

## WEEE Directive in a nutshell

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## The WEEE Forum

Who are we?



























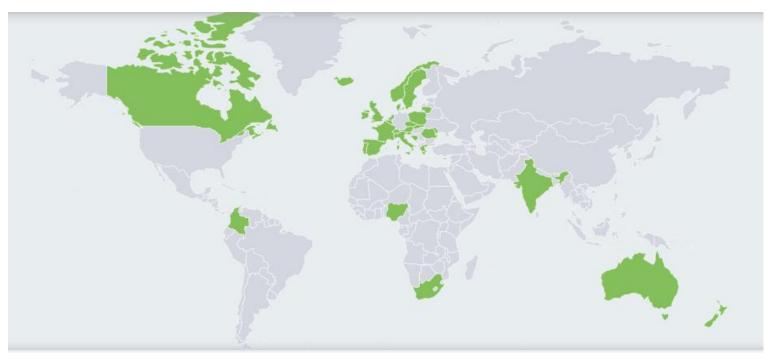


#### WEEE Forum – Who are we?



Association speaking for fifty not-for-profit e-waste producer responsibility organisations (PROs)

- Founded in 2002
- Brussels based
- 32 Countries
- 5 continents

































#### WEEE Forum – Who are we?



Forum of support and knowledge for our members to optimize their activities

External projects (e.g H2020, CircThread, LIFE etc.)



Internal projects to collect information and best practices for our members



Contribution to global dialogue about WEEE issues.



Competence centre on WEEE matters































## The WEEE Directive

The legislation

































#### The WEEE Directive





**Main changes**: Adaptation to circular economy package in 2018 An evaluation of the WEEE Directive is running

































## Impact of the WEEE Directive





#### Before the WEEE Directive: Waste Framework Directive

No specific rules for WEEE

#### The WEEE Directive required:

- Separate collection of WEEE
- Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)
- Reporting statistics for WEEE
- Special treatment and depollution
- Ecodesign





























#### Products in scope



- All products meeting the definition of EEE
- Grouped into 6 categories



Temperature **Exchange Equipment** 



Large Equipment



Screens



**Small Equipment** 



Lamps



Small IT & **Telecommunication**  Household flow (B2C) Other than household flow(B2B)

• Includes domestic and professional equipment































# Extended producer responsibility (EPR)



#### Art. 12 Financing in respect of WEEE from private households

- 1. Member States shall ensure that **producers** provide at least for the financing of the **collection**, **treatment**, **recovery** and (...) **disposal** of WEEE from private households (...) deposited at collection (...)
- 3. (...) The **producer** may choose to fulfil this obligation either individually or by joining a **collective scheme**.

Directive 2002/96/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, revised in 2012 -> 2012/19/EC

Source: <a href="https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32012L0019">https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32012L0019</a>; WEEE DG environment: <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/weee/index\_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/weee/index\_en.htm</a>































## The producer, a relevant player



A producer is responsible for placing EEE on the market

Manufacturer

Distributor

Distance seller

**Importer** 

....

May meet their obligations collectively by joining a

Producer

Responsibility

**O**rganisation





























## Overview EU evolution facts and figures



### 20 years ago...

No national WEEE registers

Few compliance schemes

Incipient legal framework

No clearing houses

No WEEE statistics

Little market intelligence

90,000 producers registered

More than 200 schemes (PROs)

WEEE legislation across EU

Clearing houses in eight MS

**Eur**ostat and Key Figures

WEEE flows studies, CWIT, ProSUM





























### Producer obligations





Register

Art.16

Report

Art.16

Collect

Art.12, 13

**Finance** 

Art.12

Inform

Art. 14, 15

Producers -PRO































#### Collection networks



PROs have set networks/agreements for collecting WEEE

Most frequent types of collection points:

