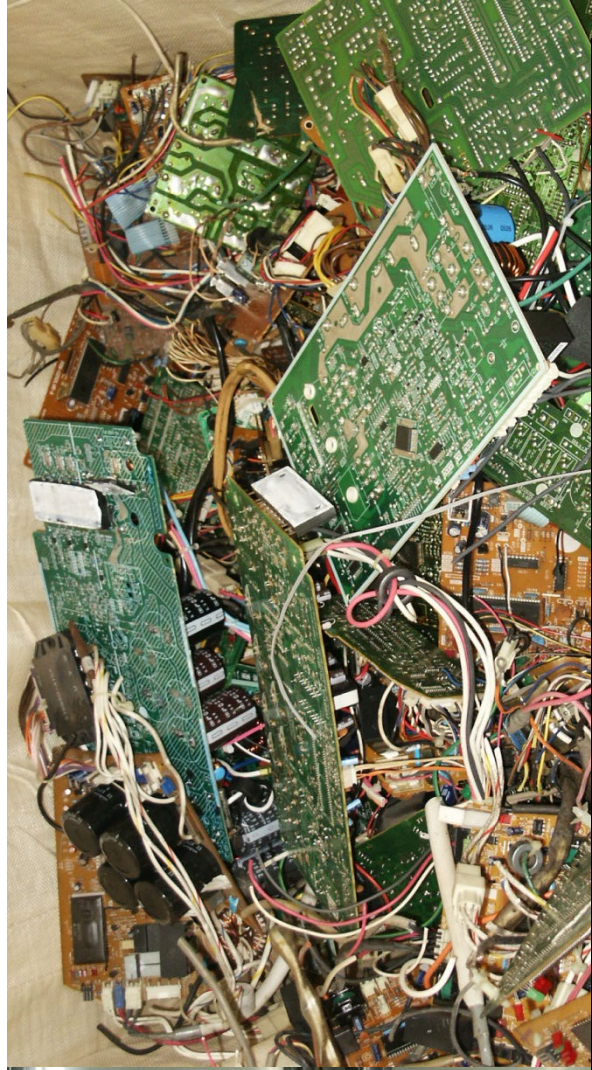


Recast of the Directive on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)

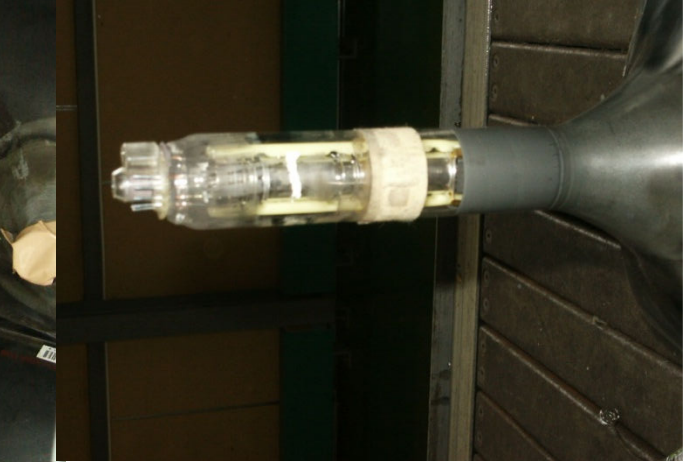
RAEE Conference

Bologna, 07 October 2009





Current WEEE Directive



WHY A WEEE DIRECTIVE ?

- **Fastest growing waste stream**
- **Use of hazardous materials**
- **Before the WEEE Directive, 90% was landfilled, incinerated or recovered without pre-treatment**
- **RoHS and WEEE Directives adopted in 2003 to solve this situation**



OBJECTIVES OF THE CURRENT WEEE DIRECTIVE

- **Prevention of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)**
- **Reuse, recycling and recovery of WEEE to reduce the disposal of waste**
- **Improved environmental performance of all operators involved in the life cycle of EEE**

