



EUROPEAN ELECTRONICS RECYCLERS ASSOCIATION

How the new WEEE Directive may enable **green growth**?

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Executive Secretary



EERA members



- Members treat **> 2.200.000 tonnes of WEEE/year**
- Total turn over in 2012 of \pm € 850 million
- 38 companies; > 90 subsidiaries
- 33 treatment companies
- 4 smelters
- 2 down stream recyclers
- 2 re-use companies
- European wide

www.eera-recyclers.com

Collection targets WEEE 2



Date	Annual minimum collection rate
31 December 2015	4 kg/inhabitant/year from house holds, <i>or</i> the same weight as the average amount of WEEE collected in the 3 preceeding years , whichever is higher
From 2016 - 2018	45 % of what is Put On the Market – POM on basis of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • total weight of WEEE collected, and • the average weight of POM in the 3 preceeding years.
As from 2019	65 % of what is Put On the Market – POM on basis of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • total weight of WEEE collected, and • the average weight of POM in the 3 preceeding years, <i>or</i> 85 % of WEEE generated

Recovery targets



	Category	by August 2015	Aug 2015 – Aug 2018
1	Large household appliances	80	85
2	Small household appliances	70	75
3	IT and telecommunication equipment	75	80
4	Consumer equipment and PV panels	75	80
5	Lighting equipment	70	80
5a	Gas discharge lamps	n.a.	n.a.
6	Tools	70	75
8	Medical devices	(70)*	75
9	Monitoring and control instruments	70	75
10	Automatic dispensers	80	85

