



**European Commission
DG Environment**

STATUS AND PERSPECTIVES OF THE WEEE DIRECTIVE

EUROPEAN POLICIES IMPACTING THE LIGHTING MARKET

Frankfurt, 20 March 2018



Outline

- Objectives and provisions of the WEEE Directive
- Applications to the lamps sector
- Who should comply? What to do?
- What changes in 2018 (manufacturers reporting obligations, open scope, household luminaires)
- Actions to ensure compliance with WEEE obligations (and proposals to address freeriding via online sales)
- Outlook – next review?



Introductory remarks on the WEEE Directive

- WEEE- **W**aste **E**lectrical and **E**lectronic **E**quipment
- First WEEE Directive 2002/96/EC: in force since 2003
- New Directive 2012/19/EU: August 2012, was to be transposed into national legislation of the Member States by **14 February 2014**
- **2016**: First year where all EU Member States had transposed

UNREGULATED AND UNTREATED, WEEE LEADS TO NUMEROUS ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

Substances contained in WEEE...

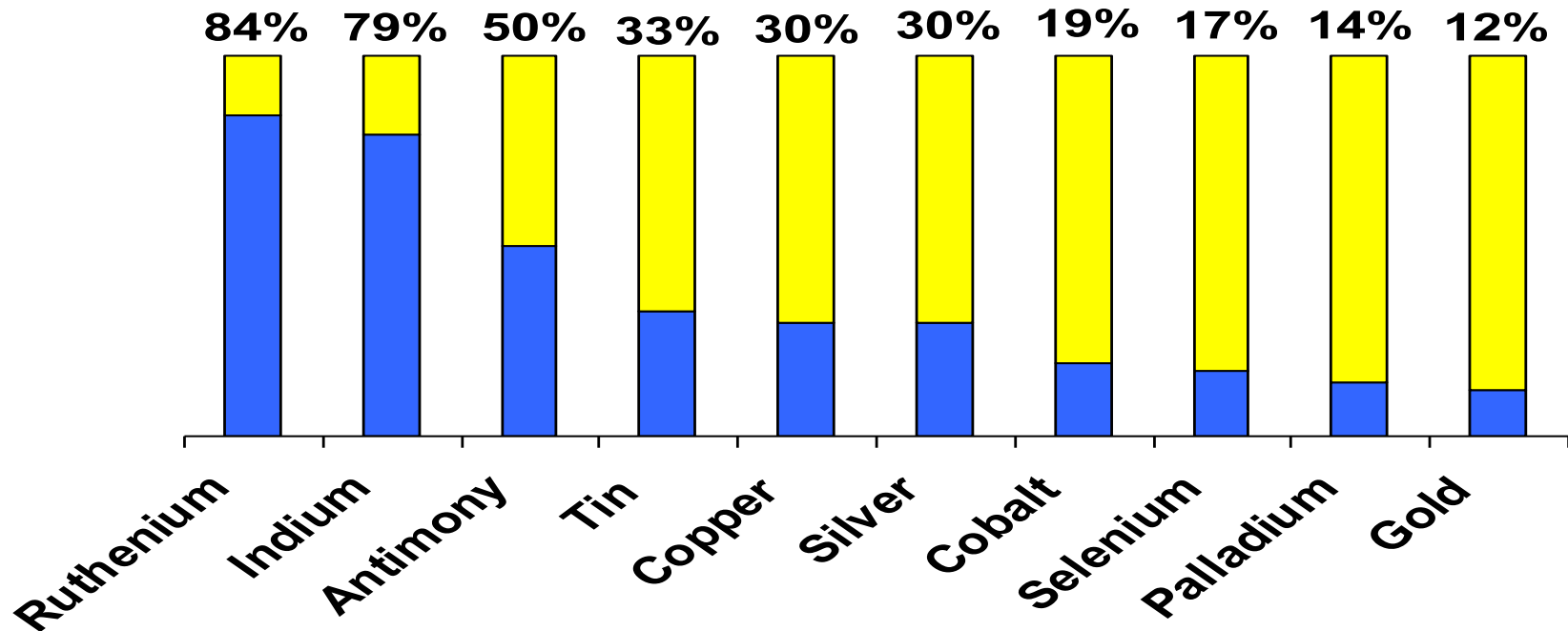
- **Greenhouse gases**
- **Chlorinated fluorocarbons (CFCs)**
- **Heavy metals**
- **Certain flame retardants**