**Transposition date into national legislation was
13 August 2004**

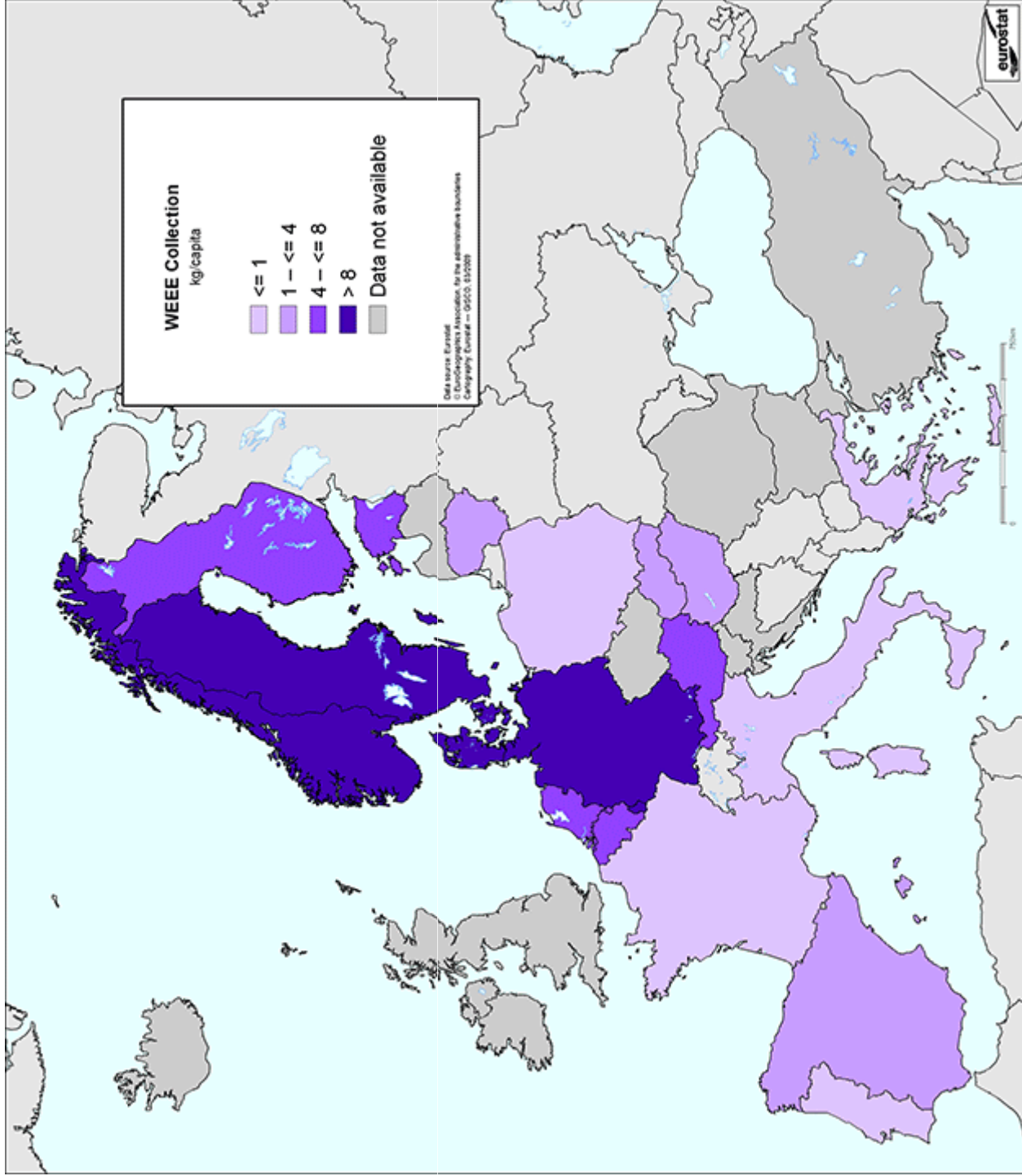
SOME KEY ELEMENTS OF THE CURRENT WEEE DIRECTIVE

- **Encouragement for design that takes into account dismantling and recovery**
- **Separate collection of at least 4 kg of WEEE per inhabitant per year (binding for EU15)**
- **Treatment requirements and targets for recovery and recycling (binding for EU15)**
- **Producer responsibility for financing WEEE operations**
- **Making available of information for users and treatment facilities**
- **New collection, recovery and recycling targets to be established by December 2008**

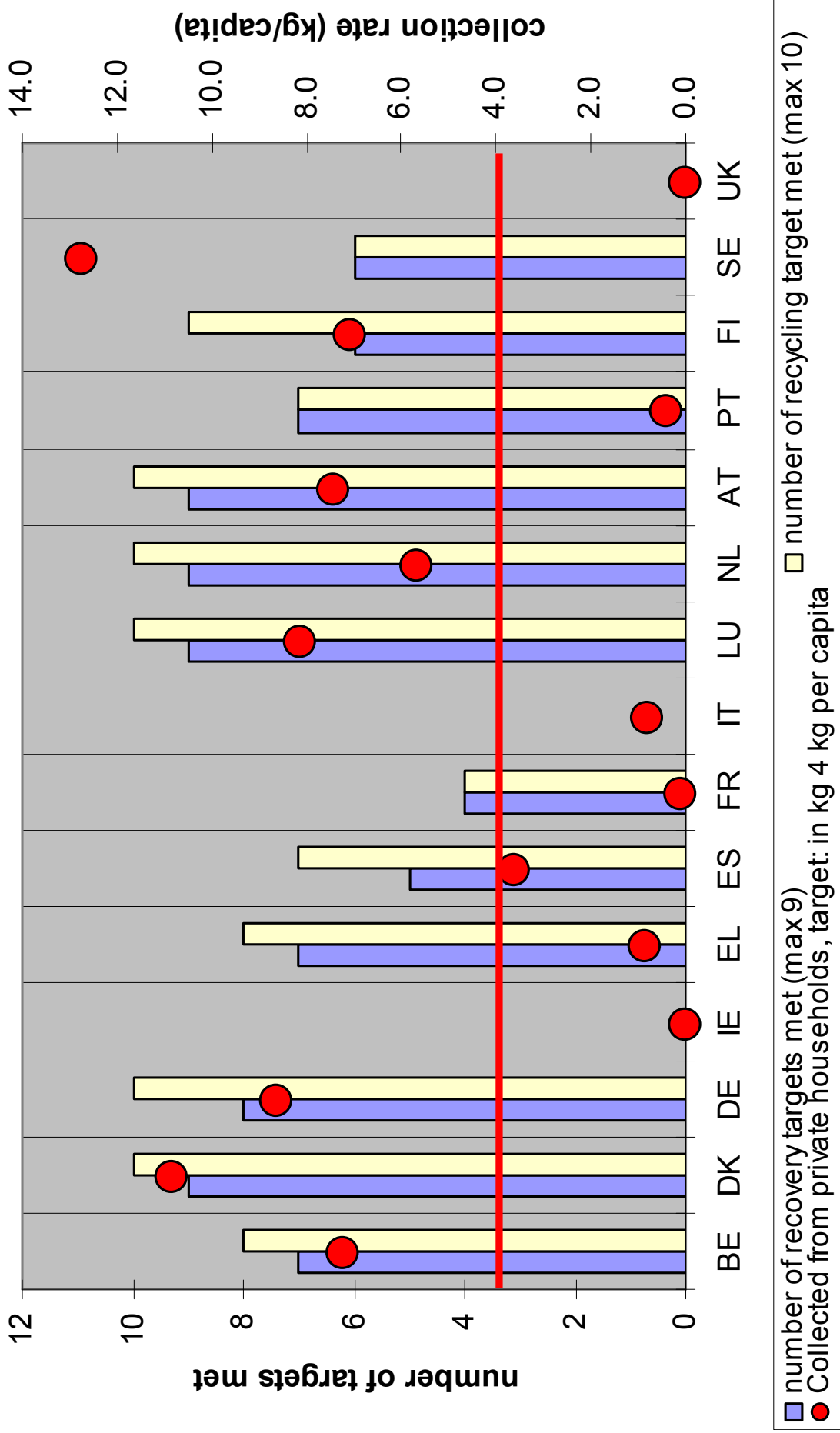
IMPLEMENTATION REPORTING TO THE COMMISSION THROUGH THREE PRINCIPAL CHANNELS

- **Notification of transposing legislation in the Member States**
- **Report on volume of waste streams and categories**
 - Every two years
 - Starting with reporting years 2005 and 2006
 - First reporting by June 2008
- **Standardised implementation report on multiple Directives**
 - Every three years
 - Starting with reporting years 2004 to 2006
 - First reporting on WEEE by September 2007

