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**UNU-VIE** SCYCLE  
Sustainable Cycles Programme

## Session 5: Perspectives from Netherlands and other countries

**Kees Baldé**

[balde@vie.unu.edu](mailto:balde@vie.unu.edu)

Senior Programme Officer



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# SCYCLE

## Programme



# Outline

- Extended Producer Responsibility
- EU Targets
- What happens in the EU with e-waste...

# Extended Producer Responsibility Schemes

- In EU, for:
  - Packaging
  - WEEE (E-waste)
  - Batteries
  - End-of-Life Vehicles
- All under Directives

# Key Players in EPR

- EU → Overall Directive (WEEE-Directive)
- National Government
  - Translation into national legislation
  - Minimum standards of waste treatment
  - Treatment and Site licensing
- Enforcement
  - Inspections of facilities, ports, etc
- Monitoring (national)
  - Track progress
- All companies should comply (waste handlers and producers)

# Who is a 'producer'

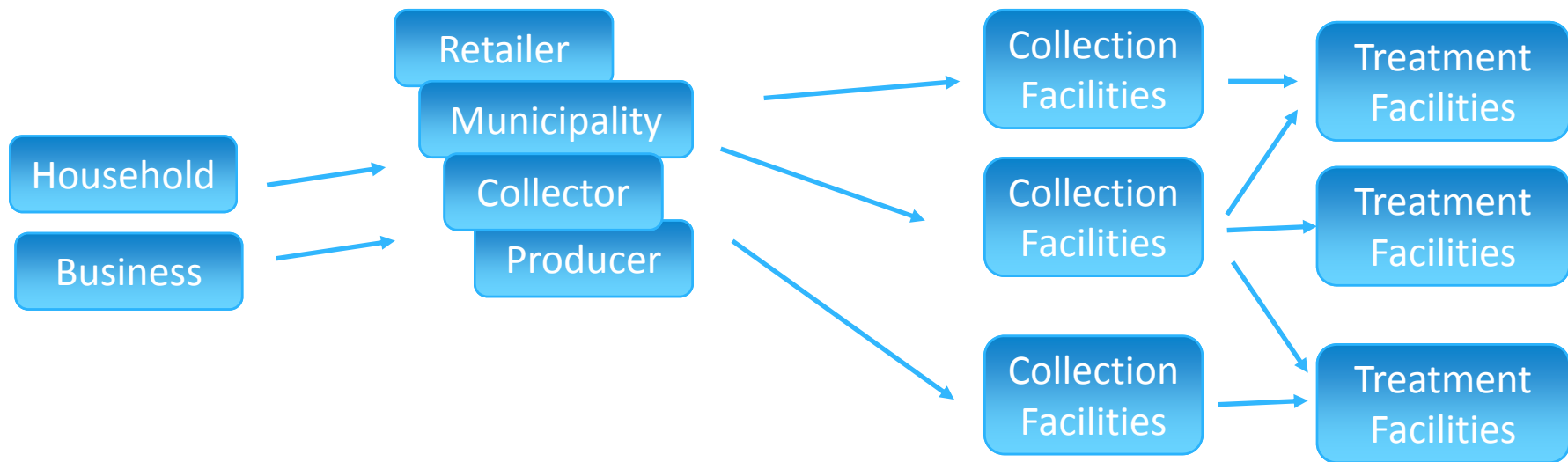
- this legislation is about making 'Producers' of electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) collectively responsible for those products when they become waste
- Producers are people who:
  - import EEE on a professional basis
  - make and sell EEE under their own brand
  - resell EEE under their own brand (only)

