



JOINT SUGGESTION FOR A COMPROMISE AMENDMENT ON THE CALCULATION METHOD FOR THE COLLECTION OF WEEE

FEAD, EERA and EUROMETAUX have been actively following the ongoing revision of the Directive on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE).

Originally, the three associations advocated for an ambitious collection rate based on EEE placed-on-the-market which we considered to be the more reliable methodology in comparison to the WEEE-generated methodology. According to us, the latter is not robust enough and too complex for setting an auditable collection target and for providing an accurate picture of the quantity of waste that will have to be managed in the years to come. This is due to the fact that it is based on assumptions and estimates. Choosing the WEEE-generated methodology could lead to situations where producers and Member States engage in arguments about who is responsible for achieving the collection target. Both could put forward arguments that the WEEE was not generated because it did not end up in the producers' take-back systems and that, therefore, the maximum in terms of WEEE collection was accomplished.¹ Such a market insecurity will for sure hinder further investments in waste management installations dedicated to the treatment of WEEE.

Notwithstanding our preference we are aware that a political compromise between the European Parliament and the European Council has to be found. We would therefore suggest a combination of both methods. This would mean that the collection rate is expressed in terms of WEEE arisings and is, at the same time, coupled with a minimum level of EEE placed on the market. This "double calculation method" would offer flexibility and reliability altogether. Moreover, it would not create supplementary administrative burdens because the methodology of WEEE generated is based on the EEE put on the market. In the annex to this letter you can find the precise wording of our suggested compromise.

¹ Recent research (September 2011) shows that in the Netherlands 7-8 kg/inh of WEEE is ending up with the take-back systems while other studies estimate that, actually, the WEEE generated amounts to 19 kg/inh. In comparison, the data from the Dutch Central Bureau of Statistics revealed that 29 kg EEE/inh was placed on the market.



For any questions on the joint suggestion for a compromise amendment, please contact:

FEAD – European Federation of Waste Management and Environmental Services

Nadine De Greef

Secretary General

info@fead.be

Tel: + 32 2 732 32 13

EERA – European Electronics Recyclers Association

Norbert Zonneveld

Executive Secretary

nz@eera-recyclers.com

Tel: +31 (0)26 3702008

EUROMETAUX- European association of the Metals industry

Joeri Leenaers

Environment Manager

leenaers@eurometaux.be

Tel: +32-2-775.63.25

***FEAD** is the European Federation representing the European waste management industry. FEAD's members are national waste management associations covering 20 Member States and Norway. They have an approximate 60% share in the household waste market and handle more than 75% of industrial and commercial waste in Europe. Their combined annual turnover is approximately € 75 billion.*

FEAD represents about 3000 companies with activities in all forms of waste management. These companies employ over 320000 people who operate around 2400 recycling and sorting centres, 1100 composting sites, 260 waste-to-energy plants and 900 controlled landfills. They play an important role in the determination of the best environmental option for waste management problems.

*The **European Electronics Recyclers Association - EERA** consists of 31 companies that collect and treat approximately 2 million tons of Waste Electronic and Electrical Equipment - WEEE annually in Europe. EERA strives for harmonized legislation and fair competition. The members of EERA adhere to strict environmental, health and safety practices.*

***Eurometaux** is the Brussels-based EU association of the non-ferrous metals industry, representing the main EU and international metals producers, EU and international metal commodity groups and national metal federations. The industry covers base metals (Al, Cu, Pb, Ni, Zn, Sn), precious metals (Au, Ag, PGMs) and technical metals (e.g. Co, W, Cr, Mo, Mn), manufactured from both virgin and recycled raw materials.*



ANNEX

JOINT SUGGESTION FOR A COMPROMISE AMENDMENT

ON THE CALCULATION METHOD FOR THE COLLECTION OF WEEE

<u>COUNCIL COMMON POSITION</u>	<u>EP 1ST READING RESOLUTION</u>	<u>SUGGESTION FOR A COMPROMISE</u>
<p>1. Without prejudice to Article 5(1), <i>Member States shall ensure that producers or third parties acting on their behalf achieve a minimum collection rate that is calculated on the basis of the total weight of WEEE collected in accordance with Articles 5 and 6 in a given year in the Member State concerned, expressed as a percentage of the average weight of EEE placed on the market in the three preceding years in that Member State. A minimum collection rate shall be achieved annually and shall evolve from 45 % in the reporting year ... *to 65 % in the reporting year ...**. Until ...***, a rate of separate collection of at least four kilograms on average per inhabitant per year of WEEE from private households shall continue to apply.</i></p>	<p>1. Without prejudice to Article 5(1), <i>each Member State shall ensure that as of 2016 a minimum of 85% of WEEE generated on its territory is collected.</i></p> <p><i>Each Member State shall ensure that as of 2012 at least 4 kg/capita of WEEE is collected or the same amount of WEEE in weight as was collected in that Member State in 2010, whichever is greater.</i></p>	<p>1. Without prejudice to Article 5(1), <i>each Member State shall ensure that as of 2016 a minimum of XX % of WEEE generated on its territory is collected.²</i></p> <p><i>Each Member State shall ensure that as of ...* at least 4 kg/capita of WEEE is collected or the same amount of WEEE in weight as was collected in that Member State in 2010, whichever is greater.</i></p>

² The collection target should not be limited to XX % of the WEEE arisings or to what has been placed on the market but should be understood as a minimum target. If this annual target has been achieved at a certain point in time the collection should not be stopped but must be continued until the end of that year. The reason for this remark is that in Norway, for instance, the collection of WEEE by the producers' take-back systems is halted already in November because the target for collection has been achieved.



<p>---</p> <p><i>*Note to OJ: please insert the date – 4 years from the date of entry into force of this Directive.</i></p> <p><i>**Note to OJ: please insert the date – 8 years from the date of entry into force of this Directive.</i></p> <p><i>***Note to OJ: please insert the date – 1 January of the year 4 years after the year of entry into force of this Directive.</i></p>	<p><i>Member States shall ensure that the volume of WEEE collected is gradually increased during the period 2012 to 2016.</i></p> <p><i>Member States may set more ambitious individual collection targets and shall in such a case report this to the Commission.</i></p> <p><i>The collection targets shall be achieved annually.</i></p> <p><i>Member States shall present improved collection plans to the Commission no later than ...**</i></p> <p>---</p> <p><i>* The date of the entry into force of this Directive.</i></p> <p><i>** 18 months after entry into force of this Directive.</i></p>	<p><i>Member States shall ensure that the volume of WEEE collected is gradually increased during the period ...** to 2016.</i></p> <p><i>Member States may set more ambitious individual collection rates and shall in such a case report this to the Commission.</i></p> <p><i>The collection rates shall be achieved annually and shall in any case as of 2016 not fall under XX % of the average weight of EEE placed on the market in the three preceding years on the territory of each Member State.</i></p> <p><i>Member States shall present improved collection plans to the Commission no later than ...**</i></p> <p>---</p> <p><i>* The date of the entry into force of this Directive.</i></p> <p><i>** 18 months after entry into force of this Directive.</i></p>
---	---	--