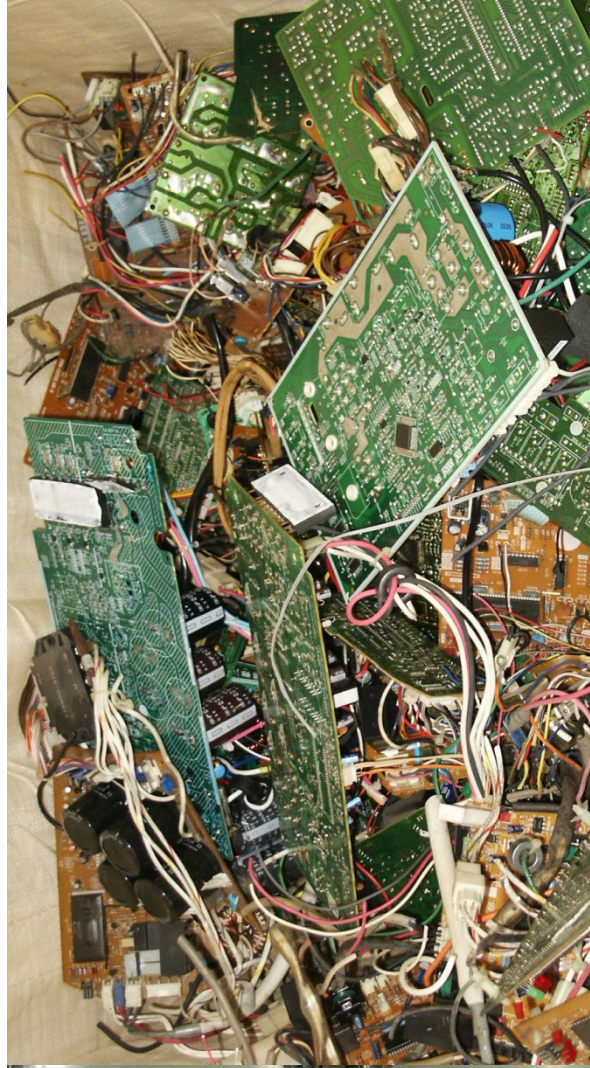
WEEE COLLECTION REPORTED FOR 2006



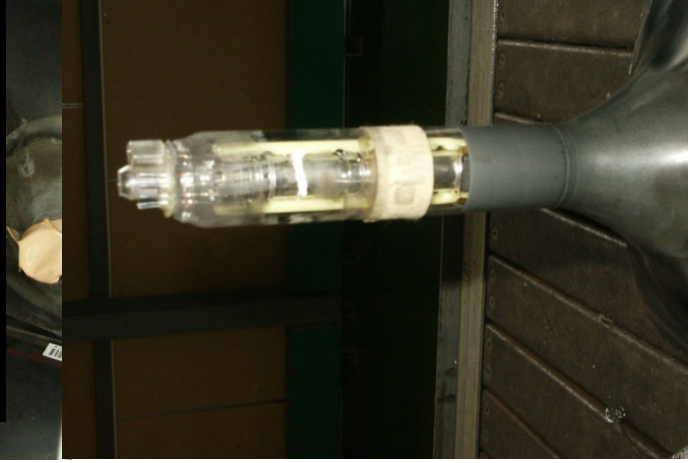
EU15 REPORTED DATA FOR THE YEAR 2006



A number of Member States implemented the Directive late



Recast of the WEEE Directive



WEEE FACTS AND FIGURES TODAY

- **Yearly 10.3 million tonnes of electrical and electronic equipment are placed on the market in the EU-27**
- **WEEE generation: up to 9 mn tonnes per year**
- **Forecast: 12.3 million tonnes of WEEE by 2020**

