



About European Standardization and the WEEE standards

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Actors in European standardization

The European Standardization Organizations (ESOs)



- ✓ The Regional Standardization Organizations for EUROPE - recognized by Regulation 1025/2012/EU
- ✓ Deliver as sole parties **European Standards (EN)**
- ✓ ESOs are associations based on membership of the National Standardization Bodies of EU/EFTA member states (ETSI also companies).
- ✓ Founded on the WTO principles: coherence, transparency, openness, consensus, voluntary application

The European Standardization Organizations (ESOs)



CEN.....



(European Committee for Standardization)

CENELEC



(European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization)

ETSI



(European Telecommunications Standards Institute)





European Standardization actors

→ Electricity – Electrotechnical

CENELEC



European Committee
for Electrotechnical
Standardization

→ Electronic Communications



European
Telecommunications
Standards Institute

→ Chemistry

→ Material

→ Food

→ Energy

→ Services

→ Transport

→ Metrology

→ Healthcare

→ Construction

→ Environment

→ Security & defense

→ Information society

→ Mechanical engineering

→ Heating, cooling, ventilation

European Committee
for Standardization



CEN-CENELEC members



<p>Austria</p> 	<p>Estonia</p> 	<p>Hungary</p> 	<p>Luxembourg</p> 	<p>Slovakia</p> 
<p>Belgium</p> 	<p>Finland</p> 	<p>Iceland</p> 	<p>Malta</p> 	<p>Slovenia</p> 
<p>Bulgaria</p> 	<p>France</p> 	<p>Ireland</p> 	<p>Netherlands</p> 	<p>Spain</p> 
<p>Croatia</p> 	<p>FYROM</p> 	<p>Italy</p> 	<p>Norway</p> 	<p>Sweden</p> 
<p>Cyprus</p> 	<p>Germany</p> 	<p>Latvia</p> 	<p>Poland</p> 	<p>Switzerland</p> 
<p>Czech Republic</p> 	<p>Greece</p> 	<p>Lithuania</p> 	<p>Portugal</p> 	<p>Turkey</p> 
<p>Denmark</p> 	<p>Romania</p> 	<p>United Kingdom</p> 		

CEN & CENELEC World



- 33 Members
(NSB-NC of 28 EU Members + 3 EFTA countries + Turkey and FYROM)
- Affiliates (16 CEN, 13 CLC)
- Partner organizations
- Liaison organizations
- ~ 400 Technical Committees
- ~ 20.000 of published standards

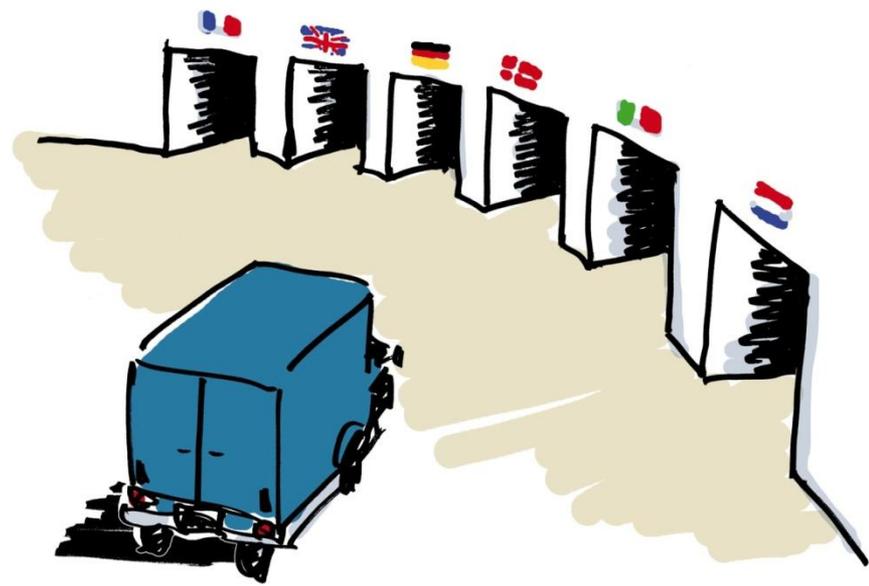
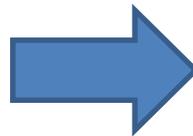
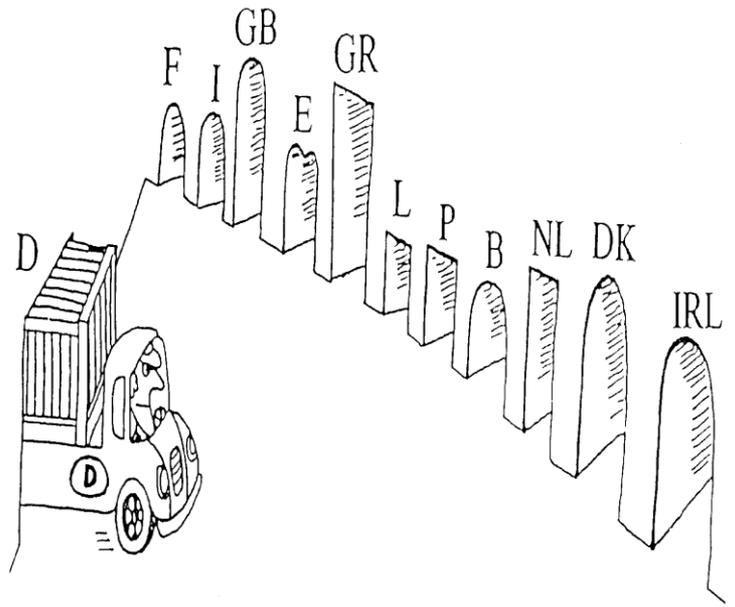
CEN and CENELEC Members and Affiliates



