



Draft Minutes 77th EERA meeting Greece

Document: Draft minutes - EERA meeting 77th Greece

Date: 28-09-2017

Attendees: Rasmus Bergström (RB), Chris Slijkhuis (CS), Manfred Fahrner(MF), Marius Costache (MC), Jerome Auclair (JA), Jean Francois Rougeron (JR), Lada Martinkova (LM), Alexander Blazhev (AB), Vladislav Petrov (VP), George Zaverdinos (GZ), Virginia Zaverdinos (VZ), Giorgos Angelopoulos (GA), Thomas Papageorgiou(TP), Norbert Zonneveld (NZ), Lida Stengs (LS)

Welcome:

Approval of the draft agenda and minutes of meeting in Brussels were approved.

Follow up actionlist:

248: Survey study more details during meeting

251: Art 15 WEEE Directive : EERA position was sent to EC

RB welcomes Jérôme Auclair and Jean Francois Rougeron, Environnement Recycling as a new EERA member.

Presentation Environnement Recycling: Jérôme Auclair, General director and owner of the company

The link to the presentation can be found at our EERA members site:

[click here for more information about Environnement recycling](#)

EERA members are interested in visiting the plant, so a plant visit will be organised in future.

Presentation Hellenic Recycling Agency: Mr. Evangelos Kyritsis, "Facts, trends and key factors of WEEE management in Greece: a brief overview". The presentation can be found at the EERA members' site:

<http://www.eera-recyclers.com/events/eera-members-77th-eera-meeting-and-plant-visit-bianatt-greece>

Notable is that in Greece the collection counts 20.000 collection points, but only 3 % of the material comes from municipalities. 80% of the material comes from scrap dealers (registered). For other materials, the municipalities have often a stronger position. There is a new law coming which forces for green points. The consumer will take the waste to these areas. The consumer will get some advantages, like lower taxes. The idea is to boost the role of municipalities. Recyclers are interested in access to the green points, but this is not foreseen in the law.

The advices from recyclers to the Hellenic Recycling Center are based on the request to take tough decisions, because there are targets to be reached. The scrap metal dealers were never involved in the WEEE chain. They have to be involved and asked how they can contribute to the targets. NZ illustrates this with situation in France: the material has to be handed over to TBS, by law now and the scrap dealers are more and more certified in order to get the material. TP agrees, but adds that the differences will be made at the collection areas. NZ: the WEEE chain has to realise that the advantages will not come from enforcement, because the WEEE market is a small market. The governments will not focus on this market. In France, TBS are paying for enforcement and also in the UK there is an additional money flow for enforcement.

RB: It is important to realize that if we follow the money, the TBS will receive money for getting the material. The collection schemes will put all their money in buying the materials and the recyclers will be squeezed in the prices. The targets for recyclers and the challenges to improve the quality of recycling and the necessity to anticipate on new products, will also increase the costs for treatment. The increase of costs for recyclers comes from both sides.

Another question for mr. Kyritsis: The targets for collection and recycling are reached in Greece. The reporting is also from scrap dealers: how does the government gets reliable information about depollution, for instance? How can be secured that the treatment meets the requirements of the WEEE Directive (art 8 WEEE Directive and Annex VII)? Mr. Kyritsis replies that in the Ministry, the waste registration started. Besides that there is a law for doing inspections, on site. The reality is that for the whole waste chain there are only 10 people in the agency. NZ replied that making standards mandatory could be the first step in checking compliant treatment to the WEEE Directive. RB: compliance and standards are important, because the weakness is how enforcement will be organised and how is the follow up by the ministries. Recyclers are paying for the material, so the governments have to secure that recyclers are part of the dialogues, and not only the producers, because of EPR.

Board to board meeting EERA-WEEForum:



Draft Minutes 77th EERA meeting Greece

On August 24 there was a board to board meeting with WEEForum
Topics that were discussed.