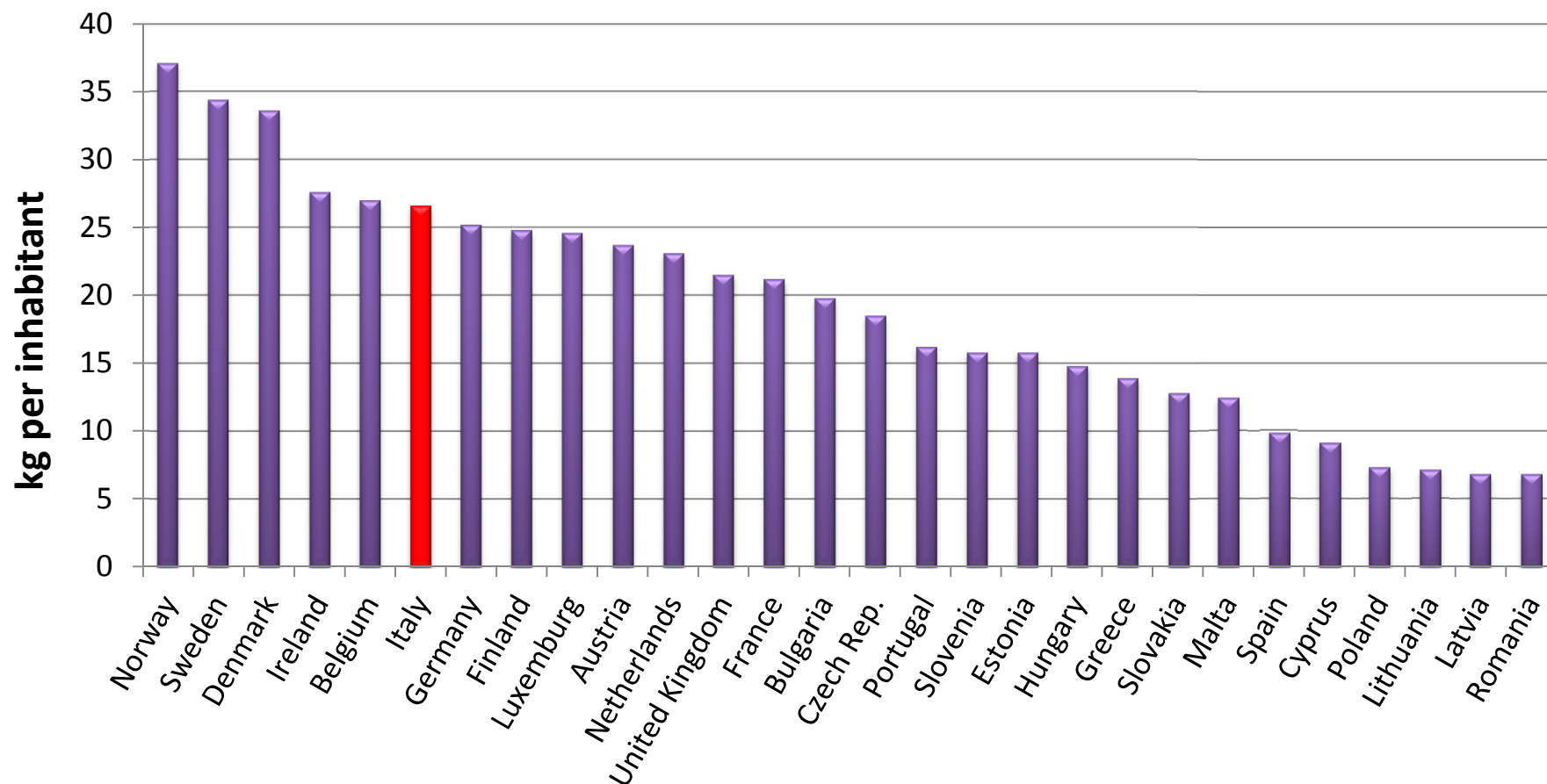
* Target of 13 August 2012

Put on market - POM 2010

source Eurostat

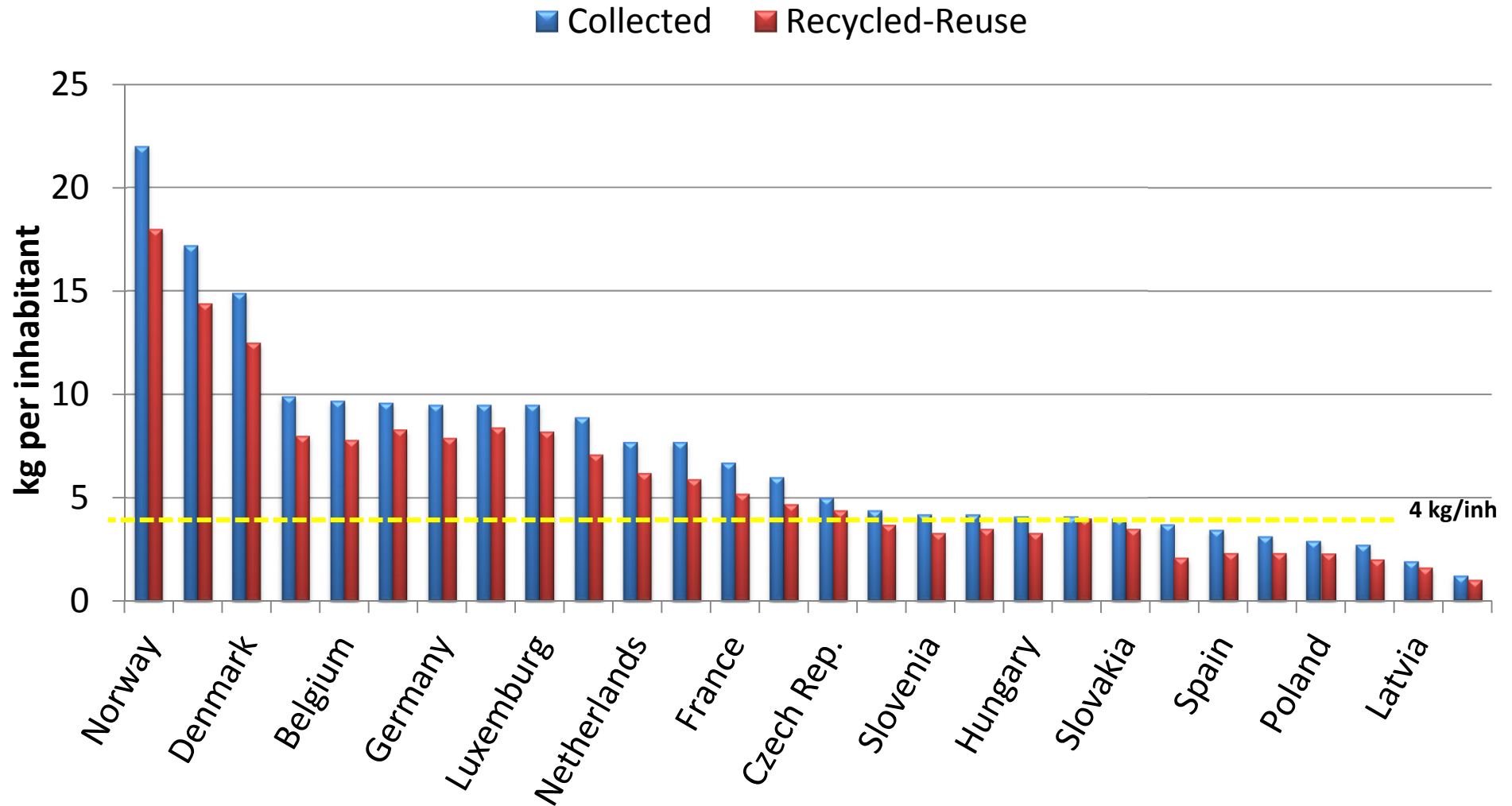


