



**meetMED**  
Mitigation Enabling Energy Transition in the MEDiterranean region  
Together We Switch to Clean Energy



# FACT SHEET ON THE ELECTRONIC WASTE MANAGEMENT SITUATION IN LEBANON



**RCREEE**

Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency  
المركز الإقليمي للطاقة المتجددة وكفاءة الطاقة

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This activity was created by meetMED to demonstrate the efficacy of scrapping campaigns for old high-energy-consuming appliances in the South and East Mediterranean countries (SEMCs).

The objective is to promote and support the replacement of old appliances and motivate customers to purchase energy-efficient alternatives.

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## About the project

The Mitigation Enabling Energy Transition in the Mediterranean region “meetMED” is an EU-funded project and developed by the Mediterranean Association of the National Agencies for Energy Management (MEDENER) and the Regional Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (RCREEE). With the objective of contributing to energy and climate transition Southern Mediterranean Neighbourhood through a multi scale, multi partner inclusive approach, meetMED II activities aim at developing a more stable, efficient, competitive and climate-resilient socioeconomic environments Southern Mediterranean countries, in, by fostering regional cooperation for Energy Efficiency measures and implementing demo actions.

## Introduction



<sup>1</sup> Lebanese National E-waste Monitor Lebanon 2022

<sup>2</sup> Sustainable policy summary for integrated solid waste management

## Performance<sup>3</sup>



### Electronic waste

46.5  
kt / year

### Electronic waste

46.5  
kt / year

1

**Temperature exchange equipment**, including fridges, freezers, air conditioners, and heat pumps.

10.8 kt  
23 %

4

**Large equipment**, including dishwashers, washing machines, ovens, central heating systems, large printing systems and photovoltaic panels.

17.6 kt  
38 %

2

**Screens and monitors**, comprising liquid crystal displays (LCDs) and light-emitting diodes (LEDs) used in televisions, monitors, laptops and tablets

4.6 kt  
10 %

5

**Small equipment**, comprising microwaves, grills, toasters, personal care products, speakers, cameras, audio sets, headphones, toys, household tools, medical equipment and monitoring systems

10.1 kt  
22 %

3

**Lamps**, including LED lamps, high intensity discharge lamps, compact fluorescent lamps and straight tube fluorescent lamps

1.2 kt  
3 %

6

**Small information technology (IT) and telecommunication equipment**, including desktop personal computers, printers, mobile telephones, cordless telephones, keyboards, routers and consoles

2.2 kt  
5 %

7

Collected

0.09 kt

8

Recycled

N/A

9

Final Destination

N/A

10

Open dumb site

N/A

11

Sanitary Landfills

N/A

- Operational
- Planned
- Under construction
- Constructed

<sup>3</sup> Lebanese National E-waste Monitor Lebanon 2022. The numbers shown are based on 2021 estimates.



## II. Policy and planning environment



Lebanon has adopted the concept of sustainable development and ratified several international conventions.

- Montreal protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone in 1992.
- Basel Convention on transboundary movements of hazardous wastes in 1995.
- Stockholm convention on persistent organic pollutants (POPs) 2001
- Rotterdam Convention 2004.
- Minamata Convention.

## III. Legal framework



To achieve the goals targeted in terms of waste management, legislative and administrative reforms have been introduced.

The main legislation acts related to environment and waste are:



Law No. 444 year 2002 (Annex 1)

Environment Protection



Law No. 64 for year 1988 (Annex 2)

- Preserving the Environment Against Pollution from Harmful Waste and Hazardous Materials



Law No. 387 for year 1994, (Annex 3)



Law No. 80 for the year 2018, (Annex 5)



Law No. 29 for year 2015, (Annex 4)



Decree No. 617 for year 2017, (Annex 6)



Decree No. 5606 for year 2019, (Annex 7)

## VI. Options for improvement



E-waste is a problem that is projected to reach unprecedented levels in the coming years. Appropriate steps must be taken to mitigate its negative environmental impacts, the following is the main road map to improve WEEE management:

### **A** Laws & Regulations



Develop short and succinct law on the disposal of obsolete electrical equipment as a type of waste and recognize it with a term such as WEEE/WEEE.