- Municipalities
- Retailers
- Other
- B2B





























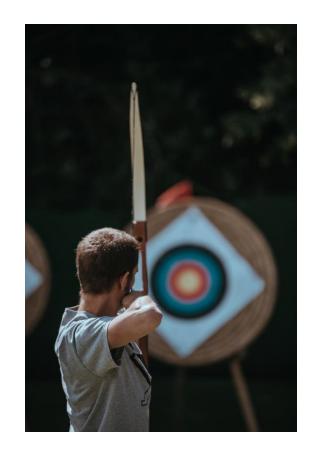




### **Targets**



- Collection targets (Art. 7)
- Recycling and recovery targets (Art. 11)





























### Reaching collection targets



#### Art. 7 of WEEE Directive:

- Until 2015: 4Kg of WEEE per inhabitant
- From 2016: 45% (average POM 3 preceding years)
- From 2019: 65% (average POM 3 preceding years) or 85% of Waste generated.
- Some countries have set gradual targets, target per category or re-use targets.



























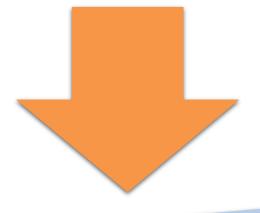




## EPR- Challenges in e-waste management







Valuable materials





**Environmental** and health concerns if not properly managed





































## Recycling and Recovery targets



Art.11 of WEEE Directive (WEEE II)

- Essential for ensuring proper treatment
- Basic treatment and depollution requirements
- Standards support compliance

Category		Recycled+re-use	Recovered
1, 4		80%	85%
2		70%	80%
5, 6		55%	75%
3		80%	_

































#### Recycling and recovery rates





- Calculate recycling and recovery rates using a standardised methodology
- https://www.wf-reptool.org/
- New user-friendly version available in 2023





























### Challenges in e-waste management



Fate of unreported e-waste



Wrongly disposed with municipal waste



Hoarded at home, passed on



Collected with scrap, scavenged



**Exported** 

























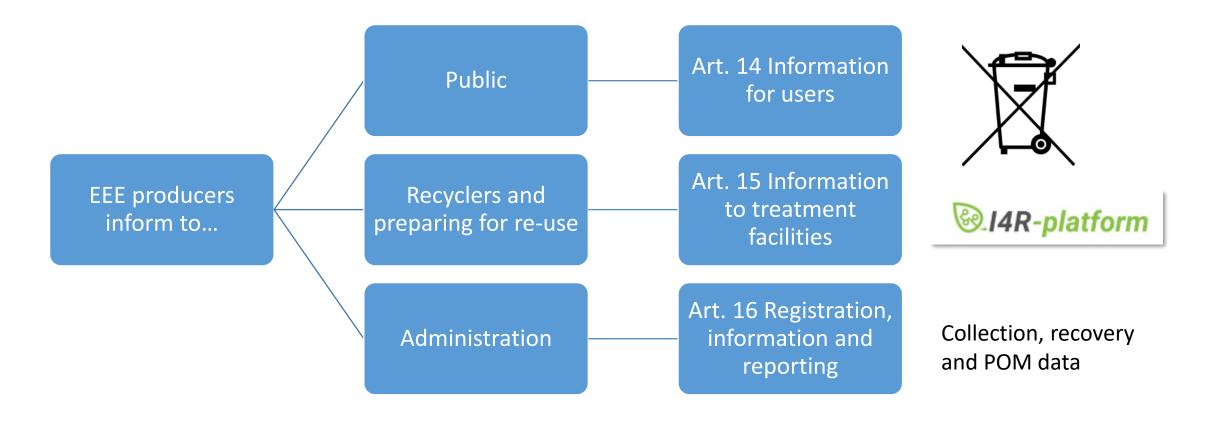






#### Information



































#### PROs collection and awareness



- Most PROs perform communication campaigns to engage with stakeholders and raise awareness.
- They also run attitudinal surveys
- International E-waste day, is a good example



































## Thank you for your attention

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**TREASURE HORIZON 2020** 































