



TACKLING THE ELECTRONIC
WASTE CHALLENGE



IMPLEMENTING THE EPR PRINCIPLE

MEETMED, 1 JULY 2024



WHO ARE WEEE?

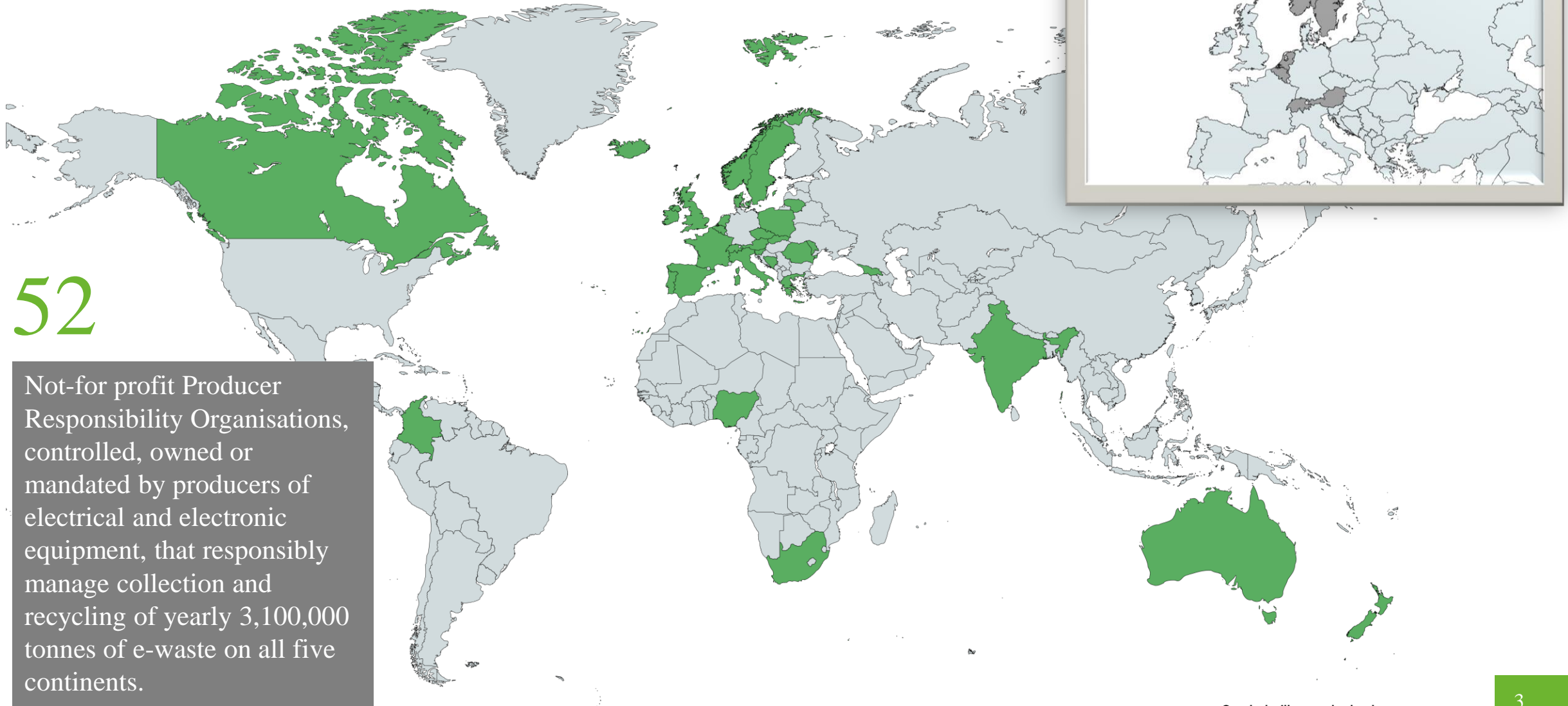


THE WEEE FORUM IN THE WORLD

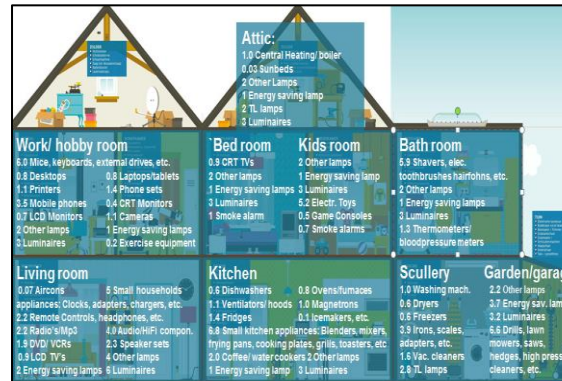
Fifty-two producer responsibility organisations

52

Not-for profit Producer Responsibility Organisations, controlled, owned or mandated by producers of electrical and electronic equipment, that responsibly manage collection and recycling of yearly 3,100,000 tonnes of e-waste on all five continents.



OUR WHY



OUR WHY

To make the world
more sustainable
through responsible
and circular
management of end-
of-use electrical
products.