POM



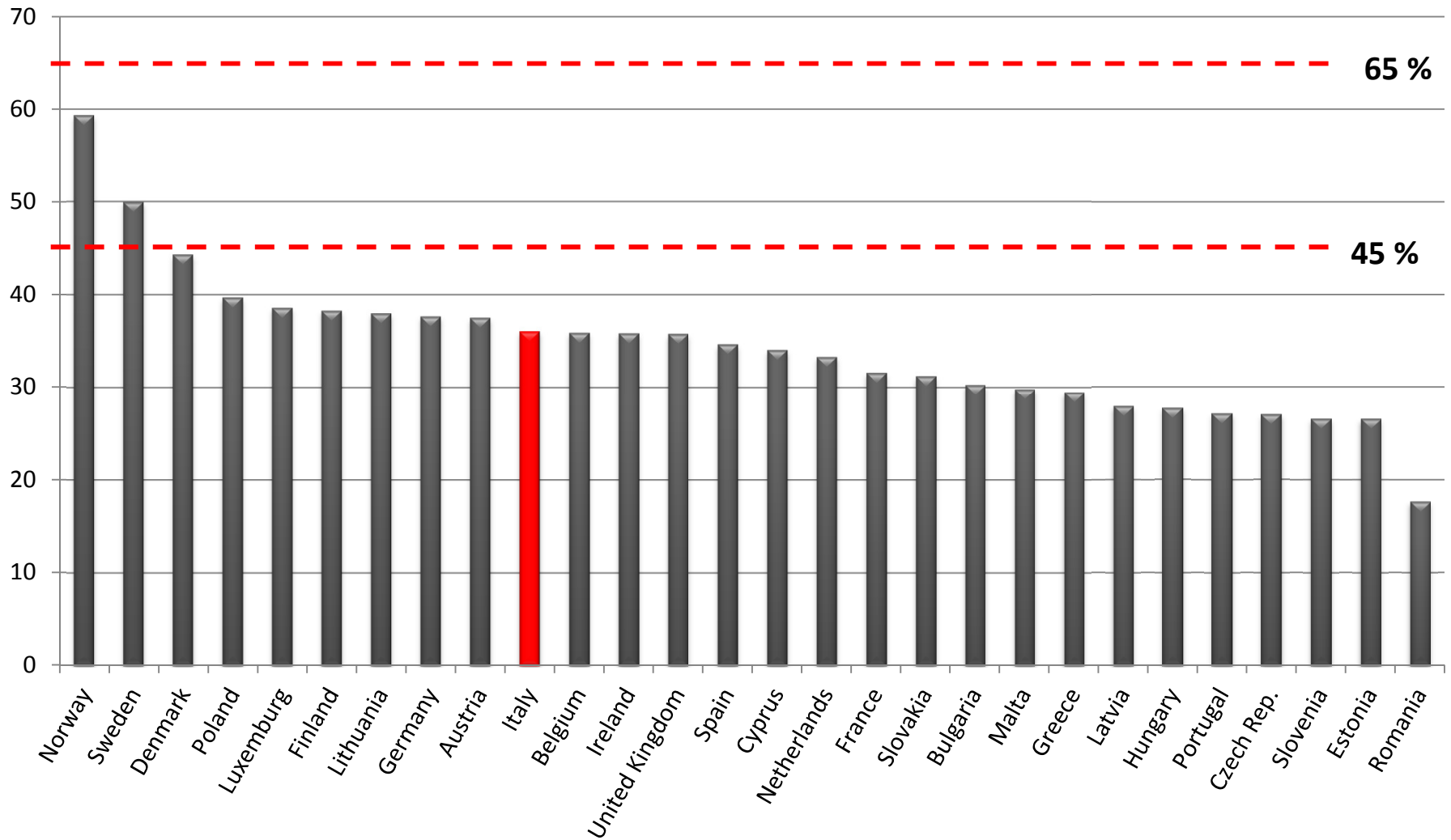
Collected and treated – 2010

source Eurostat

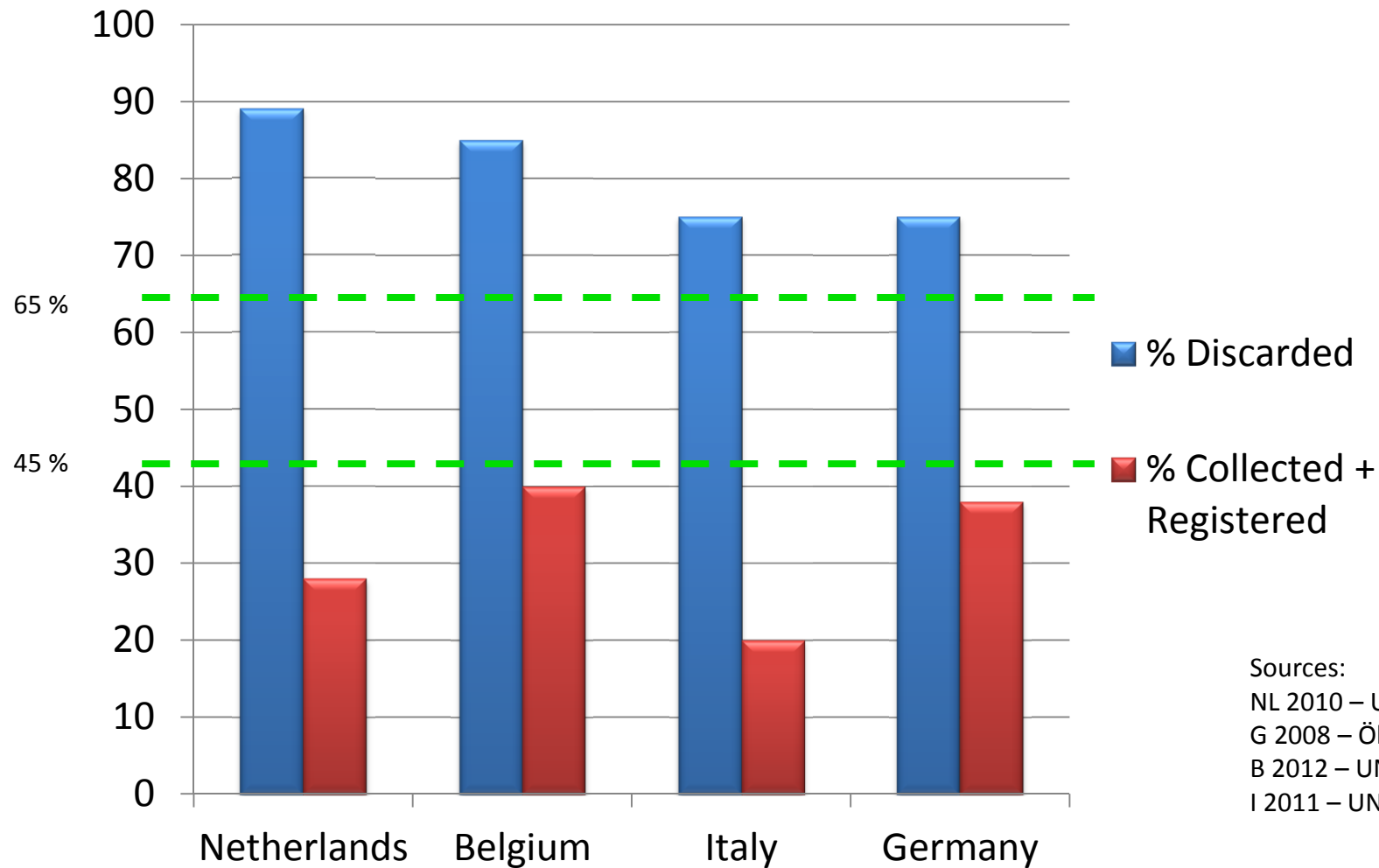


Collected as % of POM