- Conformity of standards: the necessity to review the auditing of the auditors by independent experts was discussed. To assure the quality of auditing and of the WEO, this step is needed.
- WEEE Forum has agreed for transition to the Cenelec standards. WEEFORUM will withdraw the Weelabex standards and the transition period is 2 years, to start on January 1, 2018.
- The member states statistics were discussed. 10 MS will meet the targets and 12 will most likely not (target 2016). The idea is risen that WEEForum and EERA will take some joint actions in publicity and by approaching the key players in the WEEE chain.
- The target for 2019: 65% is not reasonable if serious measures are not implemented. EERA and WEEForum are in line. An idea could be the system in France. Handing over of the material to TBS is mandatory in France. EERA secretariat is asking members for ideas to improve the business model for the WEEE chain, in order to submit some proposals for a joint strategy with WEEE Forum.
- ProSUM: WEEE Forum is strongly involved. It gives information on how much material (also rare earth/mass balance) is inside products. It does not give information about the recyclability. It was a Horizon 2020 funded project, which ends by the end of this year. WEEForum is looking for a business model for the near future and they are looking for partners.
- WEEForum has formulated 7 focus projects: plastics, free riders, CO₂, open scope, best collection practice, impact of integrated batteries. EERA informed WEEForum about the UNU- EERA study, economics in WEEE.
- Main conclusion: WEEForum and EERA will try to organise a meeting with producers. Thorough preparation is necessary.
- Next B2B meeting with WEEForum is November 22.

Chinese National Sword Program 2017:

The Chinese National Sword program 2017 was announced on 18th of July and the possibility to comment was within two days. This program is coming into force by the end of 2017. The impact of this program will be incredible.

[click here for the announcement document Chinese National Sword Program 2017](#)

NZ illustrates the first reactions of stakeholders in the market. The question for members is what are the effects on EU WEEE market and what position should EERA take?

Summary first reactions stakeholders:

ISRI

- ISRI is warning that another aspect of China's crackdown on imports of materials for recycling amounts to a de facto ban on such trade. The application of the 0.3 percent standard* is simply not possible to achieve such a control level, nor is it possible to even measure it with such accuracy.
** covering ferrous scrap, nonferrous scrap, glass cullet, paperstock, plastic scrap, electronics scrap, and tire scrap*
- ISRI said that 1 to 5 percent level is contained in its Scrap Specifications Circular, which it said has been in use for 80 years.
- ISRI also raised questions about other parts of MEP's proposed changes to its technical standards, including raising the threshold needed for metal scrap in electrical appliances. It also requested more time to analyze MEP's proposed new standards for allowable radiation levels.
- Metal and Electrical Appliance Scraps (the content of recyclable metal shall be no less than 80% of the total weight of metal and electrical appliance scraps) In the United States, a 50% threshold is used when defining what is considered legitimate scrap metal for recycling. For consistency in the global trade, we would respectfully request that a uniform standard of 50% be used within China as well.

BIR

- BIR calls for an extension of the delay to meet the standard 60 days period, so that all stakeholders may contribute.



Draft Minutes 77th EERA meeting Greece

- BIR points out the serious impact such a ban would have on the global recycling industry as well as on the Chinese domestic production relying on recycled materials. Via its communication to WTO, BIR calls upon the Chinese government to reconsider its ban policies and offers to further discuss ways of ensuring high quality standards without adversely affecting the global recycling industry and the Chinese economy.
- The letter concludes with the suggestion that BIR closely work with WTO and its working committees to promote free and fair trade globally.