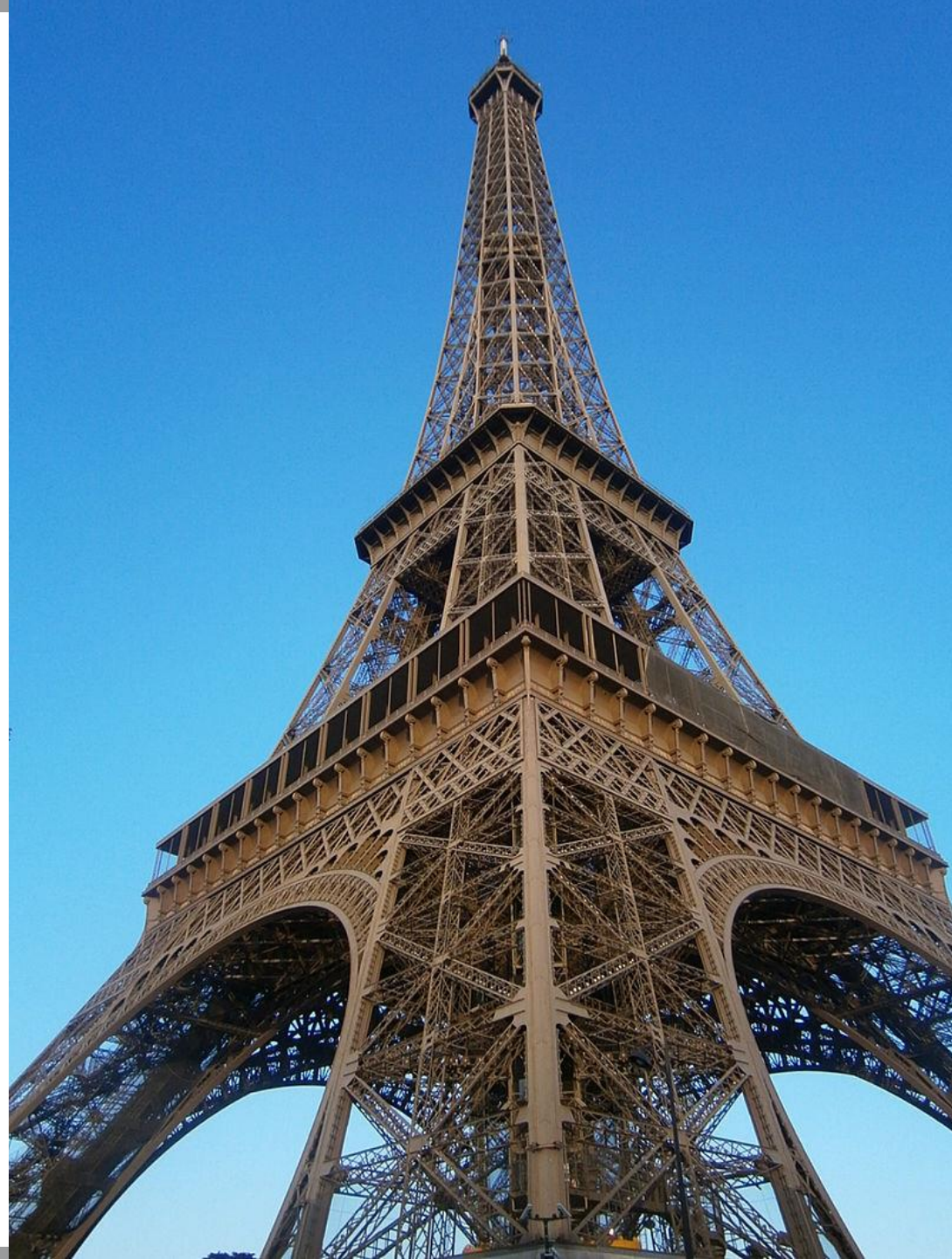
HOW

To make the world more sustainable through responsible and circular management of end-of-use electrical products.