source Eurostat

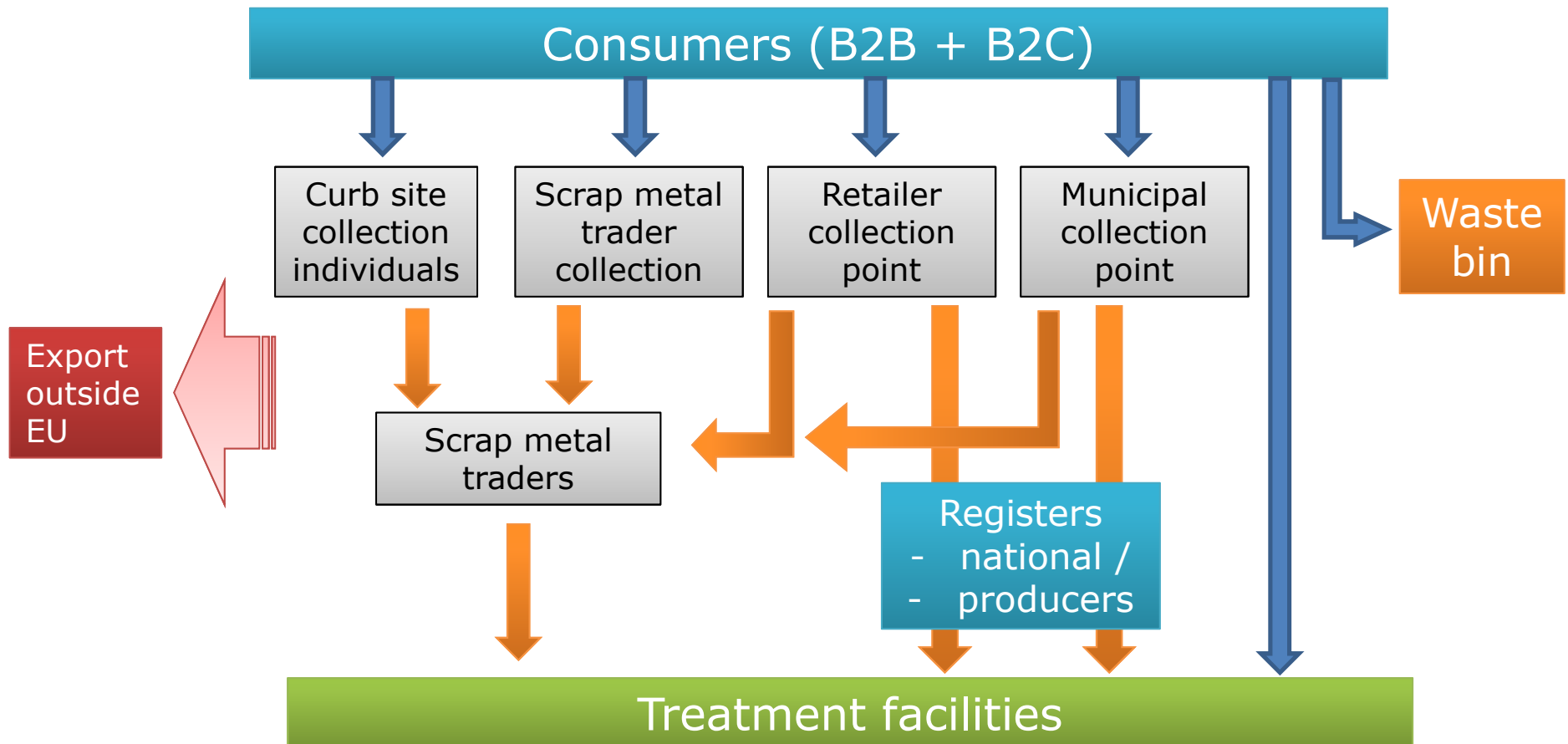


Discarded + Reported as % POM



Sources:
NL 2010 – UNU/Step
G 2008 – Ökopol
B 2012 – UNU/Step
