
Service request under the framework contract No ENV.C.2/FRA/2013/0023

10 July 2015
Report for DG Environment, European Commission

Prepared by:
Christina Tsiarta
Joe Hudson
Steven Watson

Approved by

........................................ Mike Brown
(Project Director)

Eunomia Research & Consulting Ltd
37 Queen Square
Bristol
BS1 4QS
United Kingdom

Tel: +44 (0)117 9172250
Fax: +44 (0)8717 142942
Web: www.eunomia.co.uk

Disclaimer

Eunomia Research & Consulting has taken due care in the preparation of this report to ensure that all facts and analysis presented are as accurate as possible within the scope of the project. However no guarantee is provided in respect of the information presented, and Eunomia Research & Consulting is not responsible for decisions or actions taken on the basis of the content of this report.

This report has been prepared by Eunomia Research and Consulting based in the UK and its partners, ENT Environment and Management based in Spain, EPEM S.A. based in Greece, Ekokonsultacijos based in Lithuania and the Environmental Research Institute based in Slovenia (ORZ) for the European Commission, DG Environment under Study Contract DG ENV.C.2/FRA/2013/0023. The views expressed herein are those of the consultants alone and do not necessarily represent the official views of the European Commission.
Contents

1.0 Introduction ...................................................................................................................... 8

1.1 The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive ........................................ 8
  1.1.1 Main Elements ........................................................................................................... 8

1.2 About this Report ............................................................................................................ 10
  1.2.1 Key Definitions ....................................................................................................... 12
  1.2.2 Member State Implementation Questionnaires Considered for this Report. 14

2.0 Transposition into National Law .................................................................................. 15

  2.1.1 Provision and Details of the National Laws and Regulations that Implement the Directive into National law ........................................................... 15
  2.1.2 Reasons for Non-implementation of the Directive ................................................... 20

2.2 Agreements between Competent Authorities and the Economic Sector .................... 21
  2.2.1 Transposal by means of Agreements between the Competent Authorities and the Economic Sector Concerned ................................................................. 21
  2.2.2 Details on Agreement between the Competent Authorities and the Economic Sectors 21

3.0 Implementation of the Directive ................................................................................. 24

3.1 Product Design ............................................................................................................. 24
  3.1.1 Establishment of Measures concerning Product Design ........................................ 24
  3.1.2 Details on Measures concerning Product Design ................................................ 24
  3.1.3 Reasons for Non-implementation of Measures Concerning Product Design . 29
  3.1.4 Experiences with Implementation of Measures Concerning Product Design 30

3.2 Separate Collection ..................................................................................................... 35
  3.2.1 Establishment of WEEE Collection Systems ......................................................... 35
  3.2.2 Details on Measures concerning WEEE Collection Systems .............................. 35
  3.2.3 Reasons for Non-implementation of Measures concerning WEEE Collection Systems47
  3.2.4 Experiences with Implementation of Measures concerning WEEE Collection Systems47

3.3 Treatment ....................................................................................................................... 53
  3.3.1 Measures concerning the Environmentally Sound Treatment of WEEE .......... 53
3.3.2 Details on Measures concerning the Environmentally Sound Treatment of WEEE

3.3.3 Reasons for Non-implementation of Measures concerning the Environmentally Sound Treatment of WEEE

3.3.4 Experiences with Implementation of Provisions under Article 6

3.4 Recovery

3.4.1 Measures Concerning the Environmentally Sound Re-use, Recovery and Recycling of WEEE

3.4.2 Details on Measures concerning the Development of New Recovery, Recycling and Treatment Technologies

3.4.3 Reasons for Non-implementation of Measures concerning the Environmentally Sound Re-use, Recovery and Recycling of WEEE

3.4.4 Actions taken under Article 7 (5)

3.4.5 Experiences with Implementation of Provisions under Article 7

3.5 Financing in respect of WEEE from Private Households and users other than Private Households

3.5.1 Measures to ensure the Financing in respect to WEEE

3.5.2 Details on Measures concerning Financing in respect to WEEE

3.5.3 Reasons for Non-implementation of Measures concerning Financing in respect to WEEE

3.5.4 Experiences with Implementation of Provisions under Articles 8 and 9

3.6 Information for Users

3.6.1 Measures to ensure the Provision of Information for Users of Electrical and Electronic Equipment on WEEE Management

3.6.2 Details on Measures to ensure the Provision of Information for Users of Electrical and Electronic Equipment on WEEE Management

3.6.3 Reasons for Non-implementation of Measures concerning the Provision of Information for Users of Electrical and Electronic Equipment on WEEE Management

3.6.4 Experiences with Implementation of Provisions under Article 10

3.7 Information for Treatment Facilities

3.7.1 Measures to Inform Treatment Facilities of WEEE

3.7.2 Details on Measures to Inform Treatment Facilities of WEEE

3.7.3 Reasons for Non-implementation of Measures to inform treatment facilities of WEEE
List of Tables, Figures and Boxes

Table 4.1: Summary of Member State Achievements against Targets Pursuant to Article 7 (2) ........................................................................................................................................ 139
Table A. 1: Member State Implementation Questionnaires 2010-2012 .......................... 149
Table A. 2: Total Amount of Collected WEEE from Private Households in 2010-2012 (in 1,000 tonnes) ......................................................................................................................... 151
Table A. 3: Total Amount of Collected WEEE Collected by Inhabitant in 2010-12 (in kg) ....................................................................................................................................... 153
Table A. 4: Rate of Re-use/Recycling and Rate of Recovery by Electronic Waste Stream (%) ................................................................................................................................... 155
Figure A. 1: Re-use and Recycling Rates of Large Household Appliances in 2010-2012 (%) ..................................................................................................................................... 170
Figure A. 2: Recovery Rates of Large Household Appliances in 2010-2012 (%) ................ 170
Figure A. 3: Re-use and Recycling Rates of Automatic Dispensers in 2010-2012 (%) ....... 171
Figure A. 4: Recovery Rates of Automatic Dispensers in 2010-2012 (%) ......................... 171
Figure A. 5: Re-use and Recycling Rates of IT and Telecommunications Equipment in 2010-2012 (%) ......................................................................................................................... 172
Figure A. 6: Recovery Rates of IT and Telecommunications Equipment in 2010-2012 (%) ..................................................................................................................................... 172
Figure A. 7: Re-use and Recycling Rates of Consumer Equipment in 2010-2012 (%) ...... 173
Figure A. 8: Recovery Rates of Consumer Equipment in 2010-2012 (%) ......................... 173
Figure A. 9: Re-use and Recycling Rates of Small Household Appliances in 2010-2012 (%) ..................................................................................................................................... 174
Figure A. 10: Recovery Rates of Small Household Appliances in 2010-2012 (%) .......... 174
Figure A. 11: Re-use and Recycling Rates of Lighting Equipment in 2010-2012 (%) ...... 175
Figure A. 12: Recovery Rates of Lighting Equipment in 2010-2012 (%) ......................... 175
Figure A. 13: Re-use and Recycling Rates of Electrical and Electronic Tools in 2010-2012 (%) ..................................................................................................................................... 176
Figure A. 14: Recovery Rates of Electrical and Electronic Tools in 2010-2012 (%) .......... 176
Figure A. 15: Re-use and Recycling Rates of Toys, Leisure and Sports Equipment in 2010-2012 (%) ............................................................................................................................ 177
Figure A. 16: Recovery Rates of Toys, Leisure and Sports Equipment in 2010-2012 (%) 177
Figure A. 17: Re-use and Recycling Rates of Monitoring and Control Instruments in 2010-2012 (%) .................................................................................................................................................. 178

Figure A. 18: Recovery Rates of Monitoring and Control Instruments in 2010-2012 (%) 178

Figure A. 19: Recovery Rates of Gas Discharge Lamps in 2010-2012 (%) ........................................ 179
1.0 Introduction

1.1 The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive

Directive 2002/96/EC\(^1\) on waste electrical and electronic equipment (hereafter referred to as the WEEE Directive or the Directive) is the first Directive to address how to improve the environmental management of WEEE and to enhance the resource efficiency of collection, treatment and recycling of electronics at the end of their life. It entered into force in February 2003 and provided for the creation of take-back systems where consumers return their WEEE free of charge. The aim of these systems were to increase the collection and proper treatment of WEEE which are the fastest growing waste stream in the European Union (EU). Nine million tonnes of WEEE were generated in the EU in 2005 and this is expected to increase to more than 12 million tonnes by 2020.\(^2\) WEEE is a complex mixture of materials and components and contains hazardous materials as well as expensive and scarce resources.

1.1.1 Main Elements

The main elements of the WEEE Directive according to Commission Implementing Decision of 11/03/2004\(^3\) are summarised below:

- **Product design (Article 4)**
  - Article 4 requires Member States to encourage the design and production of electrical and electronic equipment which takes into account and facilitate dismantling and recovery, in particular the re-use and recycling of WEEE, their components and materials. Member States are required to take appropriate measures so that producers do not prevent, through specific design features or manufacturing processes, WEEE from being re-used, unless such specific design features or manufacturing processes present overriding advantages, for example with regard to the protection of the environment and/or safety requirements.

- **Separate collection (Article 5)**

---


- Article 5 requires Member States to set up systems allowing holders and distributors to return WEEE at least free of charge.

- Treatment (Article 6)
  - Member States are required to ensure that producers or third parties acting on their behalf, in accordance with Community legislation, set up systems to provide for the treatment of WEEE using best available treatment, recovery and recycling techniques. The systems may be set up by producers individually and/or collectively. To ensure compliance with Article 4 of the Directive on Waste, 75/442/EEC, the treatment shall, as a minimum, include the removal of all fluids and a selective treatment in accordance with Annex II to the WEEE Directive.

- Recovery (Article 7)
  - Article 7 requires Member States to ensure that producers or third parties acting on their behalf set up systems either on an individual or on a collective basis, in accordance with Community legislation, to provide for the recovery of WEEE collected separately in accordance with Article 5. Member States should give priority to the re-use of whole appliances.

- Financing in respect of WEEE from private households (Article 8)
  - Article 8 of the WEEE Directive requires Member States to ensure that by 13 August 2005, producers provide for the financing of collection, treatment, recovery and environmentally sound disposal of WEEE from private households deposited at collection facilities, set up under Article 5(2). Additionally, Member States should ensure that the producers supplying electrical and electronic equipment by means of distance communication also comply with the requirements of the Article 8.

- Financing in respect of WEEE from users other than private households (Article 9)
  - Article 9 of the WEEE Directive 2002/96/EC requires Member States to ensure that by 13 August 2005 the financing of the costs for collection, treatment, recovery and environmentally sound disposal of WEEE from users other than private households from products put on the market after 13 August 2005 is to be provided for by producers. For historical waste being replaced by new equivalent products of by new products fulfilling the same function, the financing of the costs should be provided for by producers of those products when supplying them. For other historical waste, the users other than private households shall provide for the financing of the costs.

---

• Information for users (Article 10)
  o According to the Article 10 of WEEE Directive Member States are required to ensure the users of electrical and electronic equipment in private households are given the necessary information about:
    a) the requirement not to dispose of WEEE as unsorted municipal waste and to collect such WEEE separately;
    b) the return and collection systems available to them;
    c) their role in contributing to re-use, recycling and other forms of recovery of WEEE;
    d) the potential effects on the environment and human health as a result of the presence of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment; and
    e) the meaning of the symbol shown in Annex IV.

• Information for treatment facilities (Article 11)
  o According to the Article 11 of the WEEE Directive, in order to facilitate the re-use and the correct and environmentally sound treatment of WEEE, Member States should take the necessary measures to ensure that producers provide re-use and treatments information for each type of new electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) they placed on the market within one year after the equipment is put on the market. This information should identify the different electrical and electronic equipment components and materials, as well as location of dangerous substances and mixtures. Member States are required to ensure that any producer of electrical and electronic equipment put on the market after 13 August 2005 is clearly identifiable by a mark on appliance.

• Inspection and Monitoring Systems (Article 16)
  o Article 16 requires Member States to ensure that inspection and monitoring enables the proper implementation of this Directive to be verified.

1.2 About this Report

This Implementation Report for the WEEE Directive is a synopsis of the replies provided by Member States to the Implementation Questionnaire covering the period 2010-2012, pursuant to European Commission Implementing Decision of 11/03/2004.\(^5\) This report is part of a series of Implementation Reports published on the WEEE Directive every three years.

Member States were required to submit replies to the Implementation Questionnaire for the Directive covered by this report for the 2010-2012 period, as well as any other relevant information on the implementation of the aforementioned Directive to the Commission. The deadline set for Member States was 18 June 2014. However any information submitted by Member States up to the time of writing this report was also taken into consideration.\(^6\)

On certain occasions Member States may have omitted to submit a reply to a particular question or to any of the questions in the Implementation Questionnaire. In such cases it was necessary to consider other sources, where available. Whenever a source other than the Member State replies to the WEEE Directive Implementation Questionnaire 2010-2012 is used, that is clearly stated in the report. Examples include reports issued from EUROSTAT and the European Environment Agency, information found on EUR-Lex\(^7\) or any relevant documentation found on national websites of Member States. If no other sources could be found, the Member State replies to previous Implementation Questionnaires (2004-2006 or 2007-2009) as there are summarised in the WEEE Directive Implementation Reports for the same time-periods were used. On such occasions if any discrepancies were identified between the reply submitted by Member States in the Implementation Questionnaire 2010-2012 and any other sources considered, these have been noted and are discussed.

This report also compares the replies Member States submitted to the Implementation Questionnaire for the Directive for the period 2010-2012, to the replies submitted by Member States to the previous Implementation Questionnaire for the period 2007–2009, as these are summarised in the WEEE Implementation Report 2007-2009, to indicate any progress made in implementation.

Please note that moving forward, given Directive 2002/96/EC is being repealed by Directive 2012/19/EU\(^8\) which came into force on 13\(^{th}\) August 2012 and became effective on 14\(^{th}\) February 2014, the next round of reporting might not be directly comparable to


\(^6\) The cut-off date was 31 December 2014.


this round as the Implementation Questionnaire 2010-2012 will probably be revised to reflect the requirements of the new Directive.

In this report Sections 2.0 and 3.0 start off by setting out the question as it appears in the Implementation Questionnaire 2010-2012 followed by a top level summary of the Member State replies to each question for the period 2010-2012. Section 4.0 presents the quantities of WEEE collection, recovery and recycling rates. Concluding remarks are given in Section 5.0. Appendix A.1.0 provides a tabular summary of the number of Member States across the European Union’s (EU) 28 which have submitted replies to the Implementation Questionnaires to the Commission for the WEEE Directive for the period 2010-2012. Finally Appendix A.2.0 presents other key figures on waste electrical and electronic equipment as reported by Member States.

For practical reasons, the report does not always differentiate between direct quotes taken from Member States’ replies and re-phrased or shortened paragraphs. All due care has been taken in completing this synopsis. However, please note that the original replies submitted by Member States to the Implementation Questionnaire 2010-2012 constitute the only ‘authentic’ source of information.

1.2.1 Key Definitions

The list below presents brief explanations of key terms used throughout this report:


**Implementation Questionnaire 2010-2012:** The questionnaire issued to Member States on the implementation of the WEEE Directive pursuant to Commission Implementing Decision of 2004/249/EC,\(^10\) covering the period 2010-2012.


\(^9\) The EU28 consists of: Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria; Croatia; Cyprus; the Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Greece; Hungary; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Malta; the Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; and the UK. Please note Croatia joined the EU on 1 July 2013.


\(^12\) European Commission (2013) *Report from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on the implementation of the*
waste, Direc

**WEEE Directive Implementation Report 2004-2006**: This exact report but instead covering the 2004-2006 period based on the Member State replies to the Implementation Questionnaire 2004-2006. It was produced for the Commission by a consultant.


---


Completeness: The assessment of completeness of each Member State reply to the Implementation Questionnaire 2010-2012. In certain instances a Member State reply to a question in the Implementation Questionnaire may have been partially complete or non-existent and this has been noted where relevant.

1.2.2 Member State Implementation Questionnaires Considered for this Report

Appendix A.1.0 presents in a table the Member States that submitted replies to the Implementation Questionnaires 2010-2012 to the Commission (Table A. 1).

As indicated by Table A. 1, 21 Member States submitted replies for 2010-2012, with seven Member States not doing so. These are Croatia; Cyprus; Denmark; Ireland; Luxembourg; Romania and the United Kingdom.

Croatia only became a Member State of the European Union on July 1st 2013 and was therefore not required to implement this Directive during the reporting period (2010-2012). Even though Croatia has transposed the WEEE Directive into national legislation (and this is mentioned in Sections 2.1.1 to 2.1.2) Sections 2.2 to 3.0 of this report do not cover Croatia. However Croatia has submitted data to EUROSTAT on the quantities of WEEE collected for 2011 and 2012 and on quantities recovered and recycled in 2012 so it has been included in Section 4.0.

For the other six Member States other sources of information have been considered, where possible, to include EUROSTAT, EUR-Lex, national legislation, national Waste Management Plans and national government agencies. The WEEE Directive Implementation Reports 2004-2006 and 2007-2009 were also used when no other sources could be found, which summarise the replies provided by Member States to the Implementation Questionnaires for the corresponding time periods.
2.0 Transposition into National Law

Member States are required to transpose the WEEE Directive and its requirements into national legislation.

2.1.1 Provision and Details of the National Laws and Regulations that Implement the Directive into National law

Question 1.1: Has the Commission been provided with the national laws and regulations that implement the Directive into national law?

Article 17 of the WEEE Directive concerns its transposition into national law. It requires Member States to bring laws, regulations and administrative procedures necessary to comply with its requirements into force by 13 August 2004. Question 1.1 of the Implementation Questionnaire 2010-2012 asks Member States whether these have been submitted to the Commission.

The 21 Member States that submitted replies to the Implementation Questionnaires 2010-2012 have provided the Commission with details on their relevant national laws, regulations and administrative provisions introduced to incorporate the WEEE Directive into national legislation.

Although Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Romania and the United Kingdom did not submit replies to the Implementation Questionnaires 2010-2012, it can be confirmed that they have all also introduced national laws, regulations and administrative provisions to incorporate the WEEE Directive into national legislation based on their replies to the Implementation Questionnaires 2007-2009. The details of the measures introduced to provide for the provisions laid out in Article 17 are discussed under Question 1.1.1.

All Member States responded affirmatively to this question in the 2007-2009 period as well. There were no significant changes to the content of legislation reported since the previous reporting period (2007-2009), the only changes being the amendment of national laws in some Member States. For example, in Slovenia, a Decree amending the Decree on the Management of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (OGRS, 100/2010) was adopted in December 2010 in response to the need for alignment with various pieces of EU Legislation, the WEEE Directive included. Germany and Sweden have also made adjustments to national legislation to ensure that legislation is fully aligned with the provisions of the Directive. The details of these changes are discussed under Question 1.1.1.

Question 1.1.1: If the answer to question 1.1 is ‘Yes’, please provide details.

Member State replies are summarised below:

Austria referred to full the implementation of the WEEE Directive via WEEE Ordinance (EAG-VO) BGBl. II No. 121/2005 which covers the waste prevention, collection and treatment of WEEE. The Waste Treatment Obligations Law Gazette II No. 459/2004 of
the Federal Ministry for Agriculture, Forestry, the Environment and Water Management lays down minimum requirements for the collection, storage and treatment of WEEE. Other pieces of legislation were referenced in the reply which have not been listed here.

**Belgium** referred to various pieces of legislation and relevant articles that transpose the Directive. Separate laws exist for the three Belgian Regions: in Flanders it’s through the **Flemish Waste Prevention and Management Ordinance II** (the "VLAREA II") which entered into force on 5 December 2003; in **Wallonia** it was through amendments adopted on 10 March 2005 to the Decree of the Walloon region of 25 April 2002 (the "DWR"); and in the **Brussels** Region it was an amendment of the Decree of 18 July 2002 by a Decree of 3 June 2004 which entered into force on 7 August 2004. These three pieces of legislation introduce measures at a regional level to provide for the provisions of the WEEE Directive.

In **Bulgaria**, the requirements of the Directive have been transposed into Bulgarian law by the Regulation on the requirements relating to the placing of electrical and electronic equipment on the market and to the treatment and transport of waste electrical and electronic equipment.

In 2007, **Croatia** introduced the Ordinance on the Management of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (NN 074/2007) that sought to regulate the management of WEEE, including collection targets, in line with the Directive.24

**Cyprus** implemented the Directive through the Solid and Hazardous Waste Regulations in 2004 (P.I. 668/2004) which aims to provide for measures and procedures for the prevention, re-use and recycling of WEEE.25

The **Czech Republic** reported that it provided the Commission with complete updated information on Act 352/2005 on the Management of WEEE and its amendments (which, amongst other things, address obligations on producers, storage, financing and reporting) in February 2012.

In **Denmark**, the WEEE Directive is implemented by means of the Environment Protection Act (No.879 of 2010) which addresses collection systems and obligations on producers as well as the Statutory Order on WEEE (No. 362 of 2010) which applies to the responsibilities of producers and importers putting on the market the and duty of information.26

In **Estonia**, the following documents were referenced:

---

24 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
25 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
26 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
1) The Waste Act transposes the Directive into national law and is targeted at the further organisation of waste management, following the principles of sustainable production and consumption;

2) Regulation No. 65 “Requirements and Procedure for Marking Electrical and Electronic Equipment, Requirements, Procedure and Targets for Collection, Return to Producers and Recovery or Disposal of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment, and Time Limits for Reaching Targets” (replaces Regulation No. 376, 24.12.2004);

3) Regulation No. 135 "Statutes of Register of Products of Concern" (replaces Regulation No. 28, 28.01.2006);

4) Regulation of the Ministry of Environment No. 9 "Requirements for Treatment of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment";

5) Regulation of the Ministry of Environment No. 21 “Requirements and Procedure for Marking Electrical and Electronic Equipment”;

6) Regulation of the Ministry of Environment on Forms of Registry Cards of Product of Concern (replaces Annexes 1–7 to Governmental Regulation No. 135, 23.07.2009); and

7) Regulation of the Ministry of Environment on the list of information producers have to make accessible for users of products of concern and procedures for national public information campaigns.

In **Finland**, the Directive has been implemented by the following main pieces of legislation:

1) The Waste Act 646/2011, the purposes of which is to prevent the hazard and harm to human health and the environment posed by waste and waste management, to reduce the amount and harmfulness of waste, to promote the sustainable use of natural resources, to ensure functioning waste management, and to prevent littering. This replaced the Waste Act 452/2004 with amendments 277/2008, 1583/2009 and 1283/2010.

2) Government Decree 852/2004 on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment with amendments 423/2008, 793/2009 and 932/2010. This decree, in addition to the provisions of the Waste Act, concern the waste management of waste electrical and electronic equipment, for the purpose of reducing the quantity and harmfulness of waste from electrical and electronic equipment, promoting the re-use, recycling and other forms of recovery of discarded electrical and electronic equipment and components thereof, and improving the standard of environmental protection in treatment and disposal of waste electrical and electronic equipment.

In **France**, the WEEE Directive was transposed by Decree No. 2005- 829 on the composition of electrical and electronic equipment and disposal of waste from this equipment. The Decree encompasses WEEE and the waste which results from it, including the competent, sub-assemblies and consumables forming an integral part of a product. It is completed by a number of ministerial orders which have not been included here.
In **Germany**, implementation of the WEEE Directive was achieved by the Act governing the sale, return and environmentally sound disposal of electrical and electronic equipment (Electronic and Electronic Equipment Act – ElektroG) which manages the placing on the market, recovery and recycling of electrical and electronic equipment in Germany. The latest revision was made in 2012 by Article 3 of Law the restructuring of the Recyling and Waste Management Right of the 24 February 2012.

**Greece** referred to Presidential Decree No. 117 on alternative management of WEEE and its amendment through Presidential Decree No. 15 which together account for the measures, terms and programme for the alternative management of waste electrical and electronic equipment in line with the provisions of the WEEE Directive.

**Hungary** referred to:

1. Governmental Decree No. 264/2004 on WEEE which applies to WEEE and waste originating from WEEE and the collection, take-back and disposal of such waste;
2. Ministerial Decree No. 15/2004 on WEEE, which details the rules surrounding the treatment of WEEE; and
3. Governmental Decree No. 271/2001 which relates to waste fines.

In **Ireland**, the Waste Management (Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations (S.I. No. 290 and 340 of 2005) address, amongst other things, the management of WEEE including distributer responsibility, financing and collection.\(^{27}\)

In **Italy**, the WEEE Directive was transposed by Legislative Decree No. 151 of 25 July 2006 "Transposal of Directives 2002/95/EC, 2002/96/EC and 2003/108/EC on reducing the use of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment and on the disposal of waste".

**Latvia** referred to the Waste Management Law of 2004 which outlines the general provisions of the Directive at a high level. This is supplemented by several Cabinet Regulations which provide more detailed provisions.

**Lithuania** submitted a number national laws and regulations transposing and implementing the WEEE Directive. 31 pieces of legislation were submitted in total which have not been reiterated here in the interest of space.

In **Luxembourg**, the provisions of the Directive were implemented through the Grand Ducal Regulation of 18 January 2005 on waste electrical and electronic equipment (Grand Ducal Regulation 18/01/2005).\(^{28}\)

**Malta** stated that the Commission has been notified that the WEEE Directive has been transposed through the Waste Management (Electrical and Electronic Equipment)

---

\(^{27}\) Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.

\(^{28}\) Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
Regulations (LN63/07) on 23 March 2007 and came into force that same day. The Regulations, amongst other things, require producers of EEE to register as producers, set up collection systems, set up take-back systems and keep all necessary records.

In the Netherlands the WEEE Directive has been implemented through the Decree on the management of electrical and electronic equipment and the Regulation on the management of electrical and electronic equipment which, amongst other provisions, relates to the collection, treatment, recovery and financing of WEEE.

Poland reported to have notified the European Commission of the legislation which transposes the Directive into national law. This includes the Act of 29 July 2005 on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment which defines the rules of proceeding with WEEE to ensure protection of human health the environment in accordance with sustainable development principles.

In Portugal, the WEEE Directive was transposed by:

1) Decree-Law No. 230/2004, of 10 December, laying down legal rules governing the management of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE); and

2) Decree-Law No. 174/2005, of 25 October, effecting an amendment to the Decree above in order to correct an inconsistency of Article 2 of the Decree which defines the Decree’s scope of application with the WEEE Directive.

In Romania, the Directive was transposed by the Government Decision on WEEE (No. 448/19.05.2005) which outlines measures related to the prevention of WEEE, recycling and others forms of recovery.²⁹

Slovakia reported that it has updated the Commission with the relevant pieces of legislation. On 29 April 2005, with the aim of implementing EU legislation regarding WEEE into national law, Slovakia published notice 208/2005 and notice 209/2005 entitled “Disposal of Electrical and Electronic Equipment.” These Notices have been in effect since June 1, 2005. Slovakia also passed Governmental Decree 388/2005 on Limits, Assessing, Reusing and Recycling of WEEE, which became effective on 13 August 2005.

Slovenia refers to the Decree Amending the Decree on the Management of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (OGRS, 100/2010) which was adopted in December 2010 in response to the need for alignment with EU Legislation.

In Spain, the WEEE Directive was transposed by Royal Decree 208/2005 of 25 February 2005 on electrical and electronic equipment and the management of their waste, published in the Spanish Official State Gazette [Boletín Oficial del Estado] of 26 February 2005. It establishes the responsibility of manufacturers and importers of these products and the proper handling and management of WEEE.

Sweden has transposed the WEEE Directive via:

²⁹ Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
1) The Ordinance (2005:209) on Producer Responsibility for Electrical and Electronic Equipment, the purposes of which is to ensure that WEEE is designed and manufactured in a way that prevents waste.

2) The Ordinance (2011:927) on Waste which lays down the rules on waste management in general; and

3) The Ordinance (2011:13) on Supervision under the Environmental Code and Environmental Code which relates to enforcement.

The details on corresponding provisions in Swedish legislation related to the relevant articles in the WEEE Directive have not been included here.

The United Kingdom addresses the provisions through the WEEE Regulations 2006 (No. 3289), which includes obligations on producers, distributors and on the treatment and re-use of WEEE.30

2.1.2 Reasons for Non-implementation of the Directive

Question 1.1.2: If the answer to question 1.1 is ‘No’, please state the reasons why.

The 21 Member States that responded to the Implementation Question 2010-2012 responded affirmatively to Question 1.1 and thus there were no replies to this question. Based on their reporting for the 2007-2009 period, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Romania and the United Kingdom also responded affirmatively to Question 1.1 and therefore did not respond to this question.

Conclusion:

All Member States transposed the WEEE Directive into national legislation in 2010-2012, as was the case in 2007-2009.

Although there have been no significant changes since the previous reporting period, it is worth noting that some Member States (such as Slovenia, Germany and Sweden) have reported that they have made adjustments to national legislation to ensure that legislation is fully aligned with the provisions of the Directive.
2.2 Agreements between Competent Authorities and the Economic Sector

2.2.1 Transposal by means of Agreements between the Competent Authorities and the Economic Sector Concerned

Question 1.2: Has the Member State transposed any provision listed in Article 17 (3) concerning transposal by means of agreements between the competent authorities and the economic sector concerned?

According to Article 17 (3) Member States may transpose the provisions set out in Article 6 (6), 10 (1) and 11 by means of agreements between the competent authorities and the economic sectors concerned.

Article 6 (6) states that Member States shall encourage establishments or undertakings which carry out treatment operations to introduce environmental management systems. Article 10 (1) states that Member States shall ensure that users of WEEE in private households are informed about the requirements, systems and effects relevant to its disposal.

Article 11 relates to the provision of information for treatment facilities in order to facilitate the re-use and the correct and environmentally sound treatment of WEEE.

Question 1.2 therefore asks whether Member States have made any agreements with the economic sectors to encourage establishments or undertakings which carry out treatment operations to introduce environmental management systems or to encourage the dissemination of information to private users and/or to treatment facilities.

21 Member States responded to the question, with Belgium, Malta and Portugal reporting their use in 2010-2012. The remaining 18 Member States reported to not utilised any form of agreements between the competent authorities and economic sectors. These 21 Member States also gave the same replies to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009, indicating no change in progress since. These are discussed in detail under Question 1.2.1.

Based on their reporting for the 2007-2009 period, Cyprus, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom also reported to have agreements in place between the competent authorities and the economic sector. Denmark, Ireland and Romania did not report on any such agreements in either time periods.

2.2.2 Details on Agreement between the Competent Authorities and the Economic Sectors

Question 1.2.1: If the answer to question 1.2 is ‘Yes’, please provide details.

Even though 21 Member States responded to Question 1.2.1, Belgium, Malta and Portugal reported the use of these agreements in 2010-2012. These cases are discussed
below, along with the replies of Cyprus, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom based on their reporting for the 2007-2009 period.

Belgium submitted extensive details on the agreements in each of its three regions.

In the Brussels region, the first environmental policy agreement between the competent authorities and the economic sector concerned ran from 19 March 2001 until 19 March 2006. Due to difficulties encountered during discussions, the new agreement was only signed on March 2012 and will run until March 2017.

In the Flemish region, the first environmental policy agreement between the competent authorities and the economic sector concerned ran from 10 June 2001 until 10 June 2006. The period of negotiation for a successor to this agreement started in August 2004 and ended in January 2007. Due to extended legal discussions between the regions in Belgium, it took until 23 March 2009 for the new environmental policy agreement to be signed. The reply stated that a new environmental policy agreement was due to be negotiated in the beginning of 2014.

In the Walloon region, an environmental agreement was concluded on 19 February 2001 between the regional authorities and the industrial sectors. It ended on 19 February 2006. A period of negotiation started in August 2004 in order to renew it. This agreement concluded in 2010. Negotiations with the sectors began again shortly after in order to reach a new agreement at the same time as the Flemish Region, whose agreement ended in June 2014.

Cyprus stated to have approved temporary collective systems including approximately 300 producers to inform end-users about the provisions of Article 10 (1) of the WEEE Directive. Furthermore, specific terms are set out in WEEE treatment permits in order to ensure that WEEE is separately collected and treated in line with the measure pursuant to Article 11 of the Directive.31

In Luxembourg, local authorities, local authority associations and the non-profit organisation ECOTRE! (a non-profit organisation created to ensure that producers adhere to the obligations placed on them) collaborate to supply households with the required information. Article 6 (6) of the Directive is set at the national level in the context of sustainable development, infrastructure and trade where the Government of Luxembourg promotes the Eco-Management and Audit Scheme.32

Malta simply stated that it has transposed the provisions listed in Article 17 (3) by means of agreements between the competent authorities and the economic sector concerned
through the Waste Management (Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations (LN63/07) which are defined further in Section 2.1.1. 

**Portugal** reported that producers may use integrated or individual management systems for WEEE derived from electrical and electronic equipment they have placed on the national market.

In the **United Kingdom**, the Environment Agencies are appointed as enforcement agencies in relation to producer obligations. The Vehicle Certification Agency (VCA), is the enforcement body for electrical and electronic equipment distributor obligations and producer obligations relating to the marking of product. Distributors are obliged to provide households with information on the options available for the free return of WEEE and on the environmental benefits resulting from its separate collection. Operators are required to treat WEEE according to the Guidance on Best Available Treatment, Recovery and Recycling Techniques (BATRRT) and Treatment of WEEE published by competent national authorities. 

**Conclusion:**

*24 Member States submitted a reply to whether agreements between the competent authorities and the economic sector exist in 2010-2012. This also includes Cyprus, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom which did not submit replies to the Implementation Questionnaires 2010-2012, but discussed such agreements in their reporting for the 2007-2009 period. However Belgium, Malta and Portugal reported that they made use of such agreements in 2010-2012.*

*The 21 Member States that responded to the Implementation Questionnaire 2010-2012 (excluding Cyprus, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom), also gave the same replies to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009.*

---

33 Environment Protection Act (CAP. 345) – Waste Management (Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations, 2007

34 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
3.0 Implementation of the Directive

The remaining questions of the Implementation Questionnaire 2010-2012 concern the particulars of how a number of the Directive’s requirements (as stipulated in its Articles) have been reported as being implemented by Member States and their experiences with them. The areas covered are: product design, WEEE collection systems, WEEE treatment, systems for the recovery and recycling of WEEE, financing mechanisms for WEEE, information for users of electrical and electronic equipment on WEEE management, information for treatment facilities and the inspection and monitoring systems.

3.1 Product Design

3.1.1 Establishment of Measures concerning Product Design

Question 2.1: Have measures pursuant to Article 4, concerning product design, been taken?

Article 4 calls upon the Member States to encourage the design and production of electrical and electronic equipment which takes into account and facilitate dismantling and recovery, in particular the re-use and recycling of WEEE, their components and materials. Question 2.1 therefore seeks to understand whether such measures have been implemented by the Member States.

Out of the 21 Member States that responded to the question, 19 Member States claimed to have taken measures to implement the provisions pursuant to Article 4. Belgium and Italy reported not to have introduced any measures in 2010-2012.

Based on their reporting for the 2007-2009 period, Cyprus reported that it had not introduced any measures concerning product design, whereas Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Romania and the United Kingdom reported that they had introduced such measures. The detailed replies submitted by Member States are summarised under Question 2.1.1.

Some progress has been made since the previous reporting period as Greece and Sweden reported not to have implemented any measures concerning product design in 2007-2009, but did so in 2010-2012.

3.1.2 Details on Measures concerning Product Design

Question 2.1.1: If the answer to question 2.1 is ‘Yes’, please provide details on measures taken. These shall include measures so that producers do not prevent WEEE from being re-used.

All Member States that responded positively to Question 2.1 also responded to Question 2.1.1. This also includes the replies submitted by Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Romania and the United Kingdom on measures implemented concerning product design based on their replies to the WEEE Directive Implementation Report 2007-2009. These
replies are summarised in detail below. **Cyprus** did not provide details as it reported to not have introduced any measures concerning product design in response to **Question 2.1**.

The majority of Member States used the wording of the requirements of **Article 4** directly in their national laws and referenced the law that implemented the Article. For example, **Finland** responded:

“**Article 4 has been laid down in the legislation in section 4 in the Government Decree on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (852/2004).**”

All Member States that responded to the question stated that national laws have been formulated to support producers to concentrate on designing products suitable for recovery/recycling. All Member States that responded to the question (with the exception of **Malta** and the **Netherlands**) also submitted information to confirm that they had taken measures to encourage the design and production of electrical and electronic equipment which takes into account and facilitates dismantling and recovery. Some Member States (such as **Bulgaria** and **Hungary**) went as far as to report that they require reporting from the producers on measures related to the re-use and recovery of WEEE. These instances could be considered as examples of good practice.