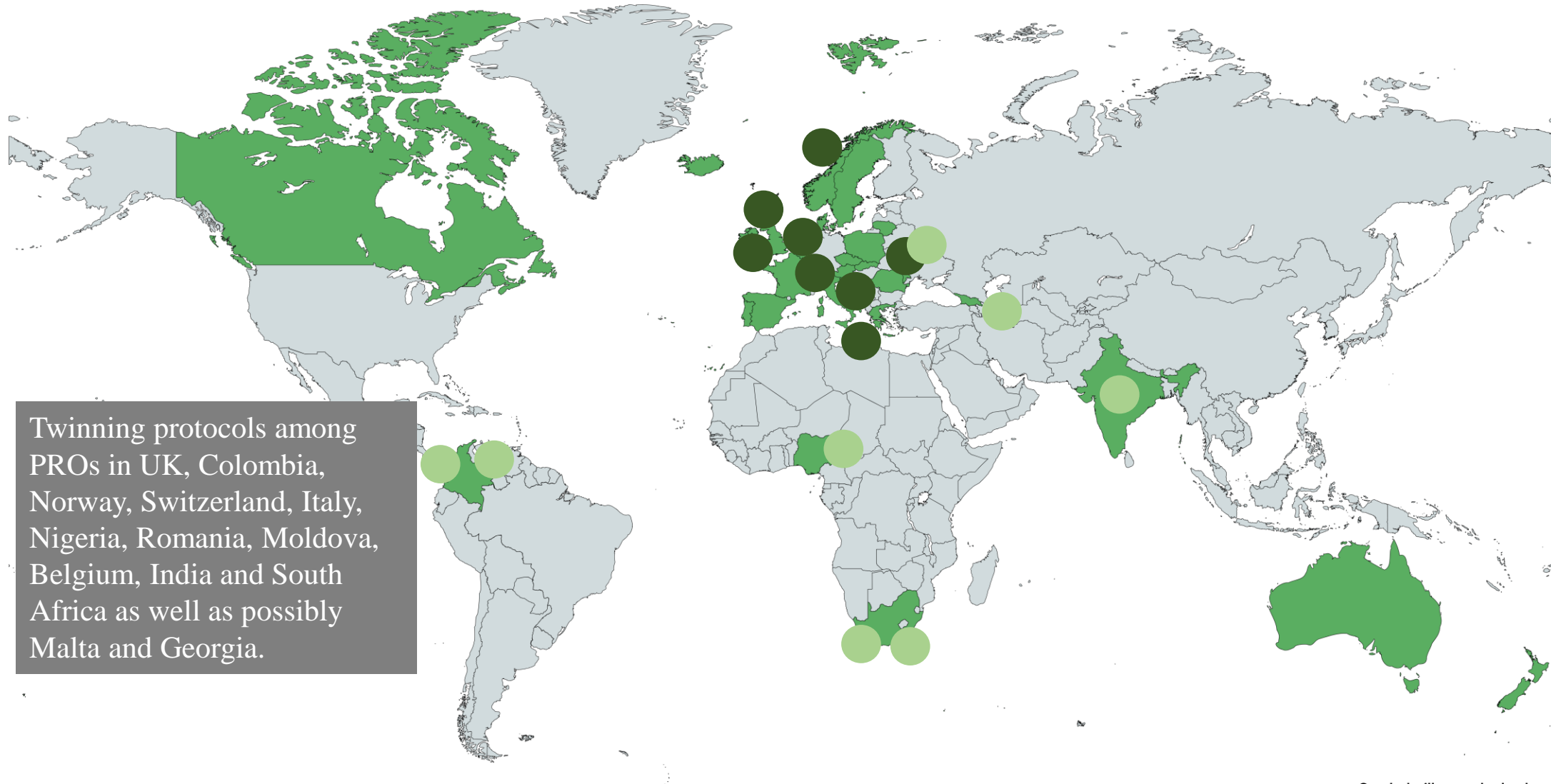
Research
Innovation projects
Strategic partnerships
Campaigns
#ewasteday
Twinning
Benchmarking
IT tools

40 MILLION TONNES

Last year, the PROs in the WEEE Forum collected 3,100,000 tonnes of e-waste, the equivalent of 310 Eiffel Towers. Over the past twenty years, they collectively managed close to 40,000,000 tonnes.



TWINNING



Twinning protocols among PROs in UK, Colombia, Norway, Switzerland, Italy, Nigeria, Romania, Moldova, Belgium, India and South Africa as well as possibly Malta and Georgia.

THE PRINCIPLES WE FIGHT FOR

A level playing field and a high environmental bar



A level playing field



A high environmental bar

THE MEMBERS

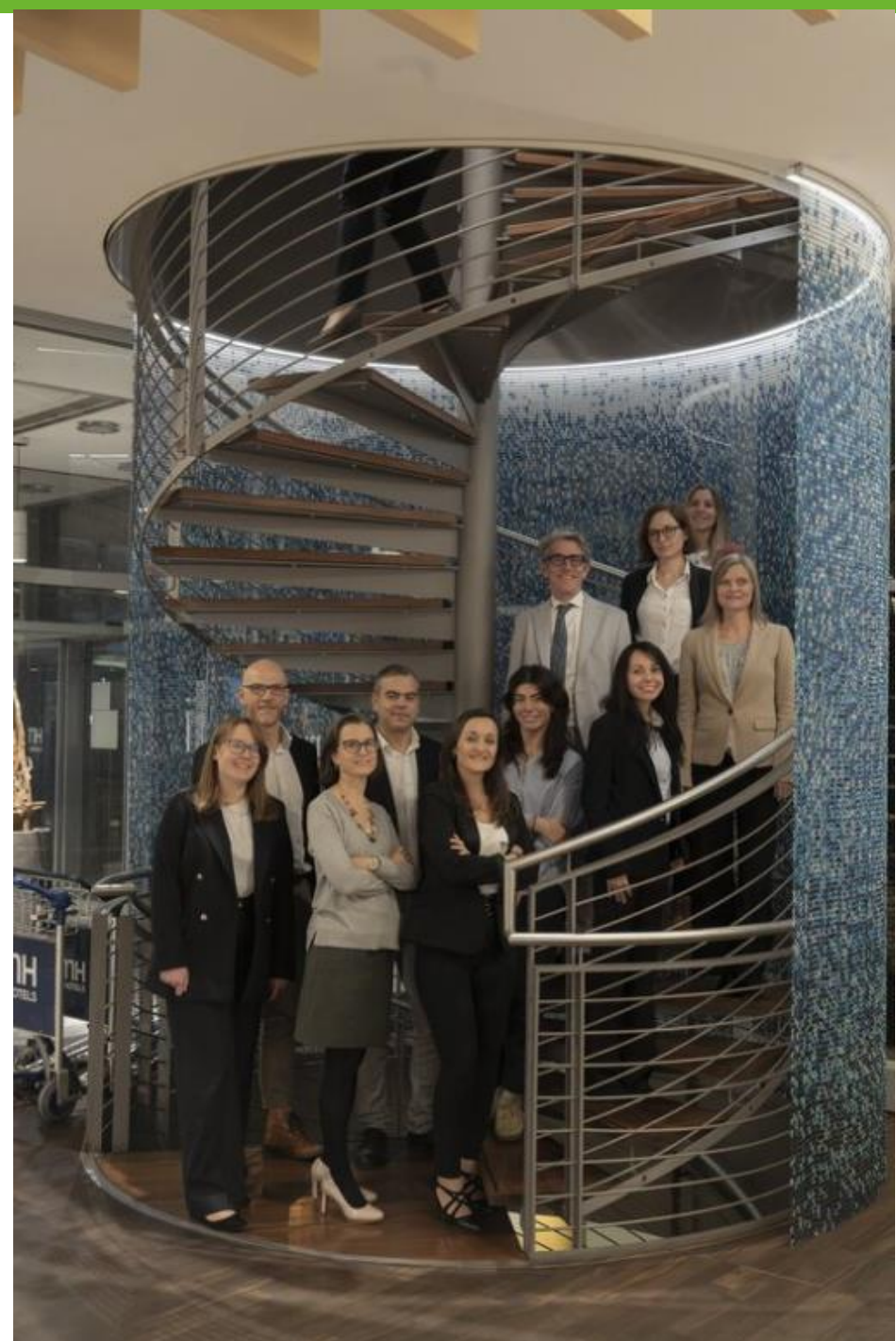
Responsibly managing collection of e-waste



