. DOI: 10.1016/j.envint.2016.07.010 Accessed: May 30, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0160412016302689>
- [10] D. N. Perkins, M.-N. B. Drisse, T. Nxele, and P. D. Sly, "E-Waste: A Global Hazard," *Annals of Global Health*, vol. 80, no. 4, Nov. 25, 2014, ISSN: 2214-9996. DOI: 10.1016/j.aogh.2014.10.001 Accessed: May 29, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://annalsofglobalhealth.org/articles/10.1016/j.aogh.2014.10.001>
- [11] D. Côté, S. Gravel, S. Gladu, B. Bakhiyi, and S. Gravel, "Worker health in formal electronic waste recycling plants," *International Journal of Workplace Health Management*, vol. 14, no. 3, pp. 292–309, 2021, ISSN: 17538351. DOI: 10.1108/IJWHM-04-2020-0049 Accessed: May 22, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.proquest.com/docview/2543657201/abstract/57239F4C56AD4CCOPQ/1>