The key change in progress since the previous reporting period (2007-2009) is the replies of **Greece** and **Sweden** that reported to have implemented the relevant measures into national legislation whereas they had not done so in 2007-2009. In addition, some Member States (specifically the **Czech Republic**, **France**, **Greece** and **Sweden**) reported that they have introduced additional pieces of legislation to transpose the Eco-design Directive into national law whereas they had not done so in 2007-2009.

**Member State replies are summarised below:**

**Austria** reported that manufacturers may not prevent electrical and electronic equipment from being re-used through specific design features or manufacturing processes, except in the case the benefits outweigh such specific design features or manufacturing processes, for example, with regard to the environmental protection or safety.

**Bulgaria**, has introduced obligations for the producers of electrical and electronic equipment and producers of materials and components for electrical and electronic equipment to take measures at the design and production stages to facilitate pre-treatment and recovery, and in particular the re-use and recycling, of WEEE and its materials and components. Furthermore, recovery organisations, producers and importers fulfilling their obligations individually must report on the measures they have taken in the previous calendar year to facilitate the pre-treatment, recovery, re-use and recycling of WEEE and its components and materials.

In the **Czech Republic**, the Act No. 185/2001 on Waste which emphasises on waste prevention, defines the hierarchy of waste handling and promotes the fundamental principles of environmental and health protection in waste handling design, obliges the producers to produce electrical and electronic equipment in view of facilitating dismantling and recovery, in particular the re-use and recycling of WEEE, their components and materials in accordance with legislation related to protection of environment and public health. Additionally, the producers are required to follow the rules for eco-design as outlined in the Energy Efficacy Act No. 406/2000 and implement measures directly at source to minimise negative effects to the environment in accordance with Article 17 (1) of Act No. 17/1992 on the Environment which defines basic terms such as the environment, environmental protection and pollution.

**Denmark** referred to instruments such as life-cycle assessments that are used in connection with the development, sale and use of environmentally sound products. Additionally, the Ministry of the Environment has initiated several projects in recent years to promote the incentive to integrate environmental aspects into the design of EEE products.  

**Estonia** stated that measures shall be taken in any activity, as far as possible, to design, plan, manufacture and import products which are, above all, durable and reusable and which after they are removed from use produce waste which is recoverable to the highest possible extent. Such measures are provided in the Waste Act Article 21 (2) and Article 24 (3). The requirements for environmentally sound handling of waste resulting from products, especially the requirements for waste recovery shall be taken into account already in planning for and designing new products.

**Finland** reported that Article 4 has been laid down in the legislation in section 4 in the Government Decree on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment. In addition, Section 47 of the new Waste Act gives the producer the right of precedence to organise waste management for discarded products for which the producer is responsible. However, an operator other than the producer may offer services related to the re-use of products or preparation thereof.

**France** referred to the electrical and electronic equipment design which facilitates dismantling and recovery. It clearly outlines that the recovery and the re-use of waste electrical and electronic equipment is preferable to their destruction. Collective bodies have to provide their members a differentiated scale of contributions based on criteria related to eco-design of equipment. They aim to reward the efforts made by producers from the design phase to consider the environmental impacts.

**Germany** reported on the legal requirements of the ElektroG placed on municipalities, distributors and manufacturers to carry out the collection/acquisition of waste electrical

---

36 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.


**Preparation of Implementation Reports on Waste Legislation, including the Waste Shipment Regulation**

Page 26 of 180
and electronic equipment in a way that means that later re-use, disassembly and recycling is not impeded.

In Greece, in 2010, the Presidential Decree 32/2010 that transposes into the Greek legislation Directive 2005/32/EK "establishing a framework for the setting of eco-design requirements for energy-using products" was issued. According to the provisions of this Presidential Decree producers of electrical and electronic equipment should take under consideration eco-design parameters. Specifically, at each phase of the life cycle of the product environmental aspects should be assessed, such as the potential for re-use, recycling and material and/or energy recovery.

Hungary reported no changes to the measures already in place, alike:

- Manufacturers have changed manufacturing processes in order to use replaceable parts to prevent whole equipment becoming waste;
- In some cases, modified designs make possible reusing of dismantled parts during the repairing processes; and
- Producers are obliged to yearly report on the measures implemented.

Ireland reported on the use of specific design features or process designs that have been prohibited if they prevent WEEE from being prepared for re-use. It is also ensured that design takes into account dismantling and recovery. 37

Latvia stated that electrical and electronic equipment manufacturers are required to develop products, which support recovery, re-use and recycling of materials and components thereof. Manufacturing methods that render the re-use of WEEE may not be applied, except in cases where the use of such methods substantially improves the fulfilment of environmental protection or safety requirements.

Lithuania stated that environment-friendly design along with the re-use and/or recycling of WEEE and its components should be maximised. Producers and importers of new types of electrical and electronic equipment shall provide information to waste management undertakings on its materials, components and potential re-use. Producers and importers shall provide the information to the users on public rights and obligations to contribute to the re-use, recycling requirements for WEEE. However, it was stated that Lithuanian producers of electrical and electronic equipment seldom apply measures to improve the environmental properties of products, prompted only by economic considerations.

Luxembourg reported that environmental agreements encourage the eco-design of electrical and electronic equipment. It is also ensured that design takes into account dismantling and recovery. 38

37 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
38 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
Malta reported to have established, as required by the Directive, maximum concentration values up to which the presence of the substances referred to in Article 4(1) of Directive 2002/95/EC in specific materials and components of electrical and electronic equipment shall be tolerated. An exemption from this rule is applicable in cases where the elimination or substitution of certain substances is technically or scientifically impracticable or where the negative environmental, health and/or consumer safety impacts caused by substitution are likely to outweigh the environmental, health and/or consumer safety benefits thereof.

The Netherlands promoted product design and innovation through activities such as knowledge networks, subsidies and cooperation.

In Poland it is a requirement, when manufacturing a product, without prejudice to its utility and the safety of users, to limit substances and techniques that impede the repair of the product. Additionally, this limitation refers to the dismantling the product with a view to removing used consumables for which a specific procedure is required under national Waste Act, and the use of parts of the product in another product or the utilisation thereof for other purposes following to the consumption of the product.

Portugal requires the submission of an action plan, indicating the measures to be implemented in connection with the integrated system, for the re-use of whole items of WEEE or their component parts, covering all the management requirements laid down in Decree-Law No. 230/2004 on the Management of Waste. The management undertakings must identify a series of logistical and structural measures that make it possible to achieve and maximise support for WEEE re-use initiatives with a social dimension, and also to ensure that they proceed according to current legislation, both environmental and that relating to the sale of re-used electrical and electronic equipment. In addition, the implementation of these measures should serve as a guide for the adaptation of the model to other market realities.

Romania stated that producers can only produce electrical and electronic equipment that can be easily dismantled and recovered to enable re-use and recovery. 39

Slovakia referred to Act No. 665/2007 on the obligations of producer before the introduction of the product into the market or into operation, defined the contents of the Declaration of Conformity and specified the information to be provided for final consumer. This was later amended by Act No. 529/2010 on environmental design and use of products (the Eco-design Act) to meet the requirements of the Eco-design Directive. 40 Producers are obliged to ensure that electrical and electronic equipment that can be easily dismantled and recovered to enable re-use and recovery.

---

39 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
**Slovenia** stated that the dismantling and recovery should be taken into account in equipment design and production and should be facilitated, in particular for the re-use and recycling of waste equipment, its components and materials. Additionally, producers may not prevent re-use through a specific design of equipment or manufacturing processes, unless such design or such processes present an overriding advantage (e.g. with regard to the protection of the environment and requirements concerning safe use of the equipment).

**Spain** noted that most of the electrical and electrical equipment placed on the national market are manufactured in other EU Member States or in third countries and are imported into Spain, and that the design conditions for imported equipment are based on Community measures in place in the country of origin.

In **Sweden** the Ordinance on Producer Responsibility for electrical and electronic equipment obliges producers to ensure that batteries can be easily removed and that electrical and electronic equipment is accompanied by instructions on how to remove the batteries. Furthermore, the Ordinance regulates the financing of WEEE disposal. The financial guarantee (concerns household appliances only) indirectly seeks to encourage the production of equipment which facilitates recovery. Guarantee levels should, as far as possible, reflect actual conditions, so that producers able to demonstrate that the cost of management is lower for their equipment than that for other equipment of the same type should be obliged to guarantee management only at such lower cost.

The **United Kingdom** reported to encourage producers to improve their designs to facilitate dismantling and recovery and in particular the re-use and recycling of WEEE and its components and materials.  

### 3.1.3 Reasons for Non-implementation of Measures Concerning Product Design

**Question 2.1.2: If the answer to question 2.1 is ‘No’, please state the reasons why.**

**Belgium** and **Italy** responded negatively in the Implementation Questionnaires 2010-2012 to **Question 2.1** and **Cyprus** responded negatively to the question in the previous Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009.

**Member State replies are summarised below:**

For the **Walloon** and **Brussels** regions of **Belgium**, the reply given indicates that this responsibility lies with the Federal government. The **Flemish** region does not provide a clear reason why it hasn’t implemented the relevant measures.

**Cyprus** did not submit a reply to the Implementation Questionnaire 2010-2012, but in its reply for 2007-2009 it stated that the measures have not been introduced because there is no electrical and electronic equipment manufacturing in the country.

---

41 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
Italy referred to its reply to the question in the Implementation Questionnaire 2004-2006, which simply states these measures have not yet been adopted.

3.1.4 Experiences with Implementation of Measures Concerning Product Design

Question 2.1.3: Please give an evaluation of the positive and negative experiences with this article.

Out of the 21 Member States that responded to this question, 15 Member States reported details on their experiences with the Article. Those that did not provide an evaluation of their experiences were the Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Italy, Poland and Slovakia. Based on their reporting for the 2007-2009 period, Denmark and Ireland, also submitted an evaluation of their experiences. Cyprus, Luxembourg, Romania and the United Kingdom did not. The Member State replies are discussed in detail below.

Belgium (Walloon and Brussels regions) and Spain reported that product design would be appropriate at the European level rather than at national level. Several Member States reported that many manufacturers of electrical and electronic equipment are located outside the EU, and therefore the measures taken by Member States to encourage the eco-design of these products will only have limited effects and mainly influences importers (this includes Bulgaria, Estonia, France, Lithuania and Portugal). Belgium (Flanders region) reported that the Directive is not specific enough and that clear legal provision would be welcomed.

Member States submitted very similar replies in 2007-2009 to those given in 2010-2012. In fact in many cases Member States re-used or referenced their replies to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009.

Member State replies are summarised below:

Austria reported on the establishment of repair networks (e.g. Repanet) aiming at the creation of jobs in the area of environmentally sound resource use and conservation. Moreover, a National Rule has been established on labelling of durable electrical appliances designed for easy repair (National Rule ONR 192102). A mark is awarded to brown and white goods in recognition of the efforts made by the manufacturer following the compliance with 39 criteria. Approximately half the criteria relate to design and operating instructions and the other half to service.

Belgium (Flanders) stated that a clear legal provision about product design would be welcome. Although there are some Flemish policy measures to promote eco-design these are not laid down in legislation.

Belgium (Brussels and Wallonia) reported that producers often claim that product design should not be done at regional or national level but at a European scale.

In Bulgaria, most electrical and electronic equipment placed on the market is imported from other EU Member States or countries outside the EU. Bulgarian producers report that they are working continuously to develop their appliances and have already met the requirements set out in this article. Appliances produced in Bulgaria are constructed using elements imported from other countries, and the producers stipulate in their supply contracts that such parts must meet the requirements of the Directive.

Cyprus reported that did not have enough experience in order to make an evaluation.\(^{43}\)

The Czech Republic submitted no information.

Denmark reported positive experiences in the way that Member States can undertake initiatives that can be adapted to the individual country’s preventative efforts. A negative experience is that Article 4 was not perceived to be specific enough.\(^{44}\)

Estonia stated that most Estonian producers are importers, since most electrical and electronic equipment products are imported from other EU countries or from Asia, USA and other countries. Estonia has some smaller manufacturers of electrical and electronic equipment, mainly manufacturing IT equipment for industry and universities and other research institutions. All imported or manufactured equipment must meet certain requirements and it is supervised by national environmental or technical surveillance authorities.

Finland reported that producers promote environmentally sound design and do not create obstacles for re-use or recycle by design. The producers have also made contracts with re-use centres, to which they give access to separately collected WEEE for re-use.

France stated that many manufacturers of electrical and electronic equipment are located outside the EU and therefore the measures taken by Member States to encourage the eco-design of these products will only have a limited effect. As such, it is suggested that an update of existing eco-labels, also taking into account the environmental impacts associated with end-of-life electrical and electronic equipment might usefully be considered. However, a first evaluation of the effects of this shows that it is difficult.

Germany stated that data surveys and information are available, but did not provide any further information.

---

\(^{43}\) Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.

\(^{44}\) Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
Producers in **Greece** are mainly importers of final products and assemblers of imported components. As a result, there is no noteworthy feedback of positive or negative experiences provided.

In **Hungary**, the majority of producers under national law are not manufacturers but they place on the Hungarian market products from third countries or from other Member States, and thus this provision does not apply to them.

**Ireland** stated that some producers reported that they have improved product design on account of the need to minimise recycling costs and thereby increase profitability.\(^{45}\)

**Italy** has not yet adopted the measures under Article 4 and was not able to give an evaluation.

**Latvia** considered a positive aspect to be the fact that consideration is being given in the design and production phase on how waste can be re-used and recycled.

**Lithuania** stated that legislation does not provide for any restrictions or prohibitions on the re-use of EEE which is suitable for re-use. Equipment that has been collected via waste collection systems may therefore be transferred to potential users for re-use. Most traders supplying EEE to the domestic market are importers (importing equipment onto the Lithuanian market) who are in principle not able to influence the design and production of the equipment.

**Luxembourg** reported no specific experiences as most equipment is imported.\(^{46}\)

**Malta** stated that so far it is difficult to assess whether measures taken pursuant to Article 4 lead to a real change in behaviour of producers of electrical and electronic equipment, recyclers, treatment operators, environmental organisations and employee and consumer associations.

The **Netherlands** stated that the legislation does not provide an incentive to “design for recycling” because of producers’ collective implementation of the legislation, which means that there are no incentives for individual producers. Collective implementation has the advantage of being highly efficient. The objective (design for recycling) is still endorsed, but is currently viewed within a broader framework, namely as part of eco-design. Environmental effects during the waste phase often form only a small part of a product’s overall environmental impact during its whole life cycle. The Netherlands wishes to achieve design for recycling through other, more effective means than the WEEE, such as the European rules on eco-design.

**Poland** reported no negative experiences in relation to the provisions of this article.

\(^{45}\) **Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.**

\(^{46}\) **Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.**
Portugal reported that only a small percentage of electrical and electronic equipment operators can influence the design of products, since the majority of operators are importers. However, a change toward electrical and electronic equipment design supporting better recovery, re-use and recycling of WEEE has been noticed. The implementation of partnerships with NGOs can be highlighted (e.g. (RE)Create Programme). The need to make the re-use of electrical and electronic equipment compatible with the protection provided by law (e.g. brand, design) is recalled as a negative point, as well as the problems the re-use sector is encountering with market trends (e.g. consumer attitudes, decrease in sale prices of new equipment). For these reasons, re-use is focused on social aims.

Romania reported no specific experiences as most equipment is imported.47

Slovakia reported that the Slovak Ministry of Environment does not monitor or assess parameters relating to eco-design and its impact on waste management and treatment of waste electrical and electronic equipment.

Slovenia reported that the new designs and functions of electrical and electronic equipment mean that an increasing amount of it is being discarded from year to year. Given the fact that there are, to all intents and purposes, no major producers of electrical and electronic equipment in Slovenia, except for Gorenje (large household appliances), no special evaluation was carried out of the positive and negative experiences in the period covered by the Implementation Questionnaire. Similarly, no comments regarding the design of products in accordance with Article 4 of the Directive were recorded in the period in question, either from producers or from processors of waste electrical and electronic equipment.

Spain stated that the implementation of these measures by the Member States would be further encouraged if they were first addressed at EU level, and if the Commission would include those measures in EU Regulations that implement the Eco-design Directive, which would enable them to be implemented at national level.

Sweden stated the fact that the WEEE Directive is a waste Directive makes it difficult to assess the link with the design chain for the equipment.

The United Kingdom reported that a full evaluation was not yet available.48

**Conclusion:**

19 Member States reported for 2010-2012 that they had introduced such measures pursuant to Article 4. Belgium and Italy reported that they had not introduced such measures in 2010-2012. Cyprus did not submit a reply for this reporting period but in its reply for 2007-2009 it also reported that no such measures had been introduced at the

---

47 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.

48 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
time. The remaining Member States that did not submit replies to the Implementation Questionnaires 2010-2012 (i.e. Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Romania and the United Kingdom) all reported that they had introduced measures concerning product design in 2007-2009.

All Member States that reported to have implemented measures concerning product design also reported that national laws have been formulated to support producers to concentrate on designing products suitable for recovery/recycling. These Member States (with the exception of Malta and the Netherlands) also submitted information to confirm that they had taken measures to encourage the design and production of electrical and electronic equipment which takes into account and facilitates dismantling and recovery.

There were some recurring themes amongst replies with regards to the limitations of the measures outlined in the Article and how industry could be further encouraged to take the re-use and recycling of WEEE into account in the design and production stages.

Progress has been noted since the previous reporting period with regards to the implementation of measures concerning product design as the number of Member States implementing measures pursuant to Article 4 has increased, with Greece and Sweden reporting that they have introduced provisions related to product design in 2010-2012 whereas they had not done so in the previous reporting period (2007-2009).
3.2 Separate Collection

3.2.1 Establishment of WEEE Collection Systems

Question 2.2: Have systems been set up allowing holders and distributors to return WEEE at least free of charge in accordance with Article 5 of the Directive?

Article 5 requires Member States to set up systems allowing holders and distributors to return WEEE at least free of charge. Question 2.2 asks Member States whether such systems have been set up.

21 Member States reported to have set up systems pursuant to Article 5. Based on their reporting for the 2007-2009 period, Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Romania and the United Kingdom also reported that they had established systems allowing holders and distributors to return WEEE at least free of charge. Details on measures concerning WEEE Collection Systems are discussed under Question 2.2.1.

There has been no change to Member State replies since the previous reporting period (2007-2009).

3.2.2 Details on Measures concerning WEEE Collection Systems

Question 2.2.1: If the answer to question 2.2 is ‘Yes’, please provide details. This shall include:

a) a general description of these systems;

b) the way the free of charge return on a one-to-one basis to distributors is implemented or whether and what alternative provisions in line with Article 5(2b) have been taken;

c) whether producers have set up and operate individual and/or collective take-back systems for WEEE from private households;

d) whether and what specific arrangements for contaminated WEEE and WEEE not containing essential components have been made; and

e) additionally, information on collection systems for WEEE from sources other than private households is invited.

Article 5 (2b) states that when supplying a new product, distributors shall be responsible for ensuring that such waste can be returned to the distributor at least free of charge on a one-to-one basis as long as the equipment is of equivalent type and has fulfilled the same functions as the supplied equipment.

27 Member States submitted details on the measures concerning WEEE collection systems in 2010-2012. This includes Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Romania and the United Kingdom based on their reporting for the 2007-2009 period.

There have been no significant changes in the progress of Member States based on the replies submitted in 2010-2012 as compared to those from 2007-2009. Therefore, the concise and comprehensive summary of replies provided in the WEEE Directive
Implementation Report 2007-2009 is used below. It has been amended to account for any changes to the content of the replies provided by Member States in 2010-2012.

a) The majority of the Member States reported the implementation of appropriate collection systems for the management of household WEEE. France reported to have introduced an especially broad system whereby users can return WEEE to a distributor, municipal waste collection centre, door to door collection organised by local authorities and collection points designed for “social purposes”. This could be considered an example of good practice.

b) The majority of the Member States obliged producers/distributors to the one-to-one scheme in line with Article 5 (2b). However, some reported schemes, including Germany’s, are based on voluntary commitments. Additionally, France reported that in the case of home delivery, retailers may ask for the financial costs of removing old equipment.

c) The majority of the Member States reported to implement the collective take-back system for household WEEE. Bulgaria, Hungary, Latvia and Lithuania reported on the existence of the individual return scheme in addition to the collective one.

d) The majority of Member States have taken into account this provision in their national laws, allowing contaminated WEEE or missing essential components to be refused for return. Further to this, Hungary reported that it obliges producers to take back WEEE even if it doesn’t contain essential components. In Poland, it is reported that all WEEE must be accepted, except where this waste poses a risk to the health and life of persons accepting it.

e) The Member States reported that the systems used for the household WEEE are also applicable for the WEEE coming from other sources. However, alternative agreements between waste holders and producers were often used for non-household WEEE.

Member State replies are summarised below:

**Austria**

a) Two take-back systems are in operation: 1) collection points in the communities, at least one in every political district 2) through trade – take back an old device when buying a new device of the same function.

b) See reply to a).

c) Both systems available, however majority of producers participate in the collective take-back systems; no single manufacturer fulfilling the obligations individually.

d) Contaminated WEEE may be rejected.

e) Producers of electrical and electronic equipment for non-household use have the possibility to participate in a collection and recycling scheme.

**Belgium (All Regions)**
a) A recycling contribution is paid at the purchase of each new electrical and electronic equipment. This is used to finance the future collection and recycling of the appliance.

b) For household appliances, all-in contribution is charged.

c) A collective system has been established since 2001 through non-profit organisation Recupel. Additionally a few individual systems have been set up.

d) No information submitted.

e) An administrative contribution is charged when the product is put on the market to cover reporting and administrative costs. Transport costs are separately calculated.

**Bulgaria**

a) Persons placing electrical and electronic equipment on the market fulfil their obligations either individually or through collective systems operated by a recovery organisation.

b) WEEE must be taken back at the point of sale when purchasing new electrical and electronic equipment of the same type. Persons selling electrical and electronic equipment to end-users are obliged to take back WEEE without charge in the same quantity, of the same type and fulfilling the same functions as that purchased by the user and to provide a collection point for household WEEE on their sales territory.

c) See reply to a).

d) Persons selling electrical and electronic equipment to end-users may refuse to take back WEEE which represents a danger to human health due to contamination, is not a complete appliance or contains waste not constituting WEEE.

e) Recovery organisations, which hold an authorisation from the Minister for the Environment and Water to carry out such activities, also collect WEEE from non-household sources.

**Cyprus**

a) A collective scheme is in operation for the management of household and non-household WEEE with 300 producers participating, with more than 1000 collective points where users can return one-to-one old equipment and can return historical waste (2-3 each time) without the obligation to buy new equipment.

b) One-to-one return capability has been applied.

c) One approved collective and one approved individual system are in operation.

d) In this case the only solution is to export them to other countries according to the Waste Shipment Regulation.
e) Both systems approved for household WEEE can also accept non-household WEEE. There is also a third individual system only for non-household WEEE (Bank ATMs).\(^{49}\)

**Czech Republic**

a) Collection schemes are mainly provided at shops, municipality waste collection yards and municipality mobile pick-ups, but there are also collection points at offices, office buildings and as introductory project of new stationary containers. Take-back is free except for non-domestic WEEE placed on the market before 13 August 2005. Retailers hand such electrical and electronic equipment over to collective schemes.

b) See reply to a).

c) Five collective systems have been registered for historical waste (placed on the market before 13 August 2005).

d) Providers of take-back collection points can refuse WEEE, which does not contain essential components or which is contaminated. Such WEEE are discarded at municipal waste collection systems.

e) All collective systems include a service for business-to-business equipment.

**Denmark**

a) The collection of WEEE from private households takes place largely through municipal collection schemes. Producers have established return arrangements, mainly in the form of collective systems. The quantity of waste is allocated according to the market share of new equipment that the collective systems represent. Dealers deliver the returned WEEE to municipal collection points or direct to producers or to the collective systems.

b) Private individuals can deliver waste from such equipment on a one-to-one basis to dealers if they offer to take the waste. The voluntary arrangement is supplementary to the detailed municipal collection schemes.

c) See reply to a).

d) No information was submitted.

e) WEEE from sources other than private households is collected and processed under Chapter 9 of the Order on Electronic Waste. Producers can opt to fulfil their collection and return obligation partly via collective systems and through individual arrangements.\(^{50}\)

**Estonia**

a) Three take-back systems are in place for household WEEE, with more than 100 collection points, free of charge for the final holder.

\(^{49}\) Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.

\(^{50}\) Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
b) It is obligatory that distributors and retailers take back one-to-one in every shop free of charge.

c) All producers of household electrical and electronic equipment must join a collection scheme, and have to build collection point for WEEE on the territory of a local government of at least over 3,500 inhabitants. Most of producers of non-household electrical and electronic equipment have chosen the individual approach.

d) In WEEE missing some essential elements, producers may demand some of the costs of waste handling. If WEEE is contaminated, it should first be handled as any other hazardous waste and if contamination is removed, as any other same type of uncontaminated WEEE.

e) Producers of non-household WEEE must take-back free of charge on one-to-one basis historical waste and all WEEE arisen from their own electrical and electronic equipment placed to the market after 13 August 2005.

Finland

a) The collection system for electrical and electronic equipment waste is divided to two categories: a) products from private households collected through collection system arranged by five existing producer organisation and b) products from users other than private households collected either through the same system or by mutual agreements between producers and end users of the product.

b) A distributor shall, at the point of sale, accept discarded electrical and electronic equipment from households which is being replaced by the purchaser.

c) Five existing producer organisations representing about 1,000 individual producers have established collection systems that cover the whole country.

d) Contaminated WEE may be rejected.

e) See reply to a).

France

a) The end-user has several options to return WEEE free of charge: 1) distributors 2) municipal waste collection centres 3) door to door collection if organised by local authorities 4) collection points for social purposes.

b) Retailers have to take household electrical and electronic equipment, new or used, in the amount and type of electrical and electronic equipment sold free of charge, regardless of brand.

c) Collective take-back systems have been established gradually for the selective collection of household WEEE free of charge, through a network of drop-off centres. The possibility for individual systems is given to the producers, although such systems have not been established to date.

d) Collective bodies may refuse to take household WEEE mixed with other wastes or contaminated.

e) Removal and treatment of the WEEE coming from users other than private households is the responsibility of the user if placed on the market before 13 August 2005, and after that date it is the responsibility of the producer, if not otherwise agreed with the user.
Germany

a) A network of free of charge return systems for private households supported with the local collection points, as well as manufacturers commercial collection points.

b) Given the existence of this consumer-oriented network, the take-back is voluntary. Additionally, for voluntary take-back of gas discharge lamps, a scheme was launched in 2009 supported by the government and consumer associations.

c) See reply to a).

d) Local authority collection points monitor the equipment returned and reject polluted WEEE.

e) So far little information is available for the take-back of WEEE from commercial uses. Collection of large WEEE from industry is subject to individual contracts.

Greece

a) Two collective take-back systems have been established for private household users and users other than private households with 8,000 collection points throughout Greece 1) for all 10 categories of electrical and electronic equipment 2) for the category 5 of the electrical and electronic equipment – lighting equipment.

b) Household WEEE can be returned free of charge on one-to-one basis when purchasing new electrical and electronic equipment of the same category or at public collection points and specific supermarkets and retailers; bulky WEEE is also collected.

c) A collective scheme has been implemented.

d) There are no specific arrangements for the return of WEEE not containing essential components from private household users, while users other than private households are not allowed to dismantle and remove any components from the returned WEEE.

e) WEEE from sources other than private households is collected directly from user’s installations if requested by the user.

Hungary

a) Two main types of systems: 1) local municipalities which offer facilities for separate collection of WEEE from private households and offer annual collection of bulky WEEE; 2) free take-back services offered by producers. For both systems, the compliance systems provide logistic services and bear all the extra costs.

b) Hungary has introduced the obligatory free take-back to all retailers and distributors selling electrical and electronic equipment.

c) There were 5 collective take-back systems existing for private households in 2010-2011. Since 1 January 2012, the National Waste Management Agency is the only existing collection scheme for the categories 1-4, 6-7 and 9-10. There exists a separate private system for category 5.

d) Producers may refuse take-back of the contaminated equipment if it presents a health and safety risk to them. Even if the equipment does not contain the
essential components producers are obliged to take it back, and shall be charged according to the amount of missing components.

e) The collection system set up by producers also collects WEEE from sources other than private households.

Ireland

a) Since 13 August 2005, private household consumers can discard their old WEEE free of charge in the following ways: 1) to a distributor on a one-for-one basis 2) to a local authority-to a civic amenity facilities 3) compliance systems’ voluntary agreements to collect WEEE on geographical basis (including off-shore islands).

b) See under 1) and additionally in a like-for-like basis, if WEEE is not contaminated. Additionally distributors, with the agreement of authorities, can make alternative arrangements for the take-back of WEEE, by nominating a distributor or a group or by third party action on their behalf.

c) Producers can choose a self-complying option or they can participate in a collective scheme. All private household WEEE is collected and recycled by two approved producer collective compliance scheme WEEE Ireland and European Recycling Platform.

d) There is no prohibition on end users from removing parts from WEEE before depositing it a distributor’s premises or a local authority facility. Distributors do not have to take back contaminated WEEE unless the producer or distributor caused the contamination. Contaminated WEEE can be deposited at local authority civic amenity schemes.

e) Collection and recovery of business-to-business WEEE rests with the producer which can include a business user importing electrical and electronic equipment for its own purpose, and together they can make alternative financial agreements for the environmentally sound management of business-to-business WEEE.\textsuperscript{51}

Italy

f) Regarding WEEE from private households, the system allows final holders and distributors to bring waste produced in municipalities to collection centres free of charge.

g) When distributors supply a new appliance for use in a private household, they are to offer free take-back, on a one-for-one basis, of the used appliance, provided that it is of an equivalent type and fulfils the same purposes as the new appliance being supplied.

h) Producers may comply individually or collectively with their obligations.

i) Return of contaminated WEEE may be refused.

j) As regards WEEE other than that from private households, Article 6 (3) of the Legislative Decree on the use of Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic

\textsuperscript{51} Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
Equipment and on the Disposal of Waste (No. 151/05) lays down that producers or third parties acting on their behalf are to set up and manage, on an individual or collective basis and at their own expense, adequate systems for separate collection. Following an agreement, and at the producers' own expense, they may also use the municipal collection centres. At present, data are not available on the systems for collecting WEEE other than that from private households.

Latvia

a) WEEE is received and collected in municipal waste management facilities, sorted waste collection areas or at collection points for waste of environmentally harmful products in municipal waste management region.

b) Economic operators have to take-back free of charge private household WEEE if it is of a similar type and function as the equipment being supplied.

c) As of September 2013, the Ministry of the Environment had concluded contracts with 6 collective systems set up by manufacturers for exemption from payment of the natural resources tax for electrical and electronic equipment.

d) Contaminated WEEE, not containing essential components or containing wastes other than WEEE, may be refused at collection points.

e) The same system applies to the economic operators supplying electrical and electronic equipment to costumers other than private households.

Lithuania

a) The system includes the municipal waste management system organised by the municipalities’ and distributors’ premises. Municipalities must ensure means for the separate collection of WEEE and at least one facility for bulky waste, including WEEE.

b) Private household WEEE has to be taken free of charge if of the same type and function as the equipment purchased.

c) Producers and importers may manage their WEEE individually or within WEEE undertaking on the contractual basis, or they can set up own organisations for WEEE management.

d) No information submitted.

e) WEEE from users other than private households (placed on the market before, on or after 13 August 2005) shall be financed by the producers and importers. Additionally, producers or imported may also agree with waste holders on the methods to finance historical WEEE. Article 34 (7) of the Law on Waste Management lays down the specific conditions related to this.

Luxembourg

a) Collection of WEEE from private households is achieved through existing waste collection systems, free of charge and on one-by-one basis.

b) Distributors, when supplying a new product, are required to ensure that such waste can be delivered, at least free of charge on a one by one, provided that the equipment is of equivalent type and has fulfilled the same functions as the supplied equipment. If the recovery in question can be partly due to inadequate
storage capacity, retailers may decide not to take back WEEE but need to inform clients on other possibilities to return WEEE.

c) There are no individual take-back systems, only collective.

d) Operators of public infrastructure existing waste collection issues may decide not to take back WEEE which, following a contamination presents a risk to health and safety of staff. In addition, operators of public infrastructure existing waste collection problems and producers, distributors or third parties acting on their behalf may decide not to return WEEE free of charge if the equipment does not contain the essential components or if it contains waste other than WEEE.

e) Professional WEEE can be collected from customers directly or a contract can be signed with the companies specialized for recycling of professional WEEE. Systems can be national or pan-European systems.\(^{52}\)

**Malta**

a) Two systems are in place for users to return WEEE: 1) five civic amenity sites authorised by the government 2) bulky refuse systems organised by the local councils.

b) Collection and delivery to the civic amenity facilities is free of charge and done on a one-to-one basis as long as the equipment is of an equivalent type.

c) Existing systems are used by the economic operators or new ones are set up.

d) Contaminated WEEE may be refused for return, and specific arrangements if essential components are missing.

e) WEEE other than from private households is collected by waste brokers and facilities. This is implemented through a consignment permit ensuring that the WEEE is appropriately treated.

**Netherlands**

a) For the collection points, use has been made of the existing collection infrastructure for private household waste as set up by the municipalities.

b) Some of the equipment is also returned via retailers (old-for-new scheme). Use has not been made of the derogation possibility under Article 5 (2) (b).

c) The producers have set up two collective systems for private household equipment (NVMP and ICT-Milieu) which collect the equipment which has been collected by municipalities and retailers.

d) No specific agreements for the collection of contaminated WEEE were reported.

e) For equipment which does not originate from private households, a number of collective systems have been set up and many individual systems are also in operation.

**Poland**

---

\(^{52}\) Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
a) The entire system for collecting waste equipment from users of private household equipment has been based on waste equipment collection schemes, i.e. operators of waste equipment collection points, including retailers and wholesalers, as well as municipal services that collect municipal waste and businesses that hold permits for the collection of municipal waste. Following systems have been applied: 1) take-back, free of charge by municipal waste facilities; 2) take-back at waste equipment collection points or sorted municipal waste collection points 3) take-back of waste equipment on a one-for-one basis when new equipment is purchased.

b) See reply to a).
c) See reply to a).
d) Municipalities have outlined rules on maintaining cleanliness. All WEEE must be accepted, and may be only rejected in the case when WEEE poses risk to the health.
e) Persons placing equipment other than private household equipment on the market are responsible for taking back the waste equipment, unless the user of the equipment has assumed this obligation on the basis of an agreement.

Portugal

a) In accordance with Article 9 of Decree-Law 230/2004 on WEEE, management undertakings have until 13 August 2005 to define and structure their WEEE collection system networks, resulting from the combination municipal systems, distributors and any individual or collective collection systems.

The WEEE management rules set out in Article 23 of the same Decree-Law make it compulsory for distributors to accept the return of an item of WEEE, whether or not of specific origin, free of charge on the sale of an item of electrical and electronic equipment, provided that the WEEE is equivalent to or performs the same functions as the electrical and electronic equipment sold. Where the sale includes home delivery, distributors are obliged to provide free transport of the WEEE to the reception centres.

b) See reply to a).
c) See reply to a).
d) Portuguese waste law provides requirements on the prevention of health and safety risks to persons handling WEEE.
e) The licences granted to both the present authorised management undertakings include a clause obliging them to deal with the management of WEEE from both private households and users other than private households. With regard to users other than private households, however, there are differences in the application of management costs of WEEE placed on the market up to 13 August 2005. For these, in accordance with Articles 10 and 13 of Decree-Law 230/2004 on WEEE, if the WEEE is not replaced by equivalent new equipment, users other than private households must finance the costs of collection, transport, treatment, recovery and elimination.