I 2011 – UNU/Step

So what is the problem?

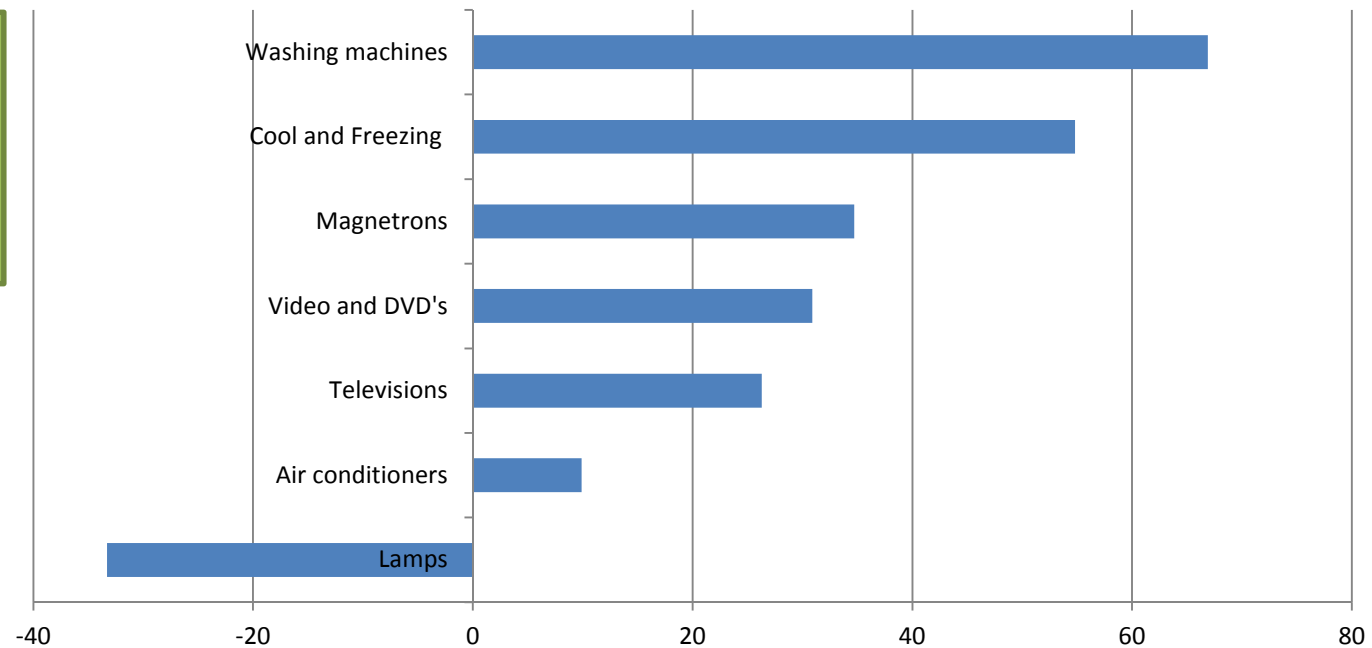


The reason for the complementary flows is the intrinsic value of WEEE!



