

Electronic waste (e-waste) is the fastest growing solid waste stream in the world, increasing 3 times faster than the world's population (1). Less than a quarter of e-waste produced globally in 2019 was known to be formally recycled; however, e-waste streams contain valuable and finite resources that can be reused if they are recycled appropriately. Despite international regulations targeting the control of the transport of e-waste from one country to another, the transboundary movement of e-waste to LMICs continues, frequently illegally. Inferior recycling of e-waste is a threat to public health and safety