Romania
a) The local public authorities have to undertake separate collection of WEEE from private households and to establish locations for collection points for producers (one for each county (41), one for each town with more than 20,000 inhabitants (104) and one for each district of Bucharest (6)). There are 347 operational collection points/WEEE centres where private households and distributors can bring WEEE at least free of charge.

b) Distributors are required to establish a system to take back WEEE at least free of charge or against a payment that takes account of the value of the reusable components, and on a one-for-one and like-for-like basis.

c) Producers have set up and operate individual and/or collective take-back systems (6 of them have been authorised) for WEEE from private households.

d) Contaminated WEEE and WEEE not containing essential components can be refused for take-back. Further specifications are provided in the country report.

e) Producers/collective organisations are required to ensure the collection of WEEE from users other than private households; generally the aforementioned collection points are used for this.\(^{53}\)

**Slovakia**

a) Producers of electrical and electronic equipment are obliged to create systems in cooperation with municipal governments. To do it, they may use collection yards located in municipalities. Producer or collective organisations acting in the producer’s stead shall be obliged to ensure a separate WEEE collection through at least one collection site within the defined territorial units.

b) Each distributor of electrical and electronic equipment shall be obliged at a purchase of new electrical and electronic equipment to collect, free of charge, a piece of old equipment from the costumer. This equipment must be of the same type as the new electrical and electronic equipment.

c) Producers have the option to ensure the fulfilment their obligations individually, collectively or through a contractual partner.

d) No specific requirements for the collection of contaminated WEEE and WEEE not containing essential components.

e) For WEEE from users other than private households, the conditions for handling are set out in national legislation.

**Slovenia**

a) The end-user may leave or hand over waste equipment to the 1) distributor, 2) the operator of a municipal public service, as a separately collected fraction of municipal waste in collection centres or 3) in collection centres operated by the producer. Under Article 11 (5) of the Decree on the Management of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (OGRS, 107/06, 100/2010), producers have

---

\(^{53}\) Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
set up a network of collection centres (61 centres as at 26 April 2013) at which they take-back WEEE from distributors.

b) The distributors shall take-back the private household WEEE free of charge; it is important that WEEE is similar to the equipment supplied, the number of WEEE shall equal the numbers supplied; the WEEE can be refused if contaminated.

c) Collective systems are established, there are no individual obligations.

d) Contaminated WEEE or not containing essential components shall be returned as a separate collected fraction of municipal waste.

e) The WEEE from users other than private households is handled the same way as the private household WEEE.

Spain

a) Producers are responsible for financing the WEEE collection from the point of delivery and their subsequent efficient treatment. Producers have set up collective/individual systems to meet their obligations. Local authorities are responsible for separate collection of private household wastes through their municipal systems. Collective systems have to provide them the additional costs incurred by the separate collection of WEEE. This payment may be guaranteed through agreements with the autonomous authority, where local authorities are voluntary joined, or through bilateral agreements between local authorities and collective systems.

b) Private household users can return WEEE free of charge to the distributors, when purchasing new equipment.

c) Producers may comply individually or collectively with their obligations.

d) Return of contaminated WEEE may be refused.

e) Professional users have to make specific agreements for returning their WEEE, either to the same points intended to the private households’ users (small quantity) or to the secondary storage centres, treatment facility or distributor.

Sweden

a) A collective waste scheme has existed since 2001 in cooperation with the municipalities. The municipalities provide staffed reception centres for private household WEEE, which is further preliminary treated and recovered. The fees charged to members are based on the volumes marketed. The Electronic Waste Recovery Association collection scheme (EWRA) came into operation in 2008. Collection points can be found in the outlets of associated members.

b) Sweden has opted to avail itself of the possibility to derogate from this provision, and end-user free-of-charge return has not become more difficult as a result.

c) At the time of reporting, no individual or other collective take-back systems for WEEE from private households have been set up.

d) No specific arrangements have been made for contaminated WEEE and WEEE not containing essential components, and they are classified as hazardous waste.

e) WEEE from sources other than private households is included in the collective waste collection scheme.

United Kingdom

a) Two take-back systems: 1) Join the Distributor Take-back Scheme—a network of collection facilities 2) In-store take-back -Distributors must accept free of charge an item of private household WEEE equivalent to the new item of EEE sold to the consumer.

b) Producers must provide an alternative free take-back service. They are also obliged to join a Producer Compliance Scheme which organizes collection and treatment of WEEE from Designated Collection Facilities.

c) See reply to a).

d) Separately collected contaminated WEEE is dealt with under Hazardous Waste Regulations.

e) Each producer shall finance the costs of collection, treatment and environmentally sound disposal of WEEE form users other than private households. A producer can make alternative agreements to finance the costs of the collection, treatment and disposal of WEEE.54

3.2.3 Reasons for Non-implementation of Measures concerning WEEE Collection Systems

Question 2.2.2: If the answer to question 2.2 is ‘No’, please state the reasons why.

21 Member States responded affirmatively to Question 2.2 in 2010-2012 and thus there were no replies to this question. This applies to Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Romania and the United Kingdom as well which also responded affirmatively to Question 2.2 in the Implementation Questionnaires 2007-2009 and therefore did not respond to this question.

3.2.4 Experiences with Implementation of Measures concerning WEEE Collection Systems

Question 2.2.3: Please give an evaluation of the positive and negative experiences with the implementation of provisions under this article.

Of the 21 Member States that responded to Question 2.2, 19 Member States submitted an evaluation on their experiences with the implementation of measures concerning WEEE collection systems (the Czech Republic and Hungary did not). Based on their reporting for the 2007-2009 period, Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Romania and the United Kingdom also submitted details on their experiences with the Article. These replies are summarised in detail below.

Member States generally reported positive experiences regarding the provisions under Article 5. Sweden and France reported that they had implemented similar systems before the introduction of the Directive, which provided a solid background for further development of the WEEE collection systems. France, Malta, Poland and Slovenia all

54 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
reported that they had experienced good public awareness and engagement with the collection system. On the negative side, Austria and Italy reported large quantities of administrative work, and by association, high costs.

Member States submitted very similar replies in 2007-2009 to those given in 2010-2012. In many cases Member States re-used or referenced their replies to the Implementation Questionnaires 2007-2009. Estonia reported to have experienced significantly higher collection rates since the previous reporting period (2007-2009). Italy, in 2010, passed a Ministerial Decree to simplify WEEE management and thus address the high administrative costs associated with it.

Member State replies are summarised below:

Austria reported that the compliance with the provisions under Article 5 on individual basis is connected with a very high level of administrative and financial effort for the manufacturer and therefore is not implemented. Simplification of the Directive at this point would be preferable.

Belgium (all regions) expressed both positive and negative experiences. The provisions of this article have stimulated consumers to bring back their old appliances free of charge, which has discouraged illegal dumping. In addition, a high collection percentage is accomplished, thanks to the range of collection possibilities. From a negative perspective, some collectors have complained about the collection costs and the compensation they receive for the producers.

Bulgaria expressed positive experience with the WEEE take-back one-to-one scheme and reported that such systems are now well organised throughout the country.

Cyprus reported positive experiences in the use of retail shops for the collection of household WEEE, small devices in particular, and supported the implementation of that system for the return of large devices.55

The Czech Republic submitted no information.

Denmark reported that there is no need for any changes, as they can maintain an efficient and effective collection system for WEEE from households via municipal schemes. As a negative experience, the division into 10 product categories is reported to not be practical from a collection standpoint.56

Estonia reported that the market of electrical and electronic equipment is not yet saturated. The financial crisis impacted the volume of WEEE collection as consumers refrained from purchasing new equipment. The lowest levels of WEEE collection were experienced in 2009. The situation has improved, and in 2012 collection levels were at 5

55 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
56 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.

---

Preparation of Implementation Reports on Waste Legislation, including the Waste Shipment Regulation

Page 48 of 180
kg per person. After the financial crisis a number of new waste handlers applied waste permit to collect WEEE due to the high prices of secondary raw materials. This has resulted in less WEEE being collected through collection schemes – just 30% in 2012. The remaining 70% was collected by waste handlers. This is a new trend in Estonia and it anticipated that it will continue.

**Finland** stated that it is essential that the collection system for household WEEE accepts all kinds of waste otherwise WEEE may end up being disposed of through residual waste or being illegally dumped. There are also several other problems which are connected to this subject, like responsibility for the historical waste, parallel importing of same brands etc. It is important to note that these problems are necessarily associated with WEEE from users other than private households.

In **France**, the free recovery system (one-for-one) offered by distributors is reported to be operating satisfactorily, especially regarding the selective collection of large household equipment. This is thought to be partly because such recovery systems existed before the publication of Decree No. 2005-829 on the composition of electrical and electronic equipment and disposal of waste from this equipment and their use is already properly rooted in the habits of consumers. Separate systems for professional WEEE (set up in 2012) have also proved to be successful. At the end of 2012, 94.4% of the French population lived in an area served by a system of selective collection of household WEEE.

**Germany** reported that the established structures for the collection of WEEE are very efficient. Disposal costs in Germany compared to the rest of Europe are low, with manufacturer charges significantly reduced in 2010-2012.

**Greece** reported that there are many difficulties with regards to the establishment of the system and the necessary processes required in order to improve the operation of the system. There are still some problems with the local authorities regarding collaboration with the systems for the separate collection of WEEE. This strengthens the collection of these WEEE by “peddlers”, who sell them afterwards for a high price. However, Greece considers that the implementation of provisions under this article is positive overall.

**Hungary** submitted no information.

**Ireland** expressed an extremely positive response to the implementation of the WEEE Directive. The role of two compliance systems and good cooperation between all the players involved was underlined as a crucial success factor.57

**Italy** stated that the take-back of domestic WEEE by distributors is a problematic issue because of the complexities of the management and administrative procedures under Italian waste legislation. These parties, whose area of activity is not waste management, have difficulties in carrying out and accepting these procedures. Progress has been made

---

57 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
in the availability of municipal collection centres which are suitable for WEEE following a programme agreement between ANCI (National Association of Italian Municipalities) and the WEEE Coordination Centre. In 2010, Ministerial Decree No. 65 of 8 March 2010 set out the Regulation laying down simplified procedures for the management of waste electrical and electronic equipment by distributors and installers of electrical and electronic equipment and managers of technical assistance centres for such equipment, helping to address these issues.

Latvia reported that consumption of electrical and electronic equipment is low and the country’s low population density and poorly developed road network result in high collection costs for WEEE. This makes it difficult to achieve the target of collecting household WEEE set out in Article 5.

Lithuania reported that the use of electrical and electronic equipment is relatively low, and citizens often choose to repair old equipment instead of replacing it with new. As a result the household WEEE collection target set for Member States was not met.

Luxembourg reported that the use of existing systems facilitated the start-up of WEEE management and made it readily understandable to WEEE holders. There are uniform acceptance criteria in all container parks. Synergies with other collection structure have been used to reduce costs. Negative experience: Problem with the start of the treatment of WEEE by the approved body, as in neighbouring countries systems were not taken up as of 13 August 2005, where risk of distortion of competition seen the small size of Luxembourg and the proximity of shopping centres in border areas.58

Malta reported that the response by the general public in respect of separate collection of WEEE through Civic Amenity sites has been extremely positive, evident through the amounts of WEEE that has been collected.

The Netherlands stated that the some WEEE is not collected via take-back systems, and it is not known where it ends up and thus the chain is not closed. The producer organisations are trying to close the chain by agreements between municipalities and retailers whereby they receive for payment all equipment collected. Since early 2010, arrangements have been made with almost all municipalities and also with some retailers.

Poland reported constantly increasing waste equipment collection rates, which seem to indicate that users of electrical and electronic equipment are becoming increasingly aware of how to dispose of WEEE properly. This is clearly linked to the possibility of leaving WEEE at shops when buying new equipment, but also to the increasing numbers of places where waste equipment can be deposited, including organised collections by recovery organisations.

58 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
Portugal reported on the significant role played by the integrated systems in broadening the collection network and in diversifying options for the final user to freely submit their WEEE (reception centres; collection points; reception points; electrical points/depositaries). The collection points and electrical points/depositaries enable reception and storage equipment for WEEE to be made available with a volume and mobility adapted to the needs for use in spaces which are primarily for distribution. In 2007-2009 Portugal reported that a lot of waste was being delivered to reception centres that was not WEEE or had different origins. This is not mentioned in this reporting period.

Slovakia stated that the major positive experience with the application of Article 5 is the fact that the Slovak Republic attained its WEEE collection target of 4kg/capita in 2009. While Slovakia is interested in increase the collection rate, it sees room for more growth in the area of separate waste collection from small household appliances by moving the collection as close as possible to the citizens.

Romania reported on significant progress towards meeting the collection targets. However, the collection target has not yet been met for the reasons of culture and tradition ("tradition" of not "throwing out" household equipment), lower living standard and economic reasons.

Slovenia reported that, in addition to increased public awareness outlined in the previous report for 2007-2009, the main positive experiences have been the further optimisation of the quality WEEE collection network, as well as the collection of greater quantities of WEEE of the appropriate quality as a result of careful campaigns to raise the awareness of those operating within the system. A further positive experience from the setting-up of these systems has been the links established between producers, municipal public waste management services and entities responsible for the collection and recovery of WEEE. At the same time, the international cooperation and links established by these systems contribute to optimising and improving solutions at the national level. Negative experiences continue with the highly complex and demanding management of mass flows and the monitoring of compliance with obligations in the case of several collective systems, which otherwise have an advantage over a single, possibly monopolistic system.

Spain stated that the system is running smoothly and has ironed out any initial teething problems. However, it is suggested that improvements are made in relation to training, information and the increased awareness of consumers and the shops themselves as customers of the services on offer and their roles within the system. Spain also suggests that improvements could be made to the inverse logistics of distribution in the collection of large items of domestic equipment. Lastly, a note is made on the difficulties of coordinating different collective systems.

---

59 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
Sweden reported that the existence of a collective waste collection scheme since 2001 has been an advantage in implementing the Article. Furthermore, supervision by the Environmental Protection Agency is greatly facilitated by the fact that there are currently only two take-back systems, which both compete (both systems aim to increase their membership) and cooperate with each other (clearing house, information to consumers and collection points complementing each other rather than competing in terms of location and opening hours).

The United Kingdom reported increased standards of treatment and increased investment on treatment facilities.  

Conclusion:

21 Member States reported that they had set up WEEE collection systems pursuant to Article 5 in 2010-2012. Based on their reporting for the 2007-2009 period, Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Romania and the United Kingdom also reported that they had established systems allowing holders and distributors to return WEEE at least free of charge. The same Member States also reported to have implemented collective take-back systems for WEEE from private households and obliged producers/distributors to the one-to-one scheme in line with Article 5 (2b).

The reported experiences with the Article were largely positive, with Member States frequently referencing the positive impacts of collection systems and a high level of public engagement, although some Member States noted high administrative burdens.

There has been no significant progress made by Member States with regards to WEEE collection systems pursuant to Article 5 in 2010-2012 as compared to the 2007-2009 reporting period.

---

60 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
3.3 Treatment

3.3.1 Measures concerning the Environmentally Sound Treatment of WEEE

**Question 2.3:** Have the necessary measures to ensure the environmentally sound treatment of WEEE according to Article 6 been taken?

**Article 6** states that Member States shall ensure that producers (or third parties acting on their behalf) set up systems to provide for the treatment of WEEE using best available treatment, recovery and recycling techniques. **Question 2.3** seeks to establish whether Member States have taken the necessary measures to ensure this is the case.

21 Member States claimed to have introduced measures pursuant to **Article 6**. Details on measures concerning the environmentally sound treatment of WEEE are discussed under **Question 2.3.1**. Based on their reporting for the 2007-2009 period, Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Romania and the United Kingdom had also reported to have implemented the necessary measures to ensure the environmentally sound treatment of WEEE.

There has been no change to Member State replies since the previous reporting period (2007-2009).

3.3.2 Details on Measures concerning the Environmentally Sound Treatment of WEEE

**Question 2.3.1:** If the answer to question 2.3 is ‘Yes’, please provide details. This shall include:

- a) a general description of treatment systems available in the Member State;
- b) if treatment requirements or minimum quality standards for the treatment of collected WEEE in the Member State are different from or go beyond Annex II to the Directive, a description of these requirements or standards;
- c) if the derogation from the permit requirement referred to in Article 11(1b) of Directive 75/442/EEC (1) is applied to recovery operations concerning WEEE, a description of the terms under which this derogation applies and how the foreseen inspections under Article 6(2) of Directive 2002/96/EC are carried out;
- d) if the requirements for storage and treatment sites go beyond those set out in Annex III, a description of those; and
- e) a short description of the rules, procedures and controls applied to WEEE exported out of the Community to be counted for the fulfilment of the obligations and targets of Article 7(1) and (2) of the Directive, taking into account Article 6(5) of the Directive.

27 Member States submitted details on the measures concerning the environmentally sound treatment of WEEE in 2010-2012 in Question 2.3, including Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Romania and the United Kingdom which had also reported to have
established measures concerning the environmentally sound treatment of WEEE based on their replies to the WEEE Directive Implementation Report 2007-2009. These are discussed in detail below.

There have been no significant changes in progress of Member States based on the replies submitted to the Implementation Questionnaires 2010-2012 as compared to those from 2007-2009. Therefore, the concise and comprehensive summary of replies provided in the WEEE Directive Implementation Report 2007-2009 is used below. It has been amended to account for any changes to the content of the replies submitted by Member States in 2010-2012.

a) The majority of Member States reported to follow the requirements laid down in Annex II to the Directive. In the case of Germany, it reported that the national standards regarding gas discharge lamps and Cathode Ray Tubes (CRT’s) go beyond the requirements specified in the Annex II. Austria reported that it applies the RAL standard for cooling devices (German Institute for Quality Assurance and Certification, RAL-GZ 728).

b) Some Members States reported additional treatment requirements that are beyond Annex II for specific types of WEEE (e.g. Sweden). The Netherlands, conversely, reported that they perceived the required outlined in Annex II as too stringent, and developed national guidelines for the treatment requirements.

c) Italy, Sweden and Malta reported certain derogations for issuing a permit.

d) Member States generally reported to follow the provisions of Annex III, and are not going beyond these.

e) The majority of Member States referred to the provisions of the Waste Shipment Regulation (and, where applicable, complementary national law) concerning the rules, procedures and control applied to exports of WEEE.

Member State replies are summarised below:

Austria

a) All treatment plants are subject to authorisation in Austria. Obligation for fulfilment requirements laid down in national law on the manufacturer side. This obligation is met by the collection and recovery systems.

b) No further requirements have been applied.

c) No further requirements have been applied.

d) Concerning collection of ozone depleting substances from cooling devices, the German standard RAL-GZ 728 has been applied.

e) In the case of exports for recovery, the approval is only needed when the recovery operation take place in the importing country. It should be noted, however, that the cross border shipment of electrical and electronic equipment not containing hazardous substances is not always subject to notification (e.g. in

OECD countries), and therefore quality control of the recovery operation shall not be performed.

Belgium (all regions)

a) WEEE collected via three channels: municipal collection, second-hand shops and distribution stores. Since 2007, professional WEEE from all categories is also collected. WEEE suitable for re-use is separated at collection centres, and then transferred to second-hand shops for repair and sell. The rest goes to recycling facilities. Components that cannot be re-used or recycled, are disposed of. Standard audit method for treatment facilities is currently under development.

b) No further requirements have been implemented.

c) No information has been submitted.

d) No information has been submitted.

e) The import and export of WEEE is regulated by the Waste Shipment Regulation.

Bulgaria

a) Persons engaged in the collection, transport, temporary storage, pre-treatment, recovery and disposal of WEEE must hold an authorisation or a registration document issued under national laws. Additionally, the national law provides for pre-treatment of WEEE, removing all fluids and requirements that best available techniques are applied.

b) No further requirements have been reported.

c) No further requirements have been reported.

d) No further requirements have been reported.

e) The exporter has to demonstrate that the recovery, re-use and/or recycling operations have been performed under conditions that are equivalent to the requirements laid down in the national law.

Cyprus

a) There are six authorised facilities. Two operate outside the collective scheme and treat mainly large household WEEE and the other four cooperate with the collective scheme and receive WEEE from all 10 categories.

b) No further requirements were reported.

c) No further requirements were reported.

d) Extra requirements are placed on treatment facilities to immediately proceed with the de-pollution of cooling and refrigeration equipment upon their arrival before storing them.

e) The Department of the Environment lays down terms in authorised recyclers permits to ensure that the facilities they choose to send WEEE to for final treatment are able to fulfil the requirements of Articles 7.1 and 2.\(^{62}\)

---

\(^{62}\) Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
Czech Republic

a) Providers of collective systems are contracted with individual treatment facilities to insure their obligations. There are about 84 treatment facilities (including collection companies and protected workshop) in the Czech Republic. Contracts include requirement for environmental procedures to fulfil the recovery, re-use and recycling targets.

b) No further requirements have been applied.

c) No further requirements have been applied.

d) No further requirements have been applied.

e) No information submitted.

Denmark

a) Details on processing requirements are laid down in national law. Producer reports must provide detailed information on the removal of certain kinds of substances (e.g. PCBs, ozone depleting substances), and there are specific rules for storage and treatment for the WEEE.

b) Denmark has treatment requirements that go beyond Annex II as regards to requirements for PCB, brominated flame retardants and mercury. If a specific level for the content of these substances is exceeded there is a requirement that facilities must be authorised to handle it.

c) No derogation applicable.

d) Denmark requires that all sites for the treatment of WEEE with regards to Annex III paragraph 2 must have impermeable surfaces. Denmark has no further requirements that goes beyond Annex III.

e) For exported WEEE, exporters must fulfil the requirements of the Waste Shipment Regulation.  

Estonia

a) WEEE is partly treated in Estonia and partly exported to other EU countries, e.g. lamps are recycled in Latvia, fridges in Lithuania or Finland, TVs etc. in Estonia. There are a lot of collectors who prepare WEEE for recycling or recovery. There are few treatment facilities which recycle or recover WEEE. Three collective systems are collecting every type of WEEE and organise further treatment (having contracts with waste handlers).

b) No information submitted.

c) No information submitted.

d) No information submitted.

e) Exported WEEE must have a permit from the destination country, and vice versa. The same rule applies for transit, if the destination country gives permission, then

63 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
the permission for transit is given. Additionally, producers have to provide details to prove that exported WEEE was handled in the proper manner.

Finland

a) All collection, pre-treatment and treatment of WEEE needs an environmental permit granted by the environmental permit authorities. Permit requirements include those mentioned in the Directive appendixes II and III.

b) Article 6 of the Directive has been laid down in Section 7 in the Government Decree on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment, and Annex II to the Directive has been included as such as a legal obligation in the same Decree (Annex 2 to the Decree on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment).

c) No reply.

d) Annex III to the Directive has been included as such as Annex 3 to the Decree on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment.

e) Article 6 (5) of the Directive has been laid down in the section 5 (2) in the Decree on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment. Exporting of waste is controlled by Finnish Environment Institute.

France

a) France provides for specific technical requirements for facilities treating WEEE. Processing operations can be also performed in any other authorised facility in another EU Member State or third country, provided that the above requirements are met and that the transfer of waste is done according to the Waste Shipment Regulation.

b) No further requirements have been introduced.

c) No derogation is applicable.

d) No further requirements have been introduced.

e) WEEE is treated according to the requirements of the Directive and reports to the national registry is accounted for the goals of recovery and recycling. For the WEEE exported outside the Community, provisions of the Waste Shipment Regulation are applicable. The compliance is regularly checked by customs and other authorities. In addition, the collective bodies approved for household WEEE conduct audits of compliance with the regulations of the entire chain of their treatment providers of WEEE.

Germany

a) Germany reported to have an efficient structure available to treat the ten categories of WEEE. Contaminated equipment is treated in specialised facilities. State of the art technology must be used for the treatment of WEEE. For certain types of equipment, specific minimum standards are laid down by the law.

b) See reply to a).

c) No information submitted.

d) No information submitted.
e) The export of material streams derived from treatment of WEEE to other Member States is subject to quality assurance in the context of certification. The export of WEEE as waste is also subject to the Waste Shipment Regulation.

Greece

a) Nine treatment facilities for the WEEE have been established according to the requirements of the Annex II to the WEEE Directive and have been set up in compliance with technical requirements set out in Annex III to the Directive, and authorised from the competent authorities. Facilities are specialised in treatment of different categories of WEEE.

b) See reply to a).
c) See reply to a).
d) See reply to a).
e) Dismantling and selective treatment of all collected WEEE, with the exemption of gas discharged lamps (recycling carried out in Belgium, Germany and Romania), is carried out within the country. The recovered materials are either recycled within Greece or exported for recycling to other Member States or outside the EU.

Hungary

a) Producers bear the responsibility for proper treatment and recovery of WEEE and must have contract with at least one compliance scheme. The treatment facility shall obtain necessary permits and conclude a contract with one or several compliance systems.

b) No further requirements have been set.
c) No further requirements have been set.
d) No further requirements have been set.
e) In case of WEEE exported out of the Community, the Hungarian competent authority demands a contract with fully description of recovery processes or if possible a certificate from the competent authority of the destination. The exporter has to prove by movement documents that the proper recovery process has been completed. This is laid out in the Governmental Decree on WEEE in Section 4 (4).

Ireland

a) Substantive quantities of separately collected WEEE undergoes pre-treatment within the country (removal of hazardous components, fluids etc.) and then is shipped for onward treatment to other Member States.

b) No further requirements reported.
c) No derogations applicable.
d) No further requirements reported.
e) Producers of electrical and electronic equipment have to ensure that the exported WEEE is treated in authorised facilities and producers have to provide evidence for this in accordance with Article 6 (5) of the Directive.  

Italy

a) In order to ensure the environmentally sound treatment of WEEE by preventing and reducing its environmental impact as far as possible, Legislative Decree No. 151/05 on Reducing the use of Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment and on the Disposal of Waste lays down, in Annexes 2 and 3 respectively, sets out specific technical requirements and procedures for WEEE management in WEEE treatment facilities.

b) These procedures encompass and go beyond the provisions of Annex II to the WEEE Directive and include measures concerning collection and return procedures, waste storage criteria and safety.

c) Article 8 (4), (5) and (6) of Legislative Decree No. 151/05 lay down the provisions to be followed to obtain the derogation and the checks to be carried out via inspections. Where WEEE recovery is subject to a simplified procedure, work may begin only following an inspection by the relevant provincial authorities within 60 days of submission of the "commencement of business activity" notification. After activities have commenced, an inspection is carried out at least once a year. The "commencement of business activity" notification for the simplified procedures must mention the measures taken to guarantee compliance with the requirements laid down for the treatment systems, which must use the best available techniques, include the removal of all fluids and have treatment facilities which comply with the technical requirements and WEEE management procedures. The notification must also include information on the measures envisaged for achieving the recovery targets.

d) Not stated explicitly.

e) No reply submitted.

Latvia

a) Collected WEEE is transferred to permitted treatment and recycling facilities, except for integrated electrical and electronic equipment intended for re-use. Facilities for treatment and recycling of WEEE have to register different polluting category (A, B or C) and receive a permit for category A and B.

b) No additional requirements have been implemented.

c) The derogations are not applicable.

d) No additional requirements have been implemented.

e) Where waste from environmentally harmful products is exported for recovery to another MS or outside the EU, WEEE managers must submit a report on the

64 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
recovery of WEEE and shipment once every six months. As least once a year the Regional Environmental Boards verify whether waste treatment facilities conform to environmental protection legislation and the conditions of the permit. Once a quarter manufacturers of electrical and electronic equipment submit the information to a register regarding the amounts of electrical and electronic equipment placed on the market, WEEE collected separately, WEEE treated in Latvia or exported and re-used, recycled and recovered.

Lithuania

a) Undertakings engaged in the treatment of WEEE are advised to participate voluntarily in the EMAS. WEEE treatment undertakings must in particular assess whether separately collected whole electrical and electronic equipment and the materials, preparations and/or components they contain are suitable for re-use and, if they are, to transfer them for re-use. WEEE not suitable for re-use must be stored and treated only at specially designated sites.

b) No further requirements are applied.

c) No derogations have been implemented.

d) No further requirements are applied.

e) WEEE shipments from the European Community are subject to the requirements of the Waste Shipment Regulation. Responsibility for the control of compliance with the requirements rests with regional environmental departments.

Luxembourg

a) Two treatment facilities have permits. Luxembourg does not have facilities for further processing of WEEE, or a landfill/incinerator for hazardous components removed from WEEE. Generally, treatment requirements do not go beyond Annex II to the Directive. However, cooling appliances are treated in accordance with the RAL quality standard.

b) No further requirements.

c) No exemptions.

d) No further requirements are applied.

e) The export of WEEE outside the Community is subject to ministerial approval and the regulation of waste shipment. Until now, no such export was performed. Notification files for cross-border transfer of waste have to evidence the compliance with Annex II to the Directive.

Malta

a) Facilities for WEEE treatment have their own specific permit conditions with clear indication on permitted activities. They can dismantle WEEE and export the components to authorised facilities abroad for further treatment. Only some of them have permission to carry out initial treatment prior to export.

b) No further requirements have been implemented.

c) The derogations from the permit requirements may apply to WEEE recovery operations if allowed by the Competent Authority. In practice, all WEEE facilities require permit, and the compliance is verified.
d) No further requirements have been implemented.

f) The rules and procedures are those laid down in the Waste Shipment Regulation.

Netherlands

a) The processing of WEEE takes place at processors who are employed by the producers. As far as possible equipment is collected separately as mono-streams and offered for re-use.

b) The Netherlands reported that the processing requirements laid down in Annex II are too stringent, and that the work is carried out in accordance with the Guideline drawn up for this purpose.

c) No derogations have been applied.

d) The requirements for storage and processing locations are in accordance with Annex III to the Directive.

e) No information submitted.

Poland

a) Persons placing electrical and electronic equipment on the market have to ensure that there is a network of treatment facilities with the capacity to treat WEEE. The operators of the treatment facilities, however, have to ensure that the WEEE are treated in environmentally safe manner. Hazardous components must be immediately removed.

b) No further requirements are implemented, as well as no derogations from the permit requirements.

c) See reply to b).

d) See reply to b).

e) For exported WEEE, treatment facilities must forward written confirmation to the persons placing household equipment on the market that recovery or recycling facilities fulfil the same requirements as the one operating in Poland. Waste exports must be carried out in accordance with the Waste Shipment Regulation.

Portugal

a) The technical requirements are laid down in Annex III to Decree-Law No. 230/2004 on WEEE, and the management targets defined in Article 7 of the same Decree-Law.

b) No specification.

c) All management operations as they exist - storage, treatment and recovery of WEEE - are subject to permitting without prejudice to the legislation on industrial licensing, environmental impact evaluation and, where applicable, environmental licences.

d) No specification.

e) No reply submitted.

Romania

a) Producers, collective organisations and economic operators that collect, treat, recycle or recover WEEE are required to report yearly on the quantities of waste...
they have dealt with and the means of management used. Selective treatment is carried out in accordance with Annex II and provisions of the national law.

b) No further requirements are implemented.

c) No derogations are applied.

d) No further requirements are implemented.

e) The export of WEEE outside of the EU is done in accordance with the provisions of Waste Shipment Regulation.  

Slovakia

a) WEEE treatment facilities in the Slovak Republic are subject to authorisation pursuant to Section 8 (3) (d). Authorisation shows that the treatment facility complies with the conditions of environmentally sound treatment of WEEE as defined in national legislation.

b) Requirements for WEEE treatment are identical with the requirements under Annex II to the WEEE Directive.

c) Not applied.

d) Requirements are identical with technical requirements under Annex III to the WEEE Directive.

e) The Slovak Republic adheres to the Waste Shipment Regulation.

Slovenia

a) Producers and importers have involved, in the collective system for the fulfilment of their obligations regarding WEEE, economic operators for the treatment of WEEE who are required to satisfy the necessary standards to prevent negative effects on the environment, in relation to the treatment of WEEE. This requires the use of the best available techniques.

b) No further requirements have been applied.

c) Derogation from the permit requirement is not applied.

d) No further requirements have been applied.

e) Producers are obliged to enclose a WEEE management plan with its application for entry in the register of producers. The Ministry can then decide to enter a producer or importer in the register of producers and importers of equipment. The cross-border transfer of WEEE for treatment must be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Waste Shipment Regulation. WEEE can be exported to third countries on the basis that proof of its recovery is provided.

Spain

a) 177 end managers are authorised to treat WEEE in Spain. They cover all the categories of WEEE and there is sufficient capacity to treat all the WEEE generated in Spain.

---

65 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
b) As a general rule the requirements contained in Annex III to Royal Decree 208/2005 must be met.

c) None

d) As a general rule the requirements contained in Annex IV to Royal Decree 208/2005 must be met.

e) Spain does not export WEEE for treatment outside the Community, as it has sufficient installations to treat all categories of WEEE and has the capacity necessary to absorb all the WEEE generated in Spain.

Sweden

a) Treatment takes place in accordance with Annex II, as transposed by the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency’s Rules (2005:10) which cover the pre-treatment of WEEE.

b) With respect to mobile phones, circuit boards must be removed irrespective of size.

c) The list of derogations is provided in the country’s report. However, no further details on terms under which derogation apply are given.

d) No further requirements have been applied.

e) For exported WEEE exporters have to fulfil the requirements of Waste Shipment Regulation and National Waste Ordinance (2011:927).

United Kingdom

a) All treatment of WEEE is carried out in authorised treatment facilities. The treatment sites are authorised by the Environment Agency in the UK. All WEEE is transported in compliance with the Shipment of Waste Regulations and is treated in accordance with legislative requirements.

b) No further requirements have been applied.

c) No further requirements have been applied.

d) No derogations are in place.

e) Any WEEE exported outside the Community must comply with the Waste Shipment Regulation.  

3.3.3 Reasons for Non-implementation of Measures concerning the Environmentally Sound Treatment of WEEE

Question 2.3.2: If the answer to question 2.3 is ‘No’, please state the reasons why.

21 Member States responded affirmatively to Question 2.3 and thus there were no replies to this question. This applies to Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Romania and the United Kingdom as well which also responded affirmatively to Question 2.3 in

66 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.

Preparation of Implementation Reports on Waste Legislation, including the Waste Shipment Regulation

Page 63 of 180
3.3.4 Experiences with Implementation of Provisions under Article 6

Question 2.3.3: Please give an evaluation of the positive and negative experiences with the implementation of provisions under this article.

Of the 21 Member States that responded to this Question 2.3.3 in 2010-2012, 15 Member States evaluated their experiences with the implementation of provisions under Article 6. Those that did not were Austria, the Czech Republic, Finland, Hungary, Italy and Lithuania.

Based on their reporting for the 2007-2009 period, Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Romania and the United Kingdom also submitted details on their experiences with the Article. Member States generally reported positive experiences with the Article. These replies are discussed in detail below.

Some Member States noted local improvements in employment (Flemish region, Belgium) and the environment (Bulgaria) due to increased treatment of WEEE using best available technologies. France and Greece highlighted the positive impacts of permitting for WEEE treatment facilities and infrastructure. Specifically, France noted that the introduction of a more stringent regulatory framework and targets for recovery and re-use/recycling had improved the WEEE treatment process.

Member States submitted very similar replies to those given in 2010-2012. In many cases Member States re-used or referenced their replies to the Implementation Questionnaires 2007-2009.

Member State replies are summarised below:

Austria submitted no information.

Belgium (all regions) emphasised a positive impact of the WEEE treatment on the employment and reported that re-use has been stimulated as a result of the implementation and enforcing of the Directive. The collection rate is reported to be growing each year, however this is clearly connected to the market price of raw materials. In a period of economic crisis and low rate of metal price, more WEEE was collected and recycled through the collective system.

Bulgaria referred to the positive influence on the environment when using best available techniques in WEEE treatment facilities.
Cyprus reported on positive impacts of permitting for WEEE treatment facilities, with authorised facilities looking to find ways to achieve the integrated management of most of the ten categories where possible.67

The Czech Republic submitted no information.

Denmark expressed the view that the requirements in the Directive on separate handling are inadequate, and has therefore utilised the possibilities for setting more detailed requirements at national level.68

Estonia reported that collective systems have started to complain that waste handlers collect all WEEE with high value, leaving on the WEEE with low/negative value. This makes it hard for the collective systems to balance the cost of treating the low value WEEE. This is not considered a major problem as both disposal routes ensure appropriate treatment of the WEEE.

Finland reported to have no experiences to discuss.

France stated that the introduction of more stringent regulatory framework and targets for recovery and re-use/recycling has led to a greater level of professionalism of the treatment of WEEE, which has improved their treatment process. Meanwhile, there is a slight reduction in the number of these players. Audits of collective bodies approved for household WEEE led to termination of some contracts with providers who were not able to demonstrate compliance.