■ CEN and CENELEC Members ■ CEN and CENELEC Affiliates ■ CEN Affiliates
■ EU neighbouring countries

About the European standards

Removing trade barriers ...



Harmonization effect



Effect of
the European Standard

→ Commitment of the
Members to implement the EN
– conflicting national
standards are automatically
withdrawn

→ 33 identical national
standards

→ access to a market of 500
million people and beyond



CEN-CENELEC deliverables



Standards

European Standard – EN

Pre-Standards

Technical Specification – TS

Informative

Technical Report – TR

CEN-CENELEC Guide

Consensus documents

CEN-CENELEC Workshop Agreement – CWA



Standardization deliverables



→ **European Standard – EN**

- Highest level of consensus – review in max. 5 years
- All relevant stakeholders
- Mandatory implementation by all Members

→ **Technical Specification – TS**

- Limited level of consensus - review in max. 3 years
- All relevant stakeholders
- No mandatory implementation by Members
- No immediate need for national implementation or EN, no consensus can be reached
- Can be transformed into a EN



Standardization deliverables



→ **Technical Report - TR**

- Providing information on the technical content of standardization work, data etc. - No specified time limit
- Relevant stakeholders
- No mandatory implementation

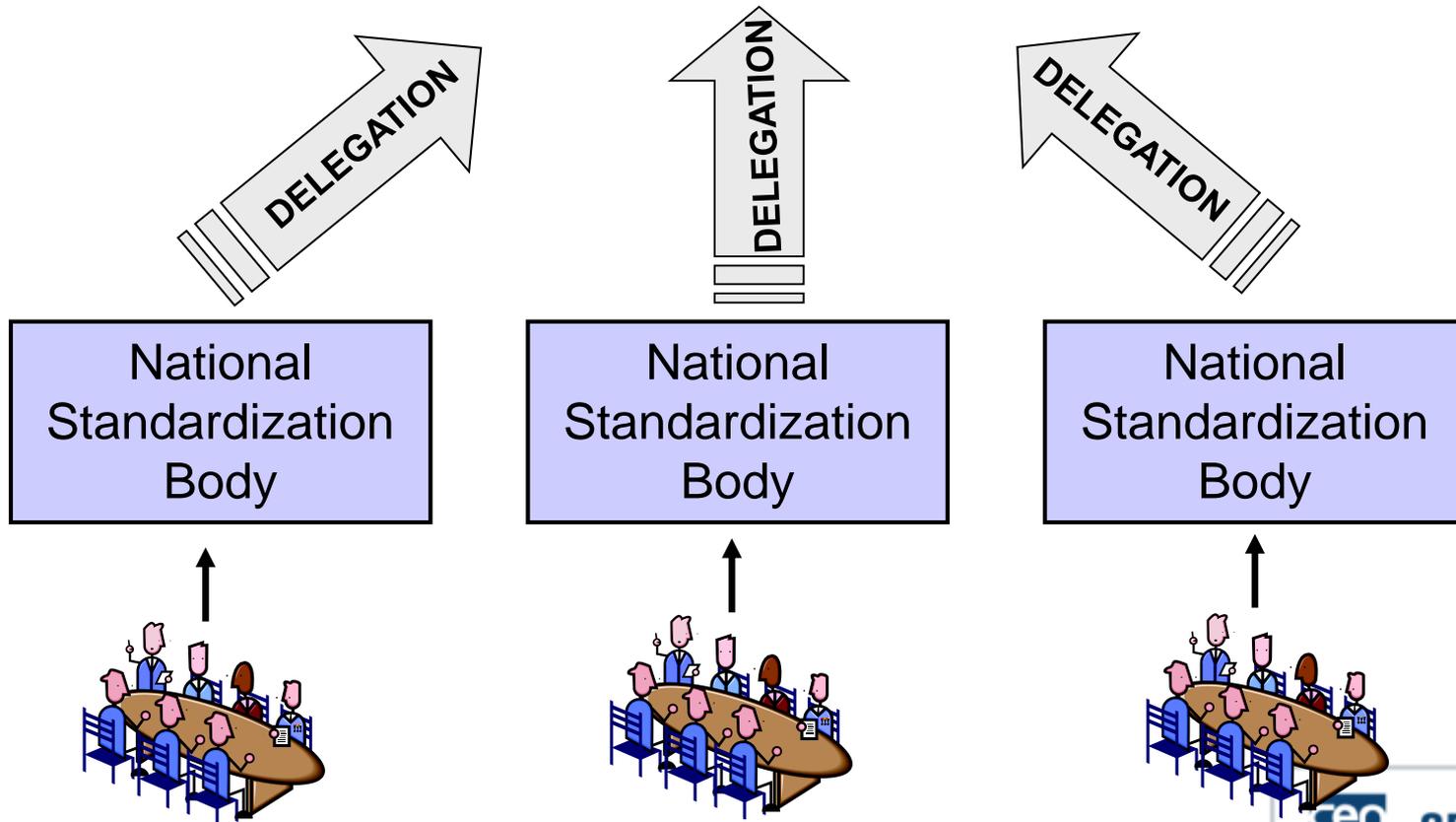
→ **Workshop Agreement – CWA**

- Workshop is consortium - review in max. 3 years
- Agreement of those participating
- No implementation
- Can be the basis for a future European or international standard

CEN-CENELEC main interactions



CEN CENELEC Technical Bodies



Experts in a specific field representing: industry, professional associations, government, consumers, academia, patients, etc

TCs and WGs: The core of our activities

Direct
participation



TC

Management body taking decisions of principle (work programme, procedures)

National delegations (voting rights) + Observers (no voting rights)