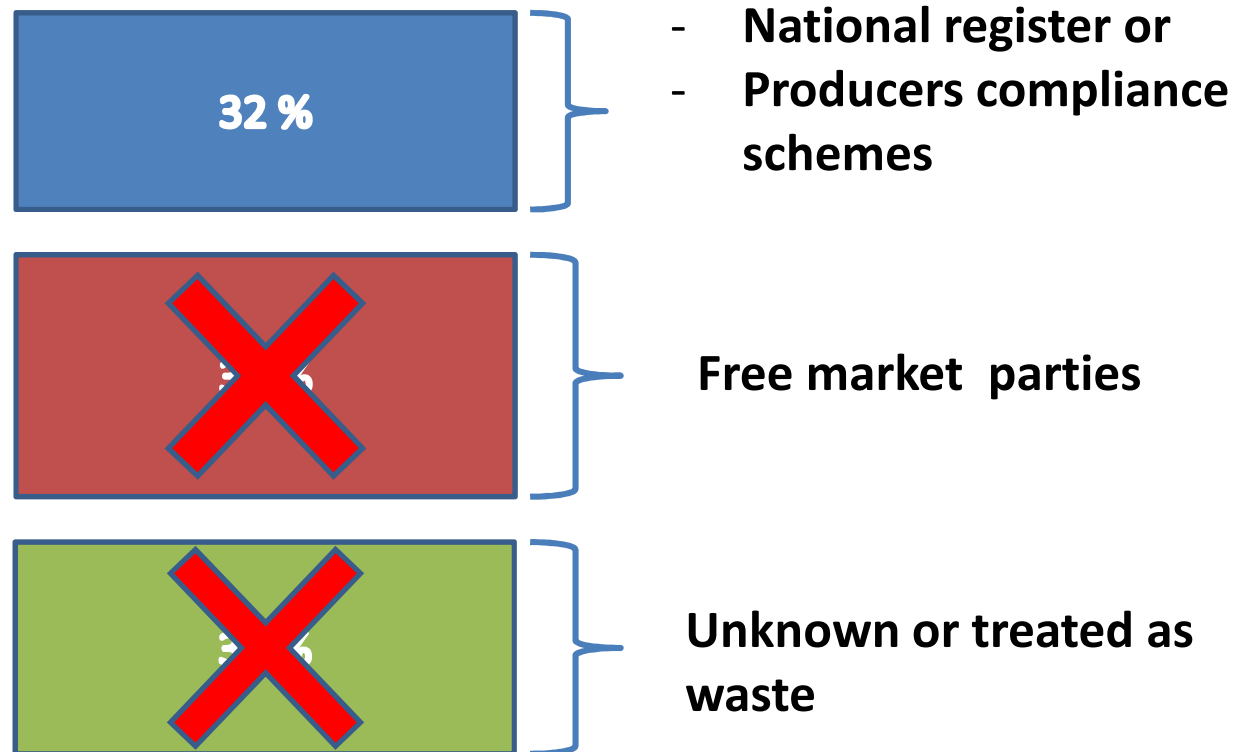
NL: Recycling value x million €

TNO – 2012 based on NL
2010 – Huisman, J.
Estimation
based on WEEE
generated



- Material value of WEEE disposed of in the UK is more than € 1.3 billion, equivalent to approximately € 26/head of population source WRAP -Prof. Margret Bates.

Registered and reported

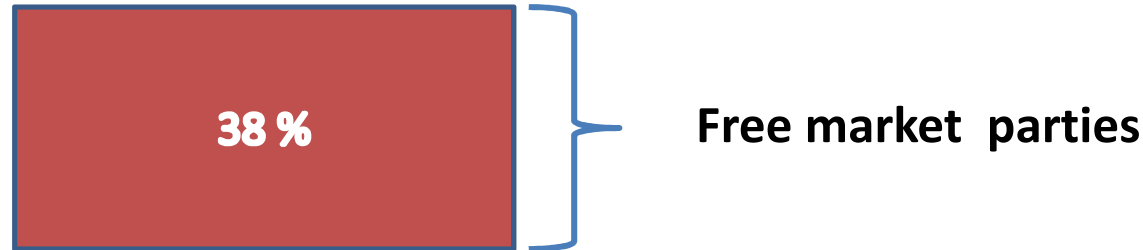


 = not registered at national level

Why do free market parties not like to register and report?

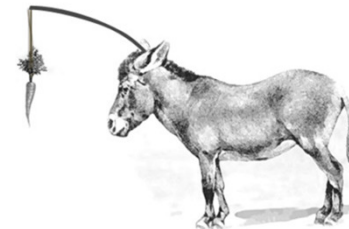


- In many countries take back systems register and report recycled volumes. Free market parties do not have contracts. So why should they report? **Information is commercially sensitive!**
- Take back systems are active in the WEEE market (tenders/auctions/owners of recycling facilities). **Take back systems are perceived to be competitors.**
- Parties that do not report to existing national registries are not prosecuted. Enforcement is weak i.e. **no level playing field.**



How can these parties be moved to register and report?

- Voluntary – The ‘carrot’
- With force – The ‘stick’



So what are the building blocks to include the free market parties?