EuRIC

- EuRIC is substantially concerned that the trade restrictions in the form of an import ban of certain solid wastes announced by China will not solely legitimately tackle “dirty wastes or even hazardous wastes” as well as illegal shipments, but also affect quality secondary raw materials meeting industry specifications and/or standards for consumption by manufacturing industry or direct uses.
- EuRIC is equally concerned about the negative impacts the trade restrictions announced by China on waste impacts can have on companies which have obtained export permits issued by the Chinese Government - known as AQSIQ licenses – for a three-years period. These licenses impose paid controls on European sites supervised by Chinese representatives and thus offer a controlled level of quality. By delivering quality secondary raw materials, these operators help to meet the needs of the Chinese manufacturing industry and hence contribute to the economic development of China. Should companies meeting the conditions of export permits be affected by the trade restrictions announced by China, this would breach at least legal certainty and legitimate expectations that operators have to do business with China.
- EuRIC supports the comments made by BIR.

CS: is not so surprised because this already happened for plastics. CS understands that China wants to stop the landfill of (foreign) waste in their country. There is good reason for these announcements. RB fully supports what the Chinese are doing. It is the right way. MC: Before it were only bans for plastics, but this announcement is much broader and more serious. Because the waste increases so quick and America was dumping so much waste in China.

The EC discussed the topic shortly at the stakeholders meeting for Waste Shipment Regulation (September 12). There is no plan from EC to react. Neither in how to handle (landfill or incineration) the material after the ban is implemented. The question is: Should EERA give a message to DG Growth, to see this also as an opportunity for the Circular Economy? RB: From Stena the view is clear: no more export of BFR plastics to China. Separating of plastics is possible and this is how it should be done. Recyclers have been exporting waste. The base in the Chinese approach is correct and Europe has to find out how to recycle plastics a few more steps further (without exorbitant increase in costs).

CS: EC is working hard on Circular Economy and the plastics strategy and recyclers are not heard that this is an opportunity for Europe. Europe has to realise that the capacity for plastics recycling in Europe is far too low. TP: as far as it concerns plastics he agrees, but a few more steps in plastics recycling will give more costs. This will also affect other waste streams (metals etc..) and one important incentive for export to China is labour costs. The issue is more complicated. It is also a method for China to restructure their industry. NZ: Do recyclers have a problem for shipping metals? MF: Nowadays cables etc.. are shipped to China, but we have the possibility to recycle them in Europe. TP: Sometimes it is more profitable to ship the materials to China. RB: The recycling industry must approach the end of waste phase as close as possible, to have a long term future. MF: the biggest risk is that China will change their policies again and than we have done large investments in EU. MC: We as recyclers always decide to trade or process. The National Sword program is an opportunity for recyclers, and certainly there is a risk, if China opens their market again. On the other hand, Europe has no resources, so nowadays, Europe is receiving materials and sending it back. The EU should focus on secondary raw materials. We can assure our own market in these materials. MF: Another issue is the influence on the recycling targets, if the plastics will be in stocks in Europe. This will affect directly the recycling targets. TP: an open economy is still the best, with certain rules. We should avoid some kind of protection. Circular economy in a shortest way is the shortest distance. The recycling results in France are very high, because the whole chain operates in France. NZ asks: Should EERA, in reaction to the EC Plastics Strategy, react that the National

Sword Program is an opportunity for the circular economy? MC advises to discuss this topic with the Board members of WEEE Forum. EERA members are asked to react and share their views.

ACTION: EERA will prepare a draft document for EC- DG Growth and will ask for approval from EERA members. EERA members are asked to share their views on this topic.

Adjustment to the agenda:

Chris Slijkhuis, presentation several focus topics. The presentation can be found at the EERA members' site: [click here](#)

CS calls for more focus and interest from EERA members for the following topics:

- Waste classification issues particularly about BFR containing plastics
- HP14 - new regulation
- Position paper on interface chemical product and waste interface
- WG10 Cenelec

and shares the first steps of the NSRR project Fast Track Notification.