...can lead to risks for health and the environment in terms of

- **Global warming**
- **Destruction of the ozone layer**
- **Leakage from landfills into water and soil**
- **Possible formation of new hazardous substances during incineration**

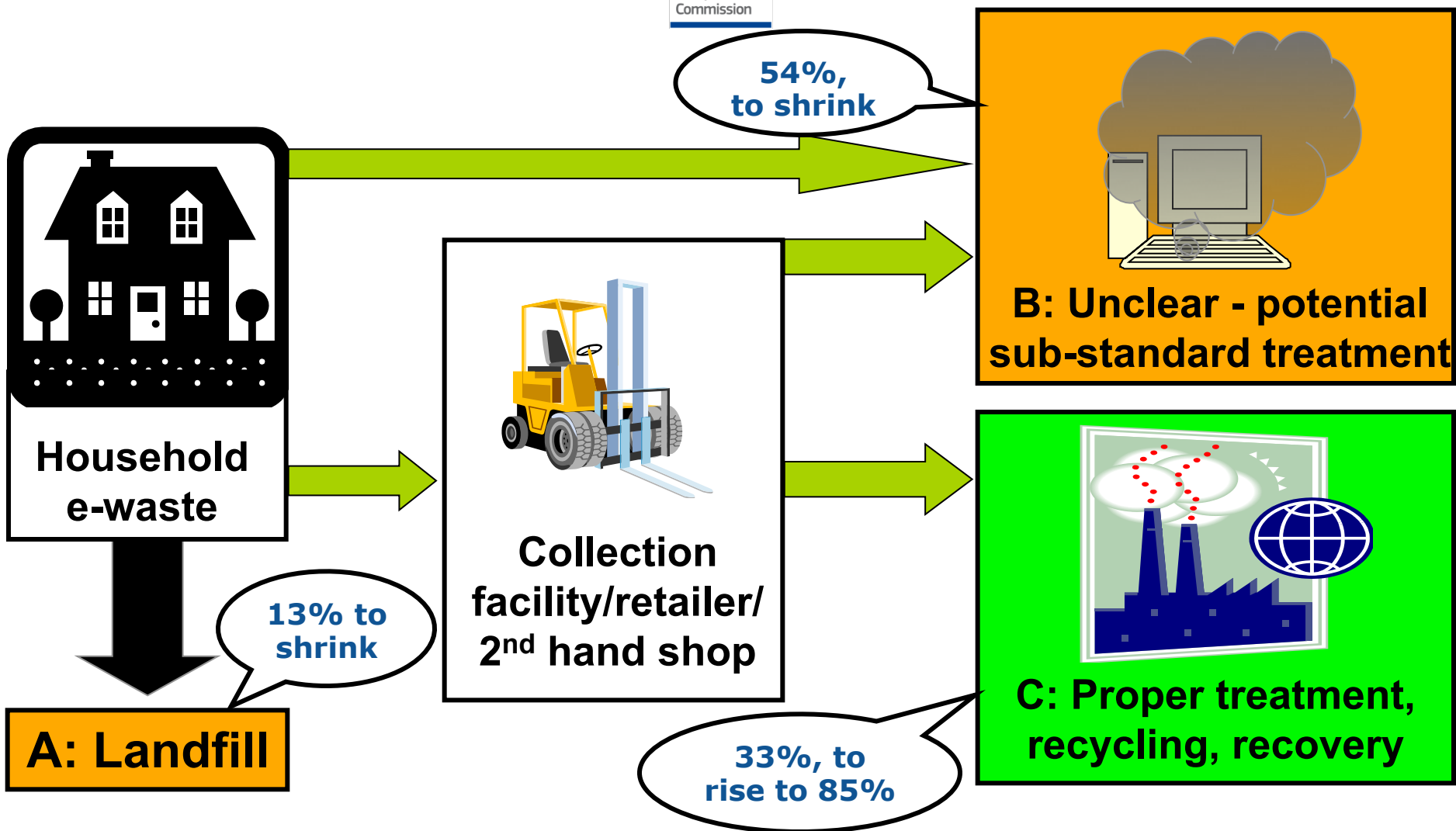
SIGNIFICANT AMOUNTS OF RESOURCES ARE TRAPPED IN EEE AFTER PRODUCTION

Resource demand for use in EEE as approximate share of total demand (Estimates for 2006)