Germany reported that there was a need to improve specific aspects of the treatment process. It also reported issues related to the illegal export of WEEE.

Greece stated that before the implementation of the WEEE Directive, there was no organised infrastructure for the collection and treatment of WEEE in the country. Since the implementation, a number of companies with sufficient capacity have been authorised and are operating in an environmentally sound manner with regards to storage and treatment of WEEE. There is also a year-by-year improvement of the infrastructures, due to the focus given to the specialised treatment of components and certain categories of WEEE.

Hungary submitted no information.

Ireland reported on the decline in the recylcate market and that over-capacity in the EU have contributed to the loss of local facilities. However, a substantive quantity of

---

67 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
68 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
collected WEEE undergoes pre-treatment in Ireland whereby hazardous substances are removed prior to being shipped for onward treatment to other Member States.\textsuperscript{69}

Italy reported no positive or negative experiences.

Latvia stated that the system for the treatment and recycling of WEEE has been set up. However, the Latvian market is too small for large-scale WEEE recycling (not only for breaking up of equipment of this type and separating out recyclable materials, but also for treating the materials in question) to be viable.

Lithuania submitted no information.

Luxembourg: Positive experience: The quality standards in force since 1990 for the treatment of appliances containing CFCs have been maintained. Large white goods are pre-treated before crushing. Negative experience: Black market in large white goods.\textsuperscript{70}

Malta referred to positive experiences in connection with the regulations of shipment of waste that control and prevent illegal disposal within Malta.

The Netherlands opined that the content of Annex II is too stringent to actually be implemented. The guideline drawn up in a European context provides a solution, however.

Poland reported that treatment plants that existed before 2005 have adapted their treatment conditions to include provisions for WEEE. Some new treatment facilities which have become operational since have installed special equipment for the treatment of WEEE such as lamps or cooling equipment. However, there is still a 'grey area' in the WEEE management sector. Waste equipment is collected by unauthorised persons and treated illegally. This leads to a lack of record keeping on the quantity of waste and to the environmentally harmful penetration of hazardous substances into the soil and the air.

Portugal reported that during the reporting period in question the number of companies working in the area of WEEE processing and upgrading continued to grow, covering all categories and in various districts across Portugal, including in the Autonomous Regions.

Romania stated that at the beginning in 2007, investment has been made in WEEE management and thus in developing treatment facilities.\textsuperscript{71}

Slovakia stated that the implementation of measures for environmentally sound treatment of WEEE ensures the protection of public health and workers in treatment

\textsuperscript{69} Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
\textsuperscript{70} Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
\textsuperscript{71} Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
systems and also ensures the high degree of WEEE treatment effectiveness along with attaining a high degree of recovery and recycling effectiveness.

Slovenia reported that, in view of the necessary technology and the small quantities of WEEE, it is not yet expected that processing and recovery can be ensured for all types of WEEE. Solutions regarding processing in other Member States to which producers (or managers of collective systems) may have recourse are therefore required. Procedures for the notification and provision of the cross-border transfer of WEEE complicate the WEEE management process and make it more expensive. They also lengthen the process, which occasionally makes compliance with reporting obligations more difficult.

Spain stated that the codification of waste has not been streamlined. For WEEE, the (LER) codes do not coincide with the categories of equipment, so it is difficult to know which categories of equipment may be treated in which installations.

Sweden stated that inspections under Article 6 are the responsibility of the municipalities. The Environmental Protection Agency does not have at its disposal any data on whether such inspections are carried out and with what results, nor whether inspection results are transmitted to the Commission. As far as the Agency is aware, there is nothing to indicate that the treatment to which WEEE exported out of the Member State is submitted is any different from treatment operations taking place within its borders.

The United Kingdom reported increased standards of treatment and increased investment on treatment facilities.\(^\text{72}\)

**Conclusion:**

21 Member States reported that they had taken measures pursuant to Article 6 concerning the environmentally sound treatment of WEEE in 2010-2012. Based on their reporting for the 2007-2009 period, Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Romania and the United Kingdom also reported to have established treatment systems pursuant to Article 6.

The majority of Member States reported to follow the treatment requirements laid down in Annex II to the WEEE Directive, with Denmark, Italy and Sweden referring to alternative standards. Some Members States (Cyprus, Italy and Malta) listed certain derogations for issuing a permit to recovery operations. For example, in Cyprus, extra requirements are placed on treatment facilities to immediately proceed with the de-pollution of cooling and refrigeration equipment upon their arrival before storing them. Reported experiences with the Article were largely positive, with Member States reporting on local improvements in employment and environment as well as improvements associated with better treatment processes and infrastructure.

---

\(^\text{72}\) Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
There has been no significant progress made by Member States with regards to the measures pursuant to Article 6 concerning the environmentally sound treatment of WEEE in 2010-2012 as compared to the 2007-2009 reporting period.

3.4 Recovery

3.4.1 Measures Concerning the Environmentally Sound Re-use, Recovery and Recycling of WEEE

Question 2.4: Have the necessary measures to ensure the environmentally sound re-use, recovery and recycling of WEEE according to Article 7 of the Directive been taken?

Article 7 states that Member States shall ensure that producers or third parties acting on their behalf set up systems either on an individual or on a collective basis to provide for the recovery of WEEE collected separately in accordance with Article 5.

Article 5 requires Member States to adopt appropriate measures in order to minimise the disposal of WEEE as unsorted municipal waste and to achieve a high level of separate collection of WEEE. Question 2.3 seeks to establish whether Member States have taken the necessary measures to ensure this is the case.

21 Member States reported to have introduced measures pursuant to Article 7. Based on their reporting for the 2007-2009 period, Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Romania and the United Kingdom also reported that they had the necessary measures to ensure the environmentally sound re-use, recovery and recycling of WEEE. The replies by Member States are discussed in detail under Question 2.4.1.

There has been no change to Member State replies since the previous reporting period (2007-2009).

3.4.2 Details on Measures concerning the Development of New Recovery, Recycling and Treatment Technologies

Question 2.4.1: If the answer to question 2.4 is ‘Yes’, please provide a general description of the national measures to encourage the achievement of the re-use, recovery and recycling targets.

20 Member States submitted details on the measures concerning the environmentally sound re-use, recovery and recycling of WEEE in 2010-2012. Slovenia did not provide any details on the measures taken, despite reporting under Question 2.4 that it had such measures in place. Based on their reporting for the 2007-2009 period, Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Romania and the United Kingdom also submitted details on such measures.

There have been no significant changes reported by Member States with regards to national measures to encourage the achievement of the re-use, recovery and recycling targets since 2007-2009. Therefore, the concise and comprehensive summary of replies provided in the WEEE Directive Implementation Report 2007-2009 is used below. It has been amended to account for any changes to the content of the replies submitted by Member States in 2010-2012.
• Systems established for the collection and management of WEEE (in majority of cases, the collective systems) are in place to help meet the specified targets for the recovery of WEEE.

• Member States reportedly employ different kinds of mechanisms, usually on an annual basis, to control the fulfilment of the producers’ re-use, recovery and recycling targets and oblige them to reporting requirements. To support re-use, France and the Czech Republic reported that they have in place agreements or partnerships with organisations specialising in processing and repair. Austria and Lithuania reported to prioritise the re-use of whole appliances, but did not outline any practical measures in their replies.

• Hungary, unlike other Member States, reported to have set minimum targets for every single producer. Each producer is required to re-use, recover and recycle a certain percent (dependent on the product category) of the electrical and electronic equipment amount they put on the Hungarian market in the previous year. This could be considered as an example of good practice.

• Slovenia, although responding affirmatively to Question 2.4, did not report any national measures to accomplish the targets outlined under Article 7.

Member State replies are summarised below:

Austria supports re-use of the whole WEEE appliances, as far as their technical condition allows, and provided it makes sense from an ecological and economic point of view; the categories and volume of WEEE re-used have to be recorded and reported. Producers, or the take-back systems working on their behalf, must ensure that the recycling quotas taken over from the WEEE Directive are met, and are also responsible for maintaining records and annually submitting the relevant information to the electronic register.

In Belgium (Flanders), WEEE is collected via 4 channels: municipalities, re-use centres, the distributors of new equipment and scrap dealers (charter). Recycling targets are derived from the Directive and are incorporated in Flemish legislation, although regional targets are in existence before the Directive was introduced and are typically higher. All recycling targets are met, except for the recovery target for cooling and freezing appliances.

In Belgium (Brussels and Wallonia), WEEE is collected via 4 channels: municipalities, re-use centres, the distributors of new equipment and scrap dealers (charter). Recycling targets are derived from the Directive and are incorporated in Brussels legislation. All recycling targets are met, except the recovery target for cooling and freezing appliances.

In Bulgaria, producers and importers of electrical and electronic equipment have to provide information on materials and hazardous substances in different electrical and electronic equipment to the personnel involved in the WEEE management in order to facilitate re-use and recovery, environmentally sound treatment etc. The quantity of WEEE re-used in the form of whole appliances does not count toward the fulfilment of the recovery and recovery targets.
Cyprus stated that recyclers are obliged to promote the re-use of WEEE as a whole or parts during transport. In Cyprus, there is a company dealing with WEEE whose main focus is around on re-use and it cooperates with the approved collective scheme. Especially for IT equipment, the company pre-selects WEEE suitable for re-use as soon as it arrive at the system’s storage area in order to increase re-use.73

The Czech Republic reported the use of a collective scheme that ensures recovery of WEEE, contracting processors of WEEE who can ensure reaching the targets in recovery by own technology. Selective procedure allows for the application of best available techniques with minimal impacts on human health and the environment.

Denmark stated that Article 7 is transposed into Danish legislation, and that recovery and recycling targets are derived from the WEEE Directive. There is an annual reporting obligation for producers where they must show that they comply with recovery and recycling targets.74

Estonia reported to implement Best Available Techniques (BAT) and manufacture or import products, which are durable and reusable. When manufacturing products, the producers shall, as far as possible, promote integration to secondary raw materials in products. The recovery and recycling of WEEE outside the Community can be calculated only when producers prove that they are following the requirements. Producers must present the methodology used for calculating the targets. Producers are obliged to report on recovery, re-use and recycling. Distance sellers have to fulfil the same requirements.

Finland reported that Article 7 of the Directive has been laid down in the section 6 (3) (organising the treatment of WEEE and the primary nature of re-use) and in the section 5 (1:2-5) (minimum targets) in the Decree on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment.

In France, provisions regarding the re-use of electrical and electronic equipment are taken into account during approval of the collective bodies and approval of individual systems. The collective bodies approved for household WEEE as well as producers have formed partnerships with organisations specialising in the collection and repair of WEEE for re-use. Household WEEE is directed primarily to those organisations. If the waste cannot be re-used it is directed to the appropriate treatment.

In Germany, the sorting of household appliances is organised by the type of pollutant, and environmentally sound re-use and recycling is promoted. The annual certification of facilities for the initial treatment of WEEE supports quality assurance process and also documents material flows.

73 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
74 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
In **Greece**, the collection and transport of WEEE requires a permit and is carried out in such a way that re-use is not hindered. Different facilities are operating for different types of WEEE.

**Hungary** has set minimum targets for every single producer. Every manufacturer shall (collect) re-use, recover and recycle a certain percent (that depends on product categories) of the EEE amount put on the Hungarian market in the previous year by itself. The way of calculation is stipulated in detail in Governmental Decree on WEEE section 3, section 4 and Annex to the decree. Producers shall report about their activities in to the competent authority annually. Producers missing the pre-established targets have to face high fines. In Hungary, there were 5 collective take-back systems existing for private households in 2010-2011. Since 1 January 2012 the National Waste Management Agency is the only existing collection scheme for the categories 1-4, 6-7 and 9-10. There exists a separate system for the category 5.

**Ireland** stated that the current plans for the development of a WEEE Re-use Protocol are continuing to support the establishment of relationships between local authorities and electrical and electronic equipment producers. Producers and final users of business-to-business WEEE have the responsibility for the environmentally sound management of it and can make alternative financial arrangements to ensure that the targets are been achieved. Many business-to-business producers already donated ‘used electrical and electronic equipment’ to the re-use (social economy) sector.75

In **Italy**, the measures needed to guarantee the re-use, recovery and recycling of WEEE, in compliance with Article 7 of the Directive, are laid down in Article 9 of Legislative Decree No. 151/05. Measures include the obligation on owners of WEEE treatment facilities to note, in a special section of the register of incoming and outgoing material divided into the categories in Annex 1A, the weight of the incoming WEEE and the weight of the outgoing components, materials and substances thereof. Similar obligations are placed on WEEE recovery and recycling facilities. Achievement of the targets is monitored by APAT (Agenzia per la protezione dell'ambiente e per i servizi tecnici), which sends an annual report to the Ministry of the Environment and Land and Sea Conservation containing the data from the environmental declarations.

In **Latvia**, a natural resource tax is paid on electrical and electronic equipment. Plans for establishing and implementing the WEEE management system contain information on WEEE treatment and recycling contracts. Bi-annual reporting is obligatory, providing information on the amount of WEEE re-used, recycled and recovered and annual reporting is required on the management plans for environmentally harmful products.

**Lithuania** reported that the WEEE management undertakings assess whether whole WEEE is suitable for re-use, and must keep preliminary logbooks and submit reports on

---

75 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
such records containing data on each category of electrical and electronic equipment and waste products and methods of management.

**Luxembourg** referred to the transposition of this Article into national law. ECOTREL (a non-profit organisation created to ensure that producers adhere to the obligations placed on them) has to provide systems for the re-use of whole WEEE or in parts. WEEE can be used as a source for energy only when suitable for incineration.76

**Malta** stated that during the reporting period there were two authorised WEEE compliance systems and that the Competent Authority is currently considering other applications for WEEE compliance systems.

The **Netherlands** stated that the targets from Article 7 are included and enforced by the national law, and producers are obliged to the annual reporting on the results achieved.

**Poland** stated that obligations to achieve rates from the Directive have been in force since 1 January 2008. Electrical and electronic equipment operators have to provide waste equipment records and certificates on the basis of their calculations.

At national level, in **Portugal**, under the licences granted to two management undertakings in April 2006, undertakings are contractually bound to achieve the re-use, recovery and recycling targets set out in their respective permits. The management undertakings have implemented a data and information recording system that enables them to keep up-to-date records of both the quantities of WEEE collected and the results obtained in the treatment and recovery of that waste.

**Romania** reported on the obligation of producers to inform users on the requirements for the disposal, return, re-use and recycling of WEEE. Additionally, producers and collective organisations have to report annually and maintain a register on the data on quantity of electrical and electronic equipment placed on the market, amount, quantity and categories of WEEE collected and re-use, recycled and recovered, as well as the amount and quantity of WEEE collected and exported. For the new electrical and electronic equipment placed on the marker, information on the re-use, recovery, recycling potential have to be provided within one year of the equipment being placed on the market.77

In **Slovakia**, recovery and recycling targets for individual WEEE categories under Article 7 (2) have been set out by the Slovak Government Decree No. 206/2010 which amends No. 388/2015 and sets the limits for the treatment of electric waste, and for recovery and recycling of components material and substances. Within the process of monitoring compliance with the targets, the rate of WEEE re-use is not monitored, since it is already part of the recycling effectiveness. The Slovak Republic does not have special outlined

76 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
77 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
conditions for the implementation of preparing for WEEE re-use activities. Control of attained rate of recovery and recycling is carried out by producers of electrical and electronic equipment who are represented by collective organisations. WEEE processors send them quarterly reports on WEEE treatment, material balance and rate of recovery and recycling.

Slovenia referred to the targets on the recovery of waste equipment set in the Article 7(2) of the WEEE Directive. No specifications on any national measures to accomplish those targets were reported.

Spain’s reply referred to paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of Article 5 of Royal Decree 208/2005 as follows:

“2. By means of this order, treatment operations shall have as a priority, re-use, recycling, energetic recovery and disposal. For recovery operations the legal provisions set out in Law 10/1998 of 21 April 1998 on waste shall apply, given the characteristics of the operations and the hazard posed by the components being disposed of.

3. All the treatment operations shall be carried out by applying the best techniques available. In particular techniques for the transfer of waste electrical and electronic equipment shall be carried out in order to achieve the best decontamination, re-use and re-cycling of the piece of equipment as a whole or of its components.

4. The autonomous communities and the local authorities shall promote the adoption of certified environmental management systems, which are internationally accepted, for environmental management activities for the treatment of waste electrical and electronic equipment.”

Sweden referred to the national acts where the national recovery targets are set. The Environmental Protection Agency supervises and provides guidance on the implementation, and has drawn up guidelines for the reporting of recovery levels by pre-processing facilities. The municipalities supervise compliance with the provisions.

The United Kingdom stated that treatment facilities are required to report data, recovery, and recycling rates on a quarterly basis to the Environment Agencies. Facilities not meeting the basic recovery and recycling targets will not be approved to handle WEEE.78

3.4.3 Reasons for Non-implementation of Measures concerning the Environmentally Sound Re-use, Recovery and Recycling of WEEE

Question 2.4.2: If the answer to question 2.4 is ‘No’, please state the reasons why.

78 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
All 21 respondents responded affirmatively to Question 2.4 and thus there were no replies to this question. Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Romania and the United Kingdom also responded affirmatively to Question 2.4 in the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 and therefore did not respond to this question.

3.4.4 Actions taken under Article 7 (5)

Question 2.4.3: Please indicate any action taken in regard to Article 7(5) of the Directive.

Article 7 (5) of the Directive states that Member States shall encourage the development of new recovery, recycling and treatment technologies. Question 2.4.3 seeks to understand whether this has been the case.

21 Member States submitted a reply to Question 2.4.3. Based on their reporting for the 2007-2009 period, information was also available for Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Romania and the United Kingdom.

Overall, 22 Member States reported to have undertaken measures to encourage the development of new recovery, recycling and treatment technologies in line with the provisions of the Article. Those that reported they had not were Belgium, Greece, Latvia, Malta and Slovenia.

Member States’ replies have not changed significantly since the previous reporting period (2007-2009), with the majority of respondents reporting in both Implementation Questionnaires that they have implemented measures such as governmental subsidies, funds, programmes for research and development, awareness raising campaigns and knowledge networks. For example, Lithuania reported that the implementation of advanced WEEE use, recycling and treatment technologies is supported through investments projects. The Netherlands reported that although the national law does not contain any provisions on the development of new techniques, public institutions promote this development through knowledge networks, subsidies and cooperation. In 2010, Slovakia reported that it introduced the Slovak Ministry of Environment Decree No. 315/2010 on handling of electrical and electronic equipment and WEEE which stipulates that each new technology must ensure the same or better protection of the environment than the current technology.

The five Member States (Belgium, Greece, Latvia, Malta and Slovenia) that reported that they have not introduced any measures to encourage the development of new recovery, recycling and treatment technologies pursuant to Article 7 (5) are discussed.

Malta reported to have adopted measures “to encourage the development of new recovery, re-use and recycling technologies”, but did not provide any further information on implementation. Latvia reported that no new measures were introduced during the 2010-2012 reporting period. The same reply was given for 2007-2009 and 2004-2006. Greece reported that it had not taken any actions in the 2010-2012 reporting period.
However, it noted that within the new “Development Law” which concerns the establishment of a friendly development environment for investments and other provisions, the third category of investments concerns the technological growth and plans to invest in innovation and technology of recycling and re-use technology. It is also noted that although the law came into force in 2013, it was in the planning stages during the reporting period of this report. Belgium and Slovenia reported to have taken no actions in regard to Article 7 (5).

Member State replies are summarised below:

**Austria** reported on a wide range of promotion means and measures based on the Environmental Support Act, which secures aids and promotes new technologies. One of the aims of the law is the protection of the environment through avoidance and minimisation of pressure in form of waste. As an example, waste treatment facilities qualify for receiving the aid.

In **Belgium (all regions)**, recycling techniques are still evolving to accommodate the introduction of high recycling/recovery targets in the national law.

In **Bulgaria**, persons involved in the design, production, distribution and use of electrical and electronic equipment and persons engaged in WEEE-related activities are required to take measures to limit the adverse effects on human health and the environment of electrical and electronic equipment throughout its life-cycle and the waste from such equipment. The operators of facilities and plants for the pre-treatment, recycling, recovery and/or disposal of WEEE must apply the best available techniques.

**Cyprus** referred to the implementation of a financial subsidy programme financed by the government for the companies dealing with the minimisation of industrial pollution (max. subsidy €200,000).

The **Czech Republic** reported that on 14 November 2006, 14 Operational Programme Research and Development for Innovations were approved and announced in line with the aims of National Strategy Frame for years 2007–2013. A priority these of the programme is environment with possibility solving recovery, recycling and treatment of WEEE.

**Denmark** stated that the national legislation places emphasis on setting further requirements for the treatment of WEEE to ensure maximum possible re-use. Additionally, it is requested to apply the BAT for re-use, processing and recycling.

---


80 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.

81 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
Estonia referred to the implementation of BAT for waste recovery and manufacturing and importing products, which are durable and reusable.

In Finland, no specific actions concerning WEEE have been carried out. The principle of using the best available technology stated in the Article 6 (1) in the Directive has been laid down in the section 7 (2) in the Decree on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment. Government funds are available to projects developing new methods for recovering, recycling and treatment of waste according to project-specific applications.

France stated that to encourage the development of new technologies for recovery, recycling and treatment of WEEE, public projects in research and development are organised every year. In 2010-2012, six projects were selected. Moreover, the collective bodies approved for household WEEE are also required to devote part of their budget to research and development techniques to optimise collection, removal and treatment of WEEE to reduce the impact of these activities on the environment and improve the rate of recycling / re-use and recovery of WEEE.

In Germany, the Environment Ministry’s programme to promote investments which demonstrate value in order to reduce environmental pollution makes it possible to carry out large-scale projects which show how advanced methods of avoiding or reducing environmental pollution can be realised. One example includes a plant for separating display-screen glass using laser technology.

In Greece, no actions have been taken regarding the implementation of Article 7 (5).

In Hungary, to meet the obligatory targets having set up by the legislation, producers have encouraged the deployment of new treatment technologies. 20,000 tonnes per year of new WEEE treatment capacity has been established, three dismantling machines have been deployed and the removal of hydro chlorofluorocarbons has been solved by a new type of closed technology.

Ireland stated that due to decline in recycling markets in the EU, it is turning its attention to reducing dependence on overseas recycling infrastructure and promoting recycling in Ireland. This will be driven by a combination of regulatory requirements, a robust licensing/permitting regime and market forces.82

In Italy, new recovery, recycling and treatment technologies are encouraged through the use of the best available techniques. The Ministerial Decree of 29 January 2007 (laying down guidelines for the identification and use of the best available waste management techniques for the activities listed in Annex I to Legislative Decree No. 59 of 18 February 2005) identified the best available techniques for WEEE treatment facilities. Article 9 (7) of Legislative Decree No. 151/05 provides for the issuing of a decree to lay down, within the limits of the ordinary budgetary allocations envisaged for the aims under this article,

82 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
measures aimed at encouraging the development of new recovery, recycling and
treatment technologies.

**Latvia** stated that during the period under review, no new recovery, recycling or
treatment methods have been devised.

**Lithuania** reported that the implementation of advanced WEEE use, recycling and
treatment technologies is supported through investments projects within a programme
of the Lithuanian Environmental Investment Fund and the Product or Packaging Waste
Management Programme.

**Luxembourg** stated that environmental agreements encourage, where appropriate, the
development of new technologies for recovery, recycling and treatment, although no
agreement in this area has been signed at this point.83

**Malta** encourages development of new recovery, re-use and recycling technologies.

The **Netherlands** reported that national law does not contain any provisions on the
development of new techniques. Public institutions do promote this development,
however, through knowledge networks, subsidies and cooperation.

**Poland** stated that the technologies used in installations brought into service for the first
time or modified have to use substances with low risk potential, be energy and resources
use efficient, take into account emissions and scientific and technical progress.

**Portugal** reported that the management entities are responsible for the promotion and
research and development of new methods and tools for dismantling and separating
items of equipment and recycling methods for WEEE. They should invest approximately
3% of the total costs incurred in The treatment of WEEE per year in further technical
development, studies and life-cycle assessments, all aimed at improving the efficiency of
processes and achieving a better performance in terms of management results.

**Romania** reported that they have established an environment fund for funding
programmes and projects in the area of waste management, including hazardous
waste.84

**Slovakia** has created conditions for the introduction of new treatment technologies with
the use of financial support from the Recycling Fund, Environmental Fund, and EU funds.
Slovak Ministry of Environment Decrease No. 315/2010 on handling of electrical and
electronic equipment and WEEE stipulates that each new technology must ensure the
same or better protection of the environment than the current technology.

In **Slovenia**, no actions have been taken regarding the implementation of Article 7 (5).

83 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
84 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
The Ministry of Agriculture, Food and the Environment in Spain published a technical memo on the treatment of temperature exchanging equipment involving the use of CFCs, HCFCs, HFCs and HC, which described the best techniques available for treating this equipment.

In Sweden, the financial guarantee indirectly seeks to encourage the production of equipment, which facilitates recovery. Guarantee levels should reflect actual conditions, so that producers able to demonstrate that the cost of disposal is lower for their products than for other products of the same type should be obliged to guarantee disposal only at such lower cost. This constitutes an incentive to produce equipment suitable for recovery.

The United Kingdom stated to encourage innovation via business support provision, which includes knowledge transfer.85

3.4.5 Experiences with Implementation of Provisions under Article 7

Question 2.4.4: Please give an evaluation of the positive and negative experiences with the implementation of provisions under this article.

Out of the 21 Member States responded to Question 2.4.4 in 2010-2012, 13 Member States evaluated their experiences under Article 7. Based on their reporting for the 2007-2009 period, Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Romania and the United Kingdom also submitted details on their experiences with the Article. Member States reported a mixture of positive and negative experiences with this Article, which are discussed in detail below.

Several Member States have previously reported that they were able to introduce the measures pursuant to the Article without any major problems such as Lithuania, with Hungary which reported the increased collection of WEEE as an outcome of its implementation.

Negative aspects included difficulties in reporting on targets per WEEE category due to difficulties in establishing the correlation between the formats in which the data are collected and their practical implementation, as reported by Germany. Portugal reported that the existence of free-riders was a negative aspect which, in addition to distorting the market, can limit the financial amount available for collecting and subsequently treating all WEEE produced at national level.

By comparison, all Member States submitted very similar replies in 2007-2009 to those given in 2010-2012. In many cases Member States re-used or referenced their replies to the Implementation Questionnaires 2007-2009. Portugal was one Member State that reported a different reply in 2010-2012 to this question, indicating that, in 2012, it introduced actions to improve processing and measures to correct the procedures and

85 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
practices for storage and packaging for WEEE, and for fractions resulting from the processing due to the detection of infringements in audits.

*Member State replies are summarised below:*

**Austria** reported that the provisions on recovery were implemented without any problems.

**Belgium (all regions)** submitted no information.

**Bulgaria** reported that BAT in WEEE recovery and recycling and life cycle approach in electrical and electronic equipment management prevents and reduces the possibility of environmental pollution.

**Cyprus** stated that cooperation between WEEE re-use companies and approved systems has had positive results on the increase of quantities of WEEE sorted for re-use.\(^{86}\)

The **Czech Republic** submitted no information.

**Denmark** reported on no major deficiencies regarding compliance with the requirements of the targets of Article 7 (2) of the Directive.\(^{87}\)

**Estonia** stated that undertakings are more and more aware of the requirements of BAT and new entrants usually plan to use BAT in order to compete.

**Finland** submitted no information.

**France** stated that facilities for recovery and recycling/re-use of WEEE have achieved the minimum targets established by the Directive. France called upon harmonisation at the Community level on the approach for calculating these targets. With regard to the re-use of WEEE, partnerships with the producers of specialised structures in the re-use of WEEE guarantee sustainability of these activities. This offer a potential for second hand shops in the times when the prices for new electrical and electronic equipment are increasing.

**Germany** reported that documenting the targets of Article 7 (2) of the Directive is extremely complex as there is very little correlation between the form in which data are collected and the form in which recovery actually takes place. Data for the purposes of reporting on targets have to be divided according to the 10 WEEE categories, and yet they are still not transparent because of the cross-category mix of material streams.

In **Greece**, one of the most frequently raised problems concerns the role of Local Authorities in the collection of bulky appliances from the private households. A substantial quantity of bulky WEEE is picked up by peddlers, who sell them to scrap dealers. Subsequently, the treatment facilities buy the WEEE from the scrap dealers for a high price and treat them in accordance with the existing regulations. A direct

---

\(^{86}\) Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.

\(^{87}\) Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
collaboration with the peddlers is not always feasible, due to the fact that some peddlers do not issue invoices. Concerning the treatment of WEEE, the manual removal of substances and components in certain WEEE categories imposes high labour costs on the treatment of WEEE.

**Hungary** expressed positive attitudes towards implementation of the recovery systems for WEEE and is confident to reach the targets set out in the WEEE Directive.

**Ireland** stated that the implementation of the WEEE Directive has led to a significant increase in the amount of WEEE safely taken out of circulation and recycled and recovered.\(^{88}\)

**Italy** submitted no information.

**Latvia** stated that the evaluation of the system’s effectiveness might be complicated and would require assessment of effectiveness of the WEEE treatment.

**Lithuania** submitted no information.

**Luxembourg** reported to meet the targets for the Article 7 of the WEEE Directive. As a negative experience, it stated that the targets for different categories of the WEEE are not in line with the collection and processing methods. In order to allocate small appliances to different categories (white, brown and grey) sampling and analysis of samples was performed in 2008.\(^{89}\)

**Malta** stated that for the period under review it is not in a position to evaluate and to comment on the positive and negative experiences.

The **Netherlands** submitted no information.

**Poland** reported that no negative comments have been received in relation to the provisions of this article.

**Portugal** expressed a positive experience with public administration playing a significant role in the appropriate WEEE management (awareness raising campaigns, research and development etc.). Management entities are obliged to invest 5% of the annual revenue to awareness raising activities, and largely contributed to the meeting the targets of 4kg per inhabitant. The monitoring activity of WEEE operators is significantly supported with the creation of an electronic platform as a database and information collector. The management entities of the integrated WEEE management system are obliged to pay the waste management tax and this instrument contributes to complying with environmental objectives. A negative aspect is the existence of free-riders which, in addition to distorting the market, can limit the financial amount available for collecting and subsequently treating all WEEE produced at national level. In 2012, actions to

---

\(^{88}\) Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.

\(^{89}\) Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
improve processing and measures to correct the procedures and practices for storage and packaging for WEEE and for fractions resulting from the processing were implemented due to the detection of infringements in audits.

**Romania** stated an increase in the rate of WEEE recycling/recovery in recent years, due to WEEE treatment facilities coming into operation.\(^{90}\)

**Slovakia** reported sufficient capacities for treatment of volumes of WEEE that are placed on the market each year. However, only 50% of these capacities are used. New technologies of WEEE treatment and seeking of possibilities to use secondary raw material from WEEE ensure a high rate of recycling.

**Slovenia** submitted no information.

**Spain** stated that further co-operation between the agents involved in the system (collective systems, managers and shops) must be improved to produce the desired results and that preparation for re-use requires much greater legislation. For example, it is important to determine is who is responsible for the final disposal of the equipment which is being put back on the market after having been repaired and when it has become waste once again.

**Sweden** noted that the incitement provided by Article 7 (5), the financial guarantee requirement and the Directive in general has proved insufficient to encourage the development of new recovery, recycling and treatment technologies. It is hard to see any positive effect of the WEEE Directive, which is, after all, a waste directive, in terms of promoting more environmentally friendly products. On the other hand, it has had a positive effect on collection methods.

The **United Kingdom** stated that increased technology investment resulting in higher recovery and recycling rates.\(^{91}\)

**Conclusion:**

*21 Member States reported that they had taken the necessary measures to ensure the environmentally sound re-use, recovery and recycling of WEEE according to Article 7 in 2010-2012. These included the establishment of systems for the collection and management of WEEE (in the majority of cases those being collective take-back systems) to help meet the specified targets for the recovery of WEEE in 2010-2012. Based on their reporting for the 2007-2009 period, Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Romania and the United Kingdom also reported that they had established treatment systems pursuant to Article 7.*

---

\(^{90}\) Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.

\(^{91}\) Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
Even though Slovenia was one of these 21 Member States that reported that it had taken the necessary measures, it was the only Member State to not describe the national measures it had taken in order to accomplish the targets outlined under Article 7 in Question 2.4.1.

Article 7 (5) of the Directive requires Member States to encourage the development of new recovery, recycling and treatment technologies. 22 Member States reported to have implemented the provisions of this Article. Those that reported they had not implemented the relevant provisions are Belgium, Greece, Latvia, Malta and Slovenia. The majority of Member States reported to have implemented measures such as governmental subsidies, funds, programmes for research and development, awareness raising campaigns and knowledge networks.

Member States reported a mixture of positive and negative experiences with this Article, including increased recycling and re-use of WEEE as a result of measures introduced but also difficulties with reporting on WEEE targets.

Overall, there has been no significant progress made by the Member States in 2010-2012 with regards to the measures pursuant to Article 7 concerning the environmentally sound re-use, recovery and recycling of WEEE as compared to the 2007-2009 reporting period.
3.5 Financing in respect of WEEE from Private Households and users other than Private Households

3.5.1 Measures to ensure the Financing in respect to WEEE

Question 2.5: Have the necessary measures to ensure the financing in respect to WEEE in accordance with Articles 8 and 9 of the Directive been taken?

Article 8 of the WEEE Directive obliges Member States to ensure that by 13 August 2005, producers provide for the financing of collection, treatment, recovery and environmentally sound disposal of WEEE from private households deposited at collection facilities, set up under Article 5 (2). Additionally, Member States shall ensure that the producers supplying electrical and electronic equipment by means of distance communication also comply with the requirements of Article 8.

Article 5 (2) outlines provisions for the separate collection of WEEE from private households for Member States to be introduced by 13 August 2005.

Article 9 of the Directive obliges Member States to ensure the financing of the costs for collection, treatment, recovery and environmentally sound disposal of WEEE from users other than private households from products placed on the market after 13 August 2005 is provided for by producers. For historical waste being replaced by new equivalent products of by new products fulfilling the same function, the financing of the costs shall be provided for by producers of those products when supplying them. Question 2.5 asks Member States whether they have these implemented measures.

All 21 Member States that responded to Question 2.5 reported to have taken measures related to the financing of WEEE pursuant to Articles 8 & 9. Based on their reporting for the 2007-2009 period, Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Romania and the United Kingdom also reported that they had implemented the required measures. The Member State replies are discussed in detail under Question 2.5.1.

There has been no change to Member State replies since the previous reporting period (2007-2009).

3.5.2 Details on Measures concerning Financing in respect to WEEE

Question 2.5.1: If the answer to question 2.5 is ‘Yes’, please provide details. This shall include:

a) a general overview of the financing arrangements in the Member State and of the main schemes to implement the financing requirement;

b) details concerning the use of visible fees for historical waste from private households, if these are applied; and

c) Details concerning particular arrangements for producers supplying electrical and electronic equipment by means of distance communication, if there are such arrangements.
27 Member States submitted details on financing in respect to WEEE in 2010-2012. This includes Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Romania and the United Kingdom based on their reporting for the 2007-2009 period.

There has been no significant progress made by Member States based on the replies submitted to this question in the Implementation Questionnaire 2010-2012 as compared to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009. Therefore, the concise and comprehensive summary of replies provided in the WEEE Directive Implementation Report 2007-2009 is used below. It has been amended to account for any changes to the content of the replies submitted by Member States in 2010-2012.

a) All 21 Member States reported providing a general overview of the financing arrangements and of the main schemes to implement the financing requirement details. Some notable cases are discussed below.

France reported that producers are responsible for financing WEEE irrespective of the date, and professional producers can be exempted from financing obligations when specifically agreed with holders. Bulgaria reported that it has introduced a guarantee in case producers fail to fulfil their obligations. The majority of countries do not demand individual financial guarantee for the producers taking part in the collective scheme, with the exception of Germany, based on its reply.

b) The vast majority of Member States reported that producers apply visible fees for historical household WEEE during transitional periods on a voluntary basis. Sweden reported that the visible fees for historical household WEEE are not applied.

c) Most Member States reported that they have not introduced special requirements for distance sellers. Several Member States reported that they did not provide information on requirements placed on distance sellers (i.e. Wallonia in Belgium, Germany and Malta). Austria reported that it requires distance sellers to comply with the financing and any other obligations of the purchaser’s resident state. Greece reported that it requires suppliers using distance communication means to be registered in the national registry of electrical and electronic equipment producers.