- Fast Track Notifications project short summary WSR correspondene meeting, September 12 and Kick-Off meeting on September 13th

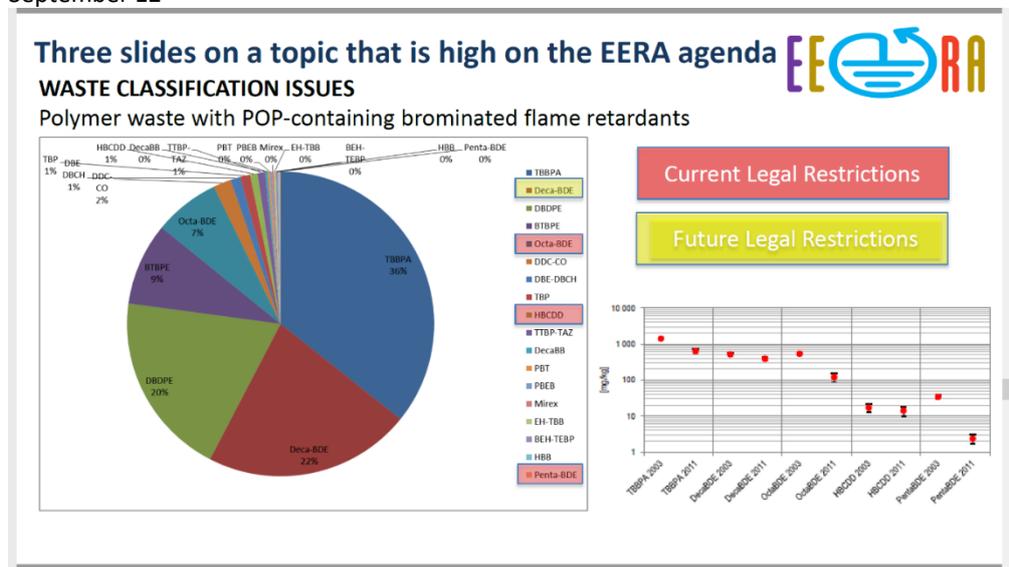
Other topics in his presentation were:

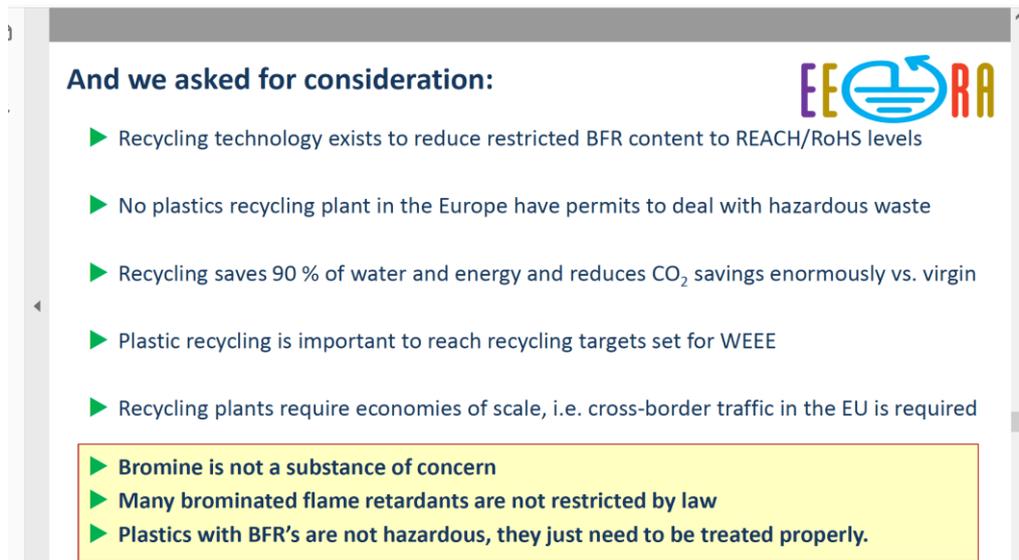
- Chinese National Sword
- Workshop in Germany (August 30)
- EERA position paper and WEEForum position paper on interface chemical product and waste interface. [click here for the documents](#)

