



# *The Future flows*

EU situation on WEEE  
and  
the implementation challenges of 2nd  
WEEE Directive

*Schiphol 15/03/2012*



# EU situation

# Basic figures for European Union (27+2)



500 millions inhabitants



10,3 Mt EEE placed on the market (POM)  
(2008 - eurostat) => *about 20,5 kg/inh*  
*Note: UNU estimates 24kg/inh in 2010*



9,5 Mt WEEE arising  
(2010 - UNU) => *about 19 kg/inh*  
*About 80% POM*

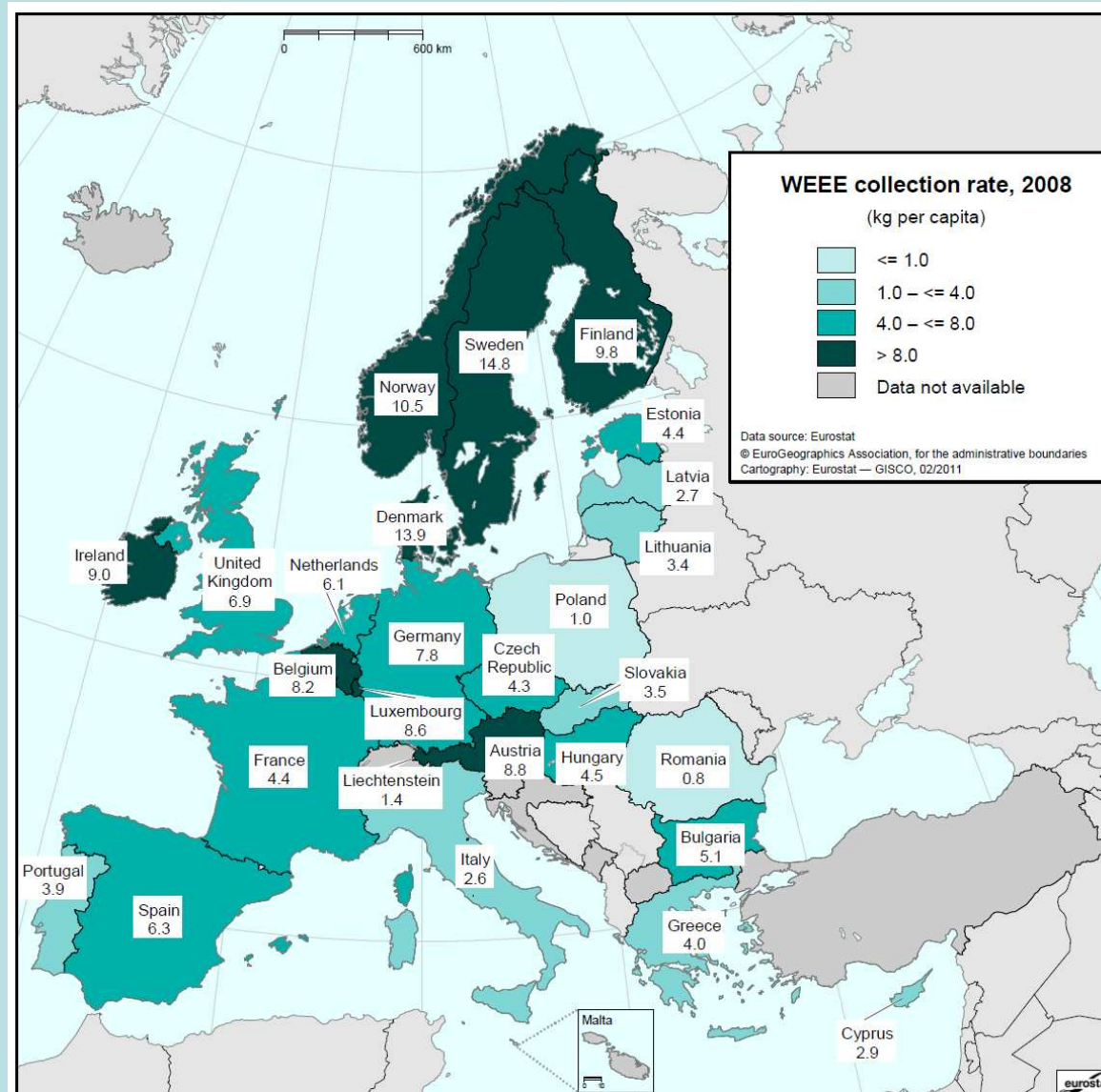
**=> Fastest growing flow in EU**

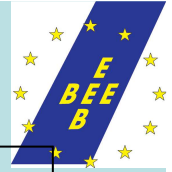
# Various consumption & collection patterns