Member State replies are summarised below:

Austria

a) Producers have to bear the costs of WEEE management originating from households. The procedure differs depending on the date the appliance was placed on the market and whether it was for private households or users other than private households.

b) The costs of collection and treatment of historical WEEE from private households may be shown to the buyer when purchasing a new appliance, with this possibility being limited in time depending on the category of appliance and in accordance with the timetable laid down in the Directive.
c) Distance sellers of equipment sold in other Member States must comply with the requirements of Article 8 (1) to (3) of the WEEE Directive. Those producers must report the quantities of different categories of electrical and electronic equipment from private households sold in Member States. This guarantees financing and compliance with any other obligations in the receiving State.

Belgium (all regions)

a) Articles 8 and 9 are transposed into national legislation.
b) No reply submitted.
c) No reply submitted.

Bulgaria

a) The Regulation is consistent with the ‘producer responsibility’ and ‘polluter pays’ principles in the way that obligated businesses are required to fund the collection and treatment of WEEE in an environmentally sound manner. Producer responsibility is an extension of the ‘polluter pays’ principle and is about ensuring businesses take responsibility for the products they place on the market at the end of their lifecycle. Under the new Waste Management Act (published in State Gazette No. 53 of 13 July 2012), recovery organisations and individual fulfilment of obligations must be authorised pursuant to the Ordinance of the Minister for the Environment and Water. Applicants must attach to their authorisation applications an irrevocable bank guarantee, to ensure attainment of the targets for separate collection, re-use, recycling and/or recovery of common waste, and setting up a system to serve a segment of the population. The bank guarantee is BGN 1,000,000 for organisations for WEEE recovery and BGN 200,000 for persons fulfilling their obligations individually.
b) No reply submitted.
c) No reply submitted.

Bulgaria

a) The Regulation is consistent with the ‘producer responsibility’ and ‘polluter pays’ principles in the way that obligated businesses are required to fund the collection and treatment of WEEE in an environmentally sound manner. Producer responsibility is an extension of the ‘polluter pays’ principle and is about ensuring businesses take responsibility for the products they place on the market at the end of their lifecycle. Under the new Waste Management Act (published in State Gazette No. 53 of 13 July 2012), recovery organisations and individual fulfilment of obligations must be authorised pursuant to the Ordinance of the Minister for the Environment and Water. Applicants must attach to their authorisation applications an irrevocable bank guarantee, to ensure attainment of the targets for separate collection, re-use, recycling and/or recovery of common waste, and setting up a system to serve a segment of the population. The bank guarantee is BGN 1,000,000 for organisations for WEEE recovery and BGN 200,000 for persons fulfilling their obligations individually.
b) No reply submitted.
c) No reply submitted.

Bulgaria

a) The Regulation is consistent with the ‘producer responsibility’ and ‘polluter pays’ principles in the way that obligated businesses are required to fund the collection and treatment of WEEE in an environmentally sound manner. Producer responsibility is an extension of the ‘polluter pays’ principle and is about ensuring businesses take responsibility for the products they place on the market at the end of their lifecycle. Under the new Waste Management Act (published in State Gazette No. 53 of 13 July 2012), recovery organisations and individual fulfilment of obligations must be authorised pursuant to the Ordinance of the Minister for the Environment and Water. Applicants must attach to their authorisation applications an irrevocable bank guarantee, to ensure attainment of the targets for separate collection, re-use, recycling and/or recovery of common waste, and setting up a system to serve a segment of the population. The bank guarantee is BGN 1,000,000 for organisations for WEEE recovery and BGN 200,000 for persons fulfilling their obligations individually.
b) No reply submitted.
c) No reply submitted.

Czech Republic

92 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
a) The system is aimed at historical WEEE producers contributing through the established collective system.
b) Each collective scheme determines using of visible fee and such fee is binding for all producers who are involved in the scheme.
c) Producers supplying electrical and electronic equipment by means of distance communication have the same obligations as other producers of electrical and electronic equipment.

Denmark

a) Financing arrangements for collective systems generally involve a member’s quota per producer and an environment contribution depending on the type and quantity of the electrical and electronic equipment placed on the market and registered in the collective scheme.
b) The Environmental Protection Agency has no information on the extent to which producers avail themselves of the option of informing purchasers of household equipment separately about the costs involved in the management of historical waste.
c) Distant sellers have the same requirements as other producers.\textsuperscript{93}

Estonia

a) Every producer is responsible for all costs of WEEE management proportionally to the electrical and electronic equipment they placed to the market from 13 August 2005. The costs of historical waste shall be borne by all producers together who are existing on the market when the respective costs occur, contribute proportionally to their market share of this type of electrical and electronic equipment. Waste handlers shall bear the costs of waste handling if they take WEEE from final owner without having any contract or authorisation with producer or collective scheme.
b) Visible fees for historical waste of household WEEE are applied and producers may use this possibility. For category 1 the deadline is 13 August 2014; for other categories 13 August 2012.
c) Distance sellers have the same requirements as other producers.

Finland

a) Producers have to take care of the expenses of household products so end-users can return WEEE free of charge. This principle is laid down in the Waste Act in Section 63. Producers have to arrange collection, transport, pre-treatment and treatment of WEEE from users other than private households and pay the expenses. Producers can also make agreement with their customers, that they

\textsuperscript{93} Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
pay some part or all of the expenses. None of the other producer responsibilities can be transferred.

b) Do not exist in practice.

c) Distance sellers must notify the Pirkanmaa Regional Environment Centre of the quantity of items of new electrical and electronic equipment supplied to the domestic market which in turn organises the exchange of information among European Community Member States.

**France**

**a)** Producers are financially responsible (either individually or in a collective system) for the WEEE management in proportion to the tonnage of electrical and electronic equipment they place on the market and regardless of the date. If membership in a collective body approved, producers can meet their obligations in advance in the form of quarterly payments. Otherwise, they must provide a guarantee stating the financing of their obligations for the current year is assured. Professional producers have to finance WEEE management unless otherwise agreed with the users.

b) Producers have to inform buyers on the invoice for new electrical and electronic equipment on the costs for management of the historical WEEE, whereas the costs shall not exceed the actual costs incurred. These provisions will apply until 1 January 2020 taking into account the historical returns of WEEE in the sector.

c) No special arrangements applicable to the producers supplying electrical and electronic equipment by the means of distance communication.

**Germany**

**a)** Producers pay for collection containers, transport and environmentally sound disposal of all WEEE collected, according to the individual obligations determined by the law.

b) To cover the costs of disposal of historical WEEE, producers may charge for limited period visible fees (to the respondent’s knowledge). This has so far been done for gas discharge lamps only.

c) No reply submitted.

**Greece**

**a)** Producers (either on the individual or collective basis) have to finance WEEE management relating to the quantity and type of the products they place on the market. Any natural or legal person from abroad, when shipping its products directly to an end user in Greece, should also contract with a system and provide funds for his own products placed on the Greek market.

b) No reply submitted.

c) All producers, including those supplying electrical and electronic equipment by means of distance communication, are registered in the national registry of electrical and electronic equipment producers.

**Hungary**
a) Producers shall provide for the financing of private household WEEE from their own products. Furthermore, in the case of historical waste in proportion to their respective market share in categories relating to their products. For WEEE from professional users the same applies. In the case of historical WEEE from professional users, the costs can be borne by producers (one-to-one basis) or by the user when not purchasing new equipment.

b) Producers may inform users on the costs for historical WEEE, but are not obliged to do so.

c) There are no special provisions for distance sellers; they have to fulfil all the requirements as other producers.

**Ireland**

a) Producers of private household EEE have to finance the WEEE management, including historical WEEE, and have to provide a guarantee (bank account, recycling insurance etc.) for this financial obligation, unless participating in a collective compliance system. Professional producers of EEE can make alternative financial agreements where all obligations for WEEE management are transferred to the end user, or only partly (e.g. transport). Historical professional WEEE management rests with the end user.

b) Producers have to inform users of the costs of historical WEEE (until 12 February 2011 for 2 –10 category of EEE and until 12 February 2013 for the EEE category 1). Costs are expressed as environmental management costs.

c) Distance sellers have to register within the national registry and on demand prove to the national registry that they are fulfilling all their obligations. Further, they have to inform users on the WEEE take-back arrangements.⁹⁴

**Italy**

a) For WEEE from private households and users other than private households (e.g. commercial/industrial), producers are financially responsible (either individually or in a collective system) for its management in proportion to the tonnage of electrical and electronic equipment they place on the market and regardless of the date. In order to guarantee financing, when they place electrical and electronic equipment on the market, producers must put in place an adequate financial guarantee in accordance with Law No. 348/1982 or in accordance with procedures to be laid down in a decree to that effect, which has not yet been issued. Producers and users other than private households may enter into voluntary agreements providing for alternative financing methods for the management of industrial/commercial WEEE, provided that they comply with the objectives and requirements of the Legislative Decree.

b) No specification.

---

⁹⁴ Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
c) It is envisaged that producers engaged in distance selling are to comply with the above requirements in accordance with procedures to be laid down in a decree to that effect, to be issued in compliance with the provisions adopted at EU level.

Latvia

a) Manufacturers of electrical and electronic equipment pay a natural resource tax in order to ensure that the costs of managing WEEE are covered in proportion to the amount of electrical and electronic equipment placed on the market. Producers are responsible for the costs of the historical household WEEE.
b) No visible fees are applied for historical waste from private households.
c) The same system applies to producers supplying electrical and electronic equipment by means of distance communication.

Lithuania

a) Producers and importers of electrical and electronic equipment are responsible for financing management of WEEE, and have to ensure implementation of the requirements by means of bank guarantees and other agreements. Administrative penalties are foreseen for non-compliance, and serve as an incentive to ensure compliance. The management of private household WEEE is financed by producers and importers of the electrical and electronic equipment in proportion to their share of the market.
b) No reply submitted.
c) The same rules apply to the distance sellers, and no additional requirements are applicable.

Luxembourg

a) Producers and importers pay a recycling fee for the treatment of WEEE. This contribution is reflected in the price of sale of new EEE. For the historical WEEE, financing is provided according to the market share of the respective equipment.
b) During a transitional period until 13 February 2011 (February 13, 2013 respectively for category 1 of Annex IA), producers are allowed to show purchasers, at the time of sale of new products, the costs of collection, treatment and disposal in an environmentally sound way.
c) Producers supplying EEE by means of distance communication also comply with the same requirements with respect to the equipment provided in Luxembourg.95

Malta

a) Producers are required to set up and operate individual and/or collective take-back systems from private households. The Malta Environment and Planning Authority are presently considering other applications for further schemes. In

95 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
addition, the Competent Authority has in place a registration system for electrical and electronic equipment producers.

b) No reply submitted.

c) No reply submitted.

Netherlands

a) In the Netherlands three collective systems have been set up by the producers: NVMP (household and professional equipment): this organisation works with a visible removal contribution for financing the historical stock; ICT-Milieu (computers, mobile phones and other ICT equipment): no removal contribution, instead, the participating producers pay the processing costs in proportion to their market share. The system used is based purely on turnover; RTA (professional equipment): this organisation works with a removal contribution.

b) Visible removal contribution for the household and professional equipment.

c) The Netherlands has no special rules on distance-selling of electrical and electronic equipment.

Poland

a) Persons placing electrical and electronic equipment on the market have to provide financial security (bank guarantee, deposit paid) for the purpose of financing WEEE management, unless they make an agreement with a WEEE recovery organisation. Information on the level of waste management costs have to be supplied to the retailers and wholesalers.

b) Retailers and wholesalers of household WEEE must inform purchasers of the amount of such costs, provided that they have obtained such information from the persons placing the equipment on the market.

c) The same obligations are imposed on distance sellers.

Portugal

a) WEEE management is financed by the producer according to the amount of electrical and electronic equipment they place on the market.

b) No specification.

c) Reported that, according to the law, distance sellers are also referred to as producers, thus the same obligations are applicable to them.

Romania

a) Producers are required to finance management of historical household WEEE or WEEE resulting from equipment placed on the market after 31 December 2006. The producers have to guarantee the financing in the form of participation in appropriate systems, recycling insurance or a blocked bank account. Users have to meet costs for historical professional WEEE outside the one-to-one system.
b) Producers may inform the purchaser when buying a new product on the WEEE management costs (e.g. by 13 February 2011 for products under Annex IA, and for category 1 of the same Annex until 13 February 2013).

c) No reply submitted.96

Slovakia

a) Producers are obliged to ensure the funding of collection, shipment and treatment of WEEE placed on the market before 13 August 2005 through a collective system. On the other hand, producers may ensure funding of collection, shipment and treatment of WEEE placed on the market after 13 August 2005 individually or through a collective system.

b) Producers are obligated to use visible fees for handling of WEEE.

c) Details are not separately defined.

Slovenia

a) Producers and importers fulfil the financial obligation under a collective arrangement within the framework of the collective WEEE management plan whereby the financial obligation is based on the quantity of electrical and electronic equipment put on the market.

b) The use of visible fees in accordance with the Directive is possible but not mandatory (e.g. until 13 February 2011 for equipment falling within classes 2 to 10 in Annex 1 to this Decree, and until 13 February 2013 for equipment falling within class 1 in Annex 1 to this Decree).

c) There are no particular arrangements for producers supplying electrical and electronic equipment by means of distance communication. All obligations are identical, as in the case of all other producers.

Spain

a) Producers (individually or in collective systems) must bear the costs of separate collection from collection centres depending on their market share. Local authorities are responsible for the separate collection of household wastes through their municipal systems.

b) According to the single transitory provision of Royal Decree 208/2005, the obligation for the invoice to clearly indicate the cost of disposing of the historical waste ended in 2011.

c) The producers of WEEE who sell by mail order have the same obligations as those who do not, even if this is more complex.

Sweden

96 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
a) For products placed on the market before 13 August 2005, there is a collective financing arrangement based on producers' market share. For products placed on the market after 13 August 2005, producers must provide a financial guarantee.

b) Visible fees for historical waste from private households are not applied.

c) Producers supplying electrical and electronic equipment by means of distance communication bear responsibility for the corresponding share of the waste in each country to which such equipment was supplied through distance communication.

**United Kingdom**

a) Producers are obliged to finance the costs of WEEE from private households that are deposited at a designated collection facility; or are returned but are not deposited at a designated collection facility. Producers discharge their obligations by joining a Producer Compliance Scheme.

b) Applied on a voluntary basis. Evidence shows only lamp sector is using a visible fee.

c) A UK based producer selling to another member state via distance selling means is required to register with the appropriate UK authority and supply specified data on demand regarding their activities. This information/data will be shared with other member states authorities if requested.  

### 3.5.3 Reasons for Non-implementation of Measures concerning Financing in respect to WEEE

**Question 2.5.2: If the answer to question 2.5 is ‘No’, please state the reasons why.**

All 21 respondents responded affirmatively to Question 2.5 and thus there were no replies to this question. This applies to **Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Romania** and the **United Kingdom** as well which also responded affirmatively to Question 2.5 in the Implementation Questionnaires 2007-2009 and therefore did not respond to this question.

### 3.5.4 Experiences with Implementation of Provisions under Articles 8 and 9

**Question 2.5.3: Please give an evaluation of the positive and negative experiences with the implementation of provisions under this article.**

Out of the **21 Member States that responded** to Question 2.5.3 in 2010-2012, **17 Member States** submitted an evaluation of their experiences with the Article. Those that did not report on their experiences were **Austria**, the **Czech Republic**, **Malta** and **Slovenia.** **Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland** and **Luxembourg** also submitted details on their experiences with the Article in their replies in the Implementation Questionnaires 2007-97

---

97 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
2009. Romania and the United Kingdom, also based on their replies in the Implementation Questionnaires 2007-2009, did not report on their experiences.

This reporting period saw a variety of experiences reported by the Member States. Malta and Slovenia did not provide a reply to this question, simply reporting that it was ‘not applicable’. Belgium and the Czech Republic reported that the introduction of visible fees for historical household WEEE was a positive aspect, leading to increased environmental awareness on the consumer end. Austria reported that it was questioning whether there was a need to have separate financing obligations for historical and new WEEE. In the same vein, Lithuania reported that its experience has shown that in practice there is no difference between the management of historical WEEE and the management of electrical and electronic equipment placed on the market after 13th August 2005. Poland submitted a similar reply. Belgium reported that the growing sale of internet electrical and electronic equipment is a problem when it comes to enforcement and monitoring. Finland and Hungary also reported that distance selling was a problem. Germany reported that the high administrative costs for smaller and medium-sized businesses was a negative aspect.

By comparison, all Member States submitted very similar replies in 2007-2009 to those given in 2010-2012. In many cases Member States re-used or referenced their replies to the Implementation Questionnaires 2007-2009.

Member State replies are summarised below:

Austria submitted no information.

On the positive side, Belgium (all regions) reported that the visible fee is now representing the real cost of management and recycling of appliances. However, negatively, it was reported that the increasing sale of electrical and electronic equipment online causes problems with enforcing and monitoring the provisions of the Directive. Foreign companies can often not be addressed by the competent authorities. Furthermore, according to Article 9 (2), producers/importers of WEEE other than private households have the opportunity to evade all financial responsibility for the collection, treatment and recovery activities of the appliances placed on the market. It was reported that the Article undermines all possible agreements between government and producers/importers of WEEE other than private households on financing for financing the costs of the management of the WEEE regenerated.

Bulgaria stated that, as the producers and importers of electrical and electronic equipment are responsible for financing the system for the separate collection, transport, temporary storage, pre-treatment, re-use, recycling, recovery and disposal of WEEE, they thus seek to further develop their production systems to be able to reduce expenditure on the treatment of WEEE.

Cyprus reported on an Advisory Committee that approves the operation of an individual or a collective scheme, where fees proposed are also approved. This is considered to be
a positive way of controlling fees to be adequate, covering the costs of environmentally sound way of treatment.\textsuperscript{98}

The Czech Republic submitted no information.

Estonia reported that co-operation between the two collective systems is not very good, particularly in respect of clearing to ensure that proportionality is taken into account between them. Due to the strict rules for collection, all producers of private household equipment are joined with collective systems.

Denmark is of the opinion that the most appropriate and effective approach would be to maintain the existing system for the delivery of WEEE from private households to municipal collection points. This means that the producers, including the collective systems, assume responsibility for the financing of the further management of waste from the municipal collection point. This utilises the existing municipal infrastructure for waste collection. The Environmental Protection Agency does not have separate information about business-to-business agreements on financing the management of WEEE from users other than private households.\textsuperscript{99}

Finland stated that lack of EU-wide information exchange related to distance selling means that it is difficult to apply the measures of the Article to that sector, and that there are no rules of compliance for distance sellers either.

France suggested that, at the end of 2012, almost all producers of private household appliances fulfilled their obligations under the WEEE Directive. The information on professional equipment is more difficult to establish as some professional equipment on the market after 13 August 2005 have now reached the end of its life. Positive experiences are reported regarding the establishment of the visible fee for historical WEEE as it enabled environmental awareness by consumers related to the management of WEEE and have been an incentive for producers who quickly join the scheme. France, unlike for the 2007-2009 period, did not report on the administrative burden for producers and distributors caused by visible fees for private household WEEE.

Germany noted the high administrative costs for smaller and medium-sized businesses as a negative aspect.

Greece reported on an increased number of producers participating in the collective systems. A negative experience is expressed in relation to the financial engagement of distance sellers. As distance sales from other Member States are concerned, there is no mechanism to monitor the imported products in the country. On the other hand, although products sold by means of distance communication from third countries are controlled in the customs, the custom formalities are implemented by the user.

\textsuperscript{98} Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.

\textsuperscript{99} Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
Hungary reported on problems with distant sellers but did not provide any further details.

Ireland stated that producers have increased the prices for their products by an amount equivalent of the environmental management costs (EMC) or adding EMC to the price. Distributors have sought to justify this by claiming that the EMC was a Government Tax. No action could be taken if the price was increased by an amount equivalent of the EMC as long as the full price was displayed and/or quoted. The requirement on producers to transfer EMC into the Producer Recycler Funds ensured the financial stability of their collection and recycling/recovery systems. The display of EMCs has had a positive effective on consumer awareness. A number of distance sellers selling via internet were found not to be complying with either their distributor and/or producer obligations. Internet sellers have valid concerns regarding the duplication of financial obligations on account of goods originally being placed on the market in one member state, and subsequently placed on the market in another. It is, however, up to producers to have clearing mechanisms to avoid such duplication.

Italy stated that, for industrial/commercial WEEE, which on average has a longer life-span, producers have highlighted problems concerning the system for financial guarantees and seem to be more in favour of voluntary agreements providing for alternative financing methods.

Latvia reported that the requirements of Articles 8 and 9 of the Directive are complex, and the implementation of the provision places too great an administrative burden on the Member States.

Lithuania reported that the experience with implementing the requirements of Articles 8 and 9 of the Directive has shown that in practice there is no difference between the management of historical WEEE and the management of electrical and electronic equipment placed on the market after 13\textsuperscript{th} August 2005.

Luxembourg stated as a positive experience that the market share of producers affiliated with the authorised body is estimated at more than 90%. As a negative experience it is reported that (some) free-riders do not participate in the funding system and problems associated with identification of distant sellers in other countries (teleshopping, mail order and Internet sales). Additionally, there are companies coming to Luxembourg occasionally to sell EEE.

Malta submitted no information.

In the Netherlands, experience has shown that the removal of contributions can have a number of undesirable effects. The most important of these is that considerable funds

\footnotesize{100 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.}

\footnotesize{101 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.}
can come into being. Also, (voluntary) agreements have been reached with the collective producer organisations regarding how their annual reports are to be drawn up, including their publication), the extent of the funds and the spending of a surplus upon liquidation.

Poland reported that one continuing negative aspect of the implementation of the Directive is the management of WEEE according to whether the equipment was placed on the market before 13 August 2005 or after that date.

In terms of positive experiences, Portugal stressed the increase in the number of electrical and electronic producers registered in Portugal, which reached 1,641 at the end of 2012, including foreign companies who place equipment in the market by means of distance selling. There was also a high level of compliance with financial obligations on the part of producers who were members of managing bodies/registering bodies, although sometimes this occurred after the deadline. The main negative aspect, in spite of measures to increase awareness and assessment, was thought to be the existence of producing companies which do not respect the rules (free-riders), estimated to be around 1,600 companies, which create situations of unfair competition, although this is not hugely significant as they are generally small companies.

Applying Articles 8 and 9 of the Directive, Slovakia has been able to ensure that, as from 2009, it has met the target for WEEE collection under Article 5 (5). At the same time, the funding of all WEEE collected within the separate WEEE collection system in Slovakia has been ensured.

Slovenia submitted no information.

Romania submitted no information. 102

Spain reported that more work needs to be done on the aspects of funding and co-operation between the agents involved: producers, managers, distribution and local authorities. Furthermore, selling on the Internet complicates monitoring whether producers’ obligations have been met. Spain noted that this is a problem at European level.

Sweden reported that the two take-back systems provide satisfactory financing arrangements for their members. Members of El-Kretsen (the business sector’s service company for the collection and recycling of electrical and electronic equipment) are, among other things, bound by a reciprocal commitment to process each other’s WEEE where a member is not able to do so. Moreover, El-Kretsen has funds set aside for the necessary financing and a recovery insurance covering operation of the scheme for one year.

The United Kingdom submitted no information. 103

---

102 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
Conclusion:

21 Member States reported that they had taken measures pursuant to Article 8 and 9 to ensure the financing in respect to WEEE in 2010-2012. Based on their reporting for the 2007-2009 period, Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Romania and the United Kingdom also reported that they had taken such measures. The vast majority of Member States reported that producers apply visible fees for historical private household WEEE and have not introduced special requirements for distance sellers.

Reported experiences with the Articles were both positive and negative. Overall it was reported that there was an increased number of producers participating in the collective systems, however Member States questioned aspects such as the required distinction between historical and new WEEE for financing the costs of management and highlighted the problem of distance sellers.

The systems which Member States reported that they had introduced pursuant to the relevant Articles of the Directive have actually been in place for a number of years now. This indicates that there hasn’t been much progress made by Member States with regards to the measures pursuant to Articles 8 and 9 concerning the environmentally sound re-use, recovery and recycling of WEEE in 2010-2012 as compared to the 2007-2009 reporting period.

3.6 Information for Users

3.6.1 Measures to ensure the Provision of Information for Users of Electrical and Electronic Equipment on WEEE Management

Question 2.6: Have the necessary measures to inform users of electrical and electronic equipment and encourage their participation in WEEE management in accordance with Article 10 of the Directive been taken?

According to the Article 10 of the WEEE Directive, Member States shall ensure the users of electrical and electronic equipment in private households are given the necessary information about:

a) the requirement not to dispose of WEEE as unsorted municipal waste and to collect such WEEE separately;
b) the return and collection systems available to them;
c) their role in contributing to re-use, recycling and other forms of recovery of WEEE;
d) the potential effects on the environment and human health as a result of the presence of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment; and

---

103 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
e) the meaning of the symbol shown in Annex IV\textsuperscript{104}. 

\textit{Question 2.6} asks Member States if they have introduced these measures.

21 Member States reported they had taken measures to ensure the provision of information for users pursuant to \textit{Article 10}. Based on their reporting for the 2007-2009 period, \textit{Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Romania} and the \textit{United Kingdom} also reported that they had implemented the required measures. The replies submitted by Member States are discussed in detail under \textit{Question 2.6.1}.

There has been no change to Member State replies since the previous reporting period.

\textbf{3.6.2 Details on Measures to ensure the Provision of Information for Users of Electrical and Electronic Equipment on WEEE Management}

\textit{Question 2.6.1: If the answer to question 2.6 is ‘Yes’, please provide details.} 

27 Member States submitted details on measures to ensure the provision of information for users on WEEE Management in 2010-2012. This includes \textit{Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Romania} and the \textit{United Kingdom} based on their reporting for the 2007-2009 period.

There has been no significant progress made by Member States based on the replies submitted to this question in the Implementation Questionnaires 2010-2012 as compared to the Implementation Questionnaires 2007-2009. Therefore, the concise and comprehensive summary of replies provided in the WEEE Directive Implementation Report 2007-2009 is used below. It has been amended to account for any changes to the content of the replies submitted by Member States in 2010-2012.

Respondents reported the use of different measures to provide users with information about the management of WEEE. Member States reported that they generally used one of the following methods to disseminate information:

1) through public authorities or waste management facilities which organise different awareness raising campaigns using press and multimedia; and/or

2) by providing information directly to the users at the point of sale via user manuals, declarations, brochures etc.

Member States reported that they were either combining these two approaches or applying them separately.

\textit{Portugal} reported that it had taken extra measures to ensure that users are informed about WEEE. Producers were obliged under their licence to spend at least 5\% of their annual income on campaigns and various activities to raise awareness and inform citizens about the problems of WEEE and the importance of participating in the

\textsuperscript{104} The symbol indicating separate collection for electrical and electronic equipment consists of a crossed-out wheeled bin.
management of this waste, in order to ensure that the national targets were achieved. This can be considered an example of good practice. Malta's reply to this question discussed the collection of WEEE and its management within civic amenity sites rather that the information it provided to users of WEEE.

Member States replies are summarised below:

In Austria, producers must make information available in an appropriate form to the final consumers of electrical and electronic equipment for private households, for example in print or via the Internet, which involves consulting all relevant local authorities and business circles. A working party has been set up for this purpose within the Austrian coordinating body. In 2012, measures with an approximate value of €424,000 were delivered for public relations.

In Belgium (all regions), the final seller of WEEE must display a message explaining how the seller complies with the legislation and in what ways the consumer can dispose of the end-of-use product. This must be displayed in a visible place in each of their points of sale. The fee or costs of collection, treatment and recycling must be displayed for private household appliances (until 2011). The retailer can choose to display the fee on the invoice or through posters, advertisements or price tags. For WEEE from users other than private households, the fee is only displayed on the invoice. Awareness raising is carried out by the managing system (Recupel).

Bulgaria reported on the obligation placed on producers and importers to include in the instructions for the use for the appliances the information in Bulgarian language on the correct return/re-use/disposal of WEEE. Distributors of electrical and electronic equipment and persons selling to end-users must display tables at points of sale containing information on the possible method of take-back of private household WEEE. Recovery organisations and persons placing electrical and electronic equipment on the market and meeting their obligations individually are required to implement a plan to inform consumers and encourage them to play their part in the separate collection of WEEE. There are plans for provisions under which electrical and electronic equipment that is placed on the market is to be marked with the symbol specified in Annex 4 to the Directive in order to minimise the entry of WEEE into the normal municipal waste stream, facilitate its separate collection and establish the date of manufacture or placing on the market of electrical and electronic equipment.

Cyprus stated that the information is passed to users via print and multi-media and through workshops, seminars and lectures.¹⁰⁵

The Czech Republic stated that producers are obliged by the national law to provide information to the users. Furthermore, education and promotion is carried out by the Internet, press and direct local campaigns. Collective systems provide education in

¹⁰⁵ Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
schools, road-shows, competitions in collection in different cities, collection through zoos in association with another aims, alternative campaigns showing old discarded appliances or products form appliances and publish brochures and specialised magazines focused on take-back.

**Denmark** stated that the Environmental Protection Agency has drawn up a standard text, which producers can use when providing the requisite information to users in order to facilitate producers' obligation to inform users.\(^{106}\)

**Estonia** reported that new measures were provided in Waste Act Article 268 and in Regulation of Minister of Environment No. 57, 22.07.2013 (which replaced Article 2 in Governmental Regulation No. 65, 27.04.2009). These measures increased the media channels producers can use to fulfil publicity campaigns, they now include TV, radio, county newspapers or outdoor advertisers. Producers shall use two of them at the same time.

In **Finland**, the regional and municipal waste authorities as well as other actors, such as waste management companies, provide information for users. The producer organisations must provide information for companies and households on their Internet pages.

**France** stated that the collective bodies approved for private household WEEE inform users through various media, in the form of posters, inserts the press, radio spots, television etc. In addition, municipalities who choose to set up a separate collection of private household WEEE receive subsidies for their operations per current residents: 20 cents per capita in 2010, 15 cents in 2011 and 7.5 cents in 2012. Further, producers must affix to each electrical and electronic equipment put on the market after 13th August 2005 the icon from Annex IV to the WEEE Directive. This symbol should appear on the packaging, if more appropriate and on the warranty and operating instructions that accompany it.

**Germany** stated that local authorities are obliged by law to provide such information. With Government support, extensive information material has been developed for both local authorities and traders and is made available free of charge. Additionally, various information sessions are held for local authority employees along with a free hotline, public campaigns etc. Individual businesses provide consumer information via their own brochures or posters and various producer associations run their own publicity campaigns.

**Greece** reported that users of electrical and electronic equipment are provided with information online on the obligation to ensure the separate collection of WEEE, approved systems for WEEE take-back/ return systems, hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment and the significance of the contribution of users for

---

\(^{106}\) Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
achieving the collection targets. Information is also available in the form of a leaflet and several projects have been carried out to inform users about WEEE including press releases, radio commercials and special events.

In Hungary, producers are obliged to inform users about all provisions included in Article 10.

Ireland stated the obligation to add a wheeled-bin symbol to all products. It is also a requirement to ensure that consumers, when purchasing a new product, are informed of necessary information contained in Article 10 of the WEEE Directive. Distributors are required to ensure that consumers when purchasing a new product are informed about the return and collection systems available to them.\(^{107}\)

Italy stated that Article 13 (1) and (2) of Legislative Decree No. 151/2005 states that producers of electrical and electronic equipment are to provide, in the form of instructions for use, adequate information concerning: the requirement not to dispose of WEEE as municipal waste and for it to be collected separately; WEEE collection systems and the option of returning appliances to the distributor when purchasing a new one; the potential effects on the environment and human health of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment and the improper use of electrical and electronic equipment or parts thereof and the meaning of the symbol indicating separate collection and the penalties in the event of unlawful disposal of WEEE.

Latvia referred to the information listed in the Article 10 of the Directive that needs to be provided to the users. In addition, labelling with the wheeled-bin symbol is also obligatory.

Lithuania reported that the producers and importers of electrical and electronic equipment need to inform users on necessary information (listed in Article 10 of the WEEE Directive). The information must be provided in the instructions for use or in a separate publication at the point of sale. In order to implement these requirements, the Administrative Infringements Code provides for administrative liability for failure to fulfil them. Labelling requirements apply to new electrical and electronic equipment. Authorised organisations of electrical and electronic equipment producers and importers develop public education and information programmes and implement them. There is an obligation on users to separate private household WEEE from municipal waste and to sort it.

Luxembourg stated to implement Article 10 of the Directive through Section 15 of the environmental agreement which regulates the cooperation between the approved body,

\(^{107}\) Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
the Ministry of the Environment, the municipalities and municipal associations to educate households regarding the provisions of Article 12 of the Grand Ducal.  

Malta stated that users of electrical and electronic equipment are informed and their participation is encouraged by providing the adequate infrastructure such as civic amenity sites and through the organisation of bulky refuse systems whereby household waste such as refrigerators, washing machines and other similar items can be collected free of charge by appointment.

In the Netherlands, users of WEEE are mainly informed via publicity campaigns, both in the form of advertisements in daily, weekly and monthly press and specific radio and TV campaigns. These campaigns are produced both by local authorities (municipalities) and a number of producer organisations.

In Poland, persons placing household equipment on the market must affix information to the equipment, which principally corresponds to the requirements of Article 10 of the Directive. In addition, a requirement has been placed on WEEE recovery organisations and persons placing equipment on the market to implement public education campaigns covering the use of mass media, leaflets, information brochures, posters and the organisation of competitions, conferences and initiatives of an informative and educational nature.

Portugal stated that the management entities have an essential role in raising awareness and informing all players in the lifecycle of electrical and electronic equipment. They are obliged under their licence to spend at least 5% of their annual income on campaigns and various activities to raise awareness and inform citizens about the problems of WEEE and the importance of participating in the management of this waste, in order to ensure that the national targets are achieved. The Portuguese Environment Agency provides access for interested parties through a portal, which makes all relevant information on the subject available. Other activities such as various forms of communications, training and seminars are organised.

Romania stated that information and educational campaigns are run by governmental ministries and local public authorities. Starting in 2007, the Ministry of the Environment and Forestry launched a series of national WEEE collection drives known as the ‘Marea debarasare’ (big clearout) including collection from homes. Under the PHARE programme (which helps Member States in their preparations for joining the EU), public awareness campaigns have been organised on waste management including information brochures and action plans for raising public awareness.

In Slovakia, each producer is obliged to only place on the market equipment bearing a graphical symbol showing that WEEE is not to be thrown into the mixed municipal waste,

---

108 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
109 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
but must be handed over into system of separate collection. At the same time, pursuant to Section 54b (1)(k), producers are obliged to carry out information campaigns for users of electrical and electronic equipment about the requirement to not dispose of the WEEE together with unsorted municipal waste, hand over the WEEE as a whole, and about possible negative impacts of WEEE on the environment and human health.

**Slovenia** stated that informing end users is a key requirement for the successful operation of the system of separate collection. Experience shows that the prescribed information provision on the part of producers and importers is increasing proper management of WEEE on the part of end users. However, it is still not sufficient and as a result additional information campaigns are being carried out. These campaigns are directly encouraging changes in behaviour and the proper management of WEEE.

In **Spain**, producers are required to carry out social awareness campaigns to increase awareness amongst the population in order to meet ecological objectives. Campaigns are also directed at distributors, installers and the public in general.

In **Sweden**, national legislation places a responsibility on the producers to provide the information required by the municipalities to inform households and users.

The **United Kingdom** referred to awareness raising campaigns at a local level. Distributors supplying new EEE must display information to users on the requirements of the WEEE system and the collection and take-back systems available to them giving details to the purchaser on their obligations stores collection and requirement on the store to the purchaser.\(^{110}\)

### 3.6.3 Reasons for Non-implementation of Measures concerning the Provision of Information for Users of Electrical and Electronic Equipment on WEEE Management

**Question 2.6.2:** If the answer to question 2.6 is ‘No’, please state the reasons why.

All 21 respondents responded affirmatively to Question 2.6 and thus there were no replies to this question. **Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Romania** and the **United Kingdom** also responded affirmatively to Question 2.6 in the Implementation Questionnaires 2007-2009 and therefore did not respond to this question.

### 3.6.4 Experiences with Implementation of Provisions under Article 10

**Question 2.6.3:** Please give an evaluation of the positive and negative experiences with the implementation of provisions under this article.

Out of the **21 Member States that responded** to this Question 2.6.3 in 2010-2012, **17 Member States** submitted an evaluation of their experiences with Article 10. Those that did not were the **Czech Republic, Italy, Malta** and the **Netherlands**. Based on their

---

\(^{110}\) Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
reporting for the 2007-2009 period, **Cyprus**, **Denmark**, **Ireland**, **Luxembourg** and **Romania** also submitted details on their experiences with the Article. The **United Kingdom** did not report on its experiences. **Malta** reported by stating this question is ‘not applicable’.

Member States reported that public attitudes and awareness towards the responsible management of WEEE had improved through the dissemination of information pursuant to the Article, and that increased quantities of separately collected WEEE had been collected as a result. Some negative comments were also reported by Member States. For example, **Estonia** reported that producers are not in favour of organising such campaigns due to the associated costs.

By comparison, all Member States submitted very similar replies in 2007-2009 to those given in 2010-2012. In many cases Member States re-used or referenced their replies to the Implementation Questionnaires 2007-2009.

*Member State replies are summarised below:*

**Austria** reported that due to public raising awareness events, 9kg of WEEE was collected per inhabitant in 2012.

In **Belgium (all regions)**, the amount of separately collected WEEE has increased rapidly indicating that the public is successfully becoming more informed.

In **Bulgaria**, publicity campaigns aimed at the general public are helping to develop WEEE collection systems and contributing to the gradual increase in the amount of WEEE collected from households. More publicity campaigns are, however, needed to raise public awareness even further.

**Cyprus** stated a positive experience in regards to the reaction of the public on the information received on the WEEE management and their participation in the scheme. More intensive information campaigns would be desirable.\(^{111}\)

**The Czech Republic** submitted no reply.

**Estonia** reported that every year the Environmental Inspectorate or Technical Surveillance Authority process infringement cases where electrical and electronic equipment was not properly managed, these are typically low cost appliances made in China. National public information campaigns are still not very popular among producers, thus collective systems are organising them (this is obligatory to every producer of household electrical and electronic equipment). There is still considered to be room for improvement.

**Denmark** stated that producers find it difficult to assess what information they should provide to users. This is why the Environmental Protection Agency has drawn up a standard text, which producers can use. In a national survey recently conducted,

\(^{111}\) Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
Denmark has evaluated the effect of the information submitted. The results point to a high level of awareness regarding the importance of disposing correctly of WEEE.\(^{112}\)

**Finland** reported that producers and distributors have a common internet page providing information on WEEE. The target groups for this information are consumers and retailers. An online tool showing the location of all collection points has been developed. Information is available mostly through waste authorities and retailers.

**France** stated that a national survey is organised annually to assess the overall impacts of information and communication on the developments in the WEEE sector. The results show that users are aware of the industry collection and recycling of household WEEE and are aware of the environmental issues related to the proper recycling of their used equipment. There is, however, still a relative ambiguity around an "eco-tax" often wrongly considered by users as an additional compulsory levy from the state, and not as a reflection of management costs historical household WEEE borne by the producers. The rural population was found to have a better understanding of WEEE, and urban population has poorer collection rates.

**Germany** stated that topic of the WEEE re-use/recovery/recycling has been well received by the press.

**Greece** reported that users of electrical and electronic equipment are provided with information online on the obligation to ensure the separate collection of WEEE, approved systems for WEEE take-back/return systems, hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment and the significance of the contribution of users for achieving the collection targets. Information is also available in the form of a leaflet and several projects have been carried out to inform users about WEEE including press releases, radio commercials and special events.

**Hungary** stated that labelling of goods is progressing well and instructions for use contain necessary information. In some cases, there are public signs on return and collection systems for users at the point of sale.

**Ireland** stated that a collection rate of over 9kg per inhabitant following implementation of the Directive is indicative of the benefits. This has been achieved through awareness raising as well as multiple take-back options such as at retailers, civic amenity recycling centres and compliance scheme WEEE collection ‘open-days’.\(^{113}\)

**Italy** reported no positive or negative experiences.

**Latvia** stated that there have been no negative experiences applying to this provision.

\(^{112}\) Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.

\(^{113}\) Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
Lithuania reported that the implementation of these requirements has shown that people become more actively involved in sorting waste, including WEEE, if there are more convenient ways and means of collecting waste equipment and appropriate information is made available.

Luxembourg stated that the Ministry and other competent authorities, municipalities and their associations should reach users through their structures in places and area of expertise.\textsuperscript{114}

Malta submitted no information.

The Netherlands submitted no information.

Poland reported to have observed a systematic increase in awareness among electrical and electronic equipment users on the correct way to manage waste.

Portugal stated that the WEEE management entities are investing more each year in the raising awareness and informing various parties. In spite of the positive results, a continuing negative experience is the difficulty of altering the habits and behaviour of some groups of users of electrical and electronic equipment, which may contribute in the long term to an increased emphasis on raising awareness among younger people, in view of their role as a vehicle for passing on the message to the adult population.

Romania stated that the awareness-raising campaigns have increased the rate of WEEE collection from private households.\textsuperscript{115}

In Slovakia, the Ministry of Environment is not legally obliged to monitor the form and periodicity of information campaigns carried out by producers of electrical and electronic equipment and there is not sufficient knowledge to assess their effectiveness. As to the activities of “formal collectors” (those who steal waste), it appeals to the producers to raise public awareness in the area of handing over of WEEE only to the subject with issued permits.

Slovenia stated that the implementation of the prescribed information activities is in itself insufficient to change patterns of behaviour and thereby increase the quantities of separately collected WEEE and meet the more ambitious targets. Therefore, targeted awareness-raising campaigns have been organised by producers and importers, in combination with WEEE collection campaigns (local communities, schools, shopping centres). These activities are also helping to increase the quantities of WEEE collected per inhabitant.

In Spain, although producers conduct awareness campaigns, it is reported that these alone are not adequate. Spain stated that it is necessary for citizens to be better

\textsuperscript{114} Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.

\textsuperscript{115} Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
prepared, as it has been found that they have little awareness of what their obligations are as the holder of WEEE and the possibilities for handing over the WEEE for their correct disposal.

**Sweden** stated that the collection systems, which represent the producers, conduct regular information campaigns, and that municipalities are good at informing households of the importance of correct WEEE sorting and collection. The Environmental Protection Agency’s regular surveys show that awareness is high, but that there is room for improvement regarding household behaviour and collection scheme availability.

The **United Kingdom** submitted no information.\(^{116}\)

**Conclusion:**

21 Member States reported that they had taken measures pursuant to Article 10 to inform users of electrical and electronic equipment. In addition so did Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Romania and the United Kingdom based on their reporting for the 2007-2009 period.

Reported approaches to the dissemination of information fell into one of the two categories:

a) through public authorities or waste management facilities which organise different awareness raising campaigns using press and multimedia; and/or

b) by providing information directly to the users at the moment of sale via use manuals, declarations, brochures etc.

Reported experiences with the Articles were very positive, with Member States reporting increased public awareness and improved collection rates. The systems that Member States reported they had introduced pursuant to the relevant Articles of the Directive have actually been in place for a number of years now, indicating that there has been much progress made by Member States with regards to measures to inform users of electrical and electronic equipment in 2010-2012 compared to 2007-2009.

### 3.7 Information for Treatment Facilities

#### 3.7.1 Measures to Inform Treatment Facilities of WEEE

**Question 2.7:** Have the necessary measures to inform treatment facilities of WEEE in accordance with Article 11 of the Directive been taken?

According to the **Article 11** of the WEEE Directive in order to facilitate the re-use and the correct and environmentally sound treatment of WEEE, Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that producers provide re-use and treatment information for each type of new electrical and electronic equipment they put on the market within

\(^{116}\) Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
one year after the equipment is put on the market. Member States shall also ensure that any producer of an electrical or electronic appliance put on the market after 13 August 2005 is clearly identifiable by a mark on the appliance. **Question 2.7** seeks to understand whether Member States have implemented these measures.

**21 Member States** reported that they had taken measures pursuant to **Article 11** to inform treatment facilities of WEEE. Based on their reporting for the 2007-2009 period, **Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Romania** and the **United Kingdom** also reported that they had implemented the required measures. **Cyprus** reported not to have taken any such measures in its Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009. The Member State replies are summarised in detail under **Question 2.7.1**.

There has been no change to Member State replies since the previous reporting period (2007-2009).

### 3.7.2 Details on Measures to Inform Treatment Facilities of WEEE

**Question 2.7.1: If the answer to question 2.7 is ‘Yes’, please provide details, especially as regards the type of information supplied.**

**26 Member States** submitted details on measures to inform treatment facilities of WEEE management in 2010-2012. This includes **Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Romania** and the **United Kingdom**, based on their reporting for the 2007-2009 period.

There has been no significant progress made by Member States based on the replies submitted for 2010-2012 compared to the replies submitted for 2007-2009. Therefore, the concise and comprehensive summary of replies provided in the WEEE Directive Implementation Report 2007-2009 is used below. It has been amended to account for any changes to the content of the replies submitted by Member States in 2010-2012.

All Member States with the exception of **Cyprus** reported that they obliged producers to provide re-use and treatment information to the WEEE treatment facilities within one year after the equipment is placed on the market. The majority of Member States reported that producers provide information in the form of manuals in paper and/or electronic form (e.g. CD, DVD, software, or online services). There was little distinction between Member State reported approaches to dissemination, with information generally being provided on the various components and materials in the equipment and on any dangerous substances if relevant.

**Cyprus’s** reply to this question in the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 stated that it had not implemented the necessary measures to inform treatment facilities of WEEE in accordance with the Article. However, the same reply also stated that, "the Department of the Environment will ask for the required information by Article 11 to be provided to treatment facilities by the end of the first quarter of 2011".

Under **Article 11**, Member States are required to ensure that any producer of an electrical or electronic appliance put on the market after 13 August 2005 is clearly identifiable by a mark on the appliance. The following seven Member States specifically made reference to having implemented this measure: **Bulgaria, Finland, France, Hungary, Luxembourg, Slovakia** and **Sweden**.
Member State replies are summarised below:

**Austria** stated that the manufacturers have to provide necessary information for re-use and treatment for each type of new electrical and electronic equipment.

**Belgium (Flanders)** reported that producers have to provide information to second-hand shops and treatment and recycling facilities on re-use and treatment of new electrical and electronic equipment within a year after bringing on the market. This information contains instructions on the different parts and components, and on where hazardous substances are located in the product. This information must be provided on paper or electronically. In 2008 a database titled "Trade place" was introduced, providing technical information, applied software and manuals of new equipment to the re-use and recycling companies.

**Belgium (Brussels)** stated that producers should provide information to re-use centres and treatment and recycling facilities on re-use and treatment of new electrical and electronic equipment within a year after bringing it on the market when they ask for it. This information contains instructions on the different parts and components, and on where hazardous substances are located in the product. This information is provided on paper or electronically.

**Belgium (Wallonia)** reported that producers should provide information to re-use centres and treatment and recycling facilities on re-use and treatment of new electrical and electronic equipment within a year after bringing it on the market when they ask for it. This information contains instructions on the different parts and components, and on where hazardous substances are located in the product. This information should be provided on paper or electronically. Since 2009, the re-use centres were given access to the technical information assembled in the database “Trade place”. They have asked to get this access for several years, but at first the producers didn’t want to give it to them because they feared a loss of confidentiality about their products.

In **Bulgaria**, persons placing electrical and electronic equipment on the market must clearly identify themselves by marking appliances legibly, visibly and permanently. Persons placing electrical and electronic equipment on the market must provide persons engaged in the collection, temporary storage, pre-treatment, recovery and disposal of WEEE with information on the different electrical and electronic equipment components and materials as well as the location of hazardous substances and preparations in electrical and electronic equipment in order to facilitate the re-use and correct and environmentally sound pre-treatment, recovery and disposal of WEEE, including maintenance and repair. The information is provided in the form of manuals, instructions, electronic media and online access within three months of the placing of the electrical and electronic equipment concerned on the Bulgarian market.
Cyprus reported that the information is not supplied to the treatment facilities. The Department of Environment planned to ask for the required information by Article 11 to be provided to treatment facilities by the end of the first quarter of 2011.  

In the Czech Republic, producers must provide information to treatment facilities. This obligation is delegated to collective systems, which coordinate with other European systems (e.g. on WEEE forum). Some collective systems provide information on composition of products through information sheets via websites only accessible to treatment facilities.

Denmark stated that at the time of registration, producers provide information on the management of their products. Producers provide information, e.g. on their web pages, about the environmental conditions applying to their products. However, the Environmental Protection Agency does not have a general overview of the media used by producers to provide the information.

Estonia reported that producers are required to make available to the facilities engaged in the treatment of WEEE all information related to the re-use and treatment of each new type of electrical and electronic equipment that is placed to the market not later than one year after such equipment is placed to the market, indicating the components and materials of such equipment and specifying the location if dangerous substances and preparations contained therein. The producer should make this data accessible through a manual or paper or in electronic form (e.g. on a CD, DVD, web page).

Finland stated that Article 11 of the Directive has been laid down in section 12 in the Decree on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment. No other information was submitted.

France reported that producers provide information to the treatment facilities relating to the treatment of each new type of electrical and electronic equipment put on the market after 13 August 2005. They meet these obligations within a period of one year after marketing the equipment, electronically if necessary. The public authorities in particular assess the means used to meet these requirements when approving the individual systems put in place by the producers of household equipment, and when approving the bodies to which the producers of household equipment can also belong. As regards the labelling obligations, each item of electrical and electronic equipment put on the market after 13 August 2005 carries a label making it possible to identify its producer and to see that it has been put on the market after this date.

Germany did not provide any information.

---

117 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
118 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
Greek producers have been asked by written notice to provide information about the different types of materials and components as well as the location of dangerous substances, if any, of each type of products each one puts on the Greek market.

Hungary said that this obligation for the producers was transposed into the national legislation, and referred to the Governmental Decree on WEEE Article 13 (4) which concerns the collection of waste originating from electric and electronic equipment.

Ireland reported that producers (or a third party acting on their behalf) are required to ensure that within one year of placing any and each new type of EEE on the market, the following information is provided to recovery facilities:

- re-use and treatment information;
- different electrical and electronic components;
- materials; and
- the location of dangerous substances and preparations.

The information can be made available in the form of manuals or by means of electronic media, including CD-ROM or through online services.  

In Italy, Article 13 (3) of Legislative Decree No. 151/2005 lays down that producers are to make available to re-use centres and treatment and recycling facilities, in paper or electronic form or on an electronic medium, information on re-use and treatment of every type of new appliance placed on the market, within a year of placing on the market. This information is to mention the electrical and electronic equipment’s various components and materials and the location of the hazardous substances and preparations, in such a way as to enable these facilities to comply with the provisions of the Decree.

Latvia reported that within one year of a new electrical and electronic equipment being placed on the market, its manufacturer must give the following information, electronically or in writing, to operators of facilities for the treatment, re-use, recycling and recovery of WEEE: materials and substances in, and components of, electrical and electronic appliances and the location of the dangerous chemical substances and products within the appliance.

Lithuania stated that measures to inform WEEE treatment facilities (waste management entities) have been taken. Producers and/or importers of electrical and electronic equipment must notify WEEE management entities (and treatment facilities for this kind of waste) of the hazardous substances contained in the equipment and the risks posed to the environment and human health. This information must be provided in printed form and electronic form within one year following the date on which a new product is placed on the market.

---

119 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
Luxembourg said that producers provide, for each type of new EEE put on the market, within a period of one year after the marketing of equipment, information on re-use and treatment as well as information on the different components and materials as well as the location of dangerous substances and preparations in EEE. Producers of EEE make this information available to centres of re-use and facilities for treatment and recycling in the form of manuals or by means of electronic media. Any producer of an electrical appliance or electronics put on the market after 13 August 2005 should be clearly identifiable through the labelling.\(^{120}\)

Malta stated that facilities were informed when the national Waste Management (Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations LN63/07 were published, which transposes the provisions of the WEEE Directive into national law in Malta.

In the Netherlands, information is mainly supplied via the specific trade associations.

Poland stated that persons placing equipment on the market must draw up, within 12 months following the introduction of a new type of equipment, information for operators of treatment facilities and persons engaging in recycling activities on the re-use and treatment of waste equipment. The information, drawn up in written form or in electronic form on a data storage medium, should in particular: identify the component parts of the equipment which can be re-used; indicate the location in the equipment of the hazardous components, materials and parts specified in Annex 2 to the Act, which should be removed from the equipment.

Portugal reported that producers must provide the various WEEE operators with information on the re-use and treatment of each new type of WEEE placed on the market, including to the extent necessary the various components and materials, as well as the location of any dangerous substances and preparations, within a period of one year from the date of placing it on the market, as also explained in the conditions of the permits awarded to the management entities. The procedure adopted by one of the management entities to meet this requirement involves asking electrical and electronic equipment producers, when they join the collective scheme, to provide any specific information on the re-use and/or treatment of any electrical and electronic equipment produced by them. The other management entity, by means of its statutory bodies known as 'Branch assemblies' which bring together the companies associated with each category of electrical and electronic equipment laid down in current legislation, is striving to be permanently up-to-date about the most recent developments in the industry.

Romania stated that producers are required to provide re-use and treatment information for each type of new EEE placed on the market within one year of it being placed on the market. This information should include data on the different EEE components and materials, as well as the location of dangerous substances and

\(^{120}\) Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
preparations in EEE. EEE producers are required to make this information available to re-use centres and treatment and recycling facilities in the form of manuals, which can be in paper or electronic form.\textsuperscript{121}

In \textbf{Slovakia}, pursuant to Section 54 (1)(j), producers are obliged to provide WEEE processors with the information needed to treat WEEE in an environmentally sound manner, especially regarding the components, materials as well as hazardous substances contained therein. Producers are obliged to release this information for each category of new electrical and electronic equipment placed on the market in Slovakia, no later than one year following its placing on the market in the use manual, or on a technical information medium, or through the means of electronic communication. Products also have to be labelled with the graphical symbol.

In \textbf{Slovenia}, producers and importers are required to inform the operator of the treatment centre of the re-use and treatment appropriate for each new type of equipment within a year of its being put on the market in order to ensure re-use and environmentally sound treatment of waste equipment as laid down in this Decree. At the request of the operator of the treatment centre, producers and importers shall ensure that the information provided includes particulars of the various components and materials forming part of the equipment and of the location of dangerous substances in it. Producers and importers shall provide information for the operator of the treatment centre in the form of manuals, via electronic media or by other means.

One of the obligations imposed on producers by \textbf{Spain's} Royal Decree 208/2005, under Article 3. C), is to inform plants of the components of their equipment to ensure they are treated correctly when the plants request this.

\textbf{Sweden} stated that supervision with regards to the implementation of Article 11 is the responsibility of the municipalities. In autumn 2006, the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency published guidelines for pre-processing and recovery facilities on its website, providing information on the facilities' responsibilities and the responsibilities of producers towards them. Producers have an obligation under Ordinance (SFS 2005:209) to label their products. This information is available on the homepage of the EE & Batteries Register and clearly sets out how products must be labelled to meet the requirements of the WEEE Directive. The Ordinance also requires producers to provide information on the components and materials used in the equipment. This must be done within one year after the equipment was placed on the market and the information must be made available to facilities, which commercially manage WEEE.

The \textbf{United Kingdom} reported that Regulation 17 requires producers to make available to treatment facilities, within a year of a product being made available, details of new the product components and potential dangerous substances dangerous substances.\textsuperscript{122}

\textsuperscript{121} Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
3.7.3 Reasons for Non-implementation of Measures to inform treatment facilities of WEEE

Question 2.7.2: If the answer to question 2.7 is ‘No’, please state the reasons why.

All 21 Member States responded affirmatively to Question 2.7 and thus there were no replies to this question. Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Romania and the United Kingdom also responded affirmatively to Question 2.7 in the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 and therefore did not respond to this question. Information was not available for Cyprus in the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009.

3.7.4 Experiences with Implementation of Provisions under Article 11

Question 2.7.3: Please give an evaluation of the positive and negative experiences with the implementation of provisions under this article.

16 Member States (out of 21 respondents) provided information on the positive and/or negative experiences with the implementation of Article 11 in 2010-2012. The Member States that did not report on their experiences were the Czech Republic, Italy, Malta, the Netherlands and Slovenia. Based on their reporting for the 2007-2009 period, Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg and Romania and the United Kingdom also submitted details on their experiences with the Article.

The majority of Member States reported that they did not encounter significant difficulties with the implementation of requirements in accordance with Article 11. Austria, Finland and Hungary reported that they questioned the need for the provision of information to WEEE treatment facilities. Austria reported that this is because the treatment plants already have sufficient experiences in the area.

By comparison, all Member States submitted very similar replies in 2007-2009 to those given in 2010-2012. In many cases Member States re-used or referenced their replies to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009.

Member State replies are summarised below:

Austria reported that the need for such information for the electrical and electronic equipment already placed on the market is rather low, as the treatment plants already have sufficient experience with these kind of devices.

In Belgium (all regions), the flow of information is slowed down and/or discouraged because of market related issues concerning competition and confidentiality of technical know-how.

Bulgaria reported that the passing on of information on the different components and materials in electrical and electronic equipment, as well as the locations of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment, from the producers and importers to

---

122 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
the WEEE treatment facilities, makes an essential contribution to the environmentally sound treatment of WEEE.

**Cyprus** stated to not have sufficient information on this matter. However, it presumes that informing treatment facilities will enforce environmentally sound treatment of WEEE. Additionally, it was stated that due to a huge variety of EEE, a great effort is needed to gather such information, which might create more bureaucracy and an additional management burden.123

The **Czech Republic** reported no positive or negative experiences.

**Denmark** reported that marking requirements according to Article 11 (2) was problematic. If the EEE is imported from a third country outside the EU to an EU importer with producer responsibility, the equipment must be marked so that the EU importer can be clearly identified. This means that in the case of equipment imported and in parallel transported between several EU countries, where the EU importer with producer responsibility does not have the same name or logo as the original producer, the same equipment must be re-marked by the EU importer. That means that the packaging will have to be broken in order to apply the marking required which is unacceptable for the importer, with regard to the subsequent sale of the equipment.124

**Estonia** reported no negative experiences associated with the Article.

**Finland** reported that discussions with treatment operators has shown that there has been very little need for this kind of information.

**France** reported that, to date, no major difficulties have been experienced in the implementation of the provisions of the Article.

**Germany** reported no negative experiences associated with the Article.

In **Greece**, since producers are mainly importers of final products and components and assemblers of appliances, information depends mostly on the feedback from the manufacturers abroad. In some cases, the inverse happens and the facilities ask for information from the manufacturers abroad.

**Hungary** reported to have consulted treatment facilities and the producers’ responsibility organisations regarding this Article. The producers are ready to provide the required information but the treatment facilities do not need it (at least so far). There was also a suggestion that this information should be provided on EU level, by a common data-bank.

123 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
124 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
Ireland reported that the material and substance recovery rates achieved (in excess of 80%), indicate that sufficient information is being supplied by producers.\textsuperscript{125}

Italy reported no positive or negative experiences.

Luxembourg reported a positive experience that no agreements had been signed in this area, as the need has not arisen. Producers may supply information at the request of treatment plants. There were no negative experiences to report.\textsuperscript{126}

Latvia reported no difficulties in respect to this Article.

Lithuania reported that no complaints have been received from WEEE management entities regarding failure to provide information and that the Article has been generally well received.

Malta reported no positive or negative experiences.

The Netherlands reported no positive or negative experiences.

Poland reported that no negative comments have been received in relation to the provisions of this article.

Portugal says that computers, as a quick and effective instrument, are a preferable means of providing the information to WEEE treatment facilities. The main difficulty relates to the fact that the majority of national 'producers' are importers and not manufacturers, and they have no involvement in the design phase of the product, which limits the transmission of relevant information to the treatment and recovery operators. The important role of management entities in European organisations such as the WEEE Forum is underlined.

Romania reported no problems have been noted with the implementation of this article.\textsuperscript{127}

The Ministry of Environment of Slovakia reported to not have the knowledge to assess the implementation of this provision.

Slovenia reported no positive or negative experiences.

Spain stated that meeting this obligation is proving to be difficult. Many appliances are old and some components are governed by the intellectual property right of the producer of the equipment, and therefore the obligations under the Directive could clash with aspects linked to industrial and commercial secrecy.

\textsuperscript{125} Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.

\textsuperscript{126} Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.

\textsuperscript{127} Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
Sweden stated that processing facilities report that in some cases, information on how to pre-process or recover products, i.e. where the components to be disposed of are located and how to dismantle them, is not readily available.

The United Kingdom reported no positive or negative experiences.128

Conclusion:

21 Member States reported that they obliged producers to provide re-use and treatment information to the WEEE treatment facilities within one year after the equipment is placed on the market, pursuant to Article 11, in 2010-2012. Based on their reporting for the 2007-2009 period, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Romania and the United Kingdom also reported that they had introduced the necessary measures pursuant to Article 11. Cyprus reported that it had not implemented the necessary measures to inform treatment facilities of WEEE in 2007-2009 and provided no reply in 2010-2012.

The majority of Member States reported that producers provide information in the form of manuals in paper or electronic form (e.g. CD, DVD, software, or online services). Member States generally reported that they did not encounter any significant difficulties with the implementation of requirements in accordance with Article 11.

The provisions that Member States reported they had introduced pursuant to the Article 11 have actually been in place for a number of years now indicating that there has not been much progress made by Member States with regards to measures put in place to inform treatment facilities of electrical and electronic equipment in 2010-2012 compared to 2007-2009.

3.8 Inspection and Monitoring

Question 2.8: Please provide details on the inspection and monitoring systems applied in the Member State to verify the proper implementation of this Directive.

Article 16 states that Member States shall ensure that inspection and monitoring enable the proper implementation of this Directive to be verified. Question 2.8 seeks to understand whether adequate systems to ensure that this is the case.

21 Member States reported that they had established systems for inspection and monitoring systems. Based on their reporting for the 2007-2009 period their reporting for the 2007-2009 period, Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Romania and the United Kingdom also submitted details on such measures. The replies submitted by Member States are summarised in detail below.

128 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
Some Member States reported that a centralised approach has been taken, where only one or two administrative authorities are responsible for the systems. Examples of this include Latvia, Portugal and Sweden. In other Member States, it was reported that monitoring is performed on different levels with a coordinated approach between different administrative bodies (e.g. regional and local implementation bodies and customs services). France and Estonia are examples of countries that take this approach.

Some countries reported that they have established registers for electrical and electronic equipment producers and importers as a way to control their legislative obligations (e.g. France, Malta and Lithuania). Replies indicated that regular reporting to the state authorities is often used as a monitoring technique.

There has been very little change in the area of inspection and monitoring since the previous reporting period (2007-2009), with all Member States reporting in both time periods that they have established inspection and monitoring systems in place. Some progress has been made by France since 2007-2009 which reported that it has strengthened its monitoring system in 2010 by appointing a state censor in each class authorised body for the management of household and professional WEEE.

Member State replies are summarised below:

Austria stated that a supervisory role for compliance with the commitments of the Directive is placed on the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management, rooted in the Waste Industry Act (AWG) 2002. Since then, every year, numerous companies (manufacturers and importers) are subject to external technical and financial audits. Furthermore, there is a control of the manufacturers and importers through the collection and recovery systems.

Belgium (all regions) reported that two methods of inspection and monitoring systems exist:

1) Upward inspection and monitoring: producers are detected through field controls of the bookkeeping of points of sale. Moreover, the storage of WEEE is inspected there and a lot of awareness raising is done while inspecting; and

2) Downward inspection and monitoring: waste collectors and processors are being inspected (storage, transport and treatment). This method has yet to be adopted in the Walloon region.

Bulgaria reported that it monitors the implementation of the recovery organisations’ programmes by following: a) correct calculation and timely payment of the product tax by taxable persons; b) implementation of programmes by persons meeting their obligations individually and fulfilment of their obligations under the Regulation; c) compliance with the conditions set out in documents issued under the ZUO for activities involving WEEE and waste from WEEE; d) the mayors of municipalities, in terms of meeting their obligations under the Regulation. Furthermore, other WEEE recovery organisations and persons placing electrical and electronic equipment on the market and meeting their obligations individually submit annually an audit report drawn by independent certification body.
Cyprus reported to monitor all WEE dealers (collectors, treatment facilities and exporters) to check if they have the correct permits in place and that WEEE is being managed properly. Furthermore, all individual and collective systems are checked to see if they approved and are obtaining all the required information from producers and treatment facilities, are cooperating with permitted WEE dealers and informing users and are using external audits. Inspectors check the compliance of producers and fines are given out to those that have not complied. Additionally, WEEE exported abroad for treatment is checked and special attention is given to used EEE exported for re-use to third countries.\[129\]

In the Czech Republic, the responsible state body for inspection and monitoring of waste management including WEEE is the Czech Environmental Inspectorate (CEI). In 2010, CEI performed 56 inspections and initiated 21 administrative procedures on the imposition of fines. The total amount of conclusive fines in 2010 in the area of WEEE was CZK 155,000, but most of the administrative procedures were not concluded in 2010. The largest proportion of the identified deficiencies were cases of so-called free riders, or manufacturers not contributing to the financing of the WEEE handling system, who did not perform their legal obligations even after notifications by operators of the collective systems. In 2011 CEI performed 74 examinations and initiated 21 administrative proceedings on fines. The total amount of final and conclusive fines was CZK 187,000. In 2012, CEI inspected 32 manufacturers and distributors of electrical and electronic equipment, in total 137 checks in the area of collection of used products incl. processors of electrical waste, with fines totalling CZK 313,000.

Denmark reported to perform inspections to detect free riders, inspections on verifying data on the marketed quantities of EEE and also inspections on waste operators (storage, transport, treatment).\[130\]

Estonia stated that the Environmental Inspectorate is required to supervise all companies which treat hazardous waste at least once a year and other waste permit holders regularly. The Inspectorate also has to control, at least once a year, all collective systems. Additionally, inspectors have to control producers and waste handlers in the case of a complaint. Environmental Inspectorate also has the right to supervise and conduct extra-judicial proceedings of Police prefectures and local government environmental protection inspectors. Penalties are up to 1,200 euros for individuals and up to 32,000 euros for organisations.

In Finland, the national authority, Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment for Pirkanmaa monitors the organising and operation of systems concerning producer responsibility, enters the producer organizations and producers in

\[129\] Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.

\[130\] Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
the producer data register and submits the necessary reports to the Commission. Also producers are required to provide annual reports evidencing how they have fulfilled their obligations. On a regional level, the collection points and treatment facilities are supervised by the local regional centres and municipal authorities depending on the scale of the operation in question. The supervising is carried out by environmental permits and inspections.

**France** reported that producers are monitored on the collection and processing of WEEE by ADEME (French Agency for Environment and Energy Management), which maintains and operates a national register of producers of electrical and electronic equipment. Purchasers of professional electrical and electronic equipment can ask their supplier to provide them with documents establishing that producers meet all obligations. In 2010, a state censor, appointed by the Economic and Financial Council under the Ministry of Economy, was appointed in each class authorised body for the management of household and professional WEEE. The Central fight against attacks on the environment and public health (OCLAESP), attached to the Directorate General of the National Gendarmerie in the Ministry of Defense is also involved in the control of the sector WEEE, including in cross-border waste shipments. Furthermore, authorised collective bodies for household and professional WEEE set up monitoring devices and extensive audits of all service providers involved in the processing chain of WEEE.

**Germany** stated that placing new equipment on the market without registration is an offence, which is prosecuted by the Federal Environment Agency. In addition, competitors are permitted by law to act directly against non-registered producers under competition law.

**Greece** stated that the competent authorities check on the operation of the system, as well as to WEEE collection and treatment activities. Regular inspections every three years of the approved systems check on compliance. Inspections are also carried out at the request of the system and the producers or at the discretion of the competent authorities.

**Hungary** reported that all treatment facilities have to obtain a permit for treatment of WEEE from regional environmental inspectorates. During the permission process, the authorities have carried out inspections. On yearly basis, inspectorates carry out inspections to verify how treatment facilities are following the regulation. In case of producers’ responsibility obligations, the Hungarian competent authority is the National Inspectorate for Environment, Nature and Water. This body issues all the necessary permits, collects all the data and exercises control. If necessary, each of authorities can impose fines.

**Ireland** stated that the local authorities are responsible for enforcing the provisions dealing with distributor obligations. The EPA is responsible for enforcing the provisions dealing with producer obligations. Both local municipal authorities and the EPA are responsible for enforcing the provisions dealing mainly with matters relation to the storage and treatment of WEEE. A WEEE Enforcement Group has developed template for inspection reporting and guidance for local authority enforcement officers on the legal basis for local authorities to take enforcement action, retailer registration and other
main provisions. There have been seven prosecutions for non-compliance with the WEEE Regulations to date.\textsuperscript{131}

In \textit{Italy}, with the exception of the advance and annual inspections that the provincial authorities carry out on WEEE recovery facilities operating under the simplified procedures, no provision has been made for monitoring procedures other than those normally applied with regard to the environment (sample-based or following reports to the relevant bodies).

In \textit{Latvia}, inspectors from the Regional Environmental Board of the State Environmental Service carry out regular inspections of WEEE treatment and recycling facilities (27 inspections in 2010; 53 inspections in 2011; 42 inspections in 2012.)

In \textit{Lithuania}, eight regional environment departments monitor compliance with WEEE management obligations. These bodies monitor and register producers, importers and distributors of electrical and electronic equipment and monitor fulfilment of their electrical and electronic equipment-related targets and other obligations. Furthermore, the monitoring of waste management undertakings involves checking the undertakings compliance with the requirements for keeping waste records and submitting reports on those records. Penalties are imposed on producers, importers and distributors of electrical and electronic equipment and on WEEE management undertakings if they fail to comply. Those departments and municipalities hold meetings on current problems. The municipalities draw up and implement plans to remedy the deficiencies identified. The Ministry of the Environment monitors the activities of authorised organisation of producers and importers.

\textit{Luxembourg} reported to require the registration of producers as a monitoring activity. Companies that have joined the collective system in place must prove that they are a member of the collective system. Companies that set up an individual system must demonstrate that the system complies with the legislation in question. Furthermore, annual reports need to be submitted to the environmental authority. Additionally, controls are in place in collaboration with the Customs and Excise. Between 2007 and 2009, around 40 companies were inspected each year.\textsuperscript{132}

\textit{Malta} reported that the Competent Authority carries out a risk-based planned schedule of inspections for all authorised facilities including WEEE storage, dismantling facilities, local transfers and exports. Other monitoring also takes place through the requirement on the operators to submit an Annual Environmental Report (AER) covering different parameters including a report covering all waste throughputs.

The \textit{Netherlands} referred to its Quality Report WEEE 2009-2010 forwarded on 27 August 2012 as the key document outlining its inspection and monitoring systems.

\textsuperscript{131} Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
\textsuperscript{132} Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
Poland stated that the Provincial Environmental Protection Inspectorates carries out inspections at least once a year to assess the treatment facilities’ compliance with the requirements of the Act on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment. They also inspect other actors in the system. The Chief Inspector of Environmental Protection maintains a database of undertakings and organisations that recover waste electrical and electronic equipment, and this serves as a basis for monitoring compliance with the Directive. The Chief Inspector of Environmental Protection must draw up and submit to the Minister for the Environment an annual report on the operation of the WEEE management.

In Portugal, the supervision competences are shared between the Environment and Spatial Planning Inspectorate (IGOAT) and the Authority for Economic and Food Safety (ASAE). A Cooperation Agreement was signed on 31 March 2008, which lays down the following:

- IGAOT: Intervenes in industry and in the post-consumer phase, focussing on industrial establishments (manufacturers) and on waste management operators (collection/transport, storage, recovery and disposal of waste).
- ASAE: Intervenes in the pre-consumer phase, focussing on those responsible for placing products on the market, namely importers, distributors (wholesalers) and points of sale (retailers).

In the three-year period 2010-2012, inspections were carried out on 539 economic operators (producers; distributors) and 90 infringement proceedings were initiated (non-compliance rate 17%). 337 inspections relating to WEEE were also carried out, where 52 situations of non-compliance on the part of the transporter of waste were detected and 285 infractions by waste management operators.