THE TEAM

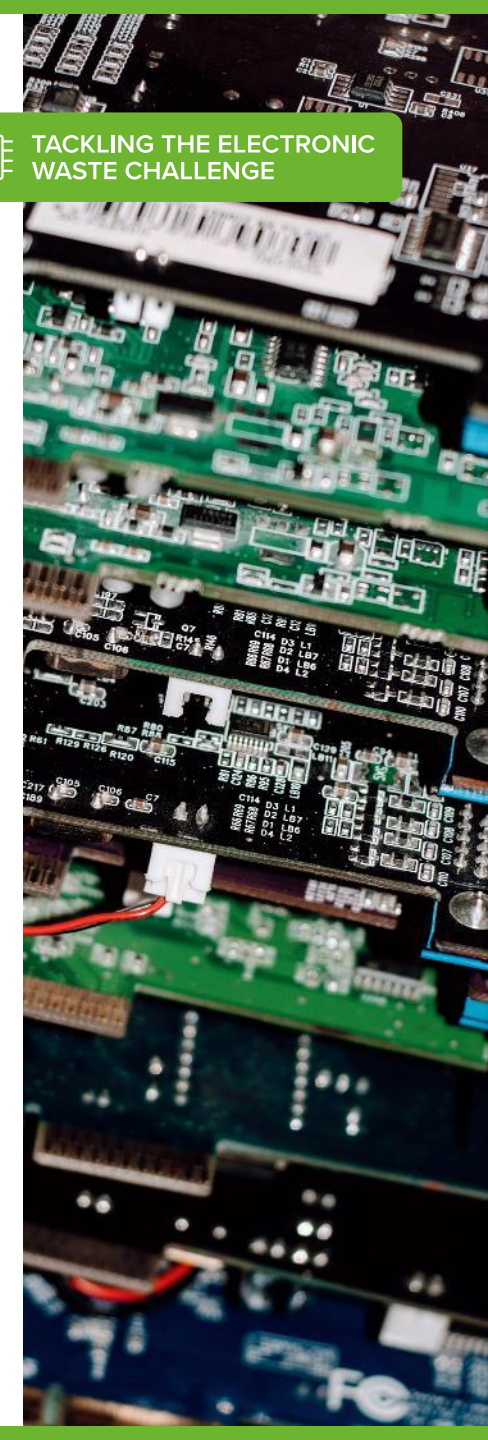
The WEEE Forum's main asset

Mandana, Lucía, Nanett, James,
Dimitris, María, Michelle,
Enikő, Magdalena, Sophie and
Pascal

