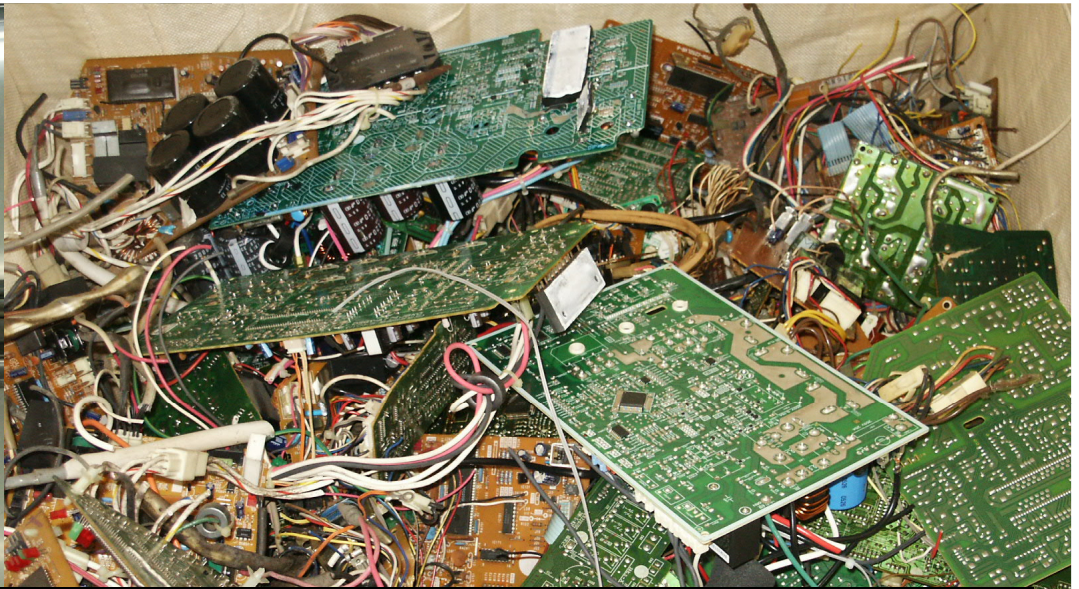
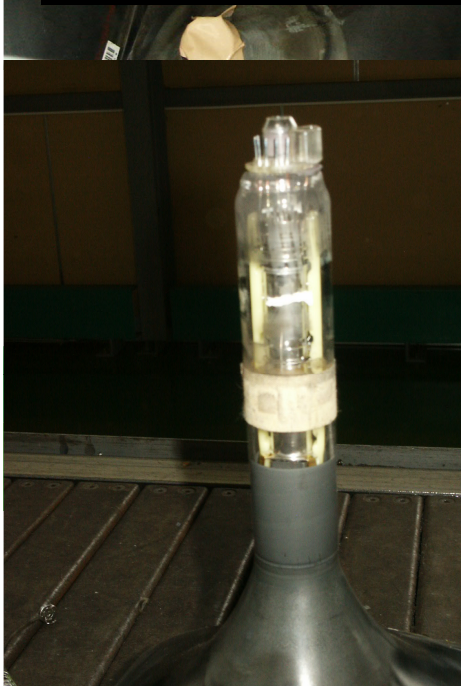