Decision making

- Consensus
- Majority
- Vote of national members

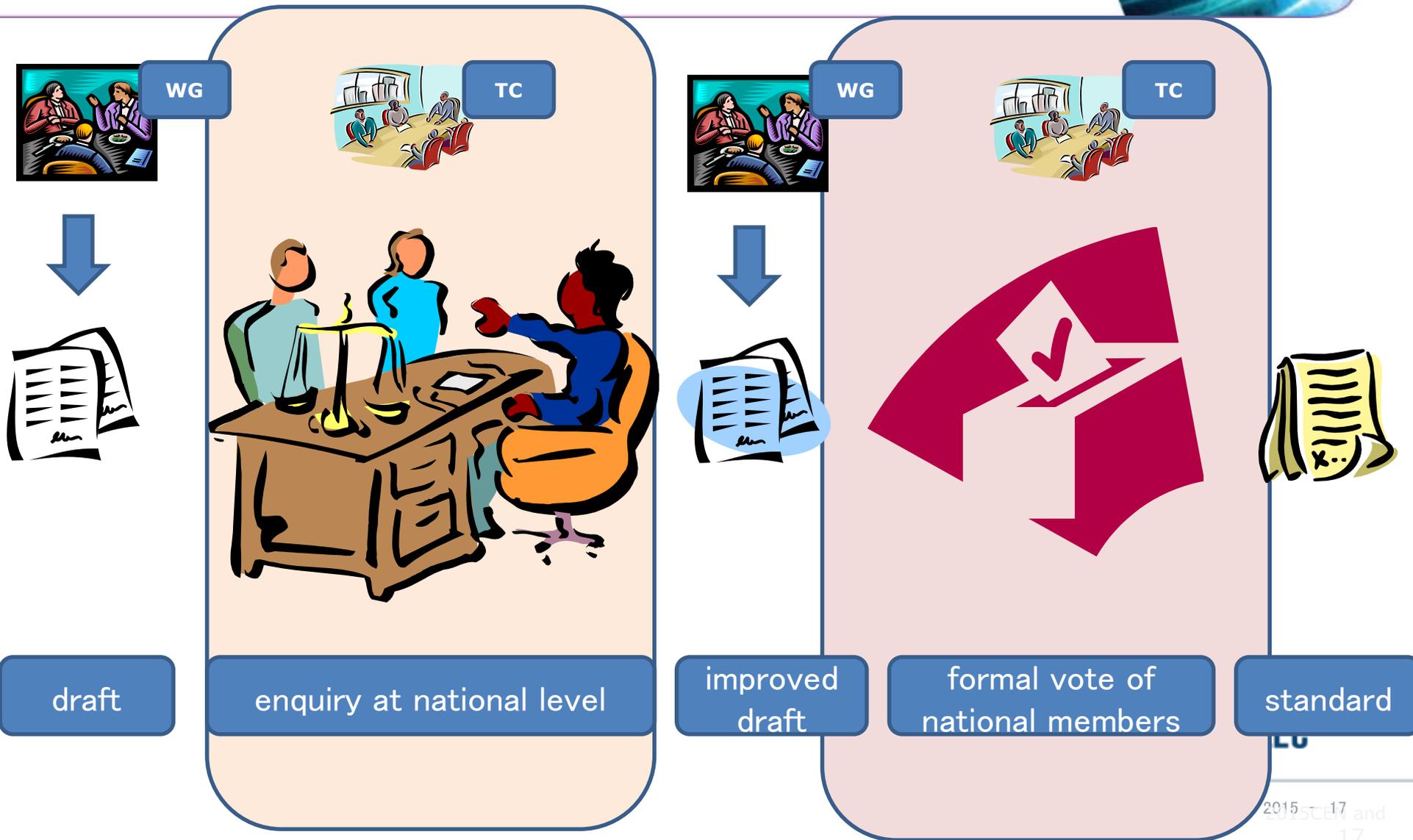
WG

Body that actually drafts the standard

Members, *speaking in personal capacity*, appointed by NSB-NC & Observers.