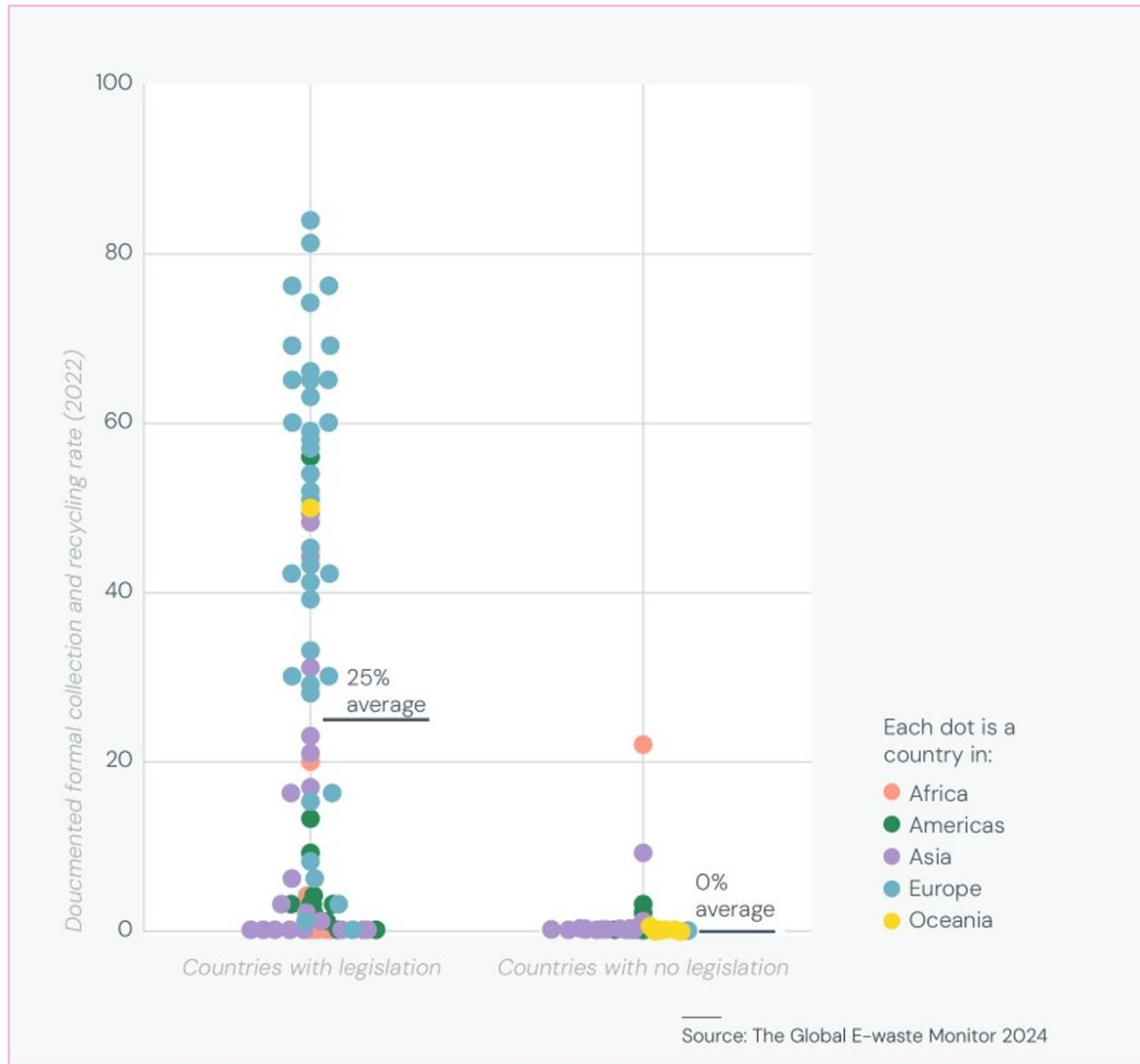




STRENGTHS & WEAKNESSES OF EPR IN WEEE LEGISLATION



LEGISLATION IS A CONDITIO SINE QUA NON



Countries with legislation achieved a collection rate of 25% on average. The countries with no legislation had practically zero documented collection and recycling.

WHAT IS EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY

The OECD's definition

An environmental policy approach in which a producer's responsibility for a product is extended to the post-consumer stage of a product's life cycle.

An EPR policy is characterised by

- the shifting of responsibility (physically and/or economically; fully or partially) upstream toward the producer and away from municipalities; and
- the provision of incentives to producers to account for environmental considerations when designing their products.

While other policy instruments tend to target a single point in the chain, EPR seeks to integrate signals related to the environmental characteristics of products and production processes throughout the product chain.

STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF EPR PRINCIPLE

Twenty years of EPR in WEEE legislation in Europe

Strengths

- Creation of the world's most extensive ecosystem of technologies, institutions, rules and practices
- Environmental standards have gone up
- Manufacturers bear most of the costs
- Distributors play a key role
- Awareness has gone up

Weaknesses

- 45% of WEEE remains unaccounted for
- Free-riding, both upstream and downstream
- Standards not legally binding
- Little prevention of irresponsible actions
- Collection target not fit for purpose
- No material-based targets
- No levers for circularity
- Scope for more awareness remains
- Ineffective in mitigating amount of WEEE generated

TWENTY YEARS

The world's most extensive ecosystem

2003

No national WEEE registers

Few PROs

Incipient legal framework

No clearing houses

Few WEEE statistics

Little market intelligence

2024

90,000 producers registered

More than 190 PROs

WEEE legislation across EU

Clearing houses in eight states

Eurostat and Key Figures

WEEE flows studies

AWARENESS AND IMPACT ON THE GROUND



NOT 'EXCLUSIVE' PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY

The minimum collection rate cannot be met by producers or PROs alone

- Many Member States have appointed PROs and producers as the only actors that can effectively contribute to the attainment of the collection targets.
 - It does not account for the fact that PROs and producers do not have the levers to access all WEEE
 - Some Member States have imposed penalties on PROs for not attaining the targets
- PROs in the WEEE Forum are willing to collect 100% of WEEE that is available for collection



CIRCULARITY CALLS FOR COLLABORATION

The importance of collective, collaborative action and good governance

The #allactors principle means that all entities that have access to e-waste sit around the table, are subject to **minimum legal obligations** and actively collaborate towards responsible operations.



Updated mapping of collection practices;
technical and financial role of each actor
involved in each pilot, factors that affect
the collection rate.