International Green Deal North Sea Resources Roundabout (NSRR) to work on new case: 'Fast-Tracks' for Waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)'Fast-Tracks'. The case, initiated by Müller-Guttenbrunn GmbH and HKS Metals deals with the concept of 'Fast-Tracks' for WEEE: making shipments to compliant EU WEEE recyclers easier and faster. Article 14 of the European Waste Shipment Regulation provides ample basis for the concept of 'Fast-Track Notification', but implementation can be improved. For this case Flemish, French, UK and Dutch public and private sector experts are joined by Austrian colleagues to explore possibilities for commonly accepted criteria for pre-consents and mutual accepted processes, amongst other things. The Commission (DGENV) is following the case as an observer. The working group had its first meeting in the Dutch Permanent Representation in Brussel on September 13.

Waste classification

CS shares two important slides with EERA members which he presented at the WSR meeting in Brussels on September 12





And we asked for consideration:

- ▶ Recycling technology exists to reduce restricted BFR content to REACH/RoHS levels
- ▶ No plastics recycling plant in the Europe have permits to deal with hazardous waste
- ▶ Recycling saves 90 % of water and energy and reduces CO₂ savings enormously vs. virgin
- ▶ Plastic recycling is important to reach recycling targets set for WEEE
- ▶ Recycling plants require economies of scale, i.e. cross-border traffic in the EU is required

▶ Bromine is not a substance of concern

▶ Many brominated flame retardants are not restricted by law

▶ Plastics with BFR's are not hazardous, they just need to be treated properly.

A discussion starts on BFR plastics. CS: A few flame retardants are restricted, they are implemented in the RoHS Directive and it resulted in less presence of Octa – Penta-BDE, so it works. Plastics recycling is important for the recycling targets of the WEEE Directive. It is good to know that bromine is not a substance of concern and that many BFR are not restricted and plastics with BFR are not hazardous. These BFR just need to be treated properly. RB disagrees partly, because the FR has to be separated. RB: recyclers can separate BFR plastics. CS explains that the issue here is about crossborder shipments of the plastics. In case the BFR are hazardous, MBA Polymers, as well as many other plastic recyclers in Europe can close down, as a consequence of the fact that they do not have permits to treat hazardous waste and will not get it on the locations they are based. There is consent on the fact that plastics with BFR's need to be separated from the mix and that these BFR's containing plastics have to be incinerated .

In France it is not allowed to crossborder BFR and the consequence is that it is all incinerated and a similar approach is valid in Flanders and in parts of Germany. It is proposed that EERA urgently needs to address these problems, as it may result in a situation that WEEE plastics cannot be recycled anymore.

The workshop Germany (August 30) is explained.

The Background is the Elektro G. – revision of the German WEEE law. One of the most important impacts is that some interpretations imply that the plastics should be removed at first treatment facilities. Recyclers had to lobby for the interpretation and in line with the definition of removal, that the first treatment is more than the treatment in the first facility. This is corrected now, but not yet everywhere in Germany. Now it is stated that all the first treatment facilities have to comply to Annex VII. This is not the current situation how treatment is organised, at the first treatment center. So there is a big job for lawyers.

The workshop submitted papers of 4 Association and in Germany this is seen as a think-tank. All recyclers in the industry were asked to take part, with the idea to give them some educational parts aswell. There is still a lot of power in the Bundesländer.

Recyclers agreed to discuss the following topics:

- Plastics, Flame retardants, cross border traffic.
- How to proceed to the Bundesumweltamt.

Hopefully it will help to result in a pragmatic interpretation by UBA and Laga

- What followed is 2 invitations for presentations at BVSE, VDM
- EERA supports the German WEEE recyclers in these issues

Next meetings will take place in November.



Draft Minutes 77th EERA meeting Greece

HP14 (eco toxic regulation) :

There was a meeting with recyclers and ministries and laboratory institutes on the 8th of July this year. The differences in countries are big and the topic is very complex. There were very high level discussions and a study in France by Deloitte on bio tests and calculation methods was shown.

The main discussions were about the measurements methods of hazardous waste. CS is wondering why to measure so exactly, if a substance is already hazardous. CS emphasizes that there are huge differences already in the way how HP14 is interpreted across the EU member states. There are many questions around the issue of HP14. MC: Do you see this as a risk in short time? CS replies yes, there is a risk for recyclers, because it is a regulation. The views from countries are really different.

Impacts that can be expected for

- Permitting of new and re-permitting of existing recycling installations
- Of course and again Transboundary waste shipments
- Most likely focus of HP14 will be on shredder residues (incl. plastics), slags and construction waste

[click here for HP14 regulation](#)

EU plastics strategy meeting was planned on the 26th of September. Our EERA member Coolrec participated and shared our views. EERA sent in a position paper to EC.

[click here for EERA position paper on Plastics Strategy](#)

EERA's strategy on good quality recycling:

Cenelec: TC 10 Cenelec- Ecodesign

EERA has to participate in the working group 10, because these standards are really important for the future of recyclers, but at this moment the recyclers are not really interested. EERA secretariat did not find the time to participate in these meeting, yet.

In the ecodesign standards it concerns about recyclability, for recyclers it is important that the standards are based on and in line with the requirements of the WEEE Directive. TP: The working group is in particular working on a material calculation system, and that has nothing to do with recyclability. The question is: What is in an economical sense possible to process in a real treatment situations?

ACTION: EERA secretariat asks its members to consider participating in this workgroup.

Report from Belgium – good quality treatment

Making standards mandatory in all MS is part of EERA strategy. The Belgium authorities are considering leaving the standards. EERA has sent a press release to object this proposal. EERA has contacted the biggest TBS, Recupel (The Federation of Electric equipment) before publishing and they could not participate in a joint position, but they fully support the view and in their tender documents the standards are still mandatory. Recupel just did a tracker project and reported in a press show at Coolrec Belgium. The result of this tracker project is that one out of two (!) electrical equipments is ending up at a non compliant recycler in Belgium. So, EERA has created public awareness and this tracker project came in time to strengthen our position.

Report from EU- good quality treatment

The WEEElabex/Cenelec standards are legally binding in Ireland, The Netherlands, France, Slovenia, Lithuania. There is so far, little support from the EC in making standards mandatory. On October 24 there is a final meeting for the compliance exercise study, carried out by BIPRO. It is still good to realise that the EC has the possibility, by implementing acts, to make the standards legally binding. Other stakeholders, like EURIC, still promote standards on a voluntary base. The argument used is the costs for certification, but thanks to our study(20160, it is transparent that the initial costs are between: € 5.000- € 15.000 (confirmed by a WEEForum study). In these costs the internal costs (labour) are included. It is now used as a political ball game. The EC is often focussing on SME's and their role in job growth. EURIC has just started a survey on costs and we know that some EERA members have received the survey to participate. At this moment, EERA does not know what the objectives for this study are.



Draft Minutes 77th EERA meeting Greece

WEEELabex organisation

The WEEELabex organisation is officially accredited by the European normalisation institute. NZ shows figures on how much recyclers (152) and streams (218) have passed the conformity verification test and how many (independent) auditors are registered.

Report from EERA board - good quality treatment

The board decided in November 2016 to point out special interests for each board member. MC and JV have committed for good quality.