Belgium, CZ Republic, Hungary, Portugal, all around 10 millions inhab, but

- BE: 295 Kt of EEE
- CZ: 209 Kt of EEE
- HU: 135 Kt of EEE
- PT: 173 Kt of EEE





# Various categories and related collection rate

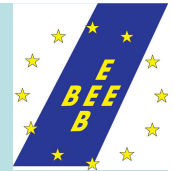
## 10 categories of EEE/WEEE

- Large household appliances
- Small household appliances
- IT & Telecommunication
- Consumer equipment
- Lighting equipment
- Electrical & electronic tools
- Toys, leisure & sports equipment
- Medical devices
- Monitor & control instruments
- Automatic dispensers

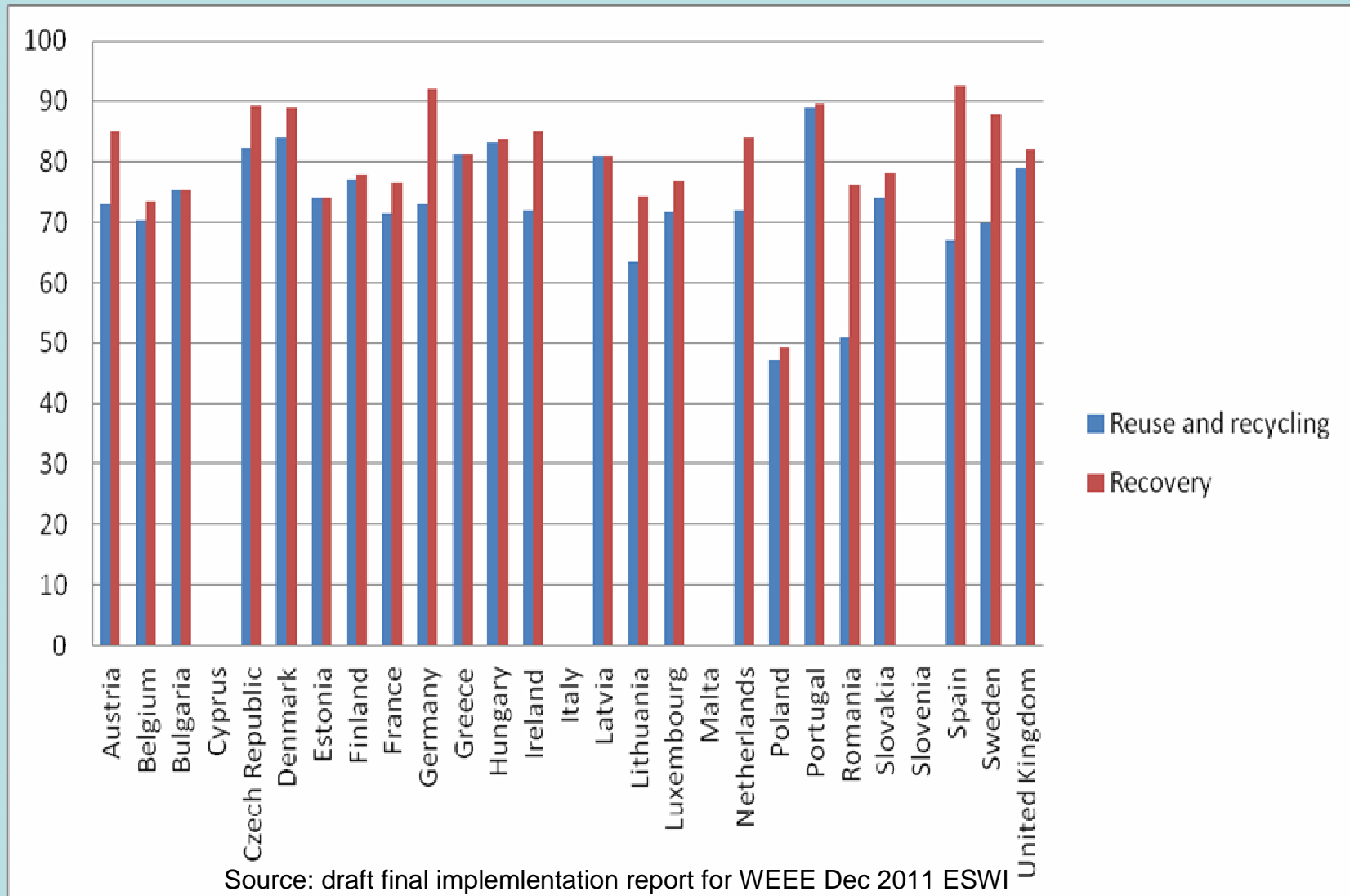
## Collection rate (EU 27+2 – 2008- HH+B2B -eurostat)