Source: Hagelüken/Meskers (Umicore), „Mining our Computers“, 2008

THE PURPOSE OF THE WEEE DIRECTIVE





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
Increased ambition levels **2016** and **2019**

Treatment

Member States to ensure all WEEE properly treated (Annex VII)
(voluntary) European standards for WEEE treatment (including a specific standard on treatment of lamps EN 50625-2-1 and TS 50625-3-2)

Recycling

Recycling and Recovery targets per category
Including Preparation for re-use
Simplified categories for recycling targets

EPR Financing

Producers to set up systems to provide for recovery of WEEE, responsible from collection point onwards
Distributors responsible that waste can be returned one-to-one basis
Large distributors to take back small WEEE (free of charge)

Clearing structure

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

Lighting equipment in scope of Directive

- **Until 14 August 2018** (Annex I, *transitional period*) applicable Category 5 "lighting equipment" includes all lamps with the exception of filament bulbs and all luminaires with the exception of luminaires in households (Annex II)
- **From 15 August 2018:** Open scope (Annex III)
 - Category 3: Lamps
 - Category 4: Large luminaires (any external dimension more than 50cm)
 - Category 5: Small luminaires (no external dimension more than 50cm)
 - *Exception:* filament bulbs



INCREASE OF DOCUMENTED COLLECTION AND TREATMENT THROUGH A PACKAGE OF MEASURES

- Member States to ensure gradual increase of collection
 - ✓ 2016: of 45% WEEE (compared to EEE sold on average last 3 years)
 - ✓ 2019: of 65% of new EEE sold, **or** of 85% of WEEE generated
- All WEEE (incl. B2B) now to count into the targets (Approximately 87% of WEEE arising in the EU is B2C and 13% is B2B)
- Retail shops larger than 400 m² to collect WEEE up to 25cm length (measure expected to increase collection)



"Product responsibility" for (W)EEE – REQUIREMENTS BORN BY PRODUCERS

- **Producer**= who places EEE on the market of a MS (manufacturer, retailer selling under own name, importer, distance seller)
- **Eco-design responsibility** (Eco-design Directive, WEEE Directive, Art. 4)
- **Waste operations and financing responsibility** (Articles 5 (collection), 12 (financing private households), 13 (financing other than private households))
- **Recovery targets** (Article 11, Annex V)
- **Information responsibility on product content and recycling properties** (Articles 14 and 15)
- **Registration and Reporting** responsibility (Article 16)

Different operators under the WEEE Directive

- *Producers, including distance sellers*
- *Distributors: important role in collection*
- *Authorised Representatives*
- *Producer Responsibility organisations*
- *Treatment facilities/Recyclers*



Obligations for producers of lighting equipment

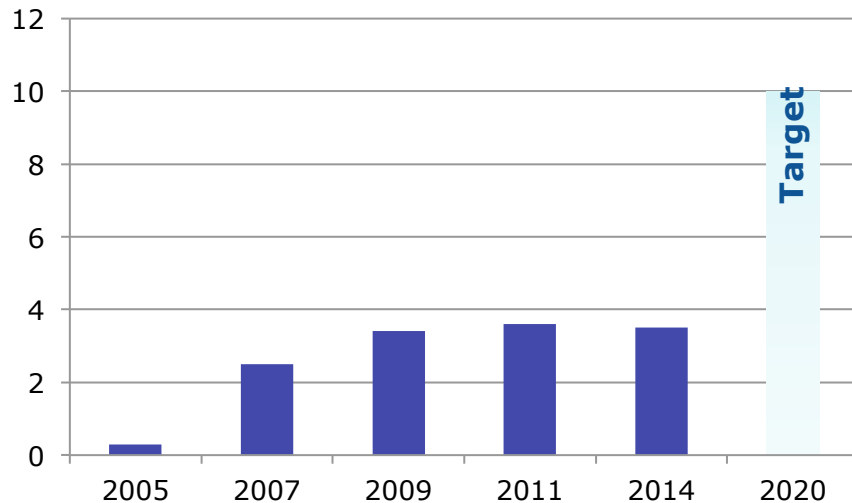
- **Recycling and recovery targets increasing over time :**
 - From 13 August 2012 until 14 August 2015:
 - For WEEE within category 5 "lighting equipment": 70 % shall be recovered, and 50 % shall be recycled;
 - for gas discharge lamps, 80 % shall be recycled.
 - From 15 August 2015 until 14 August 2018 :
 - for WEEE falling within category 5 "lighting equipment" : 75 % shall be recovered, and 55 % shall be prepared for reuse and recycled;
 - for gas discharge lamps, 80 % shall be recycled.
 - From 15 August 2018:
 - for lamps (category 3): 80 % shall be recycled.
 - for large luminaires (category 4): 85 % shall be recovered, and 80% shall be prepared for reuse and recycled;
 - for small luminaires (category 5): 75 % shall be recovered, and 55% shall be prepared for reuse and recycled;