MC shares his first views on the topic:

- Does good quality treatment mean compliance to standards? In MC his view: yes and he adds that for EERA members it is/was not so difficult to get the certificate.
- Can quality be guaranteed by standards? In the Netherlands: did making the standards mandatory improve the quality. There is a discussion that the quality is not guaranteed by standards. NZ answers that these views are more based on rumours than on facts. WEEELabex standards have still type one processors for cutting cables etc. and the type one certificate is misused by some type 2 activities. This gives confusion. This distinction is not included in the Cenelec standards. Compliance to the standards assures that the treatment is in line with what is stated in art 8 WEEE Directive and Annex VII. NZ has the impression that those who have achieved the CV for a certain stream the treatment process is guaranteed. Sometimes the permit is used for another stream. TP adds that the reference for good quality treatment is the standard.
- MC states that the WEEE recycling business is small and with a lot of emotions. We are fighting to make it mandatory. Another main question is will it rise the volumes? The answer is no according to TP.
- The TBS impose the standards, but they do not pay for it.
Ones who are against, will use the argument that the quality is not secured. NZ: the quality of the auditing is quite good, so the certificated is a strong indication for good quality treatment. There was an agreement that all TBS in WEEForum should include mandatory standards in their tenders. 12 TBS did not do so.
- Should all EERA members be certified?
This question still need to be answered.
- The treatment of WEEE is only 10 to 15 % of total costs in the WEEE chain. The collection of WEEE is the biggest cost factor. In the negotiations the position of recyclers is often not the most comfortable. There are a lot of requirements to fulfill for recyclers (art. 8 and Annex VII WEE Directive, HP 14, data deletion, standards etc.), but the TBS will not pay for these requirements. On the other hand, recyclers also have to pay for the valuable streams, so recyclers are contributing to make collection possible or to improve the collection. Recyclers still buy materials with intrinsic values. It is our task to make transparent that recyclers are not only the costs side. Recyclers financially do contribute in the take back of WEEE by paying for the valuable materials!
- TP illustrates on the situation in Belgium: one out of two devices is lost. If this 50% will turn up in official system, the TBS should pay for the other 50%. At this moment there is no incentive for TBS to improve the results.
- RB: Brussels will not put standards into regulations. Brussels focusses on SME's, with creating new jobs for individuals. The common vision is that certification or another label will not guarantee good quality treatment.
- NZ: In the Netherlands the issue for SME's and social working places is growing. For instance for batteries, pre- depolution steps at municipalities are started. They have a CV WLX certificate with big companies behind them.

Information on EC level:

Ecodesign, requirements for electronic displays

The EC has decided for a vertical approach, which means that a set of rules will be made for each product group. EERA participated at the stakeholder consultation (July 4) and has set up a conference call among EERA



Draft Minutes 77th EERA meeting Greece

members and drafted a new position paper, in addition to what EERA has stated in 2015. The base for recyclers is art 8 and annex VII for eco design, because recyclers have to comply with these requirements.

Please find here the link to the EERA position papers (2015 & 2017)

[click here for position paper](#)

Stakeholder meeting for registration and reporting of EEE on September 29.

It is a bit out of our scope for recyclers, but EERA secretariat will keep you informed.

Please find here the link to the draft implementing regulation establishing the format for registration and reporting of producers of electrical and electronic equipment and the frequency of reporting to the register, as requested in Article 16(3) of the Directive 2012/19/EU on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE).

The EC final meeting compliance exercise- BIPRO will be held on November 24.

Data deletion – GDPR regulation:

This new EC regulation has been published and Member States have to transpose this regulation into national law before May 25, 2018. In the ppt presentation the key changes can be found.

EERA members should consider to include disclaimers, to assure that the supplier has to inform the recycler about sensitive information on the equipment.

Please find here a link to key changes: [click here](#)

Link to the GDPR regulation: [click here for GDPR regulation](#)

ACTION: for the EERA meeting in Düsseldorf, EERA secretariat will prepare some lines of thought on how to approach this and will attempt to invite an independent expert.

Country reports:

Netherlands: WEEELabex certified companies are the easiest to target when it comes to enforcement. One case has been brought to court. The case is based on the removal of fluorescent powders in CRT's. The evaluation report of the monitoring council is just published. The ministry has received a lot of criticism. A solution described in this report could be the appointment of a program manager. There are serious concerns of not meeting the 65 % target in future. The 45 % target has been reached in NL.