The WEEE Directive

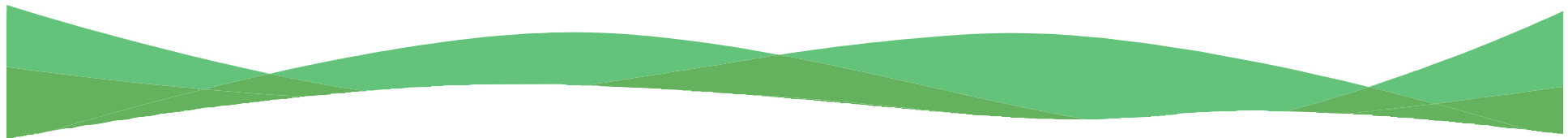


Background on WEEE

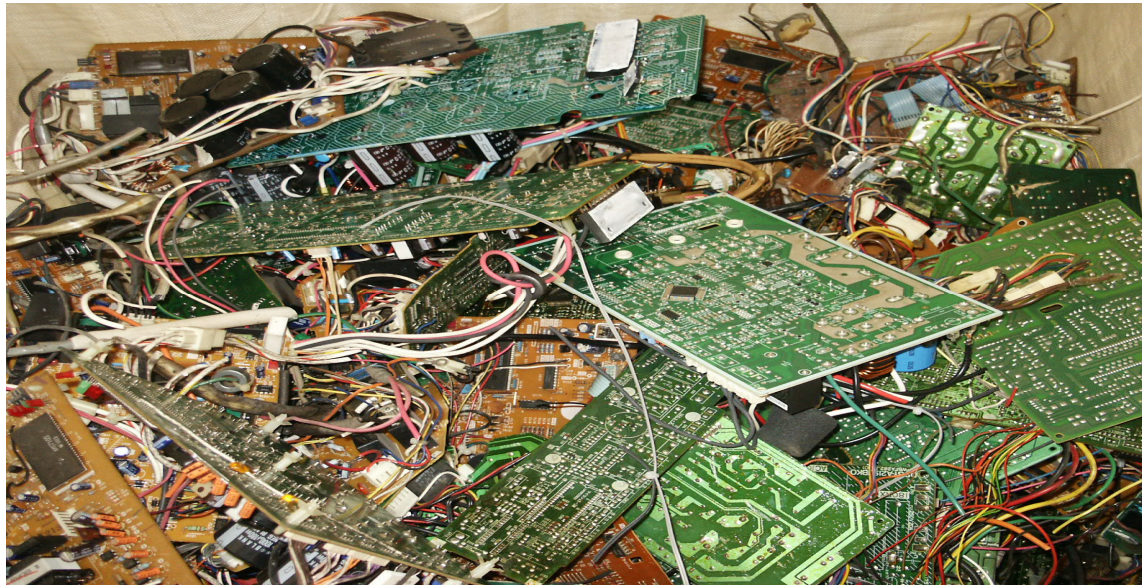


WEEE: facts and figures

- Yearly 10.3 million tonnes of electrical and electronic equipment are placed on the market in the EU-27
- **WEEE generation:** around 9 mn tonnes per year
- **Forecast:** 12.3 million tonnes of WEEE by 2020



***Up to 24 kg WEEE
per EU inhabitant per year!***



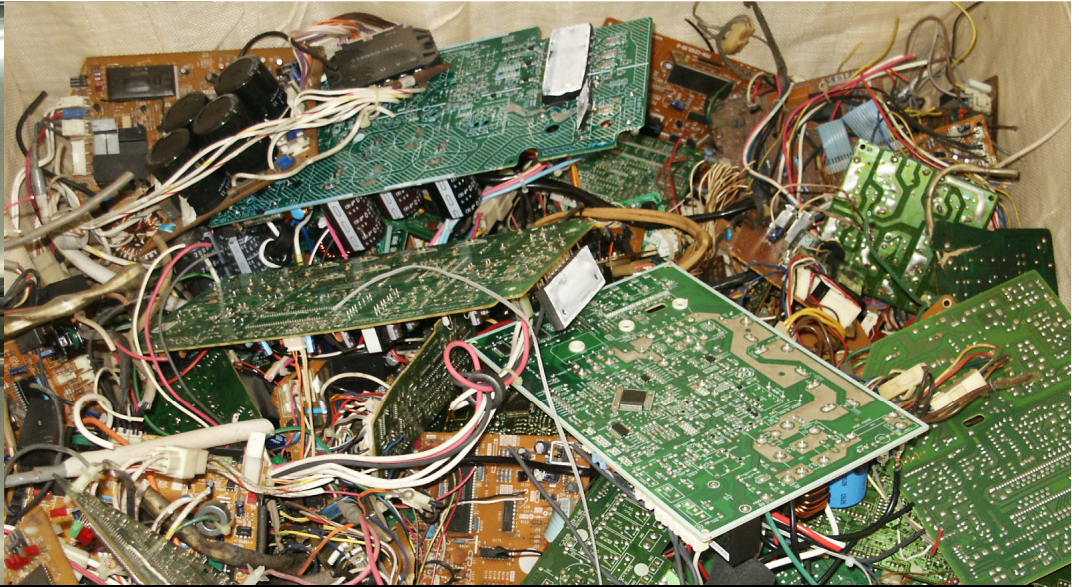
Why a WEEE Directive?