15 years of EU WEEE legislation

85% target **collection of WEEE generated** by 2019

65% target **collection of EEE put on market** by 2019

WEEE collection (million tn)



Source: Eurostat

Analytical data per EU Member State can also be found in Eurostat's web-page:

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/waste/key-waste-streams/weee>

WEEE generated calculation tools

WEEE calculation tools

On the basis of the [Commission Implementing Regulation 2017/699](#) establishing a common methodology for the calculation of the weight of EEE placed on the national market in each Member State and a common methodology for the calculation of the quantity of WEEE generated in each Member State, the Commission makes publicly available the WEEE calculation tools customised for each one of the Member States.

WEEE calculation tool for:

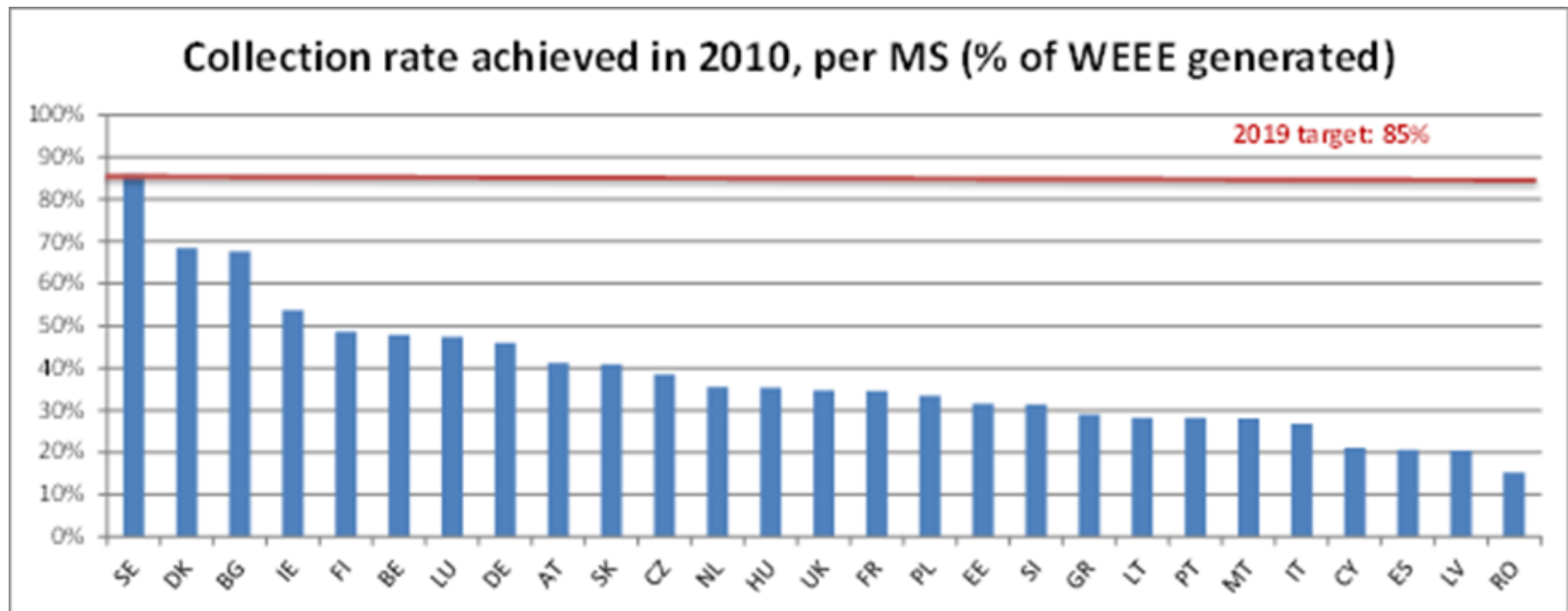
Austria	Estonia	Italy	Portugal
Belgium	Finland	Latvia	Romania
Bulgaria	France	Lithuania	Slovakia
Croatia	Germany	Luxembourg	Slovenia
Cyprus	Greece	Malta	Spain
Czech Republic	Hungary	Netherlands	Sweden
Denmark	Ireland	Poland	United Kingdom

More information on how to use the tool is available on the "[MANUAL for the use of the WEEE calculation tool](#)".

