

GLOSSARY

- 1. ABCD Process :** A process used in strategic sustainable development in which a future is envisioned within the system, and backcasting is applied to devise steps to that future.
- 2. Backcasting :** A central planning procedure of strategic development, by which “a successful outcome is imagined in the future, followed by the question: what do we need to do today to reach a successful outcome?” (Robèrt, Broman, et al. 2007).
- 3. Basel Convention :** An international agreement stopping the shipment of hazardous waste, and containing an international definition of hazardous waste.
- 4. Biosphere :** The part of the earth in which all life lives.
- 5. Closed Loop Economy :** An economy in which all waste streams are feed stocks for other cycles, and products can be completely used back into the feed stock stream.
- 6. Collection :** A process by which waste products are gathered to be sent to a specific waste management stream.
- 7. Developed Country :** Countries with a high level of infrastructural and technological development, typically having a high GDP per capita.
- 8. Developing Country :** Countries with a low level of infrastructural and technological development, typically having a low GDP per capita.
- 9. Electronic Product :** Any product with a power cord or a battery.
- 10. Electronic Waste :** Any electronic product that has reached the end of its useful life. Also called e-waste, Waste Electronics and Electrical Equipment (WEEE) (See also WEEE Directive).
- 11. End of life :** The point at which a product is no longer usable.
- 12. End-Processing :** After pre-processing, components are further sorted, treated, and ultimately returned to useable feedstock materials.
- 13. Size of Organization :** Based on number of employee in the Organization.

14. MPCB : Maharashtra Pollution Control Board

15. WEE : Waste Electrical Equipments

16. End User : The ultimate user of a product. It may not be the individual who purchased the product.

17. Formal E-waste Management : Management of electronic waste within a mechanical, corporate structure which includes the following three stages: collection, pre-processing, and end-processing.

18. Framework for Strategic Sustainable Development (FSSD) : A framework for planning in complex systems which takes into account a principle-based definition of success as part of five levels: System, Success, Strategic Guidelines, Actions, Tools.(Robert et Al , 2007)

19. ICT : Information and Communication Technology.

20. Informal E-waste Management : Management of electronic waste not within a traditional corporate model and does not encompass the following three stages: collection, pre-processing, and end-processing.

21. Life Cycle : With regard to a physical product, this refers to all of the stages that the product goes through, including acquisition of raw materials, production, use, and disposal.

22. Millennium Ecosystem Assessment : A report by UNEP analyzing the health of ecosystems and their ability to support life worldwide.

23. Pilot Project : A small, test project capable of being expanded or replicated.

24. Planned Obsolescence : Entails intentionally designing a product and innovating new products so products become obsolete after a short time, driving consumers to purchase new models.

25. Pre-processing : Directly after collection, involves sorting of products into more specific components.

26. Recycler : An organization or individual who collects and manages products that have reached the end of their useful life.