OTHER FACTORS THAT AFFECT COLLECTION RATE

Improve collection rate by requiring **#allactors** to report, **handover** of WEEE to official EPR entities (PROs), targeted **enforcement** and compliance and **co-ordination body**, e.g. clearing house. The DPP will be a tool to make this happen.



Table 3
Overview of implementation models for selected countries

Country	EEE POM Target Method	Substantiated Estimates	All Actors Approach	Mandatory Handover	Clearing House
BEL	x		x	partial	
CHE	x		x		
CYP	x		x		
FRA	x			x	x (b2c only)
GBR	x	x			
GRC	x		x	x	
IRL	x		x	x	
ITA	x		x		x
MLT	x				
NLD	x		x	x	x (partial and private)*
ESP	x	x	x		x (private) *
PRT	x	x			x
ROU	x			x	

* Private means that it has been established among several collective PROs, and there is no involvement of government or authorities. All of them are controlled, financed, and coordinated by PROs.

Chapter 4.

Analysis of factors affecting WEEE collection

[In-depth-review_WEEE-Collection-Targets-and-Rates_UNITAR_2020_Final.pdf \(weee-forum.org\)](#)

...45% OF WEEE REMAINS UNACCOUNTED FOR

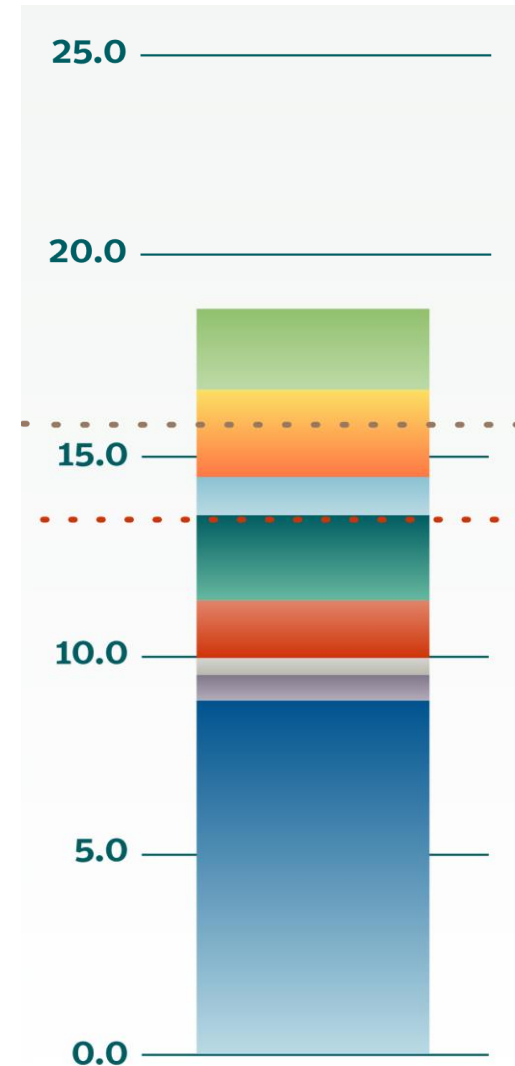
The role of transparency and traceability in mapping WEEE flows and #allactors



55% of WEEE is reported as officially collected, 20% in other WEEE flows, and 25% unknown