- 1793 674 t => 37,5% POM-same year
- 181 687 t => 21,4% POM-same year
- 561605 t => 36,9% POM-same year
- 427946 t => 34,7% POM-same year
- 74787 t => 10,0% POM-same year
- 66776 t => 10,1% POM-same year
- 15364 t => 6,3% POM-same year
- 7898 t => 7,6% POM-same year
- 8405 t => 10,2% POM-same year
- 15403 t => 21,1% POM-same year

# Various reuse and recycling performances



Reuse and recycling and recovery rates of small household appliances in 2008 (in %)



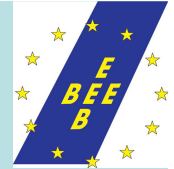
# Various reuse and recycling performances 2



Examples (in %) MS / Category	Germany	Netherlands	Poland	Romania
LHHA	Reus&Recy: <b>85</b> Recov : <b>94</b>	Reus&Recy: <b>81</b> Recov : <b>89</b>	Reus&Recy: <b>43,5</b> Recov : <b>44,3</b>	Reus&Recy: <b>75</b> Recov : <b>84</b>
IT	Reus&Recy: <b>82</b> Recov : <b>95</b>	Reus&Recy: <b>82</b> Recov : <b>97</b>	Reus&Recy: <b>39</b> Recov : <b>40</b>	Reus&Recy: <b>64</b> Recov : <b>77</b>
Lighting	Reus&Recy: <b>73</b> Recov : <b>92</b>	Reus&Recy: <b>72</b> Recov : <b>84</b>	Reus&Recy: <b>47</b> Recov : <b>49</b>	Reus&Recy: <b>56</b> Recov : <b>63</b>
Toys&Leisure	Reus&Recy: <b>77</b> Recov : <b>93</b>	Reus&Recy: <b>72</b> Recov : <b>84</b>	Reus&Recy: <b>18</b> Recov : <b>22</b>	Reus&Recy: <b>60</b> Recov : <b>68</b>

Source: draft final implementation report for WEEE Dec 2011 ESWI annex 3

# Overall view: where do WEEE arrive



*And it's based on NL situation!*



# Uncertainties



- Overall reliability of data
- What is calculated as recycling?
- Various estimates about leakages  
(e.g non compliant export from 5 to 20%)
- Role of the informal sector
- ...