- Fastest growing waste stream
- 90% was landfilled, incinerated or recovered without pre-treatment before the Directive was adopted
- Use of hazardous materials

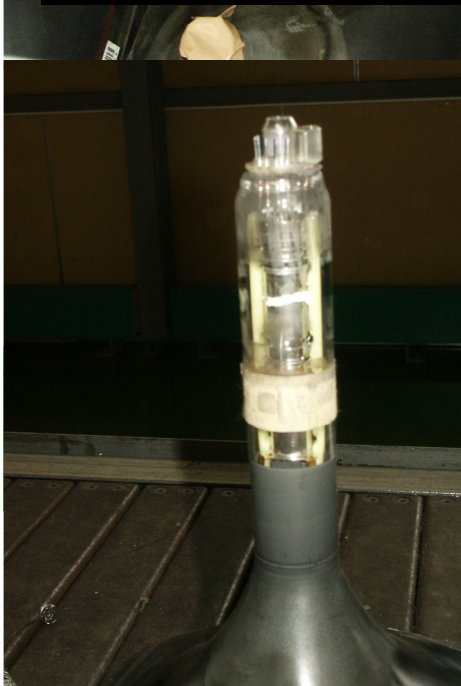


WEEE objectives

- **Divert WEEE from landfills to environmentally sound re-use, recycling and other forms of recovery**
- **Preserve resources - materials and energy**
- **Producer responsibility**
- **Harmonise national measures on the management of WEEE – common minimum standards of treatment**



Revision of Directive



Outstanding issues

■ Leakage of WEEE

- Sub-standard treatment in EU
- Illegal waste shipments out of EU

■ Administrative burden

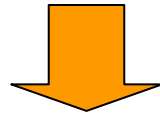
- Registration and reporting requirements for producers

■ Lack of clarity – hampers markets

- Which products fall under the Directive
- What are household and non-household appliances?
(relates to free riding)

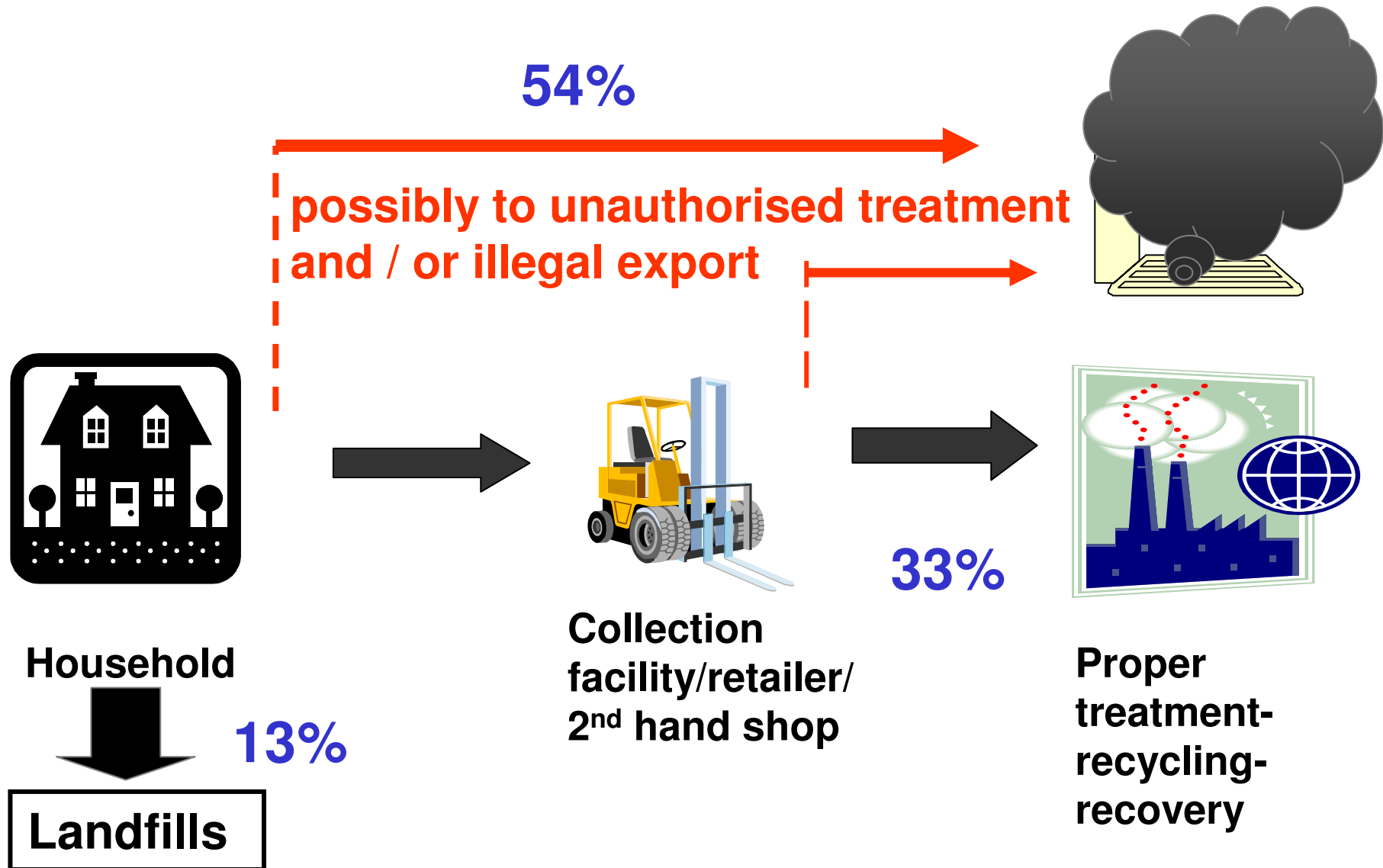
Problems related to waste leakage in the EU