# Producer

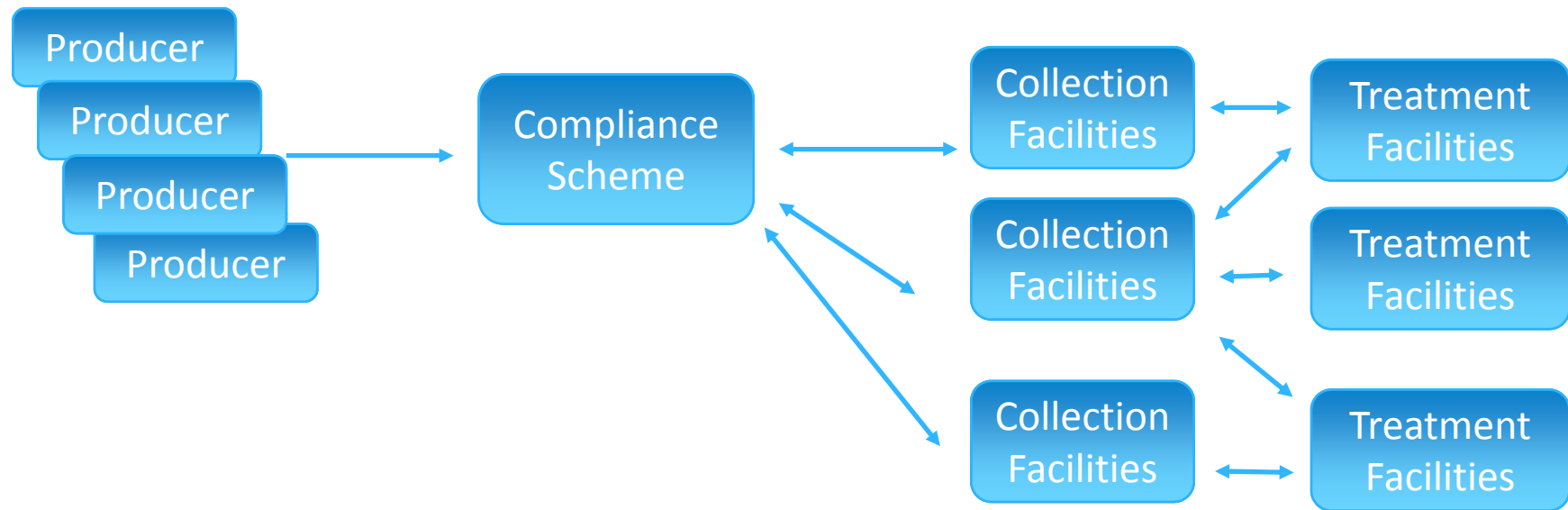
## Collective vs individual EPR

- Individual companies must comply
- Can register individual, but most do through a collective
- Compliance Schemes
  - Take back and producer obligations
  - Portal from importer or producer → financing
  - From fees to importer or producer → contract recyclers
- Producers to discharge financial obligations for treatment, recovery and recycling through producer compliance schemes