Agreement achieved through consensus of members

Developing a standard



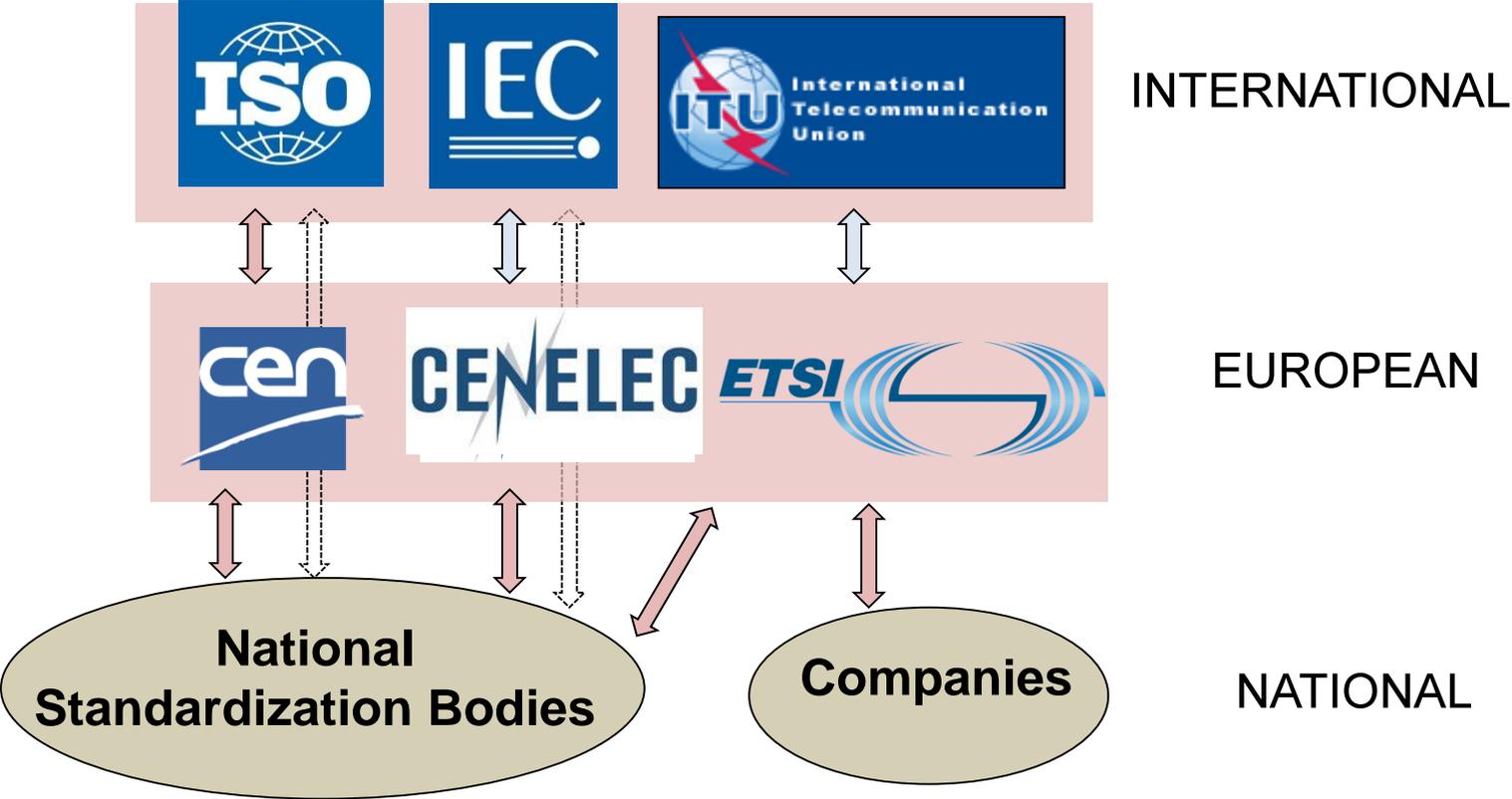
Cooperation with international partners

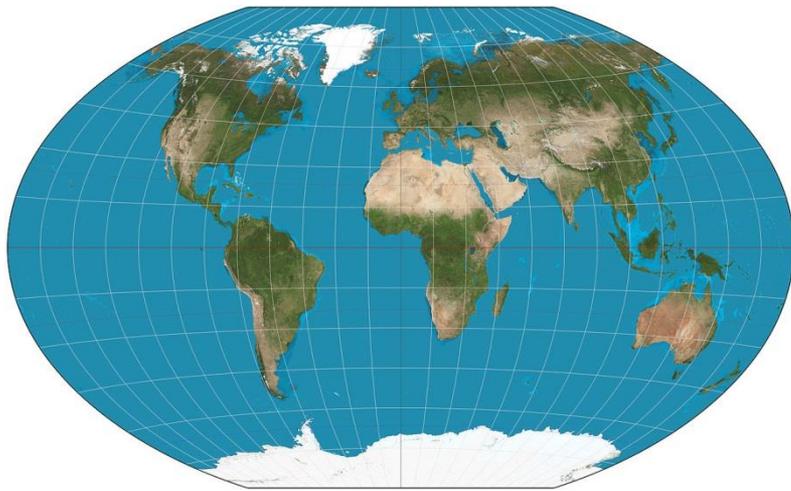
European Standardization supports global trade



- Standards are increasingly important in the context of the evolution of economy and trade
- Twofold role of the European standardization model
 - Inside the EU: Supporting the free movement of goods and services in the EU Single Market
 - Outside the EU: Supporting trade & market access internationally, based on its alignment with international (ISO/IEC) standards

International co-operation



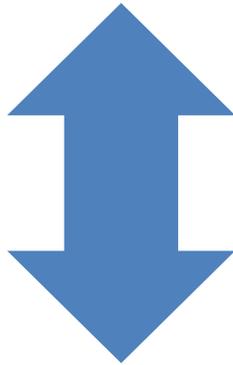


Vienna (ISO-CEN) and Dresden (IEC-CENELEC) Agreements

Principal aim: Identical European and international standards

CEN: 31% of portfolio identical to ISO

CENELEC: 72% of portfolio identical to (+ another 6% based on) IEC standards



Vienna & Dresden Agreements: principles



- » Primacy of **International Standards**
- » **Avoid duplication** of work at International and European levels
- » Aim at **identical** worldwide and European standards
- » Ensure **rational use** of available **resources**
- » **Common Drafting Rules**