WEEE Generated target

‘Placed on market’ target



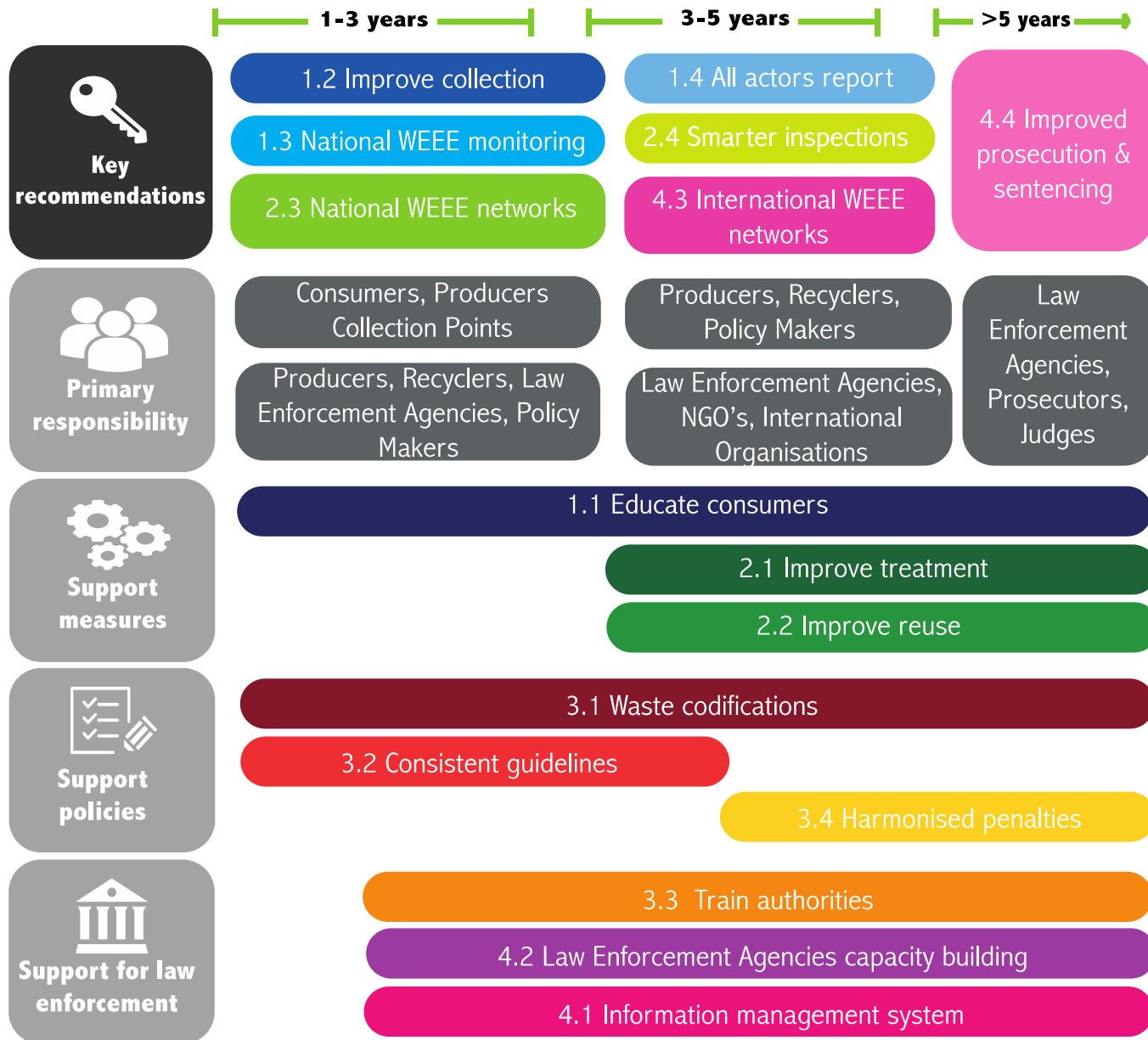
MINIMUM COLLECTION RATES



Multiple ideas around minimum collection rate methodologies

- X kilogram/inhabitant/annum
- Mix of different types of targets (see Colombia)
- Percentage of placed on market in x preceding years
- Percentage of placed on market in x preceding years, varying according to product category
- Percentage of WEEE that arises





- The world's most extensive and advanced eco-system of practices, institutions and technologies
- Extended Producer Responsibility, not Exclusive Producer Responsibility
- #allactors
- Circularity
- Inspection of leakages
- Beyond weight-based targets
- Critical Raw Materials
- Stable financing of the EPR scheme
- Enforcement and market surveillance

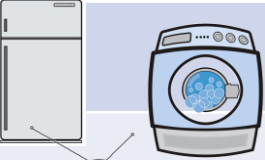




TRANSPARENCY IN WASTE MANAGEMENT REPORTING



TRANSPARENCY IN WASTE MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Downstream monitoring, calculation of recycling rates

Category	Recycling/Reuse	Recovery
1, 4 	80%	85%
2 	70%	80%
5, 6 	55%	75%
3	80%	-

PROs are required to submit information on recycling rates of WEEE they collect.

WF-RepTool provides for **harmonised recycling rates calculation method** and **downstream monitoring** (destination, output fractions, technology, depollution, SRM, audits).



%



SECONDARY CRITICAL RAW MATERIALS

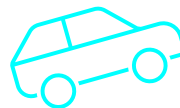
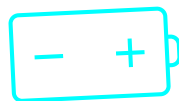
FutuRaM project and CRM Act

Develop a Secondary Raw Materials knowledge base on the availability and recoverability of SRMs in the EU.

Special focus on Critical Raw Materials.