### **B** Collection



Enforce licensing and EHS regulation requirement on collectors/recyclers participating in auctions for WEEE from governmental sector and enterprises.

### **C** Recycling & Treatment



Empower the informal sector through trainings, technical and financial scheme. Design a business model for informal sector and incentives through better prices. Encourage civil society and development NGOs to prioritize WEEE recycling sector.

### **D** Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)



The Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is an environment protection strategy that makes the producer responsible for the entire lifecycle of the product, especially for take back, recycle, and final disposal of the product. Thus, the producer's responsibility is extended to the post-consumer stage of the product life cycle. This needs to be included in the legislative framework making EPR a mandatory activity associated with the production of electronic and electrical equipment.



## E Awareness & Education



Conduct mass awareness campaigns targeting specific sectors, supported by booklets and manuals on WEEE. Such campaigns should work closely with civil societies and governmental agencies working on environmental concerns to reach as much social segments as possible.

## VII. Private sector involvement



Encourage the private sector and NGOs to invest in the processing and recycling in WEEE because it has great value due to the precious metals and other components that are commonly found in electronic waste. Governmental support for the private sector and NGOs should be provided by setting up a framework with restrictions on the transfer of electronic waste.

## VIII. E-waste recycling centers



Center Name	Location	Contact	Website
Ecoserv	Zook Mosbeh, Industrial Area	info@ecoservlb.org +961 09 220 094	Ecoservlb – ecoservlb
Arcenciel	Jisr el Bacha Center John Kennedy St, Beirut, Lebanon	aec@arcenciel.org +961 149 556	arcenciel – Engage in development
Verdetech	Hallal bldg, 1st Floor, Al Ghazal St. - Mkalles Lebanon	info@verdetchlb.com +961 3 071 865	verdetchlb.com/index.html
Live Love Recycle	Beirut, Lebanon	recycle@livelovebeirut.com +961 3 113 141	Live Love Recycle (tilda.ws)
Gueco Upcycle Est	Beirut, Lebanon	+961 03 710 184	gueco-upcycle.com
L'Écoute	Ain Saade, Industrial Zone	recyclage@lecoute-lb.org +961 76 176 234	www.lecoute-lb.org/

## IX. Annexes



● **Annex 1: Law No. 444 for the year 2002.**

قانون رقم ٤٤٤ - حماية البيئة - MOE

● **Annex 2: Law No. 64 for the year 1988.**

قانون رقم ٦٤ - صادر في ١٩٨٨/٨/١٢ : المحافظة على البيئة ضد التلوث من النفايات الضارة والمواد الخطرة - MOE

● **Annex 3: Law No. 387 for the year 1994.**

قانون رقم ٣٨٧ : الاجازة للحكومة ابرام معاهدة بازل بشأن التحكم في حركة النفايات الخطرة عبر الحدود والت - MOE

● **Annex 4: Law No. 29 for the year 2015.**

قانون رقم ٢٩ : الموافقة على الانضمام الى تعديل اتفاقية بازل بشأن التحكم في نقل النفايات الخطرة والتخل - MOE

● **Annex 5: Law No. 80 for the year 2018.**

قانون رقم ٨٠ : الادارة المتكاملة للنفايات الصلبة - MOE

● **Annex 6: Decree No. 617 for the year 2017.**

مرسوم رقم ٦١٧ : انضمام لبنان إلى تعديل اتفاقية بازل بشأن التحكم في نقل النفايات الخطرة والتخلص منها ع - MOE

● **Annex 7: Decree No. 5606 for the year 2019.**

مرسوم رقم ٥٦٠٦ : تحديد اصول ادارة النفايات الخطرة - MOE



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