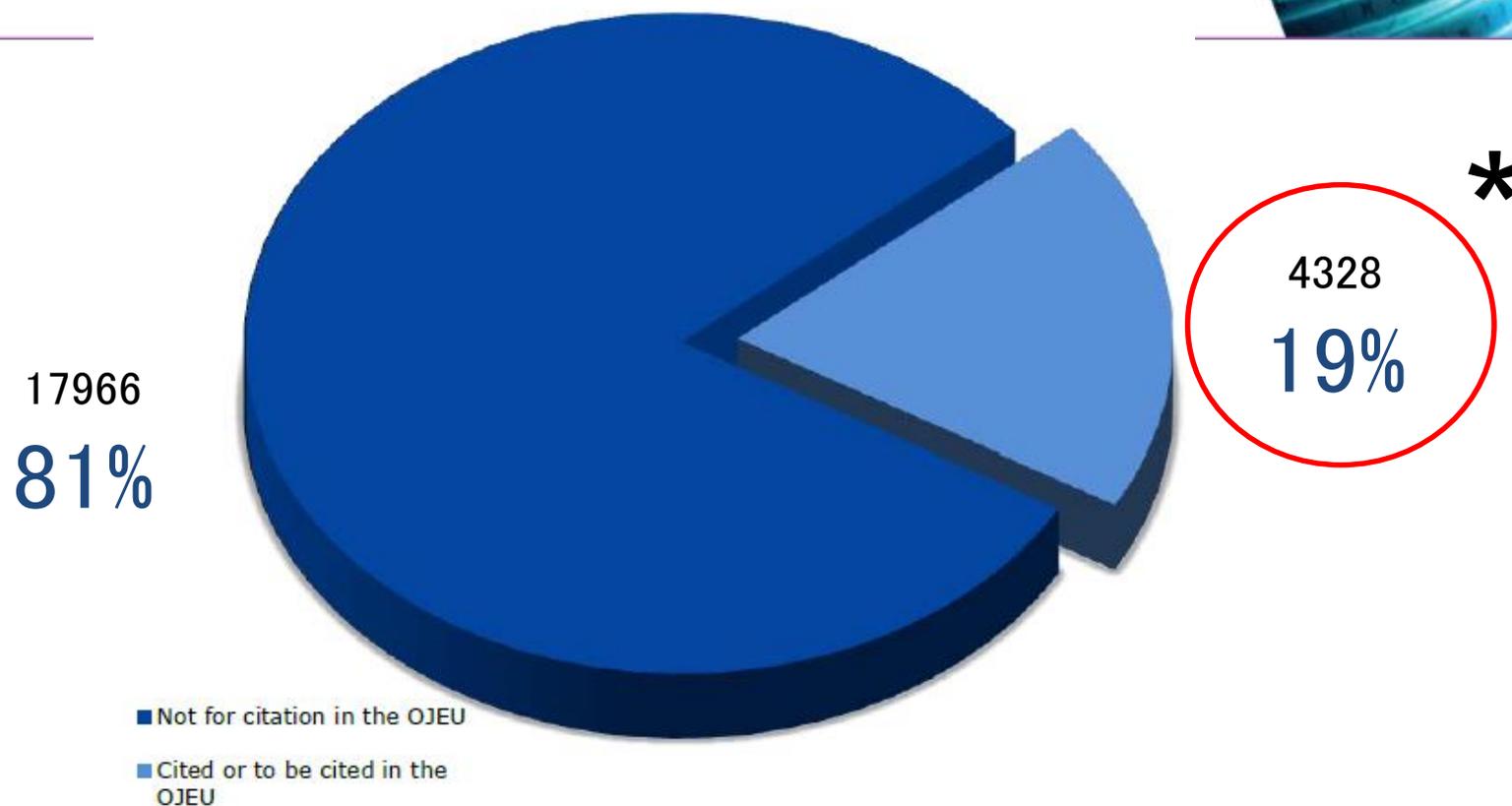
WEEE standards development

Regulation and the standards



- More than 4000 standards referenced in the Official Journal (OJ) of the European Union (19% of portfolio)
 - harmonized standards
 - meet the essential requirements of 39 European legislation
- Standards supporting EU legislation but not referenced in the OJ – no automatic presumption of conformity with legislation