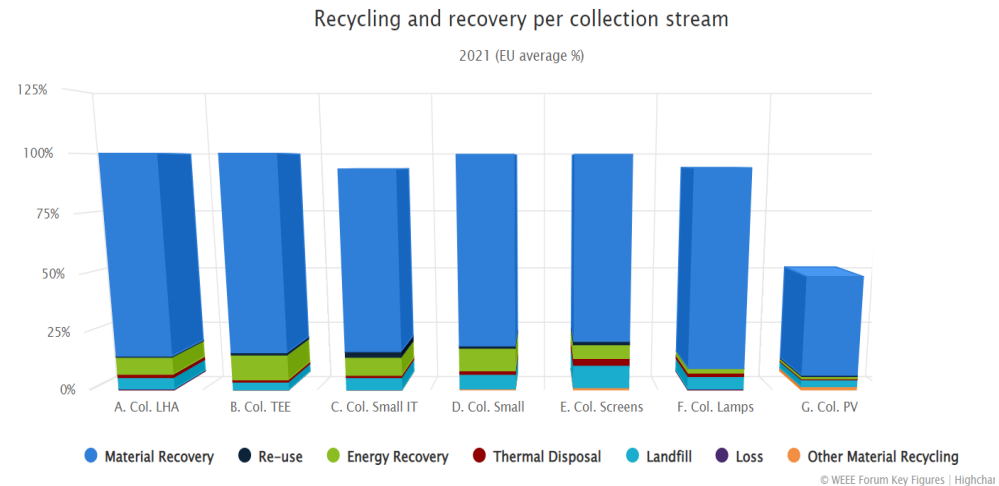
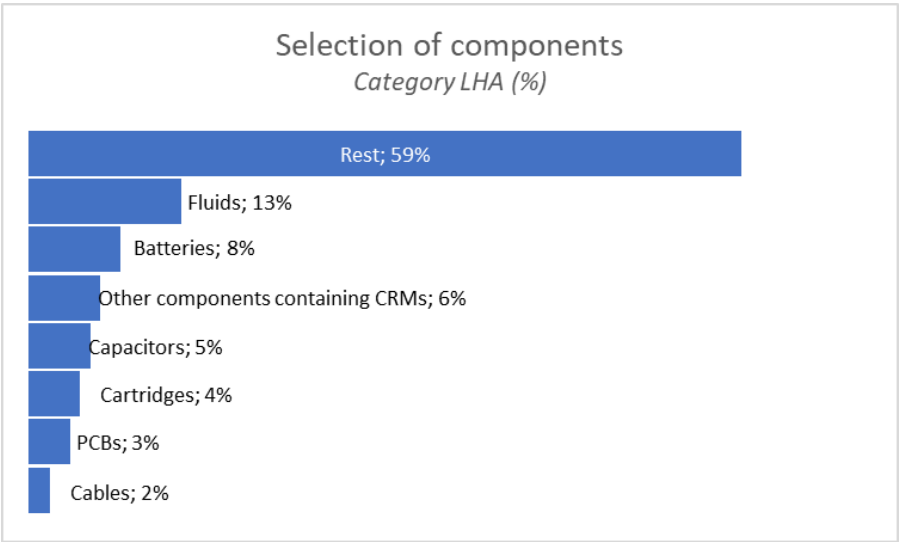
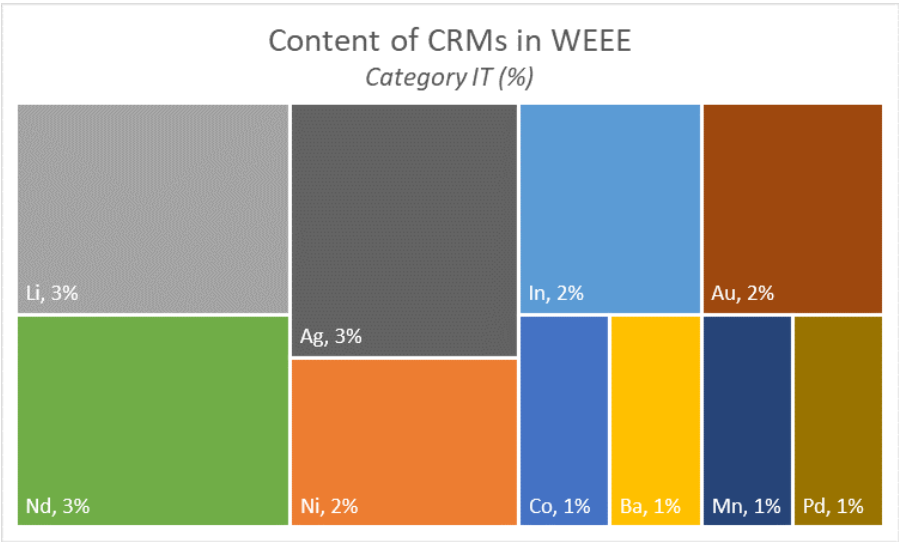
Enable decision making for the recovery and use of SRMs within and outside the EU.

CRM Act: “(...) Member States shall identify separately, and report, the quantities of components containing relevant amounts of critical raw materials removed from WEEE, and the quantities of critical raw materials recovered from the WEEE. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts specifying the format and details of such reporting (...)”



SECONDARY CRITICAL RAW MATERIALS

The data that WF-RepTool.2 will allow you to report





FUTURE-ORIENTED GRANT-FUNDED PROJECTS



TACKLING THE ELECTRONIC
WASTE CHALLENGE



GRANT-FUNDED PROJECTS THROUGHOUT THE YEARS

Obtained an award, also based on our policy recommendations



LibraWEEE and WEEE Directory, tangible research tools



Digital Product Passport in response to Eco-design Regulation and CRM Act



Access to CRM team in European Commission; Adaptation of WF-RepTool in response to CRM Act



Mapping of technologies designed for treatment of flat panel displays – ReVolv is continued at the WG Screens



CRM standards & certification relevant for CRM Act



Learning how to manage new scope products such as vapes



Technological innovation to counter fires associated with batteries in WEEE



Data about average weight, lifespans, composition, waste flows; knowledge for CRM Act



Circular business models affecting collection



Developing technologies recovery of CRM



DPP in response to CRM Act



WEEELABEX standards, audit tools, certification...



Allowed us to raise statistics quality issue



Updated mapping of collection practices; timely & targeted impact on WEEE evaluation; offer knowledge for CRM Act



GRANT-FUNDED PROJECTS IN 2023

Digital Product Passport in response to
Eco-design Regulation and CRM Act



Access to CRM team in European
Commission; Adaptation of WF-
RepTool in response to CRM Act



Learning how to manage new
scope products such as vapes



Technological innovation to counter
fires associated with batteries in WEEE



Developing
technologies
recovery of CRM



DPP in response
to CRM Act



Updated mapping of collection practices;
timely & targeted impact on WEEE
evaluation; offer knowledge for CRM Act





Thank you!

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