Italy: There is implemented a decree that producers has to finance a part of enforcement costs.

Germany: The government should prepare an ordinance on proper treatment. Proposals are send next week. The elections of last week will result in what will be the directions for near future. The senior officials are retiring in the Government. Recycling is not on the green agenda in Germany.

Scandinavia: In Norway the collective schemes are in an official fight on how to react on the market. One TBS is for quality and the other is focussing on market share. Regulationwise is Norway not part of EU. In Denmark the collection by municipalities is well established. Danish regulation does not provide an article for collection in the municipalities. One collective scheme has started dismantling activities for first treatment for all electronics, except cooling. In Sweden El Kretsen is the biggest TBS. The other is doing more recycling of paper. No regulation news in Sweden.

France: the TBS push for better recycling. There are troubles with glass recycling. Yesterday there was an article in the newspapers which pointed to Ecosystèmes. There is no legislation against this treatment and the use of (unleaded) glass in concrete.

Greece: The municipalities need to be more involved. Romania: There is a new

landfill tax (for municipalities) and EPR is aware of the 45 %, now. Bulgaria: the recyclers have tried to make the standards mandatory in Bulgaria.

BREF- Review waste treatment regulation:

The art 13 IED forum has to confirm the final draft and once it is confirmed this regulation will be coming into force. On December 19 & 20 (date not formal confirmed) there is a final meeting in Brussels. EERA has submitted input especially for Cooling and Freezing Appliances. There are still parties raising issues. Recyclers have to realize that once this regulation comes into force it works through all permits.

New EERA website:

EERA proposed for a new webdesigner and hosting, and the board agreed. The new website will be available in January and is fully compatible for all devices (without extra costs). The costs for the website will decrease and EERA will have access to the tools of e Captain, created for associations. This will result in more interactive response for meetings and EERA members will be more visible at the website.



Draft Minutes 77th EERA meeting Greece

UNU study:

The outcomes of this study will be some later than January. The project is behind planning and the cooperation of EERA member companies is difficult.

Remark MF:

MF is asking to pay less attention to Cenelec and standards and to address the important topics for recyclers, like the failure of EPR, plastics, problems with notifications, data deletion regulation (GDPR) etc.

Actionlist:

No	On-going actions	Who	Time	Status
207	Article for consumer organisations (Send out by EERA members in each country)	All	2015	Has not resulted in concrete data. Action point closed
210	EERA members will provide EERA with lists of press contacts in WEEE business in Europe.	All	February 2015	Information from EERA members is awaited. EERA Secretary will send out a reminder
240	Recruiting new members	All		Follow up by EERA secretariat
244	WEEEFORUM - EERA B2B meeting	EERA Board	Winter 2016	New approach agreed upon 3 by 3 B2B
248	UNU study Business models		February-December 2017	Decision on member states Installing of a steering committee Commitment from EERA members to cooperate in the survey
249	Recovery of Rare Earth Elements (REEs) from magnetic waste in the WEEE recycling industry	EERA secretariat	February 2017	Information to EERA members
250	Filling out surveys phase 2 UNU study	All EERA members	July 14	
251	Input on EERA position paper art 15 WEEE Directive- information for recyclers	All EERA members	September 2017	Re- sending to EC, Maria Banti and Bettina Lorz.
252	China National Sword Program: EERA will prepare a draft document for EC- DG Growth	EERA secretariat Approval from members	November 2017	
253	DGPR regulation First draft lines of thoughts On the agenda for next meeting, November 30	EERA secretariat	November 2017	
254	Participation in Cenelec workinggroup 10- ecodesign	EERA members		

Next Meetings:

Meeting :	Date:	Location:
78th EERA meeting	30-11-2017 start 10:30 hrs.	Düsseldorf Airport Sheraton Hotel
79 th EERA meeting	16-01-2018 start at 13:30 hrs.	Salzburg Sheraton hotel Papageno room