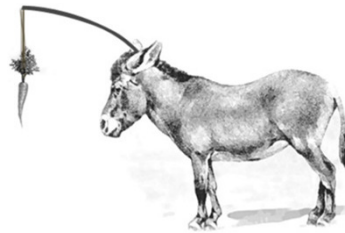
- Confidentiality of data must be guaranteed i.e. [an independent authorized national registry](#).
- Level playing field must be guaranteed. Member States should adopt standards (art 8.5) in the national legislation. -> [EN 50574 – Cooling and Freezing Appliances](#) and [EN 50625 - series for collection, transport and treatment](#) must be legally required in Member States.
- WEEE can only be send to treatment operators that are EN 50574/50625 certified -> [drivers licence model](#)

Building blocks



- Rules of the game must be the same for all players i.e. legislation must support the **mandatory reporting** by all certified WEEE treatment operators to registry.
- **Export** outside country only possible if receiving treatment operator is also **EN 50574/50625 certified**.

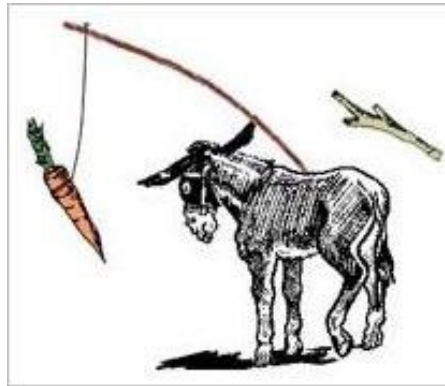
So what is the 'Carrot'?



'Carrot'

- Level playing field is created - **EN standards** i.e. fair competition
- WEEE can only be send to **certified recyclers** – volumes will increase for legitimate recyclers
- **Export** to substandard treatment operators is stopped.
- Producers pay for the **independent registry**.
- Better enforcement. Authorities or Registry only need to check the **drivers licenses**.

..and what is the
'Stick'?



'Stick'

- Legal requirement to be EN 50625 certified – **increases costs.**
- Legal obligation to report volumes to independent national registry – **increases administration.**

Is there an example?



The 'Dutch' model:

In the draft legislative text of WEEE 2 is written:

- Treatment standards are legally required.
- National registry for producers and treatment operators is required
- All collectors need to send WEEE to certified treatment operators
- Only export if there is proof that treatment operators in other country is certified.

Dutch model



In addition to legal text there will be a 'Green Deal' between:

- Ministry of Economic affairs,
- Ministry of Infrastructure and Environment,
- Association of municipalities
- Producers
- Association of retailers
- Compliance schemes
- Association of scrap metal dealers and car shredders
- WEEE recyclers

Green Deal



In the 'Green Deal' constitutes:

- A **Monitoring Council** that will follow the implementation and the functioning of the national registry.
- After 2 years there will be an evaluation with the possibility to improve the legislation.
- Enforcement will act on signals from the Monitoring Council.

New WEEE registry model in NL



Now



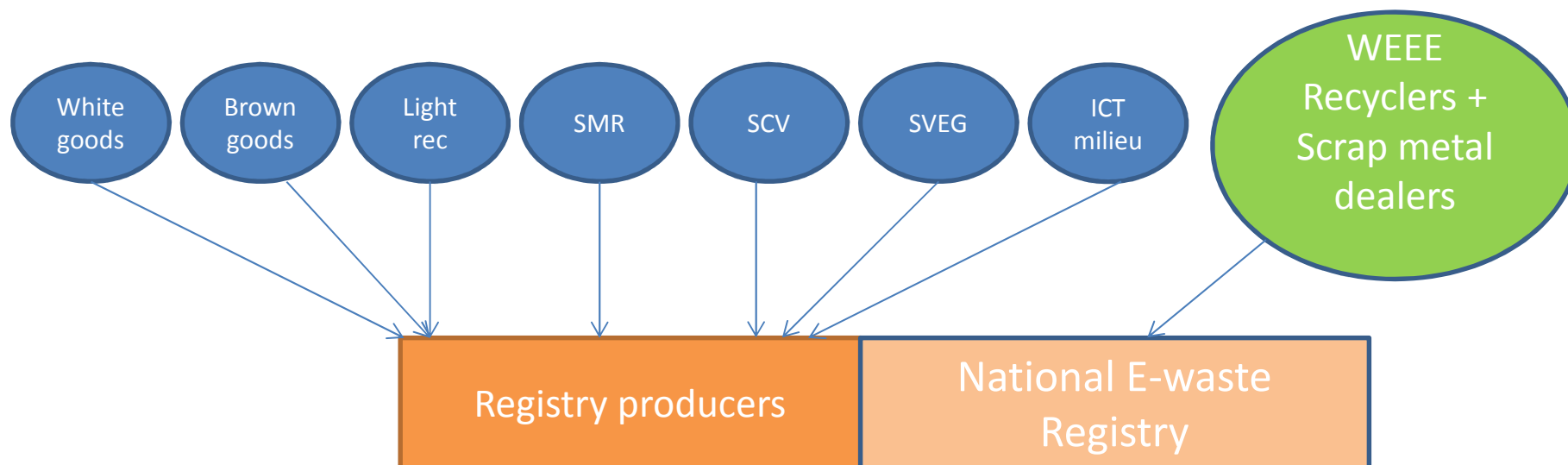
After 14/02/2014



National registry in NL



- Producers foundation have SLA's with National Registry
- Recyclers have a SLA's with National E-waste Registry