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/weee/data_en.htm

INCREASE SEPARATE COLLECTION

- Reaching the target is challenging and even not feasible for some Member States **if the current pace is maintained.**



Source: Study on WEEE collection rates (UNU, CBS, BIO, REC, 2014)

Lighting Equipment (Category 5)

- **Put on market:** Lighting equipment and gas discharge lamps = around **5%** of the total EEE placed on the EU-28 market annually
- **WEEE collected:** Lighting equipment and gas discharge lamps = around **2%** of the total WEEE collected annually in the EU-28
- **Recycling:** Lighting equipment and gas discharge lamps = around **2%** of the total WEEE recycled annually in the EU-28

Outlook on developments

- **Circular economy package** (to be adopted April, MS will have 2 years to comply from entry into force: changes in reporting (only Eurostat));
- General requirements for EPR schemes: Producer Responsibility Organisations (PROs) have 54 months (4 and a half years) to comply
- **WEEE Compliance promotion exercise:**
 - ✓ Scoping of MS performance. Identify gaps and learning from good practice on all areas of WEEE collection, organisation of management and treatment, oriented towards reaching the targets. 'Dialogue' to continue. But also enforcement action where necessary.
 - ✓ Next years' focus EU level: all WEEE flows reporting and counting quantities, information for treatment/reuse operators, treatment standards, distance selling and authorised representatives, reuse and waste prevention...

Some focus areas of Compliance promotion – Increase collection

*critical
assessm
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current
collectio
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infrastru
cture*

*Opportu
nities to
give
back
WEEE
and
inform
consum
ers
accordin
gly*

*Develop
consum
er
awarene
ss*

*Protect
and
secure
collecte
d WEEE*

*Prohibit
cash
payment
s for
scrap
and
oblige
all
actors
to be
register
ed with
a
compli
ance
scheme*

*Define
ownersh
ip of
WEEE*



**Encourage MS to promote prohibiting cash payments for
dealing with WEEE**

Recommendations to Member States on WEEE treatment

*Strictly
enforce
requirements
for proper
treatment*

*Producers of
EEE and
treatment
operators
continue
dialogue to
enable the
provision of
information
on EEE
composition*

**Possibly more specific minimum quality standards for
treatment via an Implementing Act**





“Waste package” - General requirements for EPR schemes

Member States to ensure that:

1. EPR schemes: Clearly define **roles and responsibilities**, establish measurable **targets** re waste management and **reporting systems**. Ensure **equal treatment** and non-discrimination
2. Waste holders: to be **informed** about waste collection and litter prevention, **incentivized** to participate in separate collection
3. PROs: clearly defined **coverage** (geographical, products, materials), Provide appropriate availability of **collection systems**, sufficient operational and financial **means** to meet obligations, adequate **self-control** mechanisms and audits; **transparency**
4. Financial contributions: be **'modulated'** taking into account re-usability/recyclability; be based on **optimised costs** in case of involvement of public waste operators
5. Adequate monitoring and enforcement framework, Independent **'monitoring'** authority in case of multiple PROs, regular stakeholder dialogue through EPR Platform



Outlook on WEEE developments – cont'd

- Implementing regulation establishing the **format for registration and reporting** and the frequency of reporting to the register
- Implementation of WEEE Article 15: Launch of **I4R** (Information for recyclers) platform
<http://www.i4r-platform.eu>
 - 5 product categories: large household appliances, small appliances, cooling and freezing appliances/ temperature exchange equipment, IT equipment and screens
- Implementation of quality standards for the treatment of WEEE in the EU and abroad

Outlook on WEEE developments – Questions

- *Open scope from 15 August: Transition from 10 to 6 categories*
- *Online sales*
- *Authorised representatives*

Let's turn Europe into a more circular economy



Thank you!

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/weee/index_en.htm

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ENV.B.3 - Waste Management & Secondary Materials

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