

**ADMISTRATIVE AND LEGISLATIVE GAP ANALYSIS
OF EXISTING COMPUTER WASTE MANAGEMENT
PRACTICES IN RAWALPINDI AND ISLAMABAD**



BY

YAWAR ABBAS

**Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences
Bahria University, Islamabad**

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YAWAR ABBAS

**Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences
Bahria University, Islamabad**

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ABSTRACT

One of the burning environmental issues is e-waste management worldwide. The problem is more conspicuous in developing countries like Pakistan. The current study has been undertaken to evaluate the existing state of Computer Waste Management (CWM) in Rawalpindi and Islamabad territories. The study focused on administrative and legislative gap analysis of computer waste management system and determination of potential occupational health impacts from current computer waste management practices in Rawalpindi-Islamabad. The area generates huge quantity of computer waste annually. For the above said purpose, system observation and waste quantification were the tools used in field. Interviews and specially designed questionnaires were used to know the factual situations at computer waste storage facilities and the governmental bodies. Approximately 624.15 tons of computer waste was generated in the Rawalpindi-Islamabad per year. Approximately 825 kg of computer monitors and 1125 kg of Control Processing Units (CPU) waste was generated in the Twin cities per day. The authorities responsible for environment in twin cities are the Capital Development Authority (CDA), Ministry of Climate Change (MoCC), Federal environmental protection agency and Provincial environmental protection agency. These departments were surveyed and evaluated for legal compliance and administration. The authorized in of environment have not formulated yet any specific rules and regulations on e-waste. It was also observed in storage facilities that most of the work force associated with computer waste dismantling was dealing with waste works without personal protective equipment's. Although 9.1% belonged to the age group of 10-15years, 27.3% were 16-20 years. 9.1% 21-25 years, whereas 27.3% were of 26-30 years and 27.3% in age group of more than 30 years, working in computer waste management. This study revealed mismanagement in disposing of the computer waste and provides new insights for establishing proper computer waste management system.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ICTs	Information and Communications Technologies
WEEE	Waste of Electrical and Electronic Equipment
CWM.	Computer Waste Management
PCs	Personal Computers
Mt	Metric Tonne
TVs	Televisions
PEPA	Pakistan Environmental Protection Act
CW.	Computer Waste
CRT	Cathode Ray Tube
PVC	poly vinyl chloride
BFRS	Brominated Flame Retardants
PPE's	Personal Protective Equipment's
MoEF	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
LPUR	law for the promotion of effective utilization of the resources

PTA	Pakistan Telecommunication Authority
PEMA	Pakistan Electronic Manufacturing Authority
HSE	Health Environment and Safety
MoCC	Ministry of Climate Change
PTSs	Persistent toxic substances
EU	European Union
US	United States
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
AWDA	Waste Disposal Act Amendments
CDA	Capital Development Authority
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
GO's.	Government Organizations
NGO's	Non-Government Organizations
MoC	Ministry of Commerce
EWM	Electronic Waste Management
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety

IPO	Import Policy Order
HW	Hazardous Waste
CPU's	Control Processing Units
RAM	Random Access Memory
CD-ROM	Compact Disk Read Only Memory

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