

EPR for WEEE and Batteries

Past, present and future

A producer's view

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Introduction

1st EU WEEE Directive – 2003 Recast - 2012

Current EU Battery Directive - 2006

Panasonic has been involved with WEEE and Batteries legislation and EPR systems from the start.

Founding members of WEEE Ireland and REPIC in UK and board members of both companies.

Maintains various memberships and engagements in both Ireland and the UK – BIPBA, IBEC, techUK, JTA - and beyond (e.g. Digital Europe, Applia (CECED)).

Background of EPR

- **Polluter Pays Principle**

The 'polluters pays' principle is the commonly accepted practice that those who produce pollution should bear the costs of managing it to prevent damage to human health or the environment.

- **OECD Definition of EPR**

A concept where manufacturers and importers of products should bear a significant degree of responsibility for the environmental impacts of their products throughout the product life-cycle, including upstream impacts inherent in the selection of materials for the products, impacts from manufacturers' production process itself, and downstream impacts from the use and disposal of the products.

- **EPR is an application of the Polluter Pays Principle.**

The polluter is not necessary the person whose activities give rise to pollution, but rather the economic agent that plays a decisive role in the pollution, like the producer, rather than the polluter himself.

Implementation and lessons learnt

- Huge variation in implementation styles and systems
 - From monopoly systems (e.g. Belgium) to total free market approach (e.g. UK) to hybrid systems with both national coordination and competition (e.g. Germany and Ireland)
- Large variation in costs
 - Some driven by the system chosen and some by other factors e.g. geography
- Interesting to compare Ireland and UK

Ireland and UK – Household WEEE

Ireland



- 2 schemes
- Geographical Allocation
- Visible fee (where beneficial)
- Closed system
 - All WEEE mandated to compliance schemes
- Opaque national data

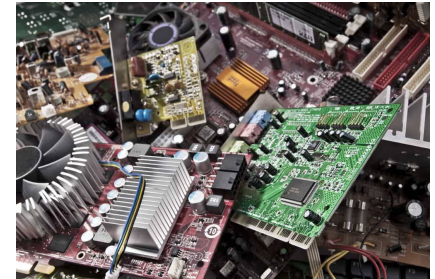
UK



- 34 schemes (originally more)
- No control
- No visible fee
- Open system
 - No mandation of WEEE to compliance schemes
- Transparent national data

So where next?

- Some is already set in detail
 - > WEEE Recast 2012
 - Open Scope – 2018
 - 65% POM / 85% WEEE arising National Target – from 2019
- Some has been set at framework level
 - > Revised Waste Framework Directive 2018
 - Entry into member state law by July 2020
 - Article 8A - General minimum requirements for extended producer responsibility schemes
- Some is under study
 - > Recast Battery Directive
 - 2021/2022?



WEEE Open Scope

- WEEE Recast
 - Open Scope



Weeally WEEE?

WEEE targets

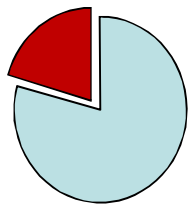
National Target : 65% POM
or 85% WEEE arising

>2015: 4kg/head

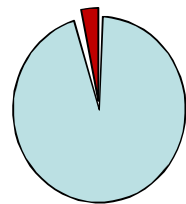
2016-2018: 45% POM

2019>: 65% POM or 85% WEEE Arising

POM is based on average of last 3 years

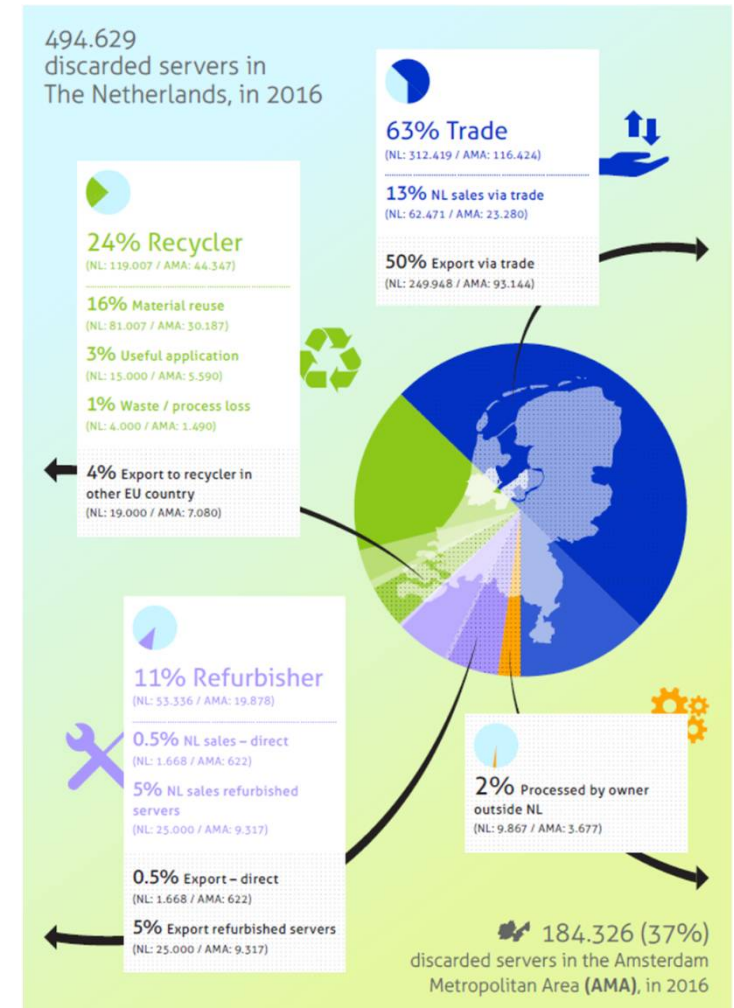


B2B
POM
18%



B2B
WEEE
3%

UK 2017 data



Waste Framework Directive

- Part of the EU's Circular Economy Package
 - July 2020 transposition
 - Wide reaching
 - Focus was on overall Municipal Waste Recycling Targets

