‘Global Perspectives on e-waste’ by Wildmer, R, H. Oswald-krapf, et al (2005), from “Environment Impact Assessment Review” and ‘E-waste’ by Ha, T. From (2008) “Features- The Lab Australian Broadcasting Corporations’ Gateway to Science” are both articles expressing the causes and concerns and more about e-waste. 'Global Perspectives on e-waste’ defines e-waste (electronic waste) as a “generic term embracing various forms of electronic equiptment that have ceased to be of any value” (page 438, section 1.1,). The article also examines; the composition of e-waste, why e-waste is a problem, methods used to estimate quantity of e-waste, legislations and initiatives to help manage e-waste, Extender Producer Responsibility (EPR), The Basel Convention as well as how to manage e-waste in industrializing countries such as; China, India and South Africa.

‘E-waste’ defines e-waste as “Obsolete electronic goods, which is one of the fastest growing waste types.”(Paragraph 3, Page 1). It also talk about; why e-waste is a problem, exporting the e-waste problem, Basel convention, Global solutions and Local Solutions.

Both articles talk about why e-waste is a problem, “E-waste contains more than 1000 different substances, many of which are toxic, such as lead, mercury, arsenic, cadmium. The toxins can cause brain damage, allergic reactions and cancer.” (“GPE”, page444), “E-waste contains heavy metals including lead, cadmium, mercury and arsenic.rominated-flame retardants used in computer equipment are both and occupational and environmental health threat.”(“E-waste”, page 2, paragraph 5). Both articles also talk about the Basel convention, as well as EPR and global solutions.

There are some differences in the two articles, one was written in 2005 and one was written in 2008. ‘Global Perspectives on e-waste’ focuses on e-waste a lot more on a global scale, talking about how e-waste is affecting the world, how e-waste is being exported globally “It has been estimated that about 50-80% of the collected domestic waste from USA is shipped to other countries such as China and India.” (page443). “E-waste” focuses on the Australian perspective of e-waste and how it is affecting the Australian landscape and how we are solving the problem in Australia, “There are a few Australian initiatives that are starting the assault on the mountain of e-waste; The initiative ‘Cartridges for planet ark’ can now remanufacture or recycle all makes and models of toner and ink cartridges, including toner drums from photocopiers and fax cartridges. (page5, paragraph 2-4). ‘Global Perspectives on e-waste’ talks about management approaches and initiatives on how to solve e-waste on the global scale, whereas “E-waste” talks about already in place initiatives that is slowly solving the problem of e-waste.

Although both articles talk about some of the same topics about e-waste, their opinions/views on the problem and solution aren’t always the same, and differ depending on the author.