# Waste Flows



# Financial Flows



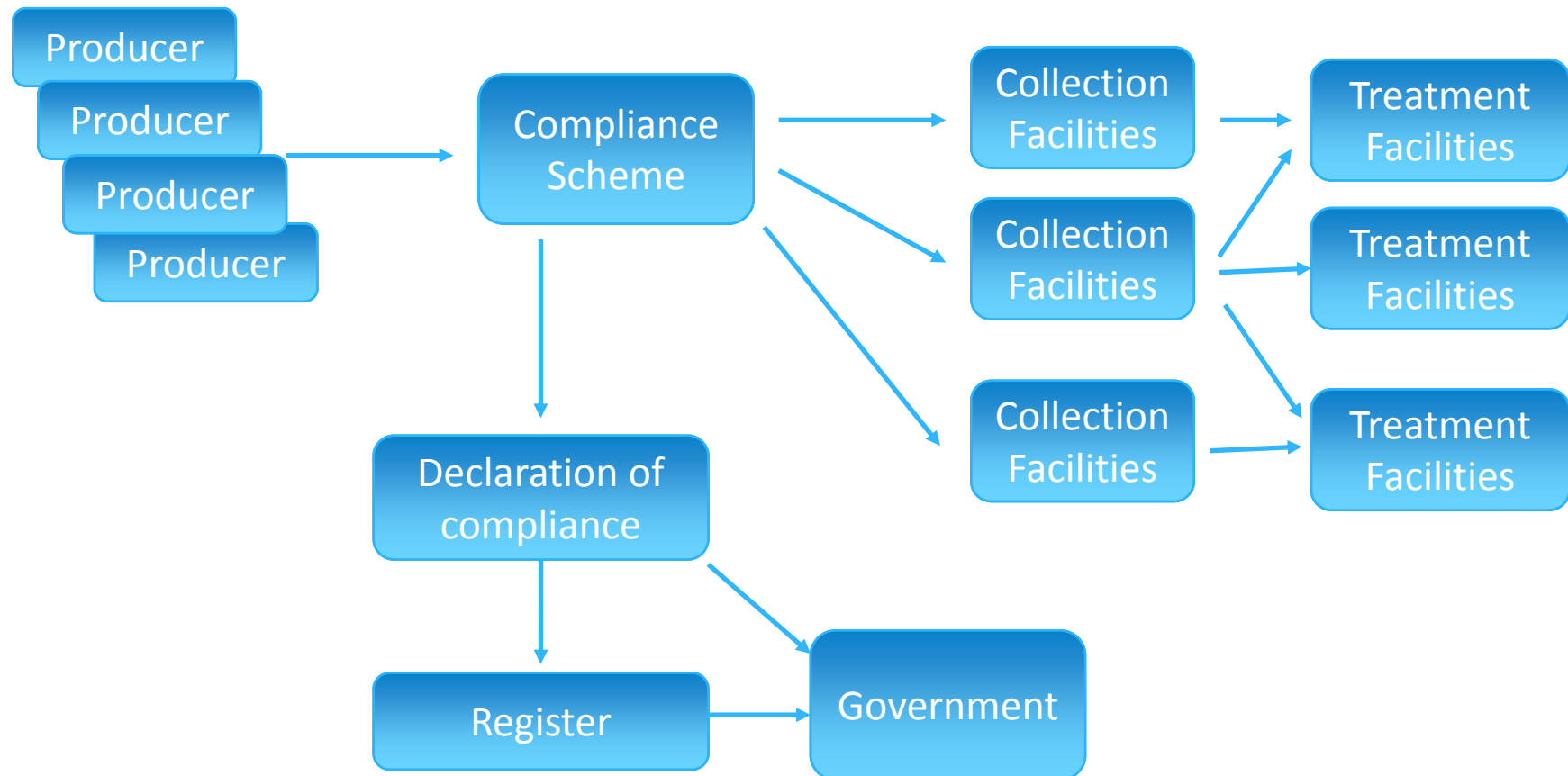


# Finance Costs

- Various options out there
- For instance: market share approach
- Weight basis, or number of producers
- Costs to finance the treatment of the WEEE
  - Commercial contracts between compliance schemes and treatment facilities
  - Costs not publicly available

# Reporting

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# Compliance across countries

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- Some countries have 1 compliance scheme
- Other have several compliance schemes
- Sometimes mandatory to join a compliance scheme, sometimes not
- Compliance schemes register producer with relevant Environment Agency
- Failure of a producer to join a scheme and become registered is a criminal offence
- Created a competitive market place for securing compliance.

# Collection points of E-waste

- Sites where E-waste will be separately collected
- Vast majority are Civic Amenity sites (household waste bring sites run by Local Authorities / Municipalities)
- Some private Collection points of e-waste. Typically Distributor hubs where E-waste from 'take-back' is collated / bulked up

# Treatment facilities

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- Approved Authorised Treatment Facilities
- Will have 2 permits
  - First is to authorise to treat e-waste (WEEE)
  - Second is to enable them to issue 'evidence' that e-waste has been treated & recovered
- Typically they break the e-waste down into constituent materials (metals, plastics, glass etc)
- WEEE materials then sent to material recovery site (reprocessor) for recycling

# Material recovery sites

- Receive E-waste materials arising from treatment activities
- Material reprocessors are domestically based and worldwide
- All exports must pass through an approved exporter
- All exports must comply with Waste Shipment Regulations

# E-waste Targets in EU

- E-waste is called WEEE
  - Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment
- In 2019, 65% of Put on the Market needs to be collected and recycled
- Or
- 85% of E-waste Generated needs to be collected and recycled
- Total, in EU no breakdown per e-waste type
- Some countries have separate targets per type of e-waste

# All actors approach

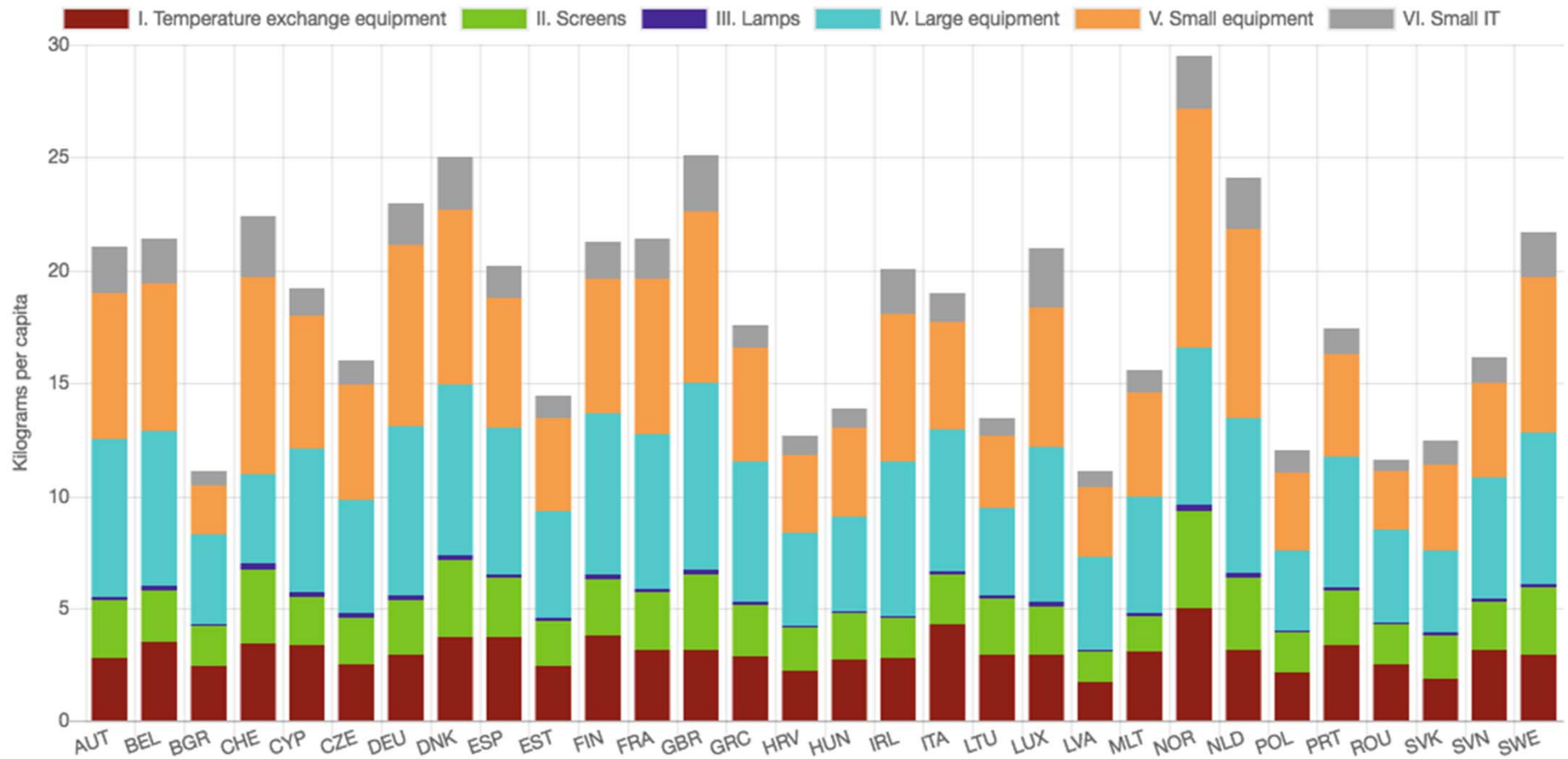
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- Reaching target means collaboration between all actors
  - Producers
  - Recyclers
  - Government