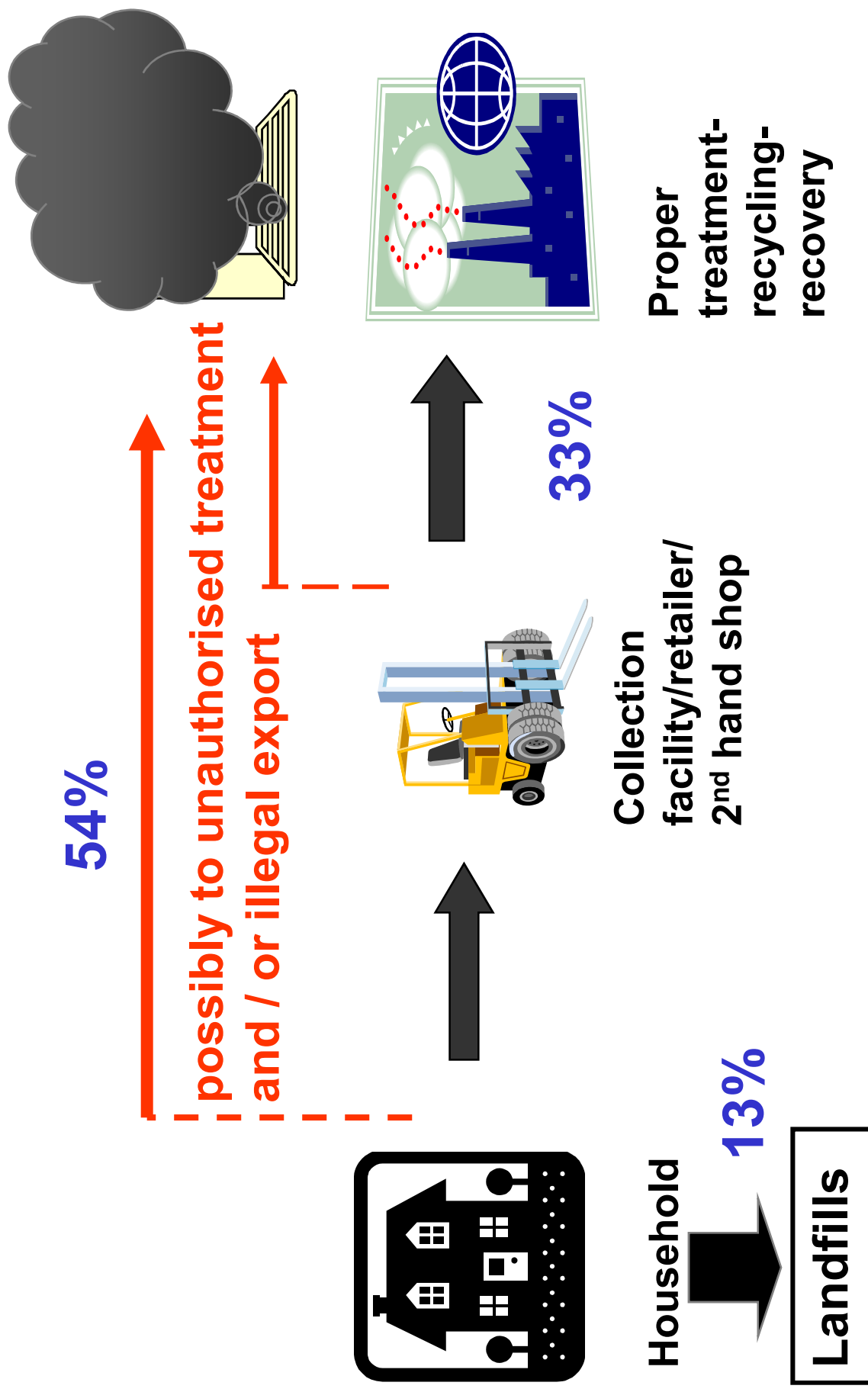
OBJECTIVES OF THE RECAST

- **Reduced impacts on the environment from the collection, treatment and recovery of WEEE at the levels where the greatest net benefit to society results**
- **Reduced administrative costs through the removal of all unnecessary administrative burdens, without lowering the level of environmental protection**
- **Improved effectiveness and implementation of the Directive through increased compliance and reduced free-riding**

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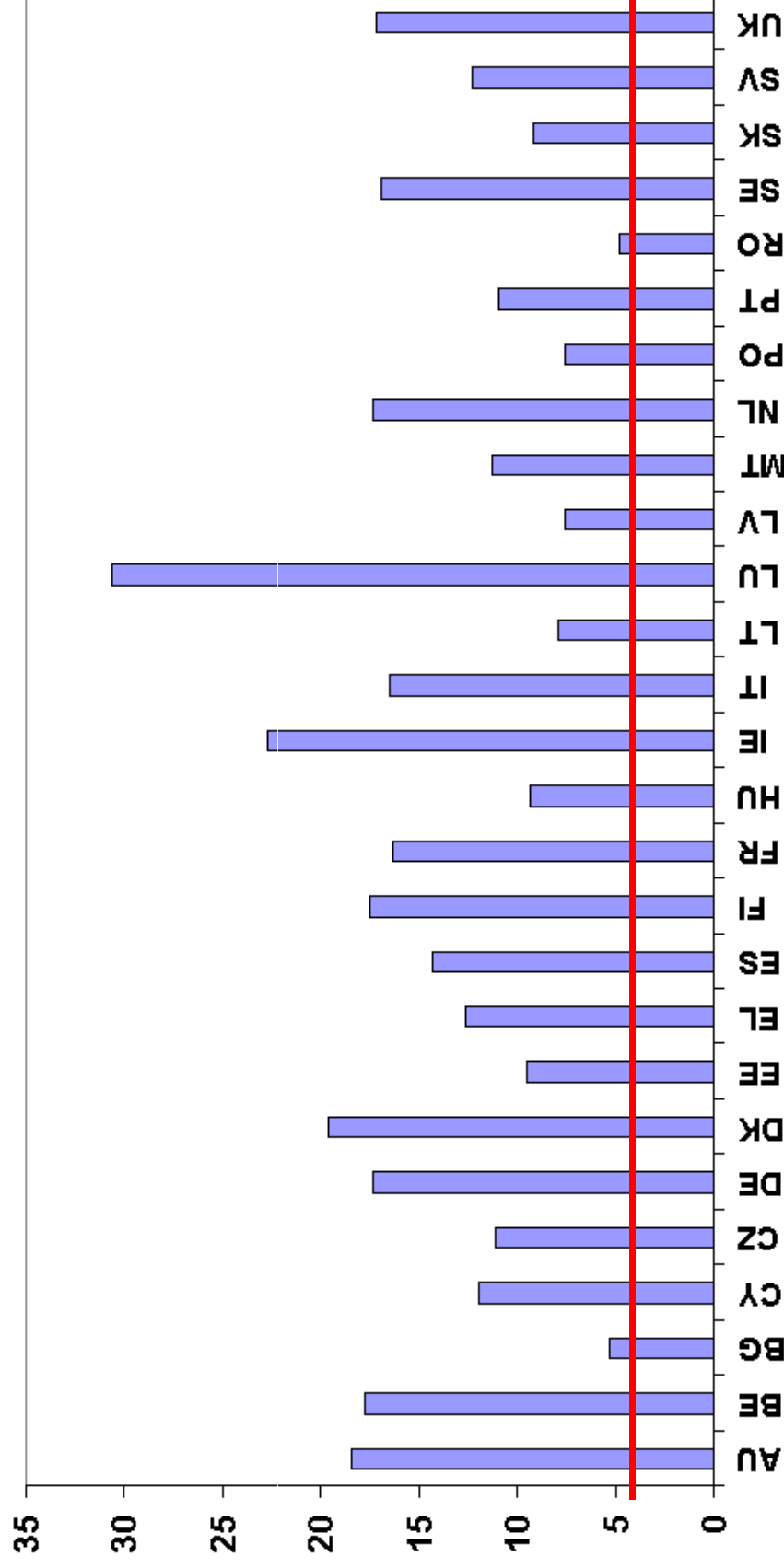
- Reduce impacts on the environment
- Reduce administrative costs without lowering the level of environmental protection
- Improved effectiveness and implementation

LEAKAGE OF WEEE IS A PROBLEM TODAY



4 KG COLLECTION TARGET PER CAPITA IMPLIES VERY DIFFERENT AMBITIONS FOR DIFFERENT MS

Estimated WEEE arising per year per capita in each MS versus 4 kg target
(Data source: UNU study table 40 method 1, MS reports to Eurostat)



Definition of the target needs to be adjusted to WEEE arising in each MS

WEEE ARISING APPEARS TO STATISTICALLY BE ~80% OF EEE PLACED ON THE MARKET IN EU15

Estimates of WEEE arising vary greatly
(~14-24 kg/capita in EU15, ~6-12 in EU12)

For EU15, weight placed on the market,
reported by MS registers, seems the most
stable indicator for WEEE arising

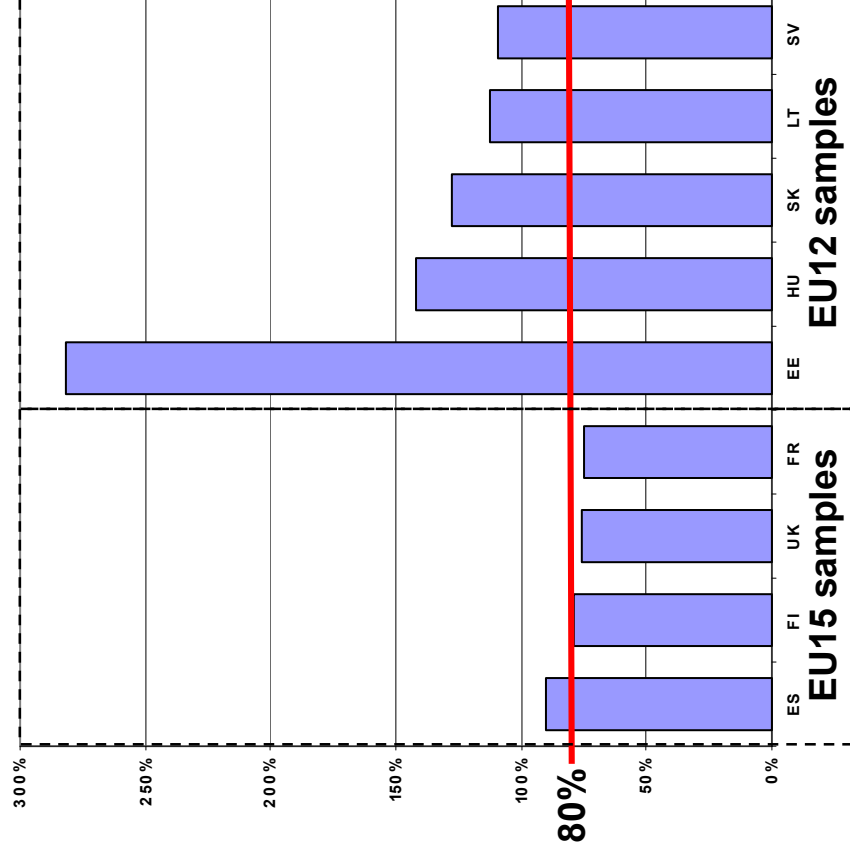
For EU12, relation between EEE placed on
the market and WEEE arising expected to
stabilise in the coming years.

Necessary flexibility:

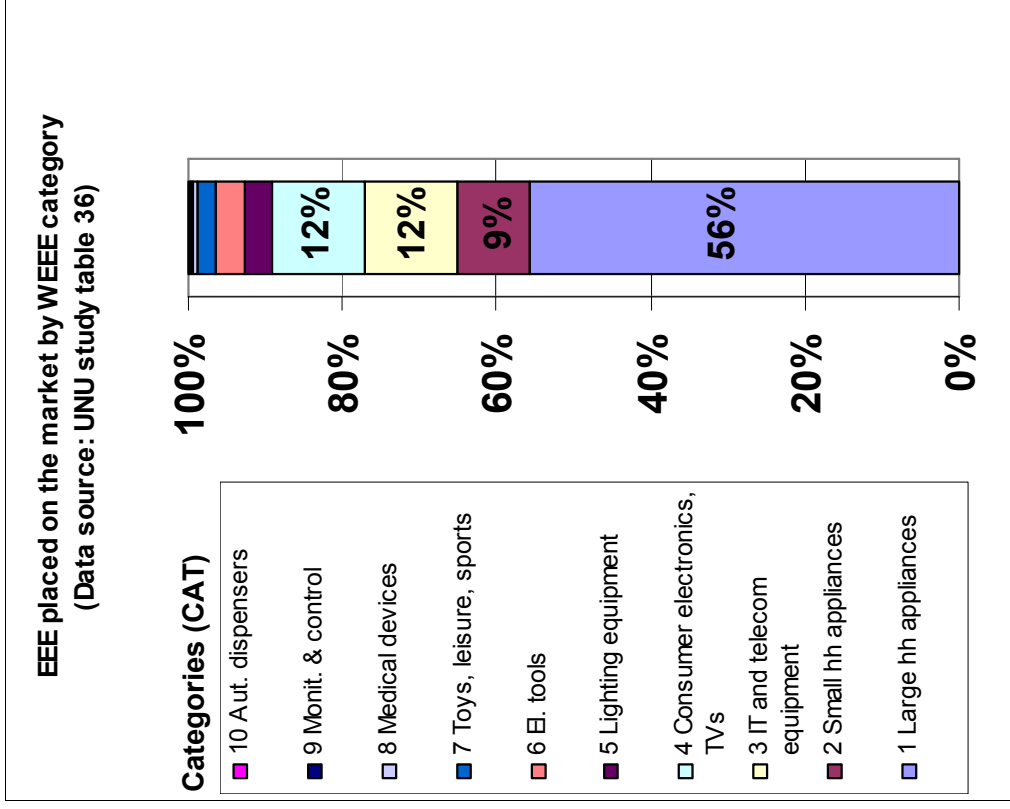
- Applicable starting 2016
- Transitional arrangement
- Re-examination by 2012

Common method to calculate EEE placed on MS market to be established

Estimated WEEE arising as % of EEE placed on the market
(Data Source: UNU study table 35, table 40 method 2)



STRONG INDICATIONS THAT SEPARATE COLLECTION IS ALREADY CLOSE TO ~85% OF WEEE ARISING (1)...



