

The issue of the increasing amount of e-waste is a phenomenon of the 21st century. The amount of EoL mobile phones is growing rapidly but only a small amount is recycled. The thesis examines the environmental impacts of the Remobil project concerning the collection of phones that go to recycle. The impacts of the project are evaluated by the LCA method. Life cycle assessment is an important method of assessing the product that is part of decision-making at the international, national and local level, within the government and private sectors. The method provides complex outputs that can be comparable to other results. Modelling the impacts of the Remobil project provided a number of results. The comparison of the collecting boxes showed that the least impact on the impact category was caused by polypropylene boxes while the stainless steel boxes caused the greatest impact. The biggest influence on impact categories within the project was caused by transport, which was quite excessive due to the pilot phase of the project. It is also important to note the higher level of effort required for the per-kilogram collection of small electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) waste, such as mobile phones, compared to the collection of large EEE waste, such as washing machines. The Remobil project and recycling of secondary raw materials caused much less impact on the assessed impact category compared to the impact of the mining and extraction of primary materials, except for two categories: abiotic depletion (material) and global warming potential, which are influenced by the extent of transport. According to results, the break-even point for transport was determined. The amount of transport kilometers is recommended to be reduced by at least 1/5.