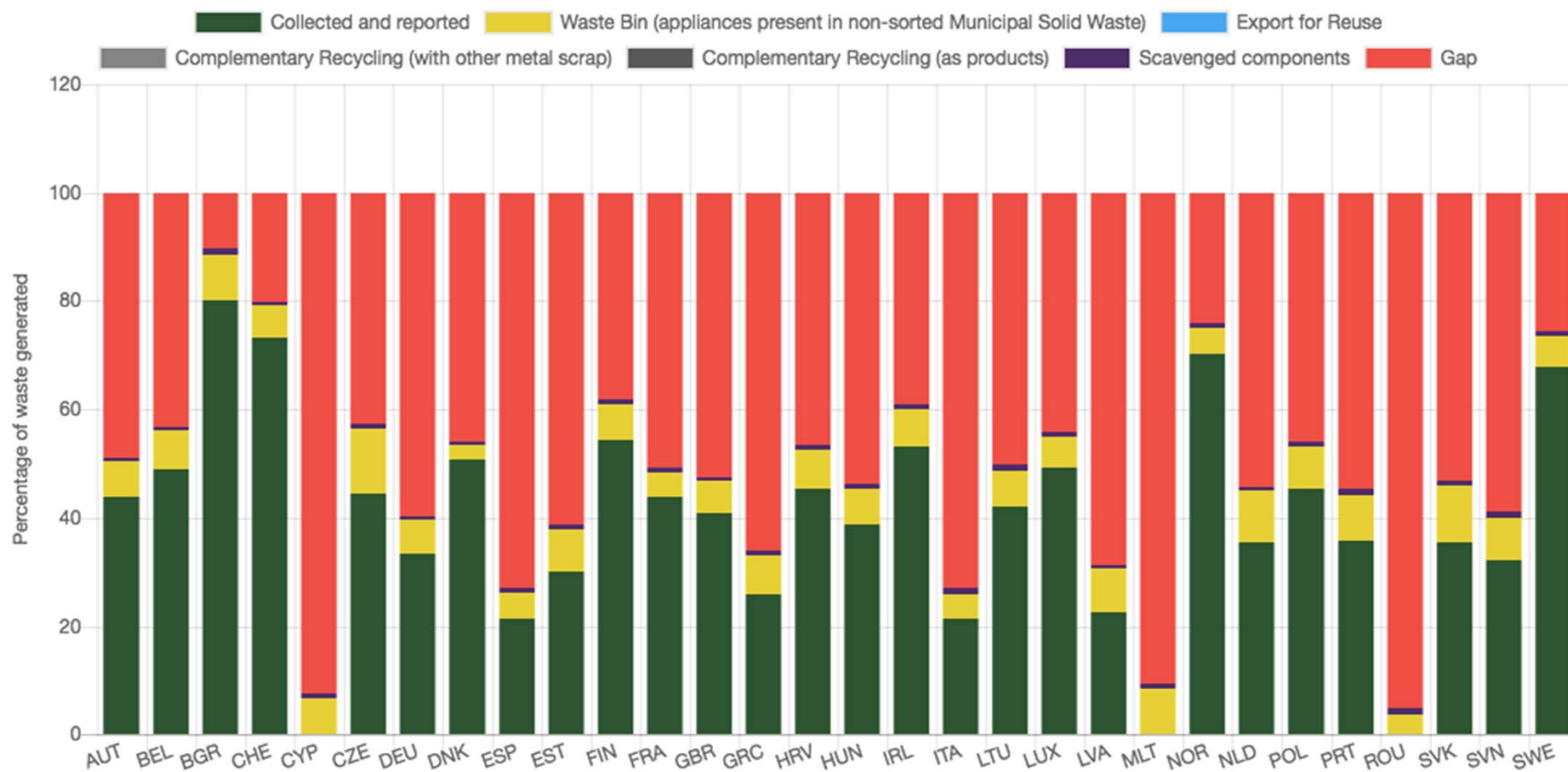
# Total E-waste Amounts in EU

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