# EU 2<sup>nd</sup> WEEE: Coming challenges

# 2<sup>nd</sup> WEEE soon entering into force

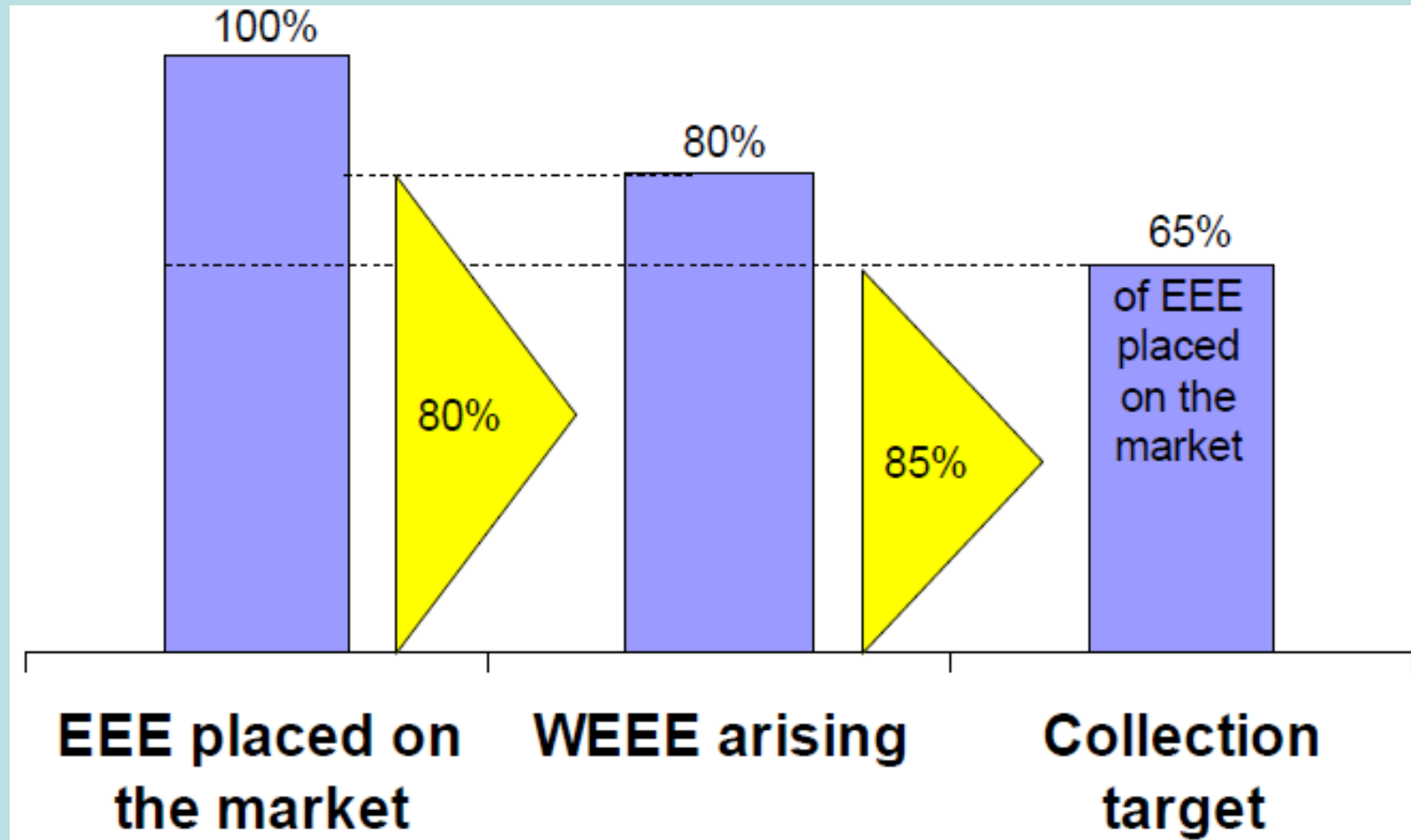


## Objectives of the review:

- Reduce impacts on environment and human health  
*E.g: stop leakages, boost collection*
  
- Reduce administrative burden without lowering environmental performance  
*E.g: one EU register*
  
- Improve effectiveness and implementation  
*E.g : Clarify scope, align with WFD, minimum inspection and enforcement for WEEE export*

*2<sup>nd</sup> reading agreement achieved 12/2011 – EiF for Summer 2012*

# Collection rate: what basis?



# Challenge 1: overall collection rate



*Legal provisions for increasing collection rate:  
45% POM 3 years, then 65% POM 3 years or  
85% WEEE generated*

=> It's ambitious

=> It will affect a new scope (e.g PV panels)

=> Calculations could be tricky (e.g: free riders for POM; estimate of WEEE generated, data robustness...)



## Possibilities:

- Chase free riders (authority and industry to contribute)
- Start WEEE generated consolidation asap (better knowledge of flows), use existing models, link to waste statistics regulation, use sampling strategy, maintain comparison to POM
- Boost collection systems and reporting to capture all flows, noticeably B2B, + incentives schemes?

# Challenge 1bis: Who is in charge?



Art7: ...each Member State shall ensure the implementation of the producer responsibility principle and, on that basis, that [...] a minimum collection rate is achieved annually

=> MS or producers?

=> Is there a best scheme to ensure ambitious collection?

=> conditions for effectiveness and acceptability

=> informal sector



## Possibilities:

- Have a « clearing house » (fair repartition of objectives btw take back schemes+overall supervision)
- Establish consistent rules:
  - if producers are responsible they shall be reported/handovered all WEEE + sanctions for non authorised collectors?
  - if authorised private waste pickers acting on their own profit, at least obligation to report and no use of producers financial responsibility scheme?

