

Table 1 — Select Classification, Tracking and Reporting Mechanisms for E-waste

	International	National (U.S.)	Key Features
<i>Classification</i>		Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	<p>RCRA Subtitle C hazardous waste provisions regarding various parts of e-waste, e.g., whole and shredded circuit boards and batteries.</p> <p>RCRA Subtitle D nonhazardous waste provisions, e.g., plastics, if nonhazardous.</p>
		Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations for used CRTs and e-wastes that exhibit the characteristics of hazardous waste.	<p>40 C.F.R. § 261.4(a)(22): Used cathode ray tubes (CRTs).</p> <p>40 C.F.R. § 262.11</p>
		U.S. state laws (currently 25 states plus the District of Columbia).	With the exception of California and Utah, all states use some type of extended producer responsibility (EPR) system, which typically requires manufacturers to fund the cost of recycling products.
		U.S. Department of Transportation/Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (DOT/PHMSA)	Jurisdiction over the classification of e-products or e-wastes for the purpose of transportation within and into the U.S. by all modes of transport.
	OECD Council Decision on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Wastes Destined for Recovery Operations (OECD Decision)		The definition of “waste” is based on whether or not the material is destined for disposal or recovery. The terms are distinct and distinguished in the OECD Decision,

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			<p>whereas in the Basel Convention, the term “disposal” encompasses both disposal and recovery operations.</p>
	<p>Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal</p>		<p>An international treaty regulating the global trade in hazardous waste.</p> <p>In 2022, the convention adopted amendments that would establish new definitions of hazardous and nonhazardous e-waste. Pushback on amendments has stimulated alternative proposals under the OECD Council Decision before the amendments go into effect in 2025.</p>
	<p>European Union Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (WEEE)</p>		<p>A legislative instrument originally issued in 2003 and updated in 2012 to reduce e-waste and to encourage the recovery, reuse, and recycling of products.</p>
	<p>Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (Harmonized System or HS)</p>	<p>Harmonized Tariff Schedule (HTF)</p>	<p>Global system maintained by the World Customs Organization.</p> <p>The U.S. uses a 10-digit code in the HTF to classify products for export and identify and describe different types of products, while the EU has created eight-digit codes.</p>
<b>Tracking</b>			
	<p>OECD Decision</p>		<p>Provides a framework to control transboundary</p>

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			movements of recoverable wastes between OECD member countries in the case of an OECD member country not Party to the Basel Convention.
		The EPA’s Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Information System (RCRAInfo) Database	A national program management and inventory system maintained by EPA.  Generators, transporters, treaters, storers, and disposers of hazardous waste are required to provide information to state environmental agencies. Agencies transfer information to regional and national EPA offices.
		The EPA’s RCRAInfo Waste Import Export Tracking System (WIETS)	A new electronic system launched in January 2022, RCRAInfo WIETS enables U.S. exporters and U.S. importers to create and submit notices to the EPA.
<b>Reporting</b>			
	Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal		The U.S. is not party to the convention and therefore does not have direct reporting obligations.
	United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database (UN Comtrade)		Global trade database capturing annual and monthly import and export statistics by product and trading partner from 1962 to present of approximately 200 countries.
		U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP)’s Automated Export System (AES) under the	The central point through which export shipment data required by multiple

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		International Trade Data System	<p>agencies is filed electronically to CBP. Through AES, the U.S. Census Bureau collects export data, which is integrated with CBP.</p> <p>U.S. exporters of manifested hazardous waste, universal waste and CRTs for recycling are required to file.</p>
	Bilateral agreements (U.S.-Mexico and U.S.-Canada)		The EPA exchanges import and export data with Canada and Mexico via RCRAInfo WIETS.
	OECD Decision		The OECD harmonized certain procedures with the Basel Convention. The EPA regulations in 40 C.F.R. Part 262 Subpart H implemented changes to the OECD Decision.
		Annual report to the EPA via the RCRAInfo Waste Import Export Tracking System and biennial report to EPA via RCRAInfo.	<p>Exporters file annual reports to the EPA summarizing the type, quantity, frequency, and ultimate destination of all hazardous waste exported during the previous calendar year. 40 C.F.R. section 262.83(g)(1)-(6).</p> <p>Large quantity generators submit a biennial report to the authorized state agency or EPA regional office on the nature, quantities, and disposition of hazardous waste generated at their facility. Small quantity generators and very</p>

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			small quantity generators of hazardous waste are not required to submit biennial reports, but may be subject to state-specific reporting requirements.
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Note: The table does not include voluntary programs or initiatives, country-specific legislation (except U.S.), or a full spectrum of data collection or reporting obligations.