CEN-CENELEC portfolio Relation to OJEU



* Does not include other uses of ENs by regulatory framework such as public procurement
Figures end 2014

Standards to support Directive on WEEE



- ✓ The regulatory framework governing waste electrical and electronic equipment is Directive 2012/19/EU on WEEE
- ✓ Art 8(5) requires European standards for the treatment, including recovery, recycling and preparing for re-use of WEEE reflecting state of the art
- ✓ Non-harmonized standards – do not automatically provide “presumption of conformity”

Standards to support Directive on WEEE



Objective of standards:

- ✓ **Assist operators** in fulfilling requirements of WEEE Directive
- ✓ May give **additional guidance** to operators beyond the level of protection requested by WEEE Directive
- ✓ Cover the **treatment of all products** within the extended scope of the WEEE Directive
- ✓ Cover the **collection** of WEEE to allow proper treatment
- ✓ May contain detailed **process requirements for treatment**

Standards to support Directive on WEEE



Issues discussed during development

- How to identify the boundary in the standards between requirements that should be used by operators (derived from legal text) and the ones that have informative status (going beyond requirements)
- How to address the treatment of batteries – only requirements for removal
- How are the EU Members States implementing standards in national legislation
- Requirements for preparation for re-use in standards
 - » safety aspects
 - » non-original equipment manufacturers' (OEM) and producers' responsibility
 - » the standard only needs to consider items that have been discarded as waste and not used EEE that is sold through re-use centres.

Standardization Work Programme WEEE



Standard	Number	Document title	Planned publication
50574 series	EN 50574-1	Collection, logistics & treatment requirements for end-of-life household appliances containing volatile fluorocarbons or volatile hydrocarbons	Published 2012
	TS 50574-2	Collection, logistics & treatment requirements for end-of-life household appliances containing volatile fluorocarbons or volatile hydrocarbons – Part 2: specification for de-pollution	Published 2014



Standard	Number	Document title	Planned publication
50625 series	EN 50625-1	Collection, logistics & treatment requirements for WEEE – Part 1: General treatment requirements	Published 2014
	EN 50625-2-1	Collection, logistics & treatment requirements for WEEE -- Part 2-1: Treatment requirements for lamps	Published 2015
	EN 50625-2-2	Collection, logistics & treatment requirements for WEEE -- Part 2-2: Treatment requirements for WEEE containing CRTs and flat panel displays	Published 2015
	EN 50625-2-3	Collection, logistics & Treatment requirements for WEEE – Part 2-3: Treatment requirements for temperature exchange equipment	Not before 2016
	EN 50625-2-4	Collection, logistics & treatment requirements for WEEE -- Part 2-4: Treatment requirements for photovoltaic panels	Not before 2016

Standard	Number	Document title	Planned publication
50625 series	TS 50625-3-1	Collection, logistics & treatment requirements for WEEE - - Part 3-1: Specification for de-pollution - General	Published 2015
	TS 50625-3-2	Collection, logistics & treatment requirements for WEEE - - Part 3-2: Specification for de-pollution – Lamps	Not before 2016
	TS 50625-3-3	Collection, logistics & treatment requirements for WEEE - - Part 3-3: Specification for de-pollution - WEEE containing CRTs and flat panel displays	Not before 2016
	TS 50625-3-4	Collection, logistics & treatment requirements for WEEE - - Part 3-4: Specification for de-pollution – temperature exchange equipment	Not before 2016
	TS 50625-3-5	Collection, logistics & treatment requirements for WEEE - - Part 3-5: Specification for de-pollution - photovoltaic panels	Not before 2016
	TS 50625-4	Collection, logistics & treatment requirements for WEEE - - Part 4: Specification for the collection and logistics associated with WEEE	Not before 2016
	TS 50625-5 *	Collection, logistics & treatment requirements for WEEE - - Part 5: Specification for the end-processing of WEEE fractions – copper and precious metals	Not before 2016
	TR 50625-6	Collection, logistics & treatment requirements for WEEE - - Part 6: Report on the alignment between Directive 2012/19/EU and EN 50625 series standards	Not before 2016

Standardization Work Programme WEEE



Standard	Number	Document title	Planned publication
EN 50614		Requirements for the preparation for re-use of waste electrical and electronic equipment	Not before 2016