Where there is economic value in WEEE, there often is informal collection

EU15 example (Study Witteveen & Bos):

CAT 1:

24% collected and reported

76% collected but not reported

CAT 2 + 4:

34% collected and reported

43% collected but not reported

CAT 3:

46% collected and reported

42% collected but not reported

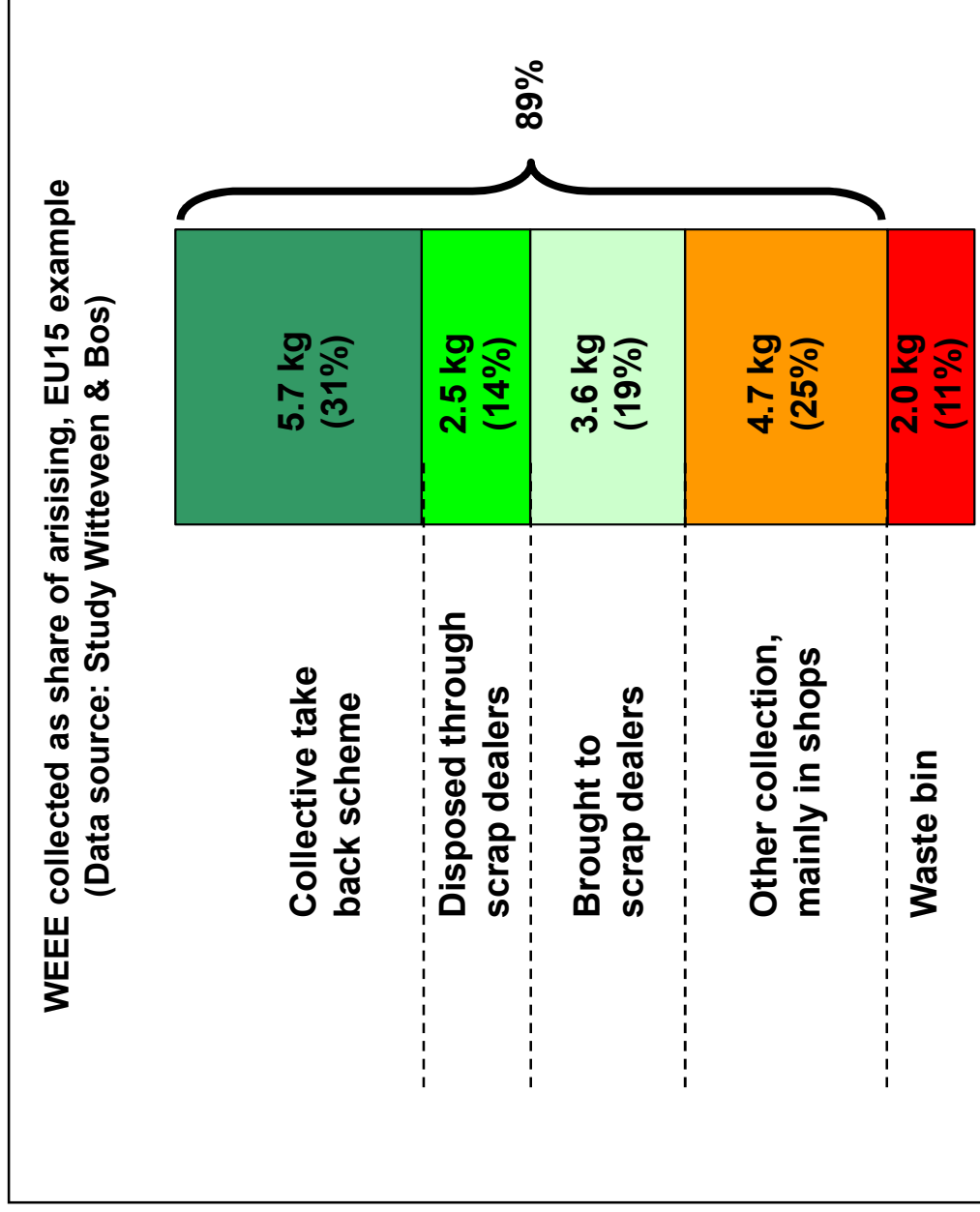
Indicative calculation:

$56\% \times 100\% + 21\% \times 77\% + 12\% \times 88\%$

= 83% collected in 4 categories

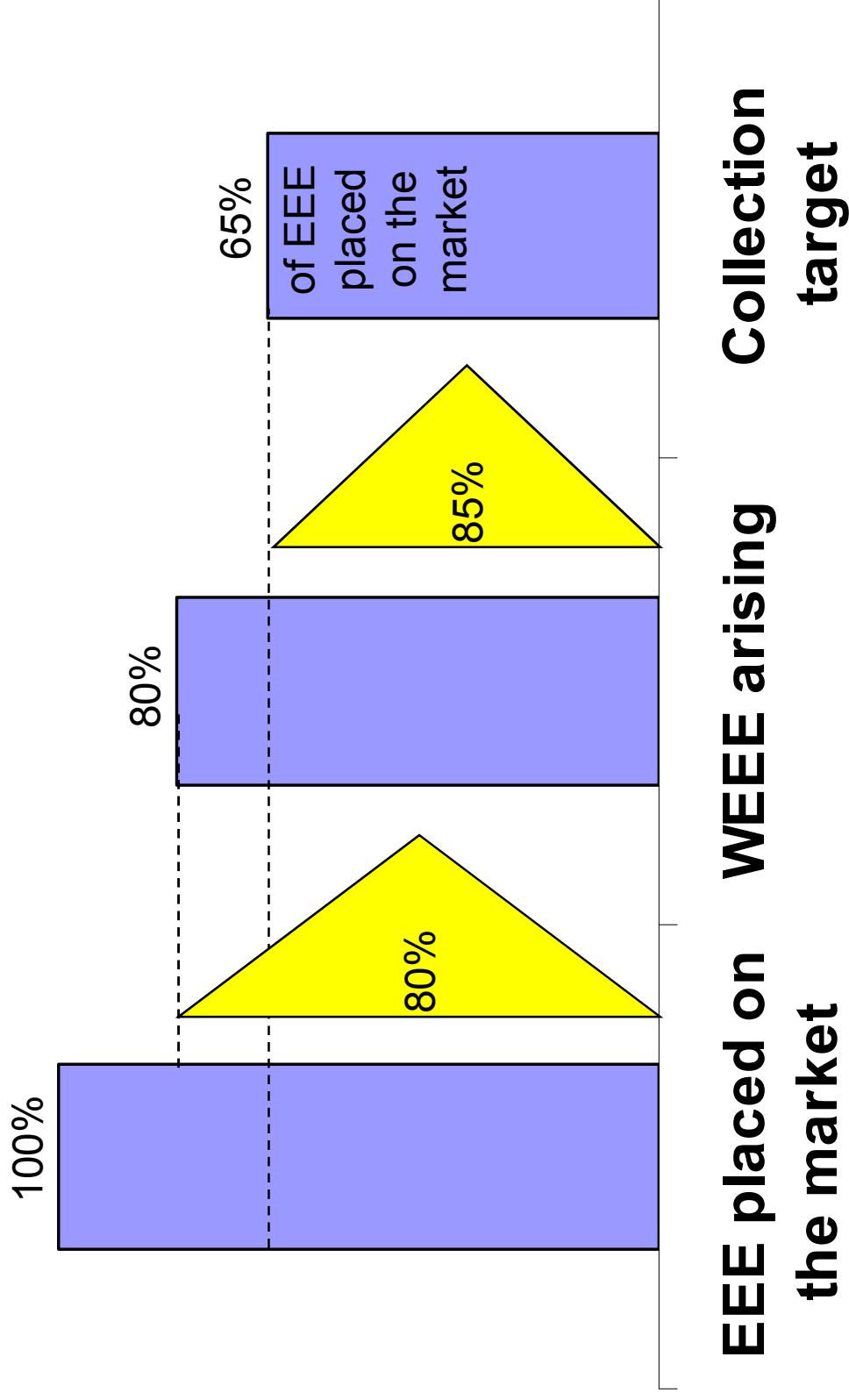
...reporting, and correctly treating, all separately collected WEEE is the issue

STRONG INDICATIONS THAT SEPARATE COLLECTION IS ALREADY CLOSE TO ~85% OF WEEE ARISING (2)...



...reporting, and correctly treating, all separately collected WEEE is the issue

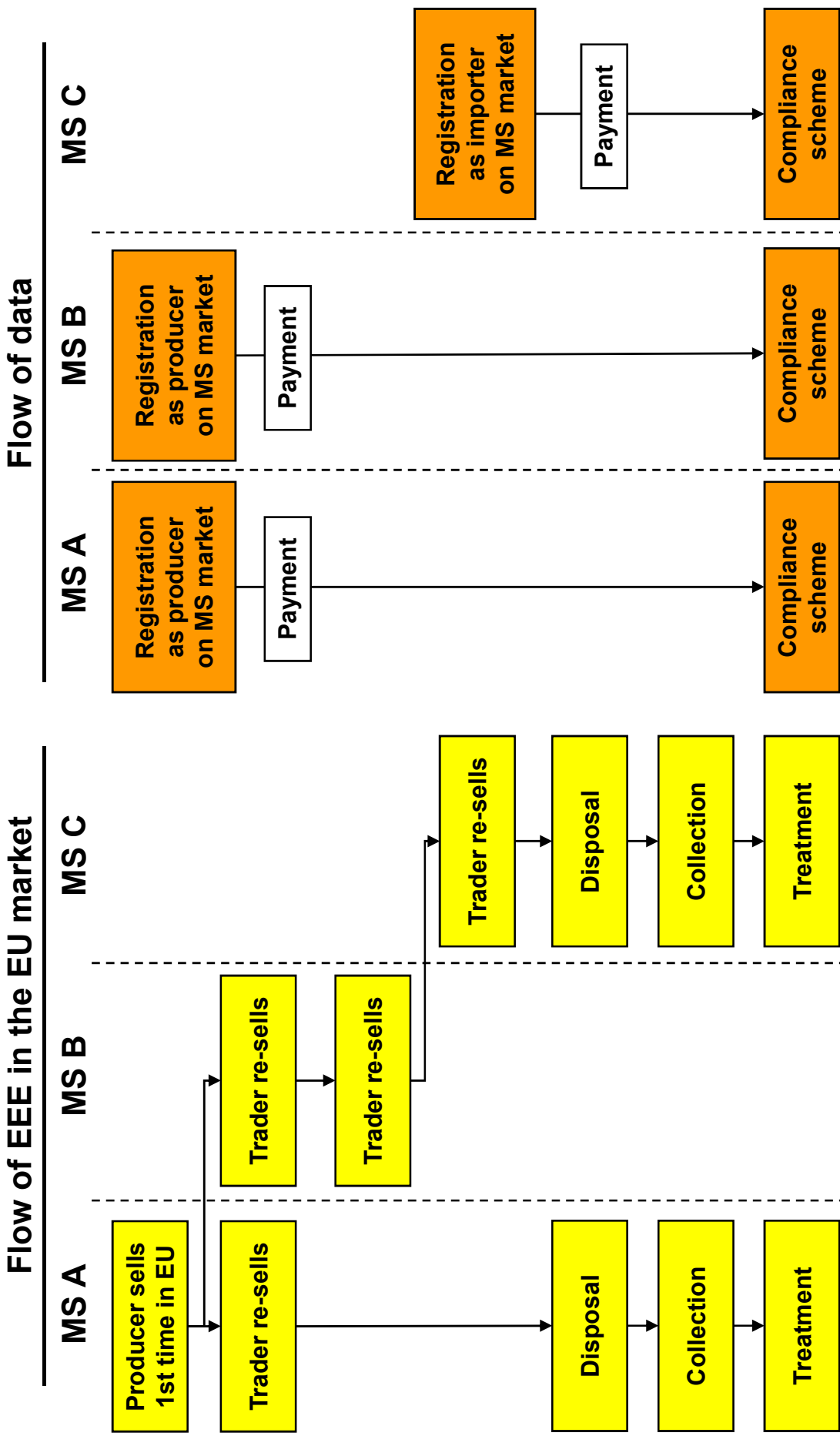
PROPOSED COLLECTION TARGET OF 65% CALCULATED ON THE BASIS OF THE STEPS EXPLAINED