By 2025	By 2030	By 2035
55%	60%	65%

- EPR Focus in Art 8A



Article 8a

(9) the following article is inserted:

'Article 8a

General minimum requirements for extended producer responsibility schemes

- Enhanced Reporting
- Enhanced Information Provision to Consumers
- Requirement to Modulate Fees
- Sets minimum % of necessary costs to be borne by producers
- For existing EPR schemes – deadline January 2023
 - Applies sooner with enhanced obligations for new EPR schemes

Modulated Fees

- Process to differentiate the costs producers pay under EPR by taking into account a product's durability, reparability, re-usability and recyclability and the presence of hazardous substances.....based on harmonised criteria in order to ensure a smooth functioning of the internal market.
- Product Criteria – Harmonised at EU level
 - Producer Engagement vital
- Application methodology – Member state specific
 - Producer Engagement vital

Batteries

- Recast of batteries directive is underway

A lot has changed since 2006

45% Collection target from 2016

Average time from purchase to disposal estimated as under 2 years



Mains Powered



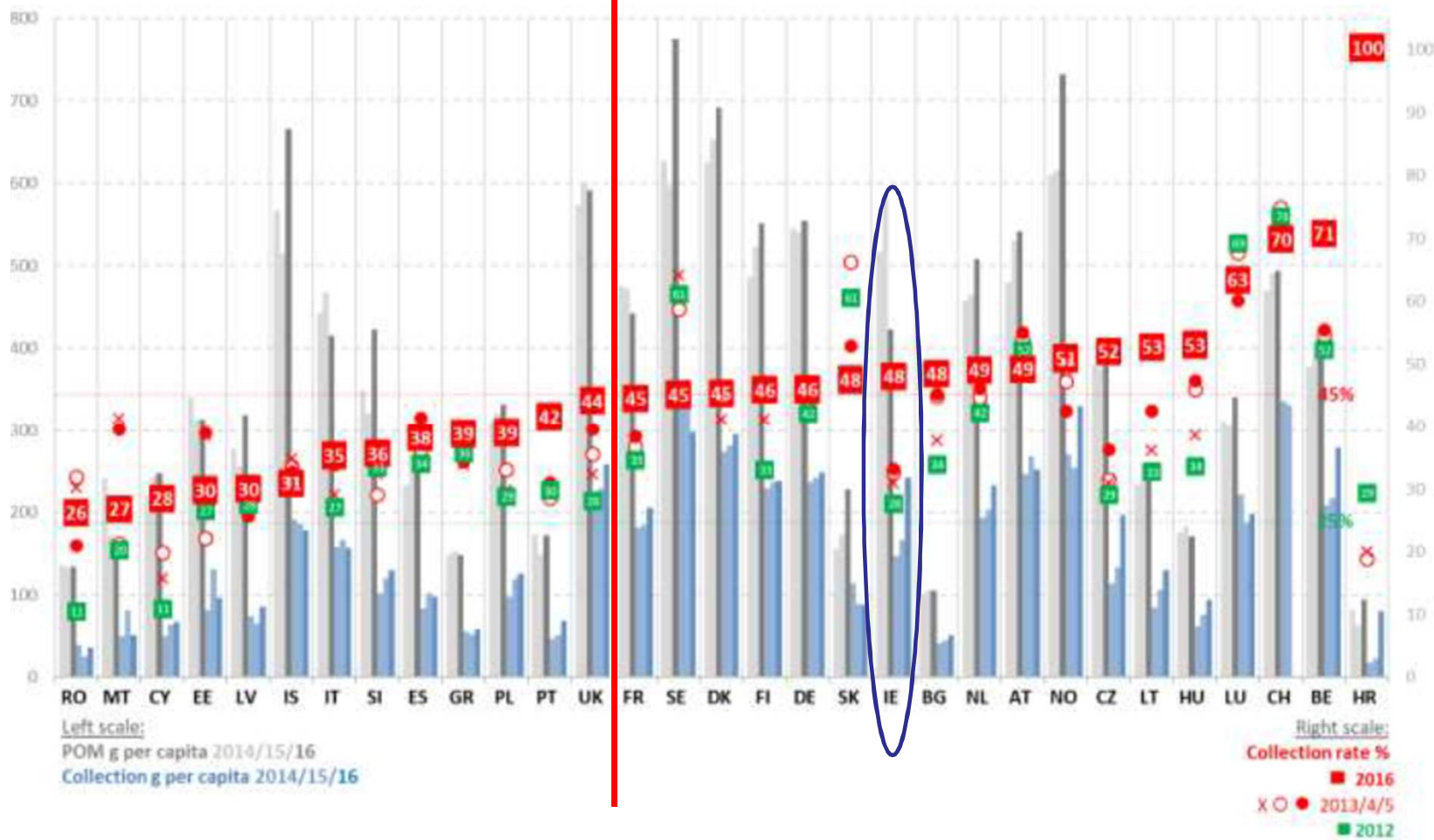
Battery
NiMH Powered



Battery
Lilon Powered

Battery Collection in Europe

45% << >> 45%



EPBA
collated
2016
data

Summary

- EPR linked to the polluter pays principle is here to stay
 - No one-size fits all
 - Remember it is the consumer who ultimately foots the bill
- Change is happening – positive opportunities
 - Electronics is a fast paced sector – legislation should support innovation and not stifle it
- We all want to make a more sustainable future
 - We can only do this by working constructively together

A Better Life, A Better World