- Only 33% WEEE is reported as collected and treated
- 13% goes to landfill
- 54% potentially goes to substandard treatment inside and outside the EU (Illegal trade to 3rd countries)



- Environmental Damage
- Materials to replace raw materials are lost
- Loss of business opportunity for waste industry and related employment

Leakage of WEEE



Commission's main proposals for Revision

■ Changed collection target

- **65%** by weight of MS market in the two preceding years on average (non household appliances included) by producers by 2016

■ Better enforcement of the Directive

- Export of WEEE and treatment of WEEE
- Minimum monitoring requirements for shipments of WEEE

■ Changed recycling/reuse target

- Increased targets by **5%** for reuse of whole appliances

Commission's main proposals for Revision

Better control of waste - through the supply chain

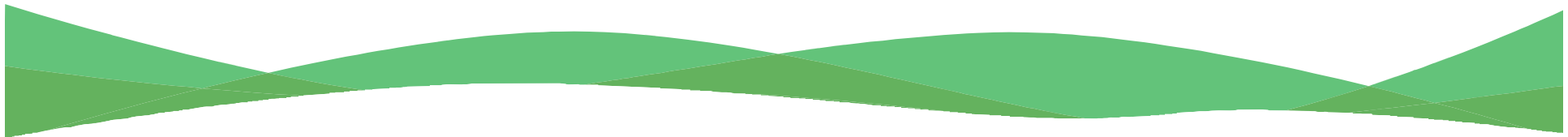
■ Extended Producer Responsibility

- Member States to encourage producers to finance all the cost occurring for collection facilities from private households

■ Important because:

- Reduce sub-optimal treatment or illegal shipping
- Net benefit for producers from direct access to WEEE

■ Producers in 18 MS already pay partly or totally for these costs



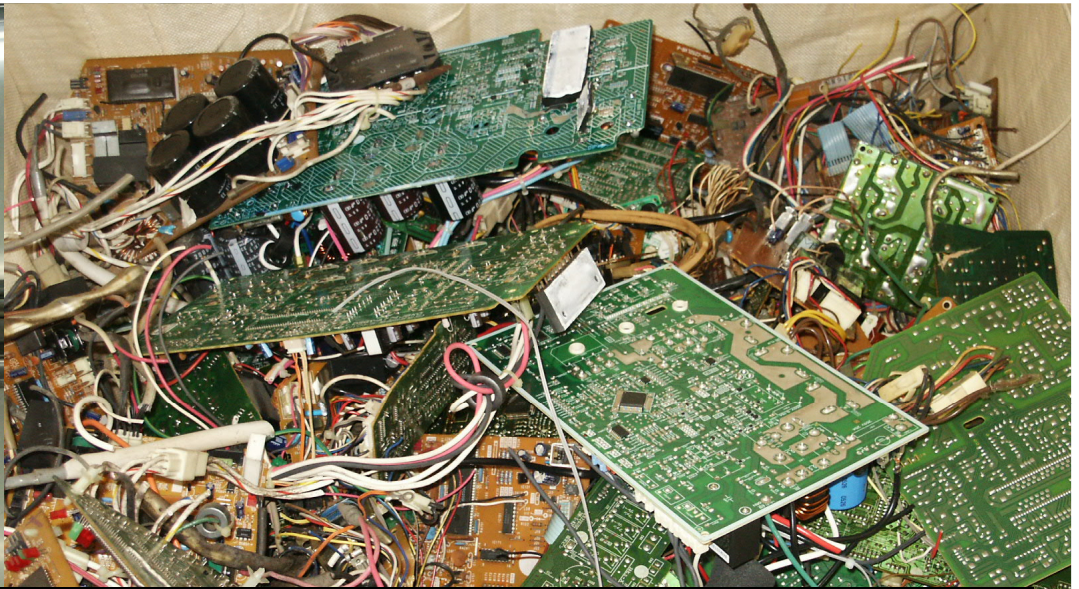
Commission's main proposals for Revision

■ Reduced administrative burden

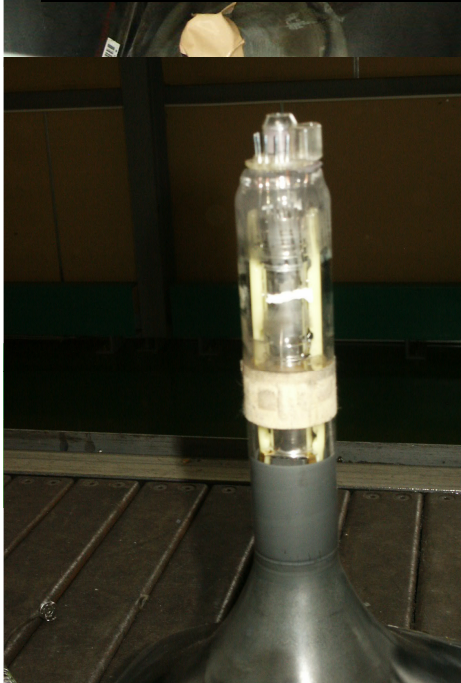
- Harmonised registration and reporting for producers
- National producer registers to be inter-operational
- Potential savings of up to over 60 million € expected

■ Scope clarified

- Clarified which appliances excluded from the scope
- Comitology to categorise household and non-household



Business & Markets

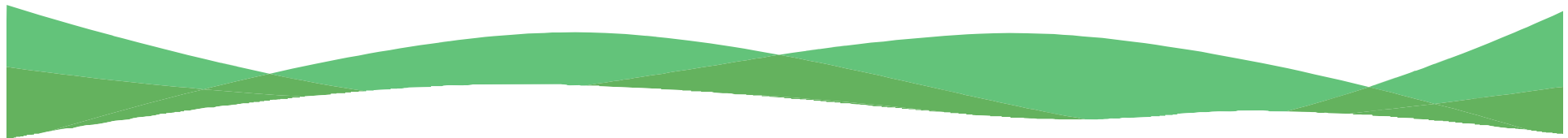


Electrical and Electronic Markets

- Expanding market - fast innovation cycles
- One of the fastest growing manufacturing industries in the world
- In the EU 10.3 M tonnes of products are sold annually
- Increasing needs for raw materials – in particular “high tech metals”

WEEE Revision – better business opportunity

- More revenue for the waste treatment sector
- Recovered material value of ~ € 2 bn a year
- Recycling creates 5 to 7 times more jobs than incineration
 - 10 times more jobs than disposal at landfills



ONLY ONE EARTH



Questions?
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<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/>