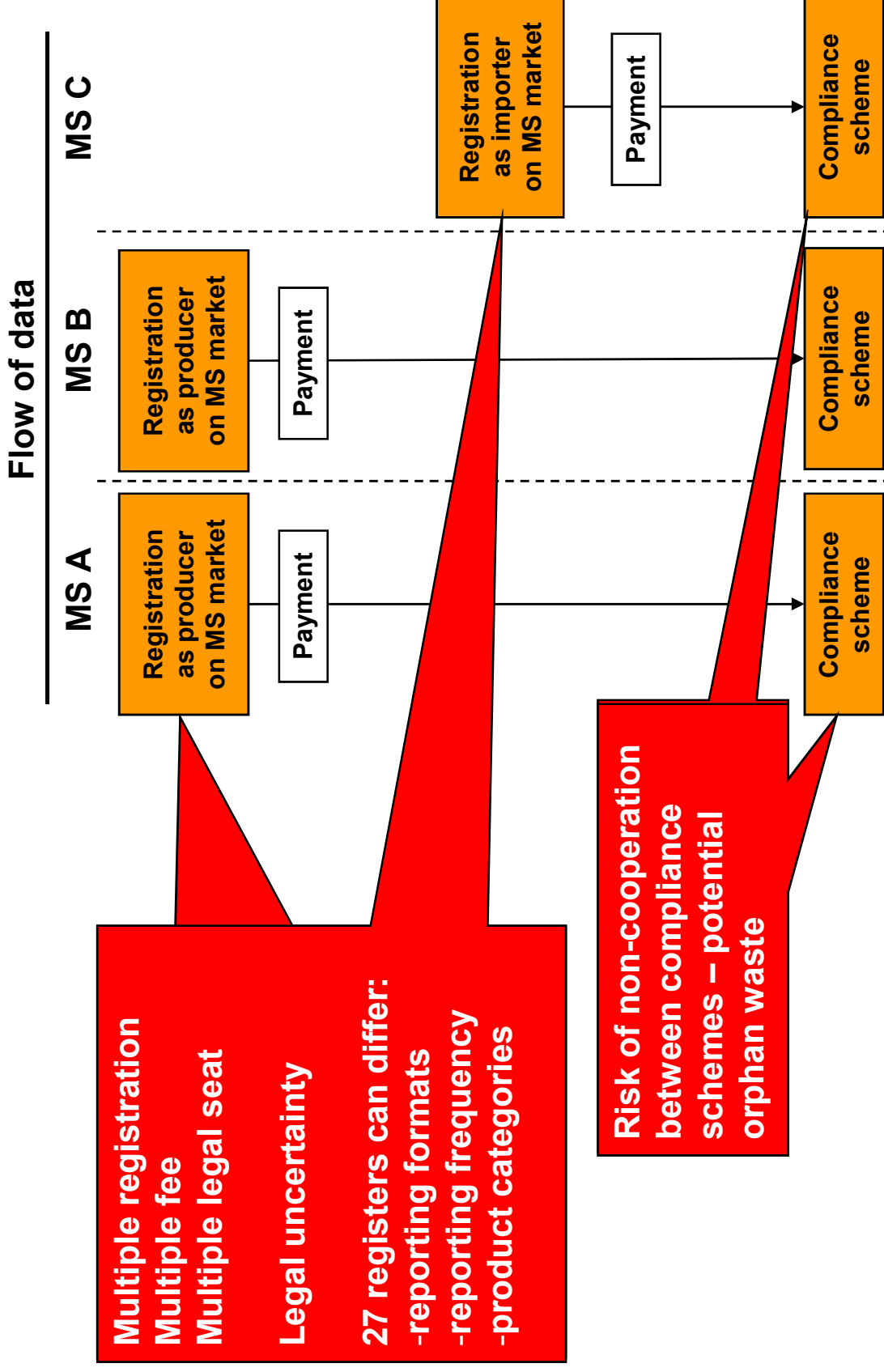
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- **Reduce impacts on the environment**
- **Reduce administrative costs without lowering the level of environmental protection**
- **Improved effectiveness and implementation**

PRESENT WEEE IMPLEMENTATION OFTEN REQUIRES MULTIPLE REGISTRATION AND EVEN PAYMENT



FRAGMENTED WEEE IMPLEMENTATION LEADS TO A NUMBER OF POTENTIAL PROBLEMS



COMMISSION PROPOSAL TACKLES THIS PROBLEM FROM TWO SIDES

- **Explicit reference to „community market“ in producer and market definitions**
 - ➔ **One registration for the community market**
 - ➔ **One fee in the community market**
 - ➔ **One legal seat in the EU**
- **Requirement for inter-operable registers**
 - ➔ **All information relevant across the community market entered into one register**
 - ➔ **Intra-community transfer of information, incl. for the transfer of money**
 - ➔ **Format and frequency of reporting to be established through Comitology**

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- **Reduce impacts on the environment**
- **Reduce administrative costs without lowering the level of environmental protection**
- **Improved effectiveness and implementation**

IMPROVE EFFECTIVENESS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DIRECTIVE

- Clarified scope definition
 - **Scope refers to RoHS (Art. 95); Exclusions clarified; Waste from private households vs. other**
- Alignment with other Community legislation
 - **Waste Framework Directive; Marketing of Products Package**
- Modification of recovery targets
 - **Recovery targets increased; Preparation for re-use included**
- Encouragement for greater producer responsibility
 - **Producers role in collection targets and financing**
- Avoid leakage of WEEE, especially to sub-treatment countries
 - **Binding inspection and monitoring requirements for shipments**

OBJECTIVES OF THE RECAST

- **Reduced impacts on the environment from the collection, treatment and recovery of WEEE at the levels where the greatest net benefit to society results**
- **Reduced administrative costs through the removal of all unnecessary administrative burdens, without lowering the level of environmental protection**
- **Improved effectiveness and implementation of the Directive through increased compliance and reduced free-riding**

Thank you for your attention.