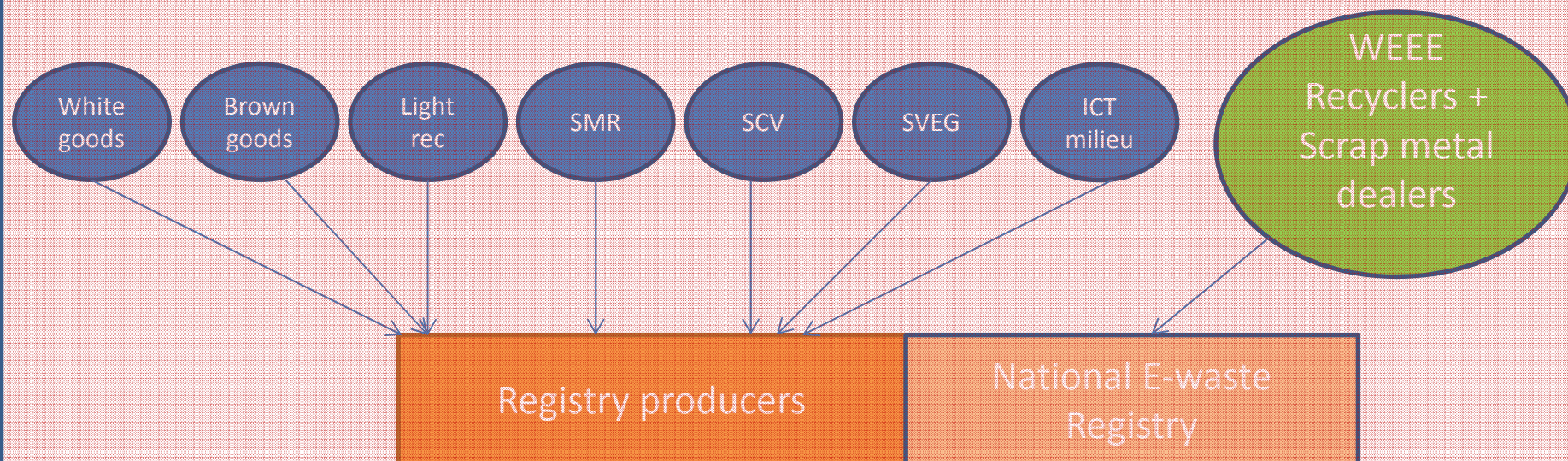


Monitoring Council

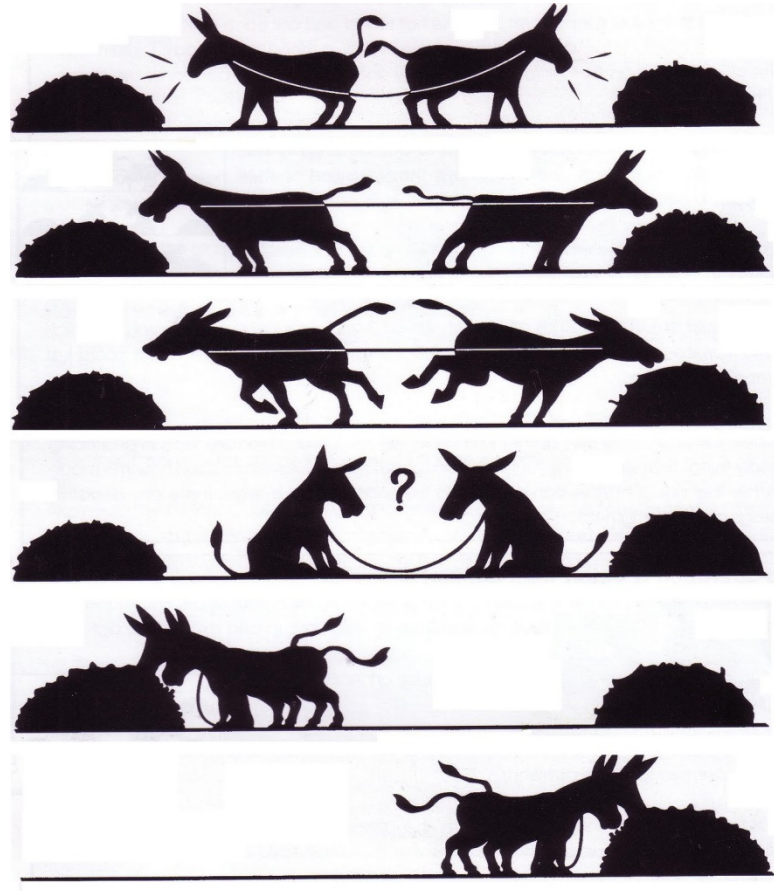


Monitoring Council consisting of:

- Ministries/ Municipalities
- Retailers/Producers
- Recyclers/Scrap metal dealers



Will it work?



Cooperation is the best option we have to reach 65 %.



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