*Issue: making WEEE collection more attractive (value of material) can play in favor and against increased reported collection*

# Challenge 1ters: specific collection rate



Art7: ...*The Commission shall by [3 years after the date of entry into force of this Directive], present a report ... on the re-examination of the deadlines related to the collection rates ...and on possibly setting individual collection rates for one or more categories*

=> For which categories?

=> On what basis, POM or WEEE generated?

=> On weight or units?



## Possibilities:

- Start asap to set specific collection targets and/or establish binding measures (e.g all retailers to collect HG lamps)
- Rules for collective multi products take back schemes: a minimum rate of each product category to be dealt with (on top of overall rate)
- Eu targets for specific streams (PV panels, medical,...)
- Impose compliance to standards for permitting collection and treatment operations

# Challenge 2: Scope and categories



Art 2: ...All EEE shall be classified within [...]  
the categories set out in Annex III (in 6 years  
time) + Annex III 6 categories

=> Open scope= EU harmonized scope?

=> Relevance & durability of categories?

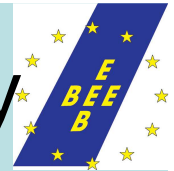


## Possibilities:

- Start asap to use the 6 categories to check if enabling comprehensive picture (maintaining the 10 categories for a transition period at least?)
- Identify critical items in categories to be individually monitored (e.g: mobile phones; gas discharge lamps)



# Challenge 3: Boosting material reuse/recovery



Art 8: *Member States shall ensure that producers or third parties acting on their behalf set up systems to provide for the recovery of WEEE using [...] best available techniques*

Art 11: *...re-examine the calculation method referred to in paragraph 2 with a view to analysing the feasibility of setting targets on the basis of products and materials resulting (output) from the recovery, recycling and preparation for re-use processes. (in 4 years)*

Art 12: *...the possibility to develop criteria to incorporate the real end-of-life costs in the financing of WEEE by producers (in 3 years)*



## Possibilities:

- Modulate producers's fees according to product properties for resources recovery
  - Start monitoring output from recovery processes
  - Permit investment only with BAT
- + set ecodesign requirements (art4)

# Challenge 4: Waste shipment enforcement



Art 10: ...*the exporter can prove that the treatment took place in conditions that are equivalent to the requirements of this Directive.*

...*adopt delegated acts ...laying down detailed rules ...in particular the criteria for the assessment of equivalent conditions.*

+ *Annex VI on conditions for shipment for reuse*

=> What resources for enforcement?

=> How to deal with abroad operations?



## Possibilities:

- Increase sanctions for non compliant shipment
- Certification scheme at international level and compliant facilities register
- Develop international network with receiving countries (civil society involvement)

# Challenge N: multiple challenges



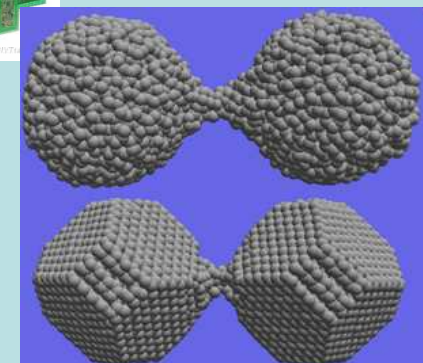
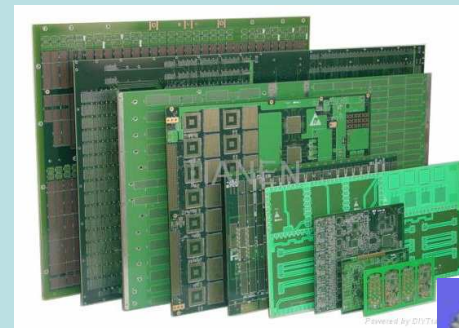
Preparation for reuse : need standards, monitoring, specific targets to develop network and practices

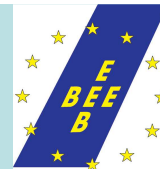
*Note: Reuse is not only a social business, it's an industrial strategy (Caterpillar)*



Selective treatment : adapting the technical requirements of Annex VII, nanomaterial, LCD, PCB

*Note: Not only health issues, it's also about not wasting material recovery opportunities (if appliance is considered hazardous)*





# Thank you for your attention

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