Requirements for WEEE exported outside EU



- Exporters need to demonstrate that
 - ✓ **treatment of WEEE** outside the Union takes place in **conditions that are equivalent** to the requirements of Directive WEEE
 - ✓ ensure that the **waste shipped is managed in an environmentally sound manner** throughout the period of shipment and during its treatment (Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 on shipments of waste)
- **Draft Delegated Regulation** - requirements towards exporter to ensure that the facility in the country receiving WEEE applies treatment conditions equivalent to the requirements of Directive WEEE

Cooperation with JISC

CEN/CENELEC international relations



Four different models of cooperation:

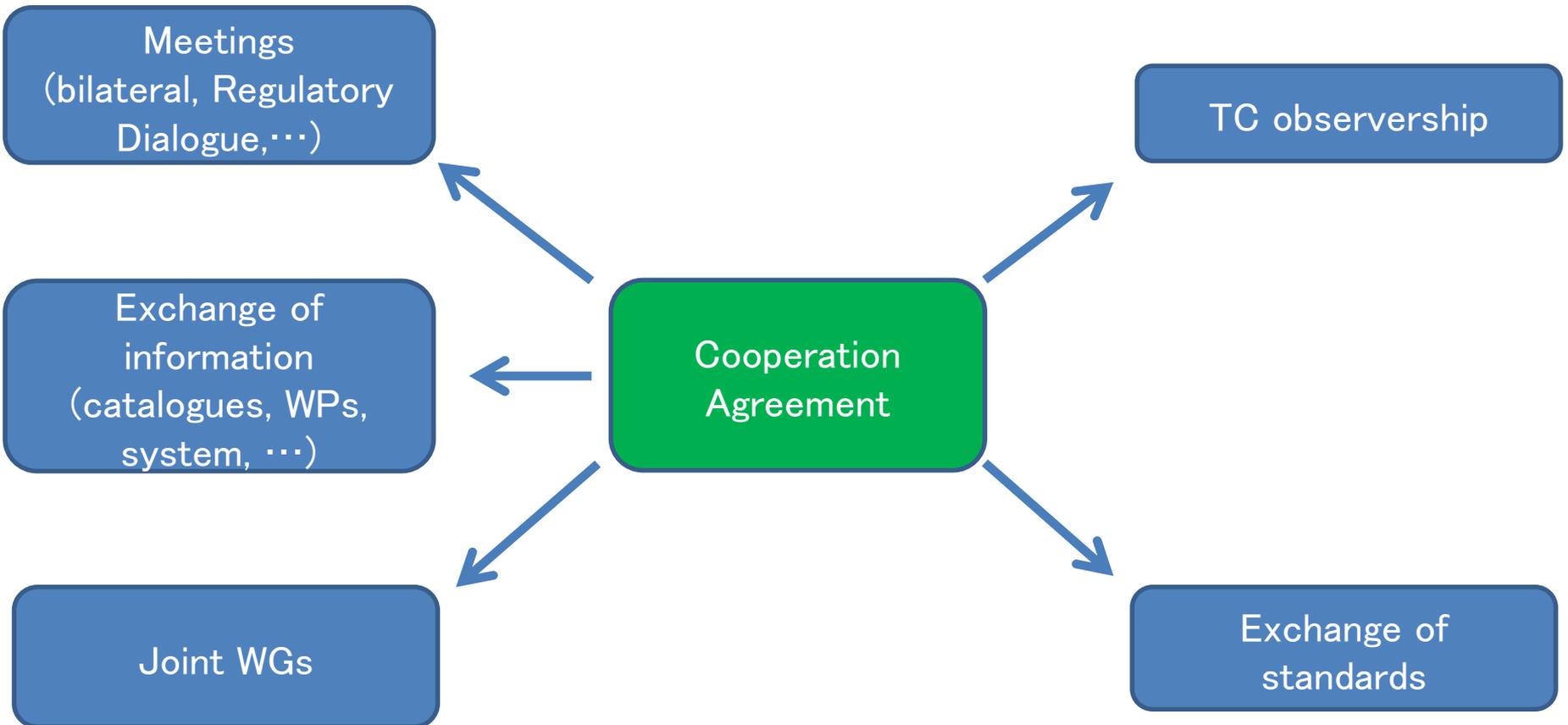
- Affiliate - