



European Commission  
DG Environment

***Key aspects of EU legislation on  
WEEE management***

Dublin, Ireland  
11 May 2017



# Introduction:

## The WEEE compliance promotion exercise

- OBJECTIVES:
  - to **assist** Member States facing problems in WEEE management
  - to identify good practices and share them with others, i.e. to **learn** from each other
  - to **improve** WEEE management overall, across the EU
  - to **ensure the achievement of future targets** for collection and treatment

# Introductory remarks on the new WEEE Directive

- First WEEE Directive 2002/96/EC
- Entry into force the new Directive: 13 August 2012
- Deadline for the transposition into the national legislation of the Member States: **14 February 2014**  
(some Member States did not transpose on time: 2016 the first year of implementation in all MS)



## Conformity checking on the national transposition of the new WEEE Directive

- Main task: check whether there are mistakes or gaps in the transposition of the Directive and as a second step identify national measures taken under specific provisions.
- Studies for all Member States have been received
- On the basis of these studies, where needed, the Commission will proceed with EU-Pilots and infringement cases.
- For Ireland EU Pilot was launched on 13 March



# THE NEW EU DIRECTIVE - SUMMARY

## Process step

## Key elements of the new EU WEEE Directive

**Collection**

Until 2015: Member States to achieve 4kg collection target  
Collection targets specific for each Member State based on market  
Increased ambition levels by 2016 and 2019 (alterantive to used WEEE generated)  
Collection through all routes (B2B included)

**Treatment**

Member States to ensure all WEEE properly treated  
European standards for treatment to be developed

**Recycling**

Preparation for re-use counts into the recycling targets  
Simplified categories for recycling targets from 2018  
Recycling and Recovery targets per category

**Financing**

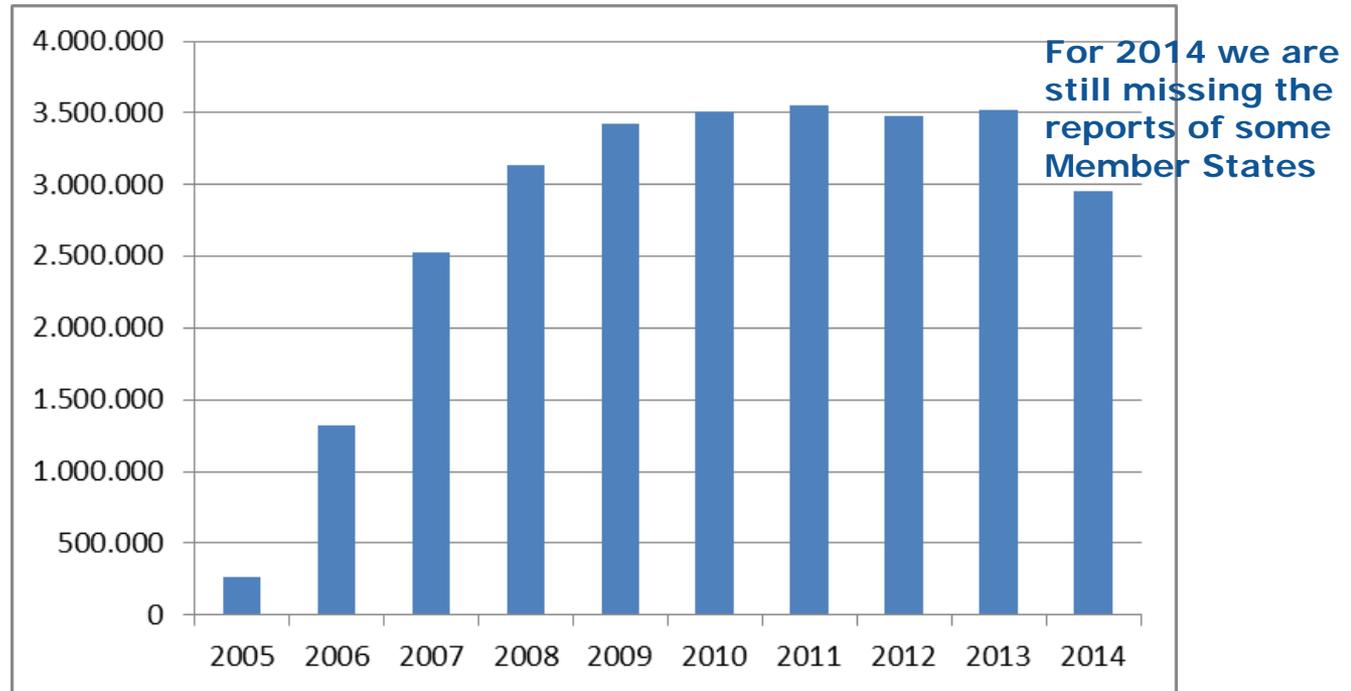
Extended Producer Responsibility  
Producers responsible from collection point onwards  
Large distributors to take back small WEEE

**Clearing structure**

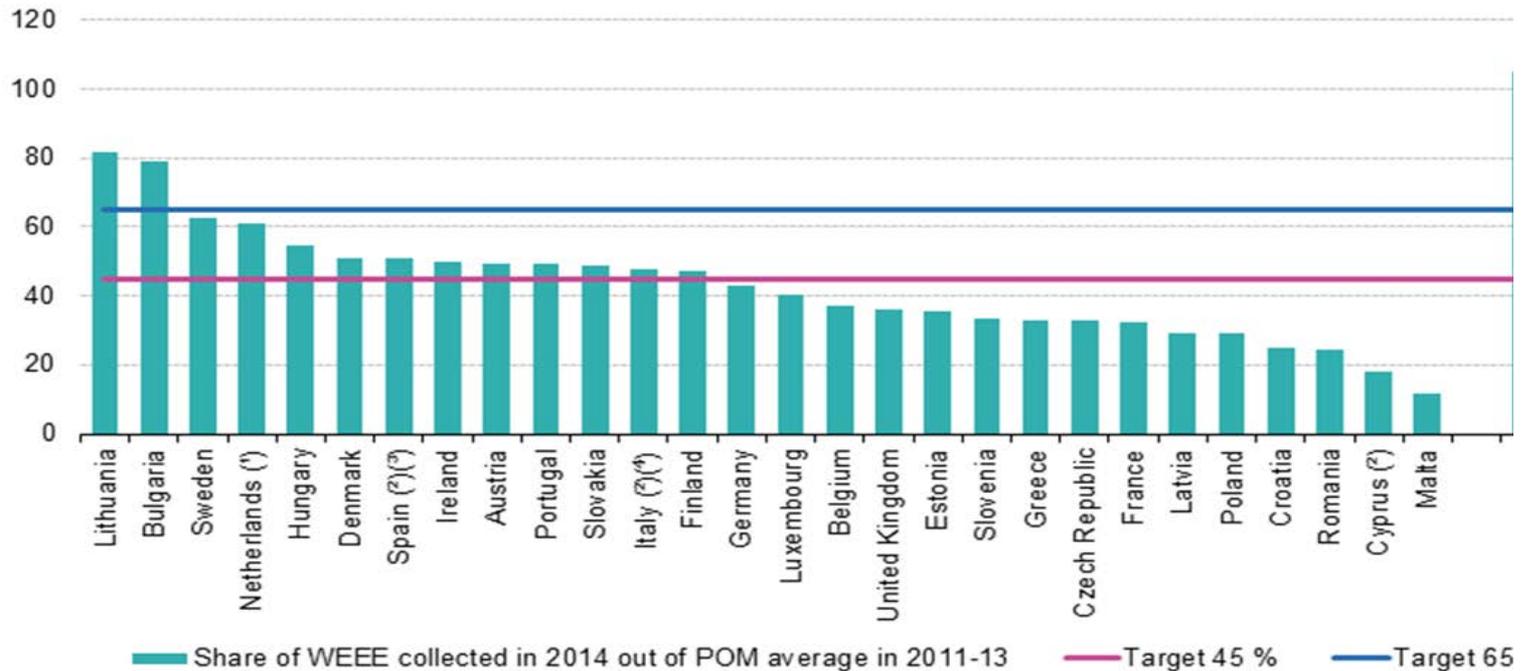
Registration and Reporting to national registers will be harmonised  
EU Member States report to the Commission

# IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW WEEE DIRECTIVE

## Collection (in tonnes)



# Total collection rate compared to PoM for the 3 preceding years



Note: ranked on 'Share of WEEE collected...' data

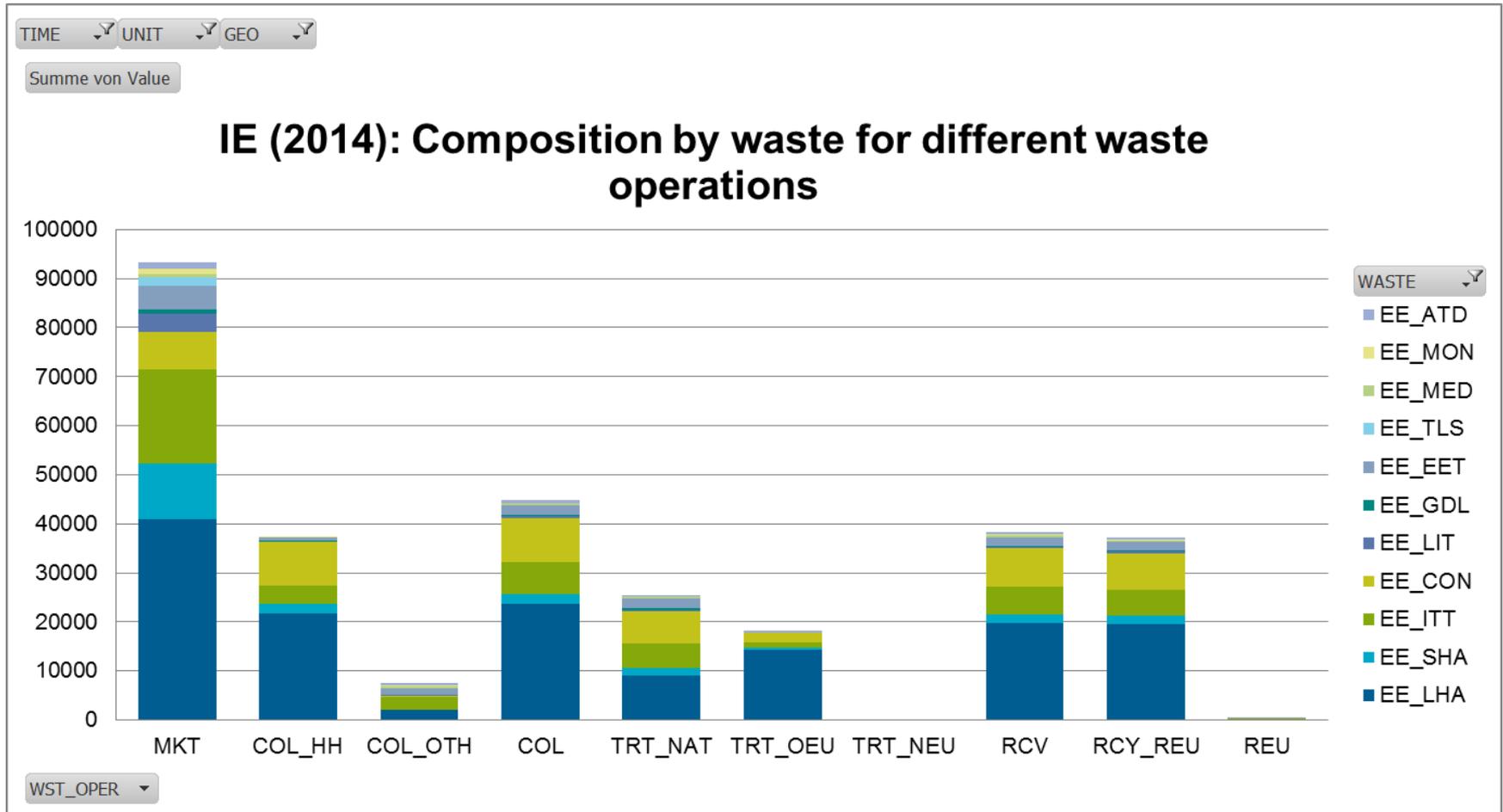
(\*) Products put on the market in 2011: definition differs, see metadata

(\*\*) 2014: estimate

(\*) 2013: POM data estimate

(\*) Waste collected definition differs, see metadata

# WEEE in Ireland



Source: EUROSTAT



Main Challenge:

## INCREASE SEPARATE COLLECTION

- Difficulties faced by the Member States in adhering to the collection targets:
  - i. High rate of collection that is unaccounted for in WEEE collection statistics (collection outside EPR systems or authorised WEEE recyclers)*
  - ii. Limited enforcement and monitoring capabilities in Member States.*
  - iii. Large diversified group of people involved in various WEEE management activities,*
  - iv. Limited public awareness and*
  - v. Inadequate collection infrastructure.*

## FIGHT ILLEGAL SHIPMENTS OF WEEE

- Reversed burden of proof to show that an item for shipment is EEE, not WEEE, including:
  - ✓ Functionality testing
  - ✓ Declaration of non-waste
  - ✓ Appropriate transport protection
- Specific derogations to ensure that the above conditions do not hinder certain legal shipments of non-functional equipment for repair/refurbishment/root cause analysis
- [Regulation \(EU\) No 660/2014](#) amending Regulation (EC) No 1013/2014 regarding the strengthening of Member States' inspection systems- Inspection plans



## **REDUCE ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS THROUGH HARMONISATION AND UNIFIED APPROACHES**

- Harmonisation of registration and reporting information
- Marking and treatment information once when placing on the European market
- Reimbursement of multiple compliance contributions
- Authorised representative instead of multiple legal seat



# Circular Economy – Proposed general requirements for EPR schemes

Member States shall ensure that:

## EPR schemes

- Define clear **roles and responsibilities**
- Establish measurable **targets** re waste management
- Establish **reporting systems** (POMs, collection, treatment)
- Ensure **equal treatment** and non-discrimination

## EPR organisations- Producer Responsibility Organisations (PRO's)

- Define clear **coverage** (geographical, products, materials)
- Have sufficient **means** to meet obligations
- Put in place adequate **self-control** mechanisms and audits
- Ensure **transparency**



# Circular Economy – Proposed general requirements for EPR schemes

Member States shall ensure that:

## Financial contributions

- Be **'modulated'** taking into account re-usability/recyclability
- Be based on **optimised costs** in case of involvement of public waste operators

## Adequate monitoring and enforcement framework

- With respect to obligations, financial means, reporting
- Independent **'monitoring'** authority in case of multiple EPR organisations

## Regular stakeholder dialogue through EPR platform

Let's turn Europe into a  
more circular economy



**Thank you!**

European Commission  
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Directorate B - Circular Economy & Green Growth  
ENV.B.3 - Waste Management & Secondary Materials

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