Romania reported that the EPA manages the registration of EEE producers and importers, drafts reports, and issues permits to economic operators for collecting and managing WEEE (through its regional structure). Furthermore, National Environmental Guard checks that WEEE producers and economic operators comply with the legislation in force on WEEE management and imposes penalties. National Authority for Consumer Protection ensures that EEE placed on the market is labelled and also ensures that producers and/or distributors provide users with all the information required by the legislation and imposes penalties.133

Slovakia listed the following information related to inspection and monitoring systems:


133 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
• Registration card of recovery/disposal facility under the Slovak Ministry of Environment Decree No. 283/2001.
• Slovak Environmental Inspection is the state supervisions authority in the area of waste management.

In **Slovenia**, the basic inspection and monitoring system for WEEE management is based on the prescribed documentation which accompanies all consignments of waste and on periodic annual reports by producers, collectors and processors of waste and by producers and importers or managers of collective WEEE management systems. Supervision of the implementation of this is conducted by environmental inspectors. The inspection and monitoring of quantities of electrical and electronic equipment put on the market takes place on the basis of which producers and importers report the quantities of electrical and electronic equipment placed on the market every six months. Supervision of the implementation of this lies within the remit of customs inspectors. Supervision of the implementation of the prescribed requirements for the labelling of electrical and electronic equipment under the Decree on the Management of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (OGRS, 107/06, 100/2010) is the responsibility of the Market Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia. The Market Inspectorate includes inspection to ensure adequate labelling for the separate collection of WEEE in its inspection activities in all cases of targeted administrative inspection and supervision.

In **Spain**, the Autonomous Communities develop inspection plans and authorise plants on the basis of a number of technical requirements and check that these are in place. The managers, via their annual report and chronological archive, inform the competent authorities about the functioning of their plant. Also, the collective systems of the producers are authorised by the Autonomous Communities. These authorisations involve the signing of a Benchmark Agreement. The Benchmark Agreement creates a monitoring committee which is responsible for checking the compliance of the producers.

**Sweden** reported that that the national Environmental Protection Agency exercises operational supervision with regard to electrical and electronic equipment. Responsibility for the local supervision of collection schemes and recovery falls to Sweden's municipalities.

The **United Kingdom** reported that competent authorities are required to monitor the activities of producers and treatment facilities via collection of data, verification of information supplied via onsite visits, data returns and audit report.  

134 Response provided by the Member State to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009 for the WEEE Directive.
4.0 Quantities of WEEE Collection, Recovery and Recycling Rates

4.1 Introduction

This section discusses the quantities of WEEE collected by Member States and the relevant recovery and recycling rates. Data has been sourced from EUROSTAT and is provided in Appendix A.2.0.

Articles 5 (5) and 7 (2) of the WEEE Directive set targets related to the quantity of WEEE collected and recovery and recycling rates, which are outlined in Sections 4.2 and 4.3. It is important to note that some of the Member States which acceded to the EU in 2004/2007 were granted transitional periods regarding these targets: specifically the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovakia were permitted to extend the time limits referred to in Article 5 (5) and Article 7 (2) by 24 months, and Slovenia by 12 months. Cyprus, Malta and Poland were granted temporary derogations from the targets referred to in Article 5 (5) and Article 7 (2) by 24 months. Bulgaria and Romania were granted derogations to attain the rates referred to in Article 5 (5) and Article 7 (2) by 31 December 2008.

For the 2010-2012 reporting period all Member States with the exceptions of Croatia are required to meet the targets outlined under Articles 5(5) and 7(2). Croatia, although it has submitted data for this reporting period to EUROSTAT, is not required to meet these targets as it did not accede to the EU until July 2013.

It is important to note that the collection figures for the previous reporting period (2007-2009) presented in this report may be slightly different to the figures quoted in the WEEE Directive Implementation Report 2007-2009. This is because there has been some progress in the number of Member States reporting since that report was published. Specifically data for Malta and Slovenia has been made available since then.

4.2 Quantities of WEEE Collected

According to Article 5 (5), Member States shall ensure by 31st December 2006 at the latest (unless they have been granted specific derogations) a rate of separate collection of at least four kilograms per inhabitant per year (4kg/inh/yr) of WEEE from private households. Section 4.2.1 firstly discusses the total amount of WEEE collected from private households in Member States to provide a wider context, before providing details on the average amount of WEEE collected per inhabitant per year.

When
reporting on data on WEEE collection rates, all of the Member States (21) that replied to the Implementation Questionnaire 2010-2012 referred to the data submitted on an annual basis to the Commission and published by EUROSTAT. Therefore these published data are used for all of the Member States, including the seven Member States (Croatia; Cyprus; Denmark; Ireland; Luxembourg; Romania and the United Kingdom) that did not reply to the Implementation Questionnaire 2010-2012, where available. As data for Croatia are not available for 2010 but only as of 2011 and 2012, the overall EU-data cover the EU27 for 2010, and the EU28 for 2011 and 2012.

4.2.1 Quantity of WEEE Collected from Households

The total amount of WEEE collected from private households in the EU28 in 2010 was around 3.03 million tonnes. By 2011, this amount increased to 3.08 million tonnes. In 2012, the amount collected in the EU28 was 3.02 million tonnes. This information is presented in Table A.2 in Appendix A.2.0. By comparison, the total amount of WEEE collected from private households in the EU28 in 2009 was 2.97 million tonnes.

Over the reporting period, the largest collector in terms of tonnage was **Germany**, with 621.2 thousand tonnes in 2012 (with an average of 663 thousand tonnes over 2010-2012). The **United Kingdom** came second with 488.7 thousand tonnes in 2012 (with an average of 483.6 thousand tonnes over 2010-2012), followed by **France** with 452.7 thousand tonnes in the same year (with an average of 439 thousand tonnes over 2010-2012).

4.2.2 Quantity of WEEE Collected per Inhabitant

With regards to the collection target per inhabitant, the EU28 average was 6.1 kg/inh in 2010 and 2011 and 5.9 kg/inh in 2012. This information is presented in Table A.3 (and also Figure A.1 to Figure A.19) in Appendix A.2.0. These figures can be compared to an average of 4.9 kg/inh in 2007, 5.6 kg/inh in 2008 and 5.9 kg in 2009.

In **2010**, 19 Member States were able to meet the 4 kg per inhabitant target. The exceptions to this were **Cyprus** (3.1 kg/inh), **Hungary** (3.9 kg/inh), **Latvia** (2.0 kg/inh), **Lithuania** (2.9 kg/inh), **Malta** (3.4 kg/inh), **Poland** (2.8 kg/inh), **Romania** (1.1 kg/inh) and **Spain** (3.2 kg/inh).

The highest rate was achieved by **Sweden** with 15.9 kg/inh, followed by **Denmark** with 14.8 kg/inh. No data was available for **Croatia**.

By comparison, in **2009**, 17 Member states achieved a collection rate of 4 kg/inh. The countries that missed the target in 2009 were as follows: **Estonia** (3.5 kg/inh), **Spain** (2.7 kg/inh), **Italy** (3.67 kg/inh), **Cyprus** (2.8 kg/inh), **Latvia** (1.9 kg/inh), **Lithuania** (2.2 kg/inh), **Malta** (1.4 kg/inh), **Poland** (2.7 kg/inh), **Romania** (1.7 kg/inh) and **Slovenia** (3.8 kg/inh). No data was available for **Croatia**.

---


Preparation of Implementation Reports on Waste Legislation, including the Waste Shipment Regulation
In 2011, 18 Member States were able to meet the 4 kg per inhabitant target. The countries that were unable to meet the target included: **Croatia** (2.3 kg/inh), **Cyprus** (3.1 kg/inh) **Greece** (3.6 kg/inh), **Hungary** (3.5 kg/inh), **Latvia** (1.9 kg/inh), **Lithuania** (3.8 kg/inh), **Malta** (3.2 kg/inh), **Poland** (3.5 kg/inh), **Romania** (1.0 kg/inh) and **Spain** (3.1 kg/inh). The highest rate was achieved by **Sweden** with 17.7 kg/inh, followed by **Denmark** with 15.0 kg/inh.

The main changes from 2010 were that **Greece**'s figure fell from 4.0 kg/inh to 3.6 kg/inh and **Croatia** submitted information for the first time.

In 2012, 19 Member States were able to meet the 4 kg per inhabitant target. The countries that were unable to meet the target included: **Croatia** (2.3 kg/inh), **Cyprus** (2.8 kg/inh), **Greece** (3.2 kg/inh), **Italy** (3.7 kg/inh), **Latvia** (1.9 kg/inh), **Malta** (2.9 kg/inh), **Portugal** (3.7 kg/inh), **Romania** (1.0 kg/inh) and **Spain** (3.1 kg/inh). The highest rate was achieved by **Sweden** with 16.6 kg/inh, followed by **Denmark** with 13.4 kg/inh.

The main changes from 2011 were that **Hungary** (4.3 kg/inh) and **Lithuania** (4.5 kg/inh) met the target for the first time, whereas **Italy** (3.7 kg/inh) and **Portugal** (3.7 kg/inh) did not meet it.

**Summary:**

*The reporting period 2010-2012 has seen an increase in the amount of WEEE collected from private households, rising from 2.97 million tonnes in 2009 to 3.02 million tonnes in 2012.*

*It has also experienced an increase in the number of Member States meeting the collection targets under Article 5 (5) of the Directive, which requires Member States to achieve a rate of separate collection of at least four kilograms on average per inhabitant per year (4kg/inh/yr) of WEEE from private households. Whereas 17 Member States met this target in 2009, 19 Member States met it in 2012.*

*The key changes since the 2007-2009 reporting period were that Greece and Portugal did not meet the 4kg/inh/yr target in 2012 whereas they had done in 2009, and Estonia, Lithuania, Poland and Slovenia met the target in 2012 whereas they had not done so in 2009. Also, Croatia submitted information for the first time for 2012 despite not joining the EU until July 2013 (although it did not meet the target).*
4.3 Category-specific Re-use/Recycling and Recovery Rates

Article 7(2) of the WEEE Directive sets the following targets:

a) 80% recovery and 75% re-use and recycling of large household appliances and automatic dispensers;

b) 75% recovery and 65% re-use and recycling of IT and telecommunications equipment and consumer equipment;

c) 70% recovery and 50% re-use and recycling of small household appliances, lighting equipment, electrical and electronic tools (with the exception of large-scale stationary industrial tools), toys, leisure and sports equipment, and monitoring and control instruments;

d) 80% re-use and recycling of gas discharge lamps; and

e) The rates are indicated as a minimum to be achieved by average weight per appliance.

The following sections examine Member States’ re-use, recovery and recycling efforts for each individual WEEE category. The achievements of the Member States in 2010-2012 in terms of the category specific re-use/recycling and recovery targets as listed above are shown in Table A. 4 of Appendix A.2.0. When reporting on data on WEEE recovery and recycling rates, all of the Member States (21) that replied to the Implementation Questionnaire 2010-2012 referred to the data submitted on an annual basis to the Commission and published by EUROSTAT. Therefore these published data are used for all of the Member States, including the seven Member States (Croatia; Cyprus; Denmark; Ireland; Luxembourg; Romania and the United Kingdom) that did not reply to the Implementation Questionnaire 2010-2012, where available.

Please note that for Sections 4.3.1 to 4.3.10 the following apply:

• Croatia did not provide data for 2010 and 2011, only for 2012;

• No data was available for Italy and the United Kingdom for the entire reporting period;

• For some Member States, data gaps are less consistent and are discussed where applicable within each section below; and

• Figures for the Czech Republic and Greece for 2011 and 2012 were provisional at the time of writing this report.

---

4.3.1 Re-use/Recycling and Recovery of Large Household Appliances

The majority of Member States for which data was available met the target of 75% for the re-use/recycling of large household appliances.

- In 2010 and 2011, 24 Member States reported that they had met the target.
- In 2012, 25 Member States reported to have met the target. In the same year, Malta (97%) reported the highest re-use/recycling rate followed by Luxembourg (90.7%).
- Lithuanian (73.5% in 2012) was the only reporting country that did not meet it in all reporting years, achieving under 75%.

The majority of Member States for which data was available met the target of 80% for the recovery of large household appliances.

- In 2010 and 2011, 24 Member States reported that they had met the target, with Lithuania (78.2% for both years) being the only reporting country not managing to reach the 80% target.
- In 2012, 25 Member States reported to have met the target, with Cyprus (79%) being the only reporting country not managing to achieve it. In the same year, Denmark and the Netherlands both reported recovery rates of 100%.

Summary:

25 Member States reported to have met the target of 75% for the re-use and recycling of large household appliances in 2012. Lithuania missed the target and the United Kingdom and Italy did not provide information in that year. By comparison, 22 Member States met the target in 2009. Malta, Lithuania, Slovenia and Spain had missed the target whilst Croatia and Italy did not provide information in that year.

- The key changes in 2012 compared to 2009 were therefore that Croatia, Malta, Slovenia and Spain managed to meet the target in 2012 and the United Kingdom did not provide any information whereas it had done so in 2009.

25 Member States met the target of 80% for the recovery of large household appliances in 2012. Cyprus missed the target and the United Kingdom and Italy did not provide any information in that year. By comparison, 23 Member States met the target in 2009. Malta, the Spain and the United Kingdom did not meet the target whilst Croatia and Italy did not provide information in that year.

- The key changes in 2012 compared to 2009 were therefore that Croatia, Malta and Spain managed to meet the target in 2012, the United Kingdom did not provide any information and Cyprus did not meet the target in 2012 whereas it had met it in 2009.

4.3.2 Re-use/Recycling and Recovery of Automatic Dispensers

The majority of Member States for which data was available met the target of 75% for the re-use/recycling of automatic dispensers in any of the reporting years.
In 2010, **Cyprus** (0%), **Czech Republic** (71.9%), **Estonia** (0%), **Luxembourg** (0%) and **Lithuania** (71%) did not achieve the target. Therefore 17 Member States reported to have met the target for this year.

In 2011, **Estonia** (0%), **Luxembourg** (0%)** and Spain** (74%) did not achieve the target. Therefore 19 Member States reported to have met the target for this year.

In 2012, **Estonia** (0%), **Luxembourg** (0%) and **France** (66%) did not meet the target. Therefore 20 Member States reported to have met the target for this year. It is worth mentioning that in the same year **Denmark** and **Sweden** both reported re-use/recycling rates of 100%.

The **Netherlands** (71.7% in 2012), **Malta** (0% in all years) and **Poland** (30.9% in 2012) did not meet the target in any of the reporting years.

The majority of Member States for which data was available met the target of 80% for the recovery of automatic dispensers in any of the reporting years.

In 2010, **Cyprus** (0%), the **Czech Republic** (72.7%), **Estonia** (0%) **Lithuania** (78.5%), **Luxembourg** (0%) did not achieve the target. Therefore 18 Member States reported to have met the target for this year.

In 2011, the **Czech Republic** (69.4%), **Estonia** (0%), **Luxembourg** (0%), the **Netherlands** (47.3%) and **Spain** (74%) did not meet the target. Therefore 18 Member States reported to have met the target for this year.

---

137 This value and others like it were queried with EUROSTAT on 20 April 2015, to establish whether they were in fact 0% or simply missing values. EUROSTAT provided the project team with access to the meta data and to its country specific notes, none of which could clarify with regards to the query. Furthermore EUROSTAT stated that: “EUROSTAT continuously encourages the Member States to distinguish between “value zero” and “empty cell” (the second equal to missing). However not all countries applied the recommendations how to fill the templates and EUROSTAT is not in the position to correct data submitted by the countries but only to encourage the Member States or to reject publication.” At the time of writing this report it was not clear whether these values were in fact 0% or indicative of missing data.
In 2012, Belgium (78.6%), Estonia (0%), Luxembourg (0%), France (68.8%) and the Netherlands (78.7%) did not. Therefore 19 Member States reported to have met the target for this year. It is worth noting that in 2012, Denmark and Sweden both reported re-use/recycling rates of 100%.

• Malta (0% in all years) and Poland (31.3% in 2012) did not achieve the target in any of the reporting years.

Summary:

20 Member States reported to have met the target of 75% for the re-use and recycling of automatic dispensers in 2012. Estonia, France, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands and Poland did not meet the target in 2012 whilst Italy and the United Kingdom did not provide any information in that same year. By comparison, 15 Member States met the target in 2009. The Czech Republic, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Slovenia and Spain did not reach the target in 2009 whilst Croatia and Italy did not provide any information in that same year.

• The key changes in 2012 compared to 2009 were therefore that the Czech Republic, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Slovenia, Spain and Croatia managed to meet the target in 2012, the United Kingdom did not provide any information and Estonia did not reach the target whereas it had met it in 2009.

19 Member States met the target of 80% for the recovery of automatic dispensers in 2012. Belgium, Estonia, Luxembourg, France, the Netherlands, Malta and Poland did not meet the target in any of the three reporting years whilst Italy and the United Kingdom did not provide any information in 2012. 18 Member states met the target in 2009. The Czech Republic, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Luxembourg, Malta, Poland and Slovenia missed the target in 2009 whilst Croatia and Italy did not provide any information in that same year.

• The key changes in 2012 compared to 2009 were therefore that Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic and Denmark managed to meet the target in 2012 whilst Belgium, Estonia and the Netherlands did not, when they had managed to do so in 2009. The United Kingdom did not provide any information whereas it had done so in 2009.

4.3.3 Re-use/Recycling and Recovery of IT and Telecommunications Equipment

The majority of Member States for which data was available reported to have met the target of 65% for the re-use/recycling of IT and telecommunications equipment.
In 2010, **Poland** (63%) did not meet the target and in 2011 **Estonia** (59.9%) did not meet the target. Therefore 24 Member States reported to have met the target in each year.

In 2012, 26 Member States claimed to have met the target. In the same year, **Croatia** (98%) reported the highest re-use/recycling rate followed by **Cyprus** (97%).

The majority of Member States for which data was available also met the target of 75% for the recovery of IT and telecommunications equipment.

- In 2010, **Lithuania** (70.5%) and **Poland** (64.1%) did not meet the target. In 2011, **Estonia** (73.1%) and **Lithuania** (74.6%) missed the target. Therefore 23 Member States reported to have met the target in both years.

- In 2012, **Poland** (69.3%) missed the target. Therefore 25 Member States met the target in that year. In 2012, the **Netherlands** (100%) reported the highest recovery rate followed by **Croatia** (98%).

**Summary:**

26 Member States reported to have met the target of 65% for the re-use/recycling of IT and telecommunications equipment in 2012, with Italy and the United Kingdom not reporting any information in that same year. 25 Member States met the target in 2009. Malta did not reach the target in 2009 whilst Croatia and Italy did not provide any information in that same year.

- The key changes in 2012 compared to 2009 were therefore that Croatia and Malta managed to reach the target in 2012 and the United Kingdom did not provide any information whereas it had done so in 2009.

25 Member States met the target of 75% for the recovery of IT and telecommunications equipment in 2012. **Poland** did not reach the target in 2012 whilst Italy and the United Kingdom did not report any information. By comparison, 24 Member States met the target in 2009. **Lithuania** and **Malta** did not reach the target in that same year whilst **Croatia** and **Italy** did not report any information.

- The key changes in 2012 compared to 2009 were therefore that Croatia, Lithuania and Malta managed to meet the target in 2012 whereas **Poland** did not reach it when it had done so in 2009. The United Kingdom did not provide any information whereas it had done so in 2009.

### 4.3.4 Re-use/Recycling and Recovery of Consumer Equipment

The majority of Member States for which data was available reported to have met the target of 65% for the re-use/recycling of consumer equipment.
• In 2010, **Cyprus** (0%)\textsuperscript{153} did not meet the target. In 2011, **Malta** (61%) did not meet the target. Therefore 24 Member States reported to have met the target in each year.

• In 2012, 26 Member States claimed to have met the target. In the same year, **Cyprus** (99%) reported the highest re-use/recycling rate followed by **Spain** (96%).

The majority of Member States met the target of 75% for the recovery of consumer equipment.

• In 2010, **Cyprus** (0%)\textsuperscript{154} and **Lithuania** (74.2%) did not meet the target. Therefore 23 Member States achieved the target in that year.

• In 2011, **Malta** (63%) did not meet the target, meaning that 24 Member States met the target.

• In 2012, 26 Member States claimed to have met the target. In the same year, the **Netherlands** (100%) reported the highest recovery rate followed by **Malta** (99%).

**Summary:**

**26 Member States reported to have met the target of 65% for the re-use/recycling of consumer equipment in 2012, with Italy and the United Kingdom not reporting any information in that year. By comparison, 23 Member States met the target in 2009. Cyprus, Malta and Slovenia did not meet the target in 2009 whilst Croatia and Italy did not provide any information in that same year.**

• The key changes in 2012 compared to 2009 were therefore that Croatia, Cyprus, Malta and Slovenia managed to meet the target in 2012 whereas the United Kingdom did not provide any information when it had done so in 2009.

**26 Member States met the target of 75% for the recovery of consumer equipment in 2012, with Italy and the United Kingdom not reporting any information in that year. By comparison, 24 Member States met the target in 2009. Cyprus and Malta did not reach the target in 2009 whilst Croatia and Italy did not provide any information in that same year.**

• The key changes in 2012 compared to 2009 were therefore that Croatia, Cyprus and Malta managed to meet the target in 2012 whereas the United Kingdom did not provide any information when it had done so in 2009.

4.3.5 Re-use/Recycling and Recovery of Small Household Appliances

All Member States for which data was available reported to have met the target of 50% for the re-use/recycling of small household appliances in 2010-2012.

• This meant that 25 Member States met the target in 2010 and 2011.

\textsuperscript{153} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{154} Ibid.
• 26 Member States met the target in 2012. In the same year, Croatia (98%) reported the highest re-use/recycling rate followed by Hungary (96%).

The majority of Member States reported to have met the target of 70% for the recovery of small household appliances.

• In 2010, 25 Member States reported to have reached the target.
• In 2011, Poland (63.6%) did not meet the target. Therefore 24 Member States achieved the target in that year.
• In 2012, 26 Member States met the target. In the same year, the Netherlands (100%) reported the highest recovery rate followed by Croatia (98%).

Summary:

26 Member States met the target of 50% for the re-use/recycling of small household appliances in 2012, with Italy and the United Kingdom not reporting any information for that year. By comparison, 25 Member States met the target in 2009. Malta did not meet the target in 2009 whilst Croatia and Italy did not provide any information.

• The key changes in 2012 compared to 2009 were therefore that Croatia and Malta managed to meet the target in 2012 whereas the United Kingdom did not provide any information when it had done so in 2009.

26 Member States met the target of 70% for the recovery of small household appliances in 2012, with Italy and the United Kingdom not reporting any information in that year. By comparison, 25 Member States met the target in 2009. Malta did not reach the target in 2009 whilst Italy and the United Kingdom did not provide any information.

• The key changes in 2012 compared to 2009 for recovery were the same as for re-use/recycling as discussed above.

4.3.6 Re-use/Recycling and Recovery of Lighting Equipment

The majority of Member States for which data was available met the target of 50% for the re-use/recycling of lighting equipment.

• In 2010, Cyprus (0%)\textsuperscript{155} and Spain (40.4%) did not meet the target. Therefore 22 Member States reported to have met the target in that year.
• In 2011, 24 Member States reported to have met the target.
• In 2012, Estonia (27.4%) and France (41.6%) did not to meet the target. Therefore 23 Member States reported to have met the target in that year. In 2012, Portugal (99%) reported the highest re-use/recycling rate followed by Croatia (98%).

\textsuperscript{155} Ibid.
- **Malta** (0%)\(^{156}\) did not meet the target for all reporting years. The majority of Member States for which data was available met the target of 70% for the recovery of lighting equipment.

- In 2010, **Cyprus** (0%)\(^{157}\) and **Poland** (66.2%) did not meet the target. Therefore 22 Member States reported to have met the target.

- In 2011, 24 Member States reported to have met the target.

- In 2012, **France** (42.3%) did not meet the target, meaning that 24 Member States met the target in that year. In 2012, the **Netherlands** and **Portugal** reported a 100% recovery rate.

- **Malta** (0%)\(^{158}\) did meet the target for all reporting years.

**Summary:**

23 Member States reported to have met the target of 50% for the re-use/recycling of lighting equipment in 2012. Estonia, France and Malta did not meet the target in 2012 whilst Italy and the United Kingdom did not provide any information in that same year. By comparison, 22 Member States met the target in 2009. Cyprus, the Czech Republic, France and Malta did not reach the target in 2009 whilst Croatia and Italy did not provide any information.

- The key changes in 2012 compared to 2009 were therefore that Croatia, Cyprus and the Czech Republic managed to meet the target in 2012 and that Estonia did not reach it whereas it had done so in 2009. The United Kingdom did not provide any information whereas it had done so in 2009.

24 Member States met the target of 70% for the recovery of lighting equipment in 2012. France and Malta did not reach the target in 2012 whilst Italy and the United Kingdom did not provide any information in that same year. By comparison, 22 Member States met the target in 2009. Cyprus, the Czech Republic, France and Malta did not reach the target in 2009 whilst Croatia and Italy did not provide any information.

- The key changes in 2012 compared to 2009 were therefore that Croatia, Cyprus and the Czech Republic managed to meet the target in 2012 whereas the United Kingdom did not provide any information when it had done so in 2009.

---

\(^{156}\) Ibid.
\(^{157}\) Ibid.
\(^{158}\) Ibid.
4.3.7 Re-use/Recycling and Recovery of Electrical and Electronic Tools (with the exception of large-scale stationary industrial tools)

The majority of Member States for which data was available met the target of 50% for the re-use/recycling of small household appliances in 2010-2012.

- 25 Member States met the target for 2010.
- 24 Member States did not meet the target in 2011.
- 25 did not meet the target in 2012. In the same year, Croatia (98%) reported the highest re-use/recycling rate followed by Greece (96%).
- Malta was the only Member State not to achieve the target with 0% in 2011 and 2012.

The majority of Member States for which data was available met the target of 70% for the recovery of electrical and electronic tools.

- 25 Member States met the target for 2010.
- 24 Member States did not meet the target in 2011.
- 25 Member States did not meet the target in 2012. In the same year, the Netherlands (100%) reported the highest re-use/recycling rate followed by Estonia (98%).
- As with re-use/recycling, Malta was the only Member State not to achieve the target with 0% in 2011 and 2012.

**Summary:**

25 Member States met the target of 50% for the re-use/recycling of electrical and electronic tools in 2012. Malta was the only reporting country not to achieve the target in 2012 and Italy and the United Kingdom did not provide any information. By comparison, 26 Member States met the target in 2009, with Croatia and Italy not providing any information in that same year.

- The key changes in 2012 compared to 2009 were therefore that Croatia managed to meet the target in 2012 but Malta did not do so when it had done so in 2009, and the United Kingdom did not provide any information when it had done so in 2009.

25 Member States met the target of 70% for the recovery of electrical and electronic tools in 2012. Malta was the only reporting country not to achieve the target in 2012 and Italy and the United Kingdom did not provide any information in that same year. By comparison, 26 Member States met the target in 2009, with Croatia and Italy not providing any information in that year.

- The key changes in 2012 compared to 2009 for recovery were the same as for re-use/recycling as discussed above.
4.3.8 Re-use/Recycling and Recovery of Toys, Leisure and Sports Equipment

The majority of Member States for which data was available met the target of 50% for the re-use/recycling of toys, leisure and sports equipment.

- In 2010, 24 Member States met the target.
- In 2011, Latvia (49.6%) did not meet the target, meaning that 23 Member States reached the target in that year.
- 25 Member States achieved the target in 2012. In the same year, the Czech Republic (99%) reported the highest re-use/recycling rate followed by Croatia (98%).
- Malta (0%)\(^{159}\) did not meet the target in all reporting years.

The majority of Member States for which data was available met the target of 70% for the recovery of toys, leisure and sports equipment.

- In 2010, Greece (63.1%) and Lithuania (62.3%) did not meet the target. Therefore 22 Member States achieved the target in that year.
- In 2011, Greece (59.9%) and Latvia (49.6%) did not meet the target. Therefore 22 Member States achieved the target in that year.
- 25 Member States achieved the target in 2012. In the same year, the Netherlands (100%) reported the highest re-use/recycling rate followed by Estonia (98%).
- Malta (0%)\(^{160}\) did not meet the target in all reporting years.

**Summary:**

25 Member States met the target of 50% for the re-use/recycling of toys, leisure and sports equipment in 2012. Malta did not meet the target in 2012 whilst Italy and the United Kingdom did not provide any information. By comparison, 25 Member States also met the target in 2009. Malta did not meet the target in 2009 whilst Croatia and Italy did not provide any information in that same year.

- The key changes in 2012 compared to 2009 were therefore that Croatia managed to meet the target in 2012 and the United Kingdom did not provide any information when it had done so in 2009.

25 Member States met the target of 70% for the recovery of toys, leisure and sports equipment in 2012. Malta did not meet the target in 2012 whilst Italy and the United Kingdom did not provide any information. By comparison, 21 Member States met the

\(^{159}\) Ibid.  
\(^{160}\) Ibid.
target in 2009. Greece, Lithuania, Spain, Poland and Malta did not meet the target in 2009 whilst Croatia and Italy did not provide any information.

- The key changes in 2012 compared to 2009 were therefore that Croatia, Greece, Lithuania, Spain and Poland managed to meet the target in 2012 and the United Kingdom did not provide any information when it had done so in 2009.

4.3.9 Re-use/Recycling and Recovery of Monitoring and Control Instruments

The majority of Member States for which data was available met the target of 50% for the re-use/recycling of monitoring and control instruments.

- In 2010, Cyprus (0%)\(^1\) did not meet the target. Therefore 23 Member States achieved the target in that year.
- In 2011, 24 Member States met the target.
- In 2012 25 Member States met the target. In 2012, Greece (99%) reported the highest re-use/recycling rate followed by Czech Republic (98%).
- Malta (0%)\(^1\) did not meet the target in all reporting years once again.

The majority of Member States for which data was available met the target of 70% for the recovery of monitoring and control instruments.

- In 2010, Cyprus (0%)\(^2\) and Spain (66.4%) did not achieve this. Therefore 22 Member States met the target in that year.
- In 2011, 24 Member States achieved the target.
- In 2012, Poland (65.9%) did not reach the target, meaning that 24 Member States met the target. In the same year, the Netherlands (100%) reported the highest re-use/recycling rate followed by Greece (99%).
- Malta (0%)\(^3\) did not meet the target in all reporting years once again.

Summary:

25 Member States met the target of 50% for the re-use/recycling of monitoring and control instruments in 2012. Malta did not meet the target in 2012 whilst Italy and the United Kingdom did not provide any information. By comparison, 23 Member States met the target in 2009. Cyprus, Malta and Spain did not meet the target in 2009 whilst Croatia and Italy did not provide any information in that same year.

\(^1\) Ibid.  
\(^2\) Ibid.  
\(^3\) Ibid.  
\(^4\) Ibid.
The key changes in 2012 compared to 2009 were therefore that Croatia, Cyprus and Spain managed to meet the target in 2012 whilst the United Kingdom did not provide any information when it had done so in 2009.

24 Member States met the target of 70% for the recovery of monitoring and control instruments in 2012. Malta and Poland did not meet the target in 2012 whilst Italy and the United Kingdom did not provide any information in that same year. By comparison, 24 Member States met the target in 2009. Cyprus, and Malta did not meet the target in 2009 whilst Croatia and Italy did not provide any information.

The key changes in 2012 compared to 2009 were therefore that Croatia and Cyprus managed to meet the target in 2012 but Poland did not do so when it had done in 2009. The United Kingdom did not provide any information when it had done so in 2009.

4.3.10 Re-use/Recycling of Gas Discharge Lamps

The majority of Member States met the target of 80% for the re-use/recycling of gas discharge lamps.

- In 2010, Cyprus (0%)\textsuperscript{165} and Malta (0%)\textsuperscript{166} did not reach the target. Therefore 22 Member States achieved the target in that year.
- In 2011, Lithuania (78.3%) did not meet it, meaning that 23 Member States met the target in that year.
- In 2012, Lithuania (66.2%) and Malta (0%)\textsuperscript{167} did not reach the target, meaning that 23 Member States met the target. In the same year, Cyprus, Poland and Sweden reported re-use/recycling rates of 100%.
- No data was available for Portugal in 2010, Malta in 2011 or Denmark in 2012.

Summary:

23 Member States met the target of 80% for the re-use/recycling of gas discharge lamps in 2012. Lithuania and Malta did not reach the target in 2012 whilst Denmark, Italy and the United Kingdom did not provide any information in that same year. By comparison, 24 Member States met the target in 2009. Malta did not meet the target in 2009 whilst Croatia, Italy and Portugal did not provide any information in that same year.

The key changes in 2012 compared to 2009 were therefore that Lithuania did not meet the target in 2012 whereas it had done so in 2009, Croatia and

\textsuperscript{165} Ibid.\textsuperscript{166} Ibid.\textsuperscript{167} Ibid.
Portugal managed to meet the target and Denmark and the United Kingdom did not provide information.

**Overall Summary:**

Pursuant to Article 7 (2), Member States are required to achieve certain targets in relation to the re-use/recycling and recovery of the WEEE categories set out in the Directive. The number of Member States achieving the targets set under Article 7 (2) in 2010-2012 in comparison to the previous reporting period (2007-2009) increased with regards to the majority of WEEE categories. In some instances, fewer Member States reported to have met the targets in 2010-2012 than in 2007-2009. This information is presented in Appendix A.2.0, which is a tabular synthesis of the information submitted in the summary sections of Sections 4.3.1 to 4.3.10.

Italy and the United Kingdom consistently did not provide data on the rates of re-use/recycling and recovery. Furthermore, Malta consistently did not meet the targets set, reporting a value of 0%.  

Table 4.1: Summary of Member State Achievements against Targets Pursuant to Article 7 (2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WEEE Categories for which the number of Member States achieving targets increased from 2009 to 2012</th>
<th>WEEE Categories for which the number of Member States achieving targets decreased from 2009 to 2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Re-use/recycling</td>
<td>Recovery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large household dispensers</td>
<td>Large household dispensers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automatic dispensers</td>
<td>Automatic dispensers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT and telecommunications equipment</td>
<td>IT and telecommunications equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer equipment</td>
<td>Consumer equipment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

168 This value and others like it were queried with EUROSTAT on 20 April 2015, to establish whether they were in fact 0% or simply missing values. EUROSTAT provided the project team with access to the meta data and to its country specific notes, none of which could clarify with regards to the query. Furthermore EUROSTAT stated that: “EUROSTAT continuously encourages the Member States to distinguish between “value zero” and “empty cell” (the second equal to missing). However not all countries applied the recommendations how to fill the templates and EUROSTAT is not in the position to correct data submitted by the countries but only to encourage the Member States or to reject publication.” At the time of writing this report it was not clear whether these values were in fact 0% or indicative of missing data.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WEEE Categories for which the number of Member States achieving targets increased from 2009 to 2012</th>
<th>WEEE Categories for which the number of Member States achieving targets decreased from 2009 to 2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Small household appliances</td>
<td>Small household appliances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lighting equipment</td>
<td>Lighting equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and control instrument</td>
<td>Toys leisure and sports equipment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.0 General Conclusion on the Implementation of the Directive

5.1 Identified Limitations of Reporting

Despite the fact that Article 12 of the Directive itself requires that Member States report to the Commission on the implementation of the Directive on a three yearly basis via an Implementation Questionnaire format, not all Member States treat this obligation with the same level of due attention. Replies vary from the detailed and open to those which only make reference to national legislation. The majority of Member States tended to report on whether measures had been transposed into national law but did not comment on if actions had proved effective or led to improvements in practice. Furthermore replies were inconsistent in terms of qualifying different aspects of implementation resulting in an inability to compare performance across Member States. In some cases information was missing for certain Member States, and in other cases it was difficult to ascertain what the correct answer was. In addition the Implementation Questionnaire 2010-2012 informs Member States that, ‘there is no need to repeat information already supplied, but please indicate where and when that information was provided.’ Many of the 21 Member States that submitted replies to the Implementation Questionnaires 2010-2012 left several questions blank. Although they might have responded to these questions in previous reporting periods, they did not indicate where the information was provided in order to review previous reporting periods. It was therefore difficult to distinguish between the instances where Member States were referring back to previous replies, from the instances where Member States simply didn't respond to the question. These limitations made comparisons between Member States even more challenging.

The most serious issue in this regards was that Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Romania and the United Kingdom did not submit replies to the Implementation Questionnaires to the Commission for 2010-2012, when they had all previously done so for 2007-2009 (with the exception of Croatia which did not join the EU until July 2013).

A further limitation is that in certain instances questions have multiple parts, yet Member States’ replies simply ignore whole aspects of the question. This tended to be the case for questions that required Member States to provide information over several areas, such as Question 2.3.1 which requested information on measures concerning WEEE collection systems, asking Member States to provide a general description of the system in place as well as any treatment and storage requirements, derogations from permit requirements and procedures for WEEE exports. Member State replies frequently missed out information on one or more of these areas. This made it difficult to assess
whether the Member States had not introduced any associated measures or whether they simply did not provide any information.

In many instances Member State replies simply referenced national legislation or copied and pasted relevant text, without providing any further information on implementation. Given these pieces of legislation were often quite complex, it was not always possible to determine whether the obligations of the Directive are being met as stated in the replies. Similarly Member States might refer to the replies they submitted to Implementation Questionnaires for the 2004-2006 and 2007-2009 periods without repeating the concrete information requested. Estonia and Hungary are examples of Member States that took this approach for a large number of the questions.

Another issue was Member States with regional differences such as Belgium, where each province has different approaches for the implementation of the Directive. In these cases regional summaries have been given based on the information provided, although it was not always possible to deal with individual regions in the same level of detail as individual Member States.

Member States were least likely to respond to questions that requested an evaluation of an Article (such as Questions 2.1.3, 2.2.3 etc.). Some of the replies to Implementation Questionnaire 2010-2012 submitted by Member States had ‘Compulsory’ written after each evaluation question. It is suggested that this should be written under all evaluation questions to increase the response rate. Furthermore, a note instructing Member States that, if they would prefer not to make an evaluation, to state this rather than submitting a blank response.

Finally there were also instances of differing interpretations of questions in the Implementation Questionnaire by Member States. An example is Question 2.2 which asks whether systems have been set up allowing holders and distributors to return WEEE at least free of charge, is slightly different to the requirements pursuant to Article 5, which it refers to. According to Article 5, Member States are only required to provide free of charge service to private households. The current wording of this question implies that such a service should be made available to all final holders and distributors of WEEE items and could be misinterpreted by respondents, thus providing different replies.

5.2 Suggestions for Improving Member State Reporting

With the aim being to improve the quality of the Member State reporting, the European Commission might consider how best to refine the questions in the Implementation Questionnaire to ensure more comparable replies across the Member States. One such revision could be the introduction of a word limit to ensure that all Member States provide comparable levels of detail in their replies.

The main limitation of this reporting is that this review does not assess whether the Member States have implemented whatever is discussed in their replies to the Implementation Questionnaire or the extent to which this indicates compliance with the obligations of the Directive. In order for such due diligence to take place, Member States
must be required to submit a series of evidence along with their completed Implementation Questionnaires. An assessment of compliance will then take place using the Member State replies and the evidence provided to determine if the obligations of the Directive have been met and a rating will be allocated to each Member State on their state of implementation of the Directive. Member States will then be given the opportunity to provide further evidence and improve their score for each reporting period.

5.3 Concluding Remarks

When considering some of the main elements of the WEEE Directive as presented in Section 1.1.1, the progress in implementation, if any, that Member States have made since the 2007-2009 reporting period is summarised below. It should be noted that most of the measures and systems introduced by Member States pursuant to the relevant Articles of the Directive have been in place for a number of years now and, as a result, often no significant changes were observed between the two reporting periods.

1) Question 1.1: Transposition

- All Member States have transposed the WEEE Directive into national legislation. This includes Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Romania and the United Kingdom based on their reporting to the 2007-2009 period.

- All Member States reported that they had introduced national legislation to transpose the Directive in 2007-2009. Although there have been no significant changes since this period, some Member States (such as Slovenia, Germany and Sweden) have made adjustments to national legislation to ensure that legislation is fully aligned with the provisions of the Directive.

2) Question 1.2: Agreements between competent authorities and the economic sector (Article 17 (3))

- 21 Member States responded to this question in 2010-2012, but Belgium, Malta and Portugal reported that they made use of agreements between the competent authorities and the economic sector in 2010-2012. These 21 Member States gave the same replies to the Implementation Questionnaire 2007-2009, indicating no change in 2010-2012 as compared to 2007-2009.

- Based on their reporting for the 2007-2009 period, Cyprus, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom also reported to have such agreements in place.

3) Question 2.1: Product design (Article 4)

- All Member States with the exception of Belgium and Italy reported that they had introduced measures concerning product design pursuant to Article 4 in 2010-2012. Cyprus did not submit a reply for this reporting period but its reply for 2007-2009 indicated that such measures had not been introduced at the time. The remaining Member States that did not submit a reply in 2010-2012 (i.e. Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Romania and the United Kingdom) all reported to have introduced measures concerning product design in 2007-2009.
- All Member States that reported that they had implemented measures concerning product design stated that national laws have been formulated to support producers to concentrate on designing products suitable for recovery/recycling. These Member States (with the exception of Malta and the Netherlands) also submitted information to confirm that they had taken measures to encourage the design and production of electrical and electronic equipment which takes into account and facilitate dismantling and recovery.

- The main progress since the previous reporting period (2007-2009) is the fact that Greece and Sweden reported that they have implemented relevant measures on product design into their national legislation in 2010-2012 whereas they had not done so in 2007-2009.

4) **Question 2.2: Separate collection (Article 5)**

- 21 Member States reported that they had set up WEEE collection systems pursuant to Article 5 in 2010-2012. Based on their reporting for the 2007-2009 period, Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Romania and the United Kingdom also reported that they had established systems allowing holders and distributors to return WEEE at least free of charge. Member States reported that they had implemented collective take-back systems for private household WEEE and obliged producers/distributors to the one-to-one scheme in line with Article 5 (2b).

- There has been no significant progress made by Member States with regards to WEEE collection systems pursuant to Article 5 in 2010-2012 as compared to the 2007-2009 reporting period.

5) **Question 2.3: Treatment (Article 6)**

- 21 Member States reported that they had taken measures pursuant to Article 6 concerning the environmentally sound treatment of WEEE in 2010-2012. Based on their reporting for the 2007-2009 period, Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Romania and the United Kingdom also reported that they had established treatment systems pursuant to Article 6.

- The majority of Member States reported that they follow the treatment requirements laid down in Annex II to the WEEE Directive, with Denmark, Italy and Sweden referring to alternative standards. Some Member States (Cyprus, Italy and Malta) listed certain derogations for issuing a permit to recovery operations.

- There has been no significant progress made by Member States with regards to measures pursuant to Article 6 concerning the environmentally sound treatment of WEEE in 2010-2012 as compared to the 2007-2009 reporting period.

6) **Question 2.4: Recovery (Article 7)**

- 21 Member States reported that they have taken the necessary measures to ensure the environmentally sound re-use, recovery and recycling of WEEE according to Article 7. Based on their reporting for the 2007-2009 period, Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Romania and the United Kingdom also reported that they had established treatment systems pursuant to Article 7. Out of the 27 Member States,
Slovenia was the only Member State to report that it had measures in place in order to accomplish the targets outlined under Article 7, but it did not actually describe what these measures were.

- Article 7 (5) of the Directive requires Member States to encourage the development of new recovery, recycling and treatment technologies. 22 Member States reported to have implemented the provisions of the Article. Belgium, Greece, Latvia, Malta and Slovenia reported that they had not.

- Overall, there has been no change in progress made by Member States since the 2007-2009 reporting period with regards to measures pursuant to Article 7 concerning the environmentally sound re-use, recovery and recycling of WEEE in 2010-2012.

7) Question 2.5: Financing in respect of WEEE from private households (Article 8) and users other than private households (Article 9)

- 21 Member States reported that they had taken measures pursuant to Article 8 and 9 to ensure the financing in respect to WEEE in 2010-2012. Based on their reporting for the 2007-2009 period, Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Romania and the United Kingdom also reported that they had taken such measures. The vast majority of Member States reported that producers apply visible fees for historical household WEEE and have not introduced special requirements for distance sellers.

- Overall, there has been no change in progress made by Member States since 2007-2009 with regards to measures pursuant to Articles 8 and 9 concerning the environmentally sound re-use, recovery and recycling of WEEE in 2010-2012.

8) Question 2.6: Information for users (Article 10)

- 21 Member reported that they have taken measures pursuant to Article 10 to inform users of electrical and electronic equipment. Based on their reporting for the 2007-2009 period, Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Romania and the United Kingdom also reported that they had taken such measures.

- Member States reported that they generally provided information via public authorities and waste management facilities or by providing information to the user directly at the point of sale. Member States also reported that they are either combining these two approaches or applying them separately.

- Overall, there has been no changes in progress made by Member States since 2007-2009 with regards to measures pursuant to Article 10 to inform users of electrical and electronic equipment in 2010-2012.

9) Question 2.7: Information for treatment facilities (Article 11)

- 21 Member States reported that they obliged producers to provide re-use and treatment information to the WEEE treatment facilities within one year after the equipment is placed on the market, pursuant to Article 11. Based on their reporting for the 2007-2009 period, Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Romania and the United Kingdom also reported that they had introduced the necessary measures pursuant to
Article 11. Cyprus reported that it had not implemented any necessary measures to inform treatment facilities of WEEE in its reply in 2007-2009.

- The majority of Member States reported that producers provide information in the form of manuals in paper or electronic form (e.g. CD, DVD, software, or online services).
- Overall, there has been no change in progress made by Member States in 2007-2009 with regards to measures put in place to inform treatment facilities of electrical and electronic equipment in 2010-2012.

10) Question 2.8: Inspection and monitoring systems (Article 16)

- 27 Member States reported on the establishment of systems for inspection and monitoring systems. Some Member States reported that a centralised approach has been taken, where only one or two administrative authorities are responsible for the systems. Other Member States reported monitoring is performed on different levels with a coordinated approach between different administrative bodies (e.g. regional and local implementation bodies and customs services).
- There has been very little change in progress made in the area of inspection and monitoring since the previous reporting period (2007-2009), with all Member States reporting that in both time periods they have established inspection and monitoring systems in place. Some progress has been made by France since 2007-2009 which reported that it has strengthened its monitoring system in 2010 by appointing a state censor in each class authorised body for the management of private household and professional WEEE.

11) Quantities of WEEE Collection, recovery and recycling rates

When reporting on data on WEEE collection, recovery and recycling rates, all of the Member States (21) that replied to the Implementation Questionnaire 2010-2012 referred to the data submitted on an annual basis to the Commission and published by EUROSTAT. Therefore these published data are used for all of the Member States, including the seven Member States (Croatia; Cyprus; Denmark; Ireland; Luxembourg; Romania and the United Kingdom) that did not reply to the Implementation Questionnaire 2010-2012, where available. As data on collection rates for Croatia are not available for 2010 but only as of 2011 and 2012, the overall EU-data cover the EU27 for 2010, and the EU28 for 2011 and 2012. With regards to recovery and recycling rates, Croatia did not provide data for 2010 and 2011, only for 2012 and figures for the Czech Republic and Greece for 2011 and 2012 were provisional at the time of writing this report.

---

With regards to the amount of WEEE collected per inhabitant (inh), the EU average was 5.9kg/inh in 2012, the same figure as in 2009. A better indication of the progress made is the fact that 19 Member States were able to achieve the target of 4 kg/inh set out under Article 5 (5) in 2012, compared to 17 Member States in 2009. The key changes since 2007-2009 were that Greece and Portugal did not meet the 4kg/inh/yr target in 2012 whereas they had done so in 2009, and Estonia, Lithuania, Poland and Slovenia met the target in 2012 whereas they had not previously done so in 2009. Also, Croatia submitted information in 2012 for the first time even though it did not accede to the EU until July 2013.

- Member States were able to meet the targets set out under Article 7 (2) on category specific re-use/recycling and recovery rates, with rates improving over the three year reporting period.

- The greatest improvement was for automatic dispensers where 20 Member States achieved the 75% target for re-use and recycling in 2012 compared to 15 Member States in 2009.

- Conversely, the number of Member States achieving targets for the re-use and recycling of electrical and electronic tools (26 Member States to 25 Member States) and gas discharge lamps (24 Member States to 23 Member States) and the recovery of electrical and electronic tools (26 Member States to 25 Member States) fell between 2009 and 2012. For the remaining categories, the same number or a greater number of Member States met the specific targets in 2010-2012 than in 2007-2009.

- Italy and the United Kingdom consistently did not provide information for re-use/recycling rates and recovery rates across the categories for 2010-2012. By comparison, the United Kingdom submitted information in 2007-2009 whereas Italy did not. Malta repeatedly reported a value of 0% for the amount of WEEE reused/recycled and recovered, which it also did in 2007-2009. This value was queried with EUROSTAT on 20 April 2015 to establish whether it was in fact 0% or if it was simply a missing value, and EUROSTAT stated in its response that:

  “EUROSTAT continuously encourages the Member States to distinguish between “value zero” and “empty cell” (the second equal to missing). However not all countries applied the recommendations how to fill the templates and EUROSTAT is not in the position to correct data submitted by the countries but only to encourage the Member States or to reject publication.”

-
APPENDICES
### A.1.0 Appendix 1 – Table of Member States Implementation Questionnaires 2010-2012

#### Table A.1: Member State Implementation Questionnaires 2010-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member State</th>
<th>Member State Implementation Questionnaires 2010-2012 received? (Y/N)</th>
<th>Date received if available (DD/MM/YYYY)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>01/09/2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No date indicated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No date indicated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>Not required</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No date indicated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>30/10/2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No date indicated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No date indicated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No date indicated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No date indicated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No date indicated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No date indicated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>11/10/2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member State</td>
<td>Member State Implementation Questionnaires 2010-2012 received? (Y/N)</td>
<td>Date received if available (DD/MM/YYYY)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No date indicated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No date indicated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No date indicated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Aug-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No date indicated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No date indicated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>19/11/2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>22/11/2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>21/01/2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage received:</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>(21/28)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A.2.0 Appendix 2 – Other Relevant Tables and Graphs

Table A. 2: Total Amount of Collected WEEE from Private Households in 2010-2012 (in 1,000 tonnes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member State</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>72.9</td>
<td>74.8</td>
<td>76.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>101.8</td>
<td>110.4</td>
<td>111.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>44.7</td>
<td>38.8</td>
<td>37.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>9.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>52.1</td>
<td>54.8</td>
<td>52.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>82.1</td>
<td>83.6</td>
<td>75.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>48.9</td>
<td>49.7</td>
<td>50.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>417.0</td>
<td>447.9</td>
<td>452.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>722.6</td>
<td>647.3</td>
<td>621.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>44.6</td>
<td>39.9</td>
<td>35.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>34.6</td>
<td>42.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>34.6</td>
<td>34.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>253.7</td>
<td>249.3</td>
<td>219.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member State</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>121.0</td>
<td>124.3</td>
<td>116.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>106.6</td>
<td>135.6</td>
<td>165.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>54.9</td>
<td>38.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>20.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>21.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>148.5</td>
<td>144.3</td>
<td>146.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>148.9</td>
<td>166.8</td>
<td>157.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>463.2</td>
<td>498.9</td>
<td>488.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU28 Total:</td>
<td>3,030.9</td>
<td>3,082.1</td>
<td>3,015.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table A. 3: Total Amount of Collected WEEE Collected by Inhabitant in 2010-12 (in kg)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member State</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member State</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>16.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU28 Average:</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table A. 4: Rate of Re-use/Recycling and Rate of Recovery by Electronic Waste Stream (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member State</th>
<th>Large Household Appliances</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rate of Re-use/Recycling</td>
<td>Rate of Recovery</td>
<td>Rate of Re-use/Recycling</td>
<td>Rate of Recovery</td>
<td>Rate of Re-use/Recycling</td>
<td>Rate of Recovery</td>
<td>Rate of Re-use/Recycling</td>
<td>Rate of Recovery</td>
<td>Rate of Re-use/Recycling</td>
<td>Rate of Recovery</td>
<td>Rate of Re-use/Recycling</td>
<td>Rate of Recovery</td>
<td>Rate of Re-use/Recycling</td>
<td>Rate of Recovery</td>
<td>Rate of Re-use/Recycling</td>
<td>Rate of Recovery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>83.5</td>
<td>81.7</td>
<td>90.0</td>
<td>88.6</td>
<td>88.5</td>
<td>86.0</td>
<td>87.2</td>
<td>75.9</td>
<td>93.0</td>
<td>91.1</td>
<td>92.3</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>83.5</td>
<td>81.7</td>
<td>90.0</td>
<td>88.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>83.1</td>
<td>82.7</td>
<td>91.2</td>
<td>91.6</td>
<td>90.8</td>
<td>88.3</td>
<td>82.4</td>
<td>75.3</td>
<td>91.0</td>
<td>85.3</td>
<td>78.6</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>83.1</td>
<td>82.7</td>
<td>91.2</td>
<td>91.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>80.4</td>
<td>87.9</td>
<td>88.3</td>
<td>81.4</td>
<td>88.7</td>
<td>89.1</td>
<td>81.5</td>
<td>75.6</td>
<td>88.0</td>
<td>82.4</td>
<td>87.1</td>
<td>88.9</td>
<td>80.4</td>
<td>87.9</td>
<td>88.3</td>
<td>81.4</td>
<td>88.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td><em>No data available</em></td>
<td><em>No data available</em></td>
<td>83.7</td>
<td><em>No data available</em></td>
<td><em>No data available</em></td>
<td>86.8</td>
<td><em>No data available</em></td>
<td><em>No data available</em></td>
<td>90.3</td>
<td><em>No data available</em></td>
<td><em>No data available</em></td>
<td>98.0</td>
<td><em>No data available</em></td>
<td><em>No data available</em></td>
<td>83.7</td>
<td><em>No data available</em></td>
<td><em>No data available</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>81.0</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>79.0</td>
<td>81.0</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>79.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>81.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>81.0</td>
<td>81.0</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>79.0</td>
<td>81.0</td>
<td>80.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>81.5</td>
<td>85.1</td>
<td>86.6</td>
<td>89.4</td>
<td>89.9</td>
<td>89.2</td>
<td>71.9</td>
<td>81.8</td>
<td>98.3</td>
<td>72.7</td>
<td>69.4</td>
<td>83.2</td>
<td>81.5</td>
<td>85.1</td>
<td>86.6</td>
<td>89.4</td>
<td>89.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>88.1</td>
<td>86.7</td>
<td>86.0</td>
<td>99.9</td>
<td>99.8</td>
<td>79.0</td>
<td>92.3</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>82.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>88.1</td>
<td>86.7</td>
<td>86.0</td>
<td>99.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>88.4</td>
<td>95.6</td>
<td>85.1</td>
<td>93.1</td>
<td>95.9</td>
<td>94.7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>88.4</td>
<td>95.6</td>
<td>85.1</td>
<td>93.1</td>
<td>95.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>88.7</td>
<td>90.1</td>
<td>90.0</td>
<td>92.6</td>
<td>93.1</td>
<td>92.4</td>
<td>79.4</td>
<td>94.9</td>
<td>83.6</td>
<td>98.4</td>
<td>97.4</td>
<td>99.1</td>
<td>88.7</td>
<td>90.1</td>
<td>90.0</td>
<td>92.6</td>
<td>93.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Large Household Appliances</td>
<td>Automatic Dispensers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>81.0</td>
<td>90.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>84.4</td>
<td>92.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>88.1</td>
<td>90.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>86.5</td>
<td>95.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>83.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>88.8</td>
<td>89.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>72.7</td>
<td>71.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>92.9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>89.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>79.0</td>
<td>46.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>88.6</td>
<td>88.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>94.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preparation of Implementation Reports on Waste Legislation, including the Waste Shipment Regulation
### Large Household Appliances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rate of Re-use and Recycling</th>
<th>Rate of Recycling</th>
<th>Rate of Re-use and Recycling</th>
<th>Rate of Recovery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>89.0</td>
<td>87.9</td>
<td>86.5</td>
<td>93.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>87.2</td>
<td>88.7</td>
<td>89.7</td>
<td>87.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>82.3</td>
<td>86.0</td>
<td>82.7</td>
<td>92.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>79.4</td>
<td>76.0</td>
<td>80.1</td>
<td>81.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>85.4</td>
<td>85.4</td>
<td>86.2</td>
<td>90.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU28 average</td>
<td>84.0</td>
<td>86.1</td>
<td>85.3</td>
<td>88.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Although EUROSTAT requests that Member States distinguish between reporting years where data is not available (shown as ‘no data available’ in this table) and where no waste has been recycled/re-used or recovered (indicated by a value of ‘0’ in this table), it is not certain that all Member States have followed this instruction.

*Source: EUROSTAT (2014) Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) [env_waselee]*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member State</th>
<th>IT and Telecommunications Equipment</th>
<th>Consumer Equipment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>79.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>79.3</td>
<td>80.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>70.8</td>
<td>73.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>78.0</td>
<td>77.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>96.1</td>
<td>93.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>87/0</td>
<td>90.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>80.8</td>
<td>59.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>91.8</td>
<td>90.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>81.0</td>
<td>71.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>84.4</td>
<td>85.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>IT and Telecommunications Equipment</td>
<td>Consumer Equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>94.7</td>
<td>95.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>89.6</td>
<td>90.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>86.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>91.8</td>
<td>91.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>86.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembour</td>
<td>75.5</td>
<td>80.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>91.8</td>
<td>91.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>86.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>63.0</td>
<td>75.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>92.0</td>
<td>93.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>77.0</td>
<td>82.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preparation of Implementation Reports on Waste Legislation, including the Waste Shipment Regulation
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>IT and Telecommunications Equipment</th>
<th>Consumer Equipment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>88.6</td>
<td>87.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>78.1</td>
<td>79.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>70.2</td>
<td>87.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>85.5</td>
<td>84.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EU28 average:</strong></td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>84.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Although EUROSTAT requests that Member States distinguish between reporting years where data is not available (shown as ‘no data available’ in this table) and where no waste has been recycled/re-used or recovered (indicated by a value of ‘0’ in this table), it is not certain that all Member States have followed this instruction.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member State</th>
<th>Small Household Appliances</th>
<th>Lighting Equipment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rate of Re-use and Recycling</td>
<td>Rate of Recovery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>74.0</td>
<td>74.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>76.9</td>
<td>72.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>72.9</td>
<td>80.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>72.0</td>
<td>75.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>87.1</td>
<td>86.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td>92.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>64.1</td>
<td>69.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>82.5</td>
<td>88.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>76.0</td>
<td>74.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Small Household Appliances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>77.4</td>
<td>78.7</td>
<td>81.6</td>
<td>96.3</td>
<td>96.7</td>
<td>97.3</td>
<td>88.6</td>
<td>66.5</td>
<td>73.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>81.7</td>
<td>81.4</td>
<td>79.4</td>
<td>81.7</td>
<td>81.4</td>
<td>79.4</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td>92.9</td>
<td>83.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>88.2</td>
<td>90.4</td>
<td>95.7</td>
<td>88.2</td>
<td>91.2</td>
<td>95.8</td>
<td>85.6</td>
<td>87.6</td>
<td>74.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>86.4</td>
<td>85.2</td>
<td>82.0</td>
<td>86.4</td>
<td>89.2</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>86.4</td>
<td>89.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>90.5</td>
<td>77.9</td>
<td>81.8</td>
<td>90.5</td>
<td>77.9</td>
<td>81.8</td>
<td>95.3</td>
<td>79.3</td>
<td>90.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>70.5</td>
<td>70.3</td>
<td>69.7</td>
<td>74.5</td>
<td>75.9</td>
<td>78.2</td>
<td>63.0</td>
<td>65.9</td>
<td>57.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxemburg</td>
<td>74.2</td>
<td>74.2</td>
<td>77.4</td>
<td>79.6</td>
<td>81.6</td>
<td>86.8</td>
<td>84.5</td>
<td>84.2</td>
<td>85.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>84.0</td>
<td>95.7</td>
<td>92.0</td>
<td>84.0</td>
<td>95.7</td>
<td>92.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>76.0</td>
<td>79.3</td>
<td>80.4</td>
<td>95.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>76.0</td>
<td>79.4</td>
<td>80.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>84.5</td>
<td>62.9</td>
<td>83.4</td>
<td>84.7</td>
<td>63.6</td>
<td>84.7</td>
<td>62.7</td>
<td>90.6</td>
<td>80.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>95.0</td>
<td>95.9</td>
<td>92.9</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>96.2</td>
<td>97.2</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>98.6</td>
<td>99.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>81.0</td>
<td>85.4</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td>84.0</td>
<td>88.8</td>
<td>88.1</td>
<td>81.0</td>
<td>83.6</td>
<td>82.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Lighting Equipment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>88.6</td>
<td>66.5</td>
<td>73.0</td>
<td>98.1</td>
<td>98.2</td>
<td>97.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td>92.9</td>
<td>83.4</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td>92.9</td>
<td>83.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>85.6</td>
<td>87.6</td>
<td>74.4</td>
<td>85.6</td>
<td>87.6</td>
<td>82.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>86.4</td>
<td>89.7</td>
<td>82.0</td>
<td>86.4</td>
<td>90.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>95.3</td>
<td>79.3</td>
<td>90.8</td>
<td>95.3</td>
<td>79.3</td>
<td>90.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>63.0</td>
<td>65.9</td>
<td>57.8</td>
<td>74.0</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>70.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxemburg</td>
<td>84.5</td>
<td>84.2</td>
<td>85.5</td>
<td>86.8</td>
<td>87.4</td>
<td>89.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>76.0</td>
<td>79.4</td>
<td>80.4</td>
<td>95.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>62.7</td>
<td>90.6</td>
<td>80.5</td>
<td>66.2</td>
<td>91.3</td>
<td>82.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>98.6</td>
<td>99.2</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>98.7</td>
<td>99.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>81.0</td>
<td>83.6</td>
<td>82.0</td>
<td>84.0</td>
<td>85.5</td>
<td>84.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Small Household Appliances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>83.1</th>
<th>84.8</th>
<th>82.5</th>
<th>85.2</th>
<th>87.4</th>
<th>85.7</th>
<th>71.2</th>
<th>88.1</th>
<th>89.4</th>
<th>76.9</th>
<th>97.0</th>
<th>91.5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>83.6</td>
<td>89.5</td>
<td>79.4</td>
<td>84.1</td>
<td>92.4</td>
<td>85.3</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>81.5</td>
<td>80.2</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>81.5</td>
<td>84.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>58.5</td>
<td>88.9</td>
<td>82.5</td>
<td>81.8</td>
<td>95.3</td>
<td>85.6</td>
<td>40.4</td>
<td>72.0</td>
<td>74.5</td>
<td>77.3</td>
<td>89.6</td>
<td>96.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>74.3</td>
<td>73.4</td>
<td>73.8</td>
<td>90.6</td>
<td>88.5</td>
<td>89.4</td>
<td>88.1</td>
<td>80.2</td>
<td>78.3</td>
<td>89.5</td>
<td>89.1</td>
<td>89.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU28 average</td>
<td>78.9</td>
<td>81.2</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>85.8</td>
<td>87.4</td>
<td>89.2</td>
<td>72.0</td>
<td>78.1</td>
<td>76.5</td>
<td>78.9</td>
<td>85.4</td>
<td>84.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Lighting Equipment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>71.2</th>
<th>88.1</th>
<th>89.4</th>
<th>76.9</th>
<th>97.0</th>
<th>91.5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>81.5</td>
<td>80.2</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>81.5</td>
<td>84.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>40.4</td>
<td>72.0</td>
<td>74.5</td>
<td>77.3</td>
<td>89.6</td>
<td>96.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>88.1</td>
<td>80.2</td>
<td>78.3</td>
<td>89.5</td>
<td>89.1</td>
<td>89.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU28 average</td>
<td>72.0</td>
<td>78.1</td>
<td>76.5</td>
<td>78.9</td>
<td>85.4</td>
<td>84.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Although EUROSTAT requests that Member States distinguish between reporting years where data is not available (shown as ‘no data available’ in this table) and where no waste has been recycled/re-used or recovered (indicated by a value of ‘0’ in this table), it is not certain that all Member States have followed this instruction.

**Source:** EUROSTAT (2014) Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) [env_waselee]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member State</th>
<th>Electrical and Electronic Tools</th>
<th></th>
<th>Toys, Leisure and Sports Equipment</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rate of Re-use and Recycling</td>
<td>Rate of Recovery</td>
<td>Rate of Re-use and Recycling</td>
<td>Rate of Recovery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>75.8</td>
<td>74.3</td>
<td>88.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>72.0</td>
<td>64.2</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>79.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>71.3</td>
<td>77.4</td>
<td>77.1</td>
<td>72.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>97.9</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>90.0</td>
<td>72.9</td>
<td>81.0</td>
<td>90.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>83.7</td>
<td>84.2</td>
<td>84.5</td>
<td>91.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td>84.7</td>
<td>87.0</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>56.9</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>55.4</td>
<td>98.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>99.5</td>
<td>93.8</td>
<td>93.7</td>
<td>93.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>77.0</td>
<td>74.5</td>
<td>75.6</td>
<td>82.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preparation of Implementation Reports on Waste Legislation, including the Waste Shipment Regulation
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Electrical and Electronic Tools</th>
<th>Toys, Leisure and Sports Equipment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Germany</strong></td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>97.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Greece</strong></td>
<td>93.7</td>
<td>97.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hungary</strong></td>
<td>95.8</td>
<td>96.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ireland</strong></td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>85.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Italy</strong></td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Latvia</strong></td>
<td>90.5</td>
<td>91.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lithuania</strong></td>
<td>68.8</td>
<td>54.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Luxembourg</strong></td>
<td>74.2</td>
<td>74.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Malta</strong></td>
<td>98.0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Netherlands</strong></td>
<td>76.0</td>
<td>95.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Poland</strong></td>
<td>89.2</td>
<td>89.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Portugal</strong></td>
<td>96.0</td>
<td>96.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Romania</strong></td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>86.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


*Preparation of Implementation Reports on Waste Legislation, including the Waste Shipment Regulation*
## Electrical and Electronic Tools vs. Toys, Leisure and Sports Equipment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Electrical and Electronic Tools</th>
<th>Toys, Leisure and Sports Equipment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>81.0               71.3         87.7         84.5         74.6         90.4</td>
<td>83.3               84.6         79.9         86.9         86.0         83.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>84.0               91.0         82.8         84.1         92.5         87.1</td>
<td>83.0               89.6         80.9         83.0         89.6         84.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>65.8               90.3         68.3         83.5         94.7         74.8</td>
<td>70.1               78.0         80.1         82.1         87.6         85.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>71.0               67.7         66.4         82.4         80.3         79.6</td>
<td>70.3               70.3         70.1         82.0         81.9         81.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>No data available   No data available No data available No data available No data available</td>
<td>No data available No data available No data available No data available No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU28:</td>
<td>81.5               77.8         78.7         88.3         84.6         85.4</td>
<td>74.8               74.4         78.8         81.3         80.7         85.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: EUROSTAT (2014) Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) [env_waselee]*
## Monitoring and Control Instruments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member State</th>
<th>Rate of Re-use and Recycling</th>
<th>Rate of Recovery</th>
<th>Rate of Re-use and Recycling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>76.2</td>
<td>74.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>74.9</td>
<td>74.3</td>
<td>74.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>72.0</td>
<td>71.2</td>
<td>73.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croatia</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>91.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>76.0</td>
<td>97.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>55.8</td>
<td>96.8</td>
<td>98.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td>82.6</td>
<td>87.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>60.3</td>
<td>57.1</td>
<td>58.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>76.2</td>
<td>82.3</td>
<td>84.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>76.0</td>
<td>77.1</td>
<td>72.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>82.0</td>
<td>85.5</td>
<td>80.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Monitoring and Control Instruments</td>
<td></td>
<td>Gas Discharge Lamps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>91.8</td>
<td>92.8</td>
<td>99.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>92.8</td>
<td>99.3</td>
<td>91.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>99.3</td>
<td>93.1</td>
<td>94.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>91.4</td>
<td>95.4</td>
<td>91.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>95.4</td>
<td>95.4</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>92</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>89.1</td>
<td>87.8</td>
<td>87.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>87.5</td>
<td>87.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>87.5</td>
<td>87.5</td>
<td>90.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>90.2</td>
<td>91.0</td>
<td>89.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>92.3</td>
<td>77.6</td>
<td>74.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>77.6</td>
<td>74.8</td>
<td>74.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>95.8</td>
<td>94.9</td>
<td>84.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>74.4</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>71.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>79</td>
<td>79.3</td>
<td>82.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>83.1</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>78.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>78.8</td>
<td>79.1</td>
<td>91.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>91.4</td>
<td>85.9</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>93.8</td>
<td>91.9</td>
<td>92.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malta</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>89.1</td>
<td>86.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>86.2</td>
<td>95.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>93.0</td>
<td>99.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>90.9</td>
<td>79.0</td>
<td>65.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>65.5</td>
<td>91.0</td>
<td>79.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>92.8</td>
<td>92.9</td>
<td>100.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>96.0</td>
<td>95.9</td>
<td>95.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>95.2</td>
<td>97.0</td>
<td>96.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>97.2</td>
<td>No data available</td>
<td>99.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>83.7</td>
<td>82.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>83.7</td>
<td>85.0</td>
<td>85.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>85.6</td>
<td>89.0</td>
<td>92.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>79.5</td>
<td>84.5</td>
<td>87.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>87.9</td>
<td>86.4</td>
<td>88.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>83.5</td>
<td>96.8</td>
<td>93.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Monitoring and Control Instruments</td>
<td>Gas Discharge Lamps</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>87.8</td>
<td>88.2</td>
<td>84.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>59.7</td>
<td>81.4</td>
<td>76.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>84.0</td>
<td>85.6</td>
<td>86.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU28:</td>
<td>76.9</td>
<td>79.1</td>
<td>79.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Although EUROSTAT requests that Member States distinguish between reporting years where data is not available (shown as ‘no data available’ in this table) and where no waste has been recycled/re-used or recovered (indicated by a value of ‘0’ in this table), it is not certain that all Member States have followed this instruction.

Please note than for Figure A. 1 to Figure A. 19 data is non-existent for Italy and the UK and for some of the years on display for Croatia, Cyprus and Malta.

**Figure A. 1: Re-use and Recycling Rates of Large Household Appliances in 2010-2012 (%)**

![Graph showing re-use and recycling rates for large household appliances in 2010-2012 for various countries.]

*Source: EUROSTAT (2014) Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) [env_waselee]*

**Figure A. 2: Recovery Rates of Large Household Appliances in 2010-2012 (%)**

![Graph showing recovery rates for large household appliances in 2010-2012 for various countries.]

*Source: EUROSTAT (2014) Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) [env_waselee]*


Preparation of Implementation Reports on Waste Legislation, including the Waste Shipment Regulation
Figure A. 3: Re-use and Recycling Rates of Automatic Dispensers in 2010-2012 (%)


Figure A. 4: Recovery Rates of Automatic Dispensers in 2010-2012 (%)

Figure A. 5: Re-use and Recycling Rates of IT and Telecommunications Equipment in 2010-2012 (%)


Figure A. 6: Recovery Rates of IT and Telecommunications Equipment in 2010-2012 (%)

Figure A. 7: Re-use and Recycling Rates of Consumer Equipment in 2010-2012 (%)


Figure A. 8: Recovery Rates of Consumer Equipment in 2010-2012 (%)

Figure A. 9: Re-use and Recycling Rates of Small Household Appliances in 2010-2012 (%)


Figure A. 10: Recovery Rates of Small Household Appliances in 2010-2012 (%)

Figure A. 11: Re-use and Recycling Rates of Lighting Equipment in 2010-2012 (%)


Figure A. 12: Recovery Rates of Lighting Equipment in 2010-2012 (%)

Figure A. 13: Re-use and Recycling Rates of Electrical and Electronic Tools in 2010-2012 (%)


Figure A. 14: Recovery Rates of Electrical and Electronic Tools in 2010-2012 (%)

**Figure A. 15:** Re-use and Recycling Rates of Toys, Leisure and Sports Equipment in 2010-2012 (%)


**Figure A. 16:** Recovery Rates of Toys, Leisure and Sports Equipment in 2010-2012 (%)

Figure A. 17: Re-use and Recycling Rates of Monitoring and Control Instruments in 2010-2012 (%)


Figure A. 18: Recovery Rates of Monitoring and Control Instruments in 2010-2012 (%)

Figure A. 19: Recovery Rates of Gas Discharge Lamps in 2010-2012 (%)