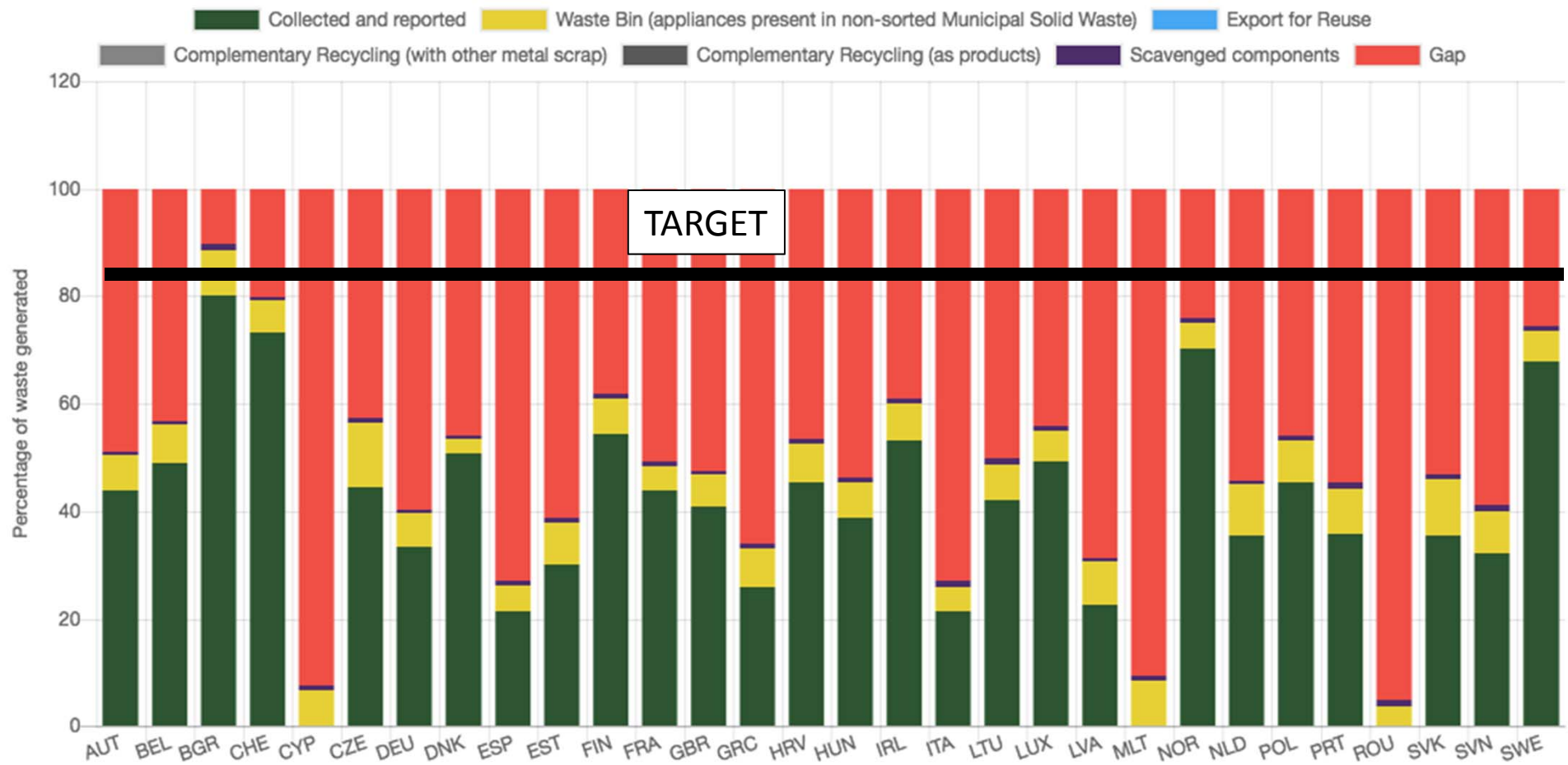
# What happens with the e-waste? 2015

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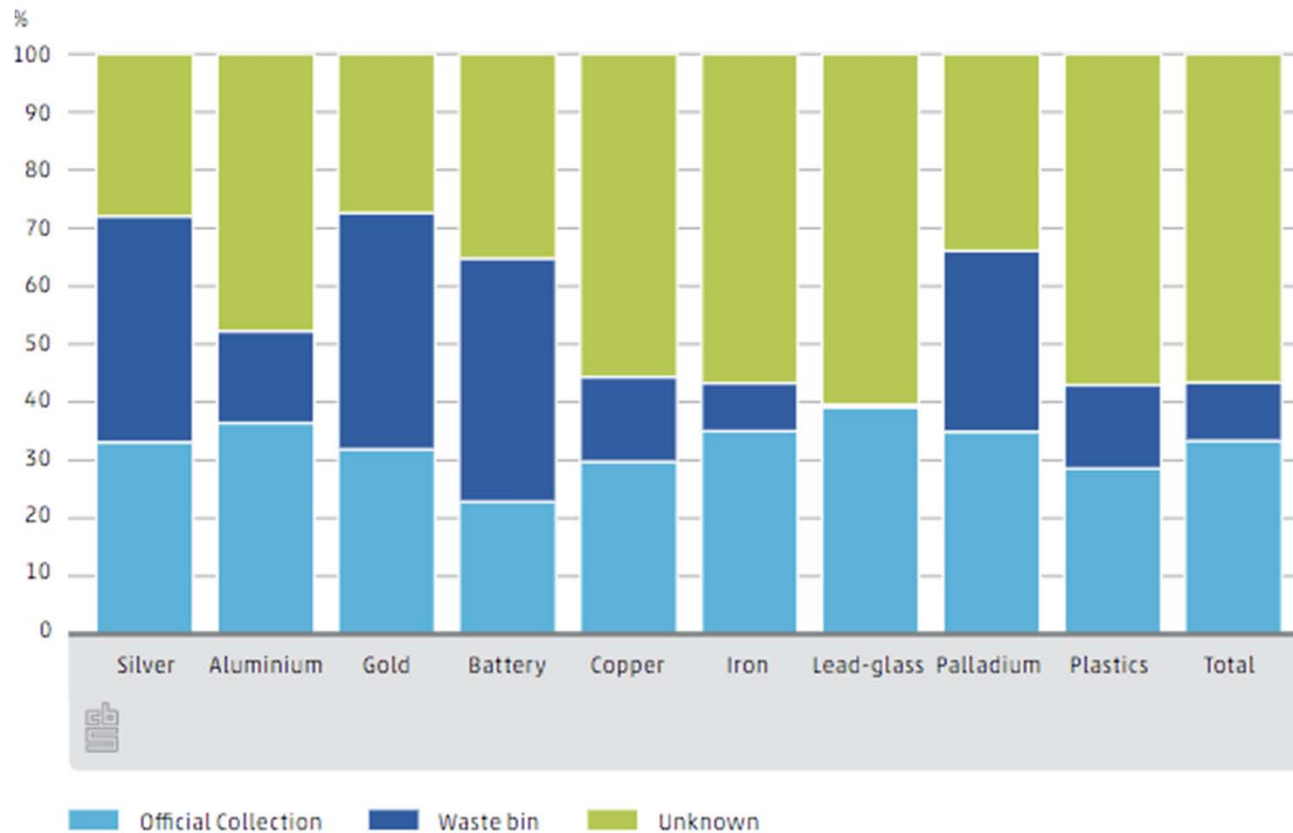


# Distance to target

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# Lot of value is wasted



One tenth of the weight, but one third of the value (73 million euro per year) is wasted in 2014

# What do we know?

- ±10 Mt of E-waste
- Compliant recycling → 3,7 Mt
- In residual household waste → 0,6 Mkt
- Non-compliant recycling
  - Mixing with other types of waste (metal scrap) --> 1 Mt
- Exports of second hand equipment → 1,1 Mt
- Illegal exports → 0,4 Mt
- Source: [www.urbanmineplatform.eu](http://www.urbanmineplatform.eu) and Countering WEEE Illegal Trade Project

# Summary

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- Strong Targets in EU
- Good monitoring
- Financing works partly
  - Exports of second hand goods
  - Scavenging of valuable materials by private sector
  - Illegal exports of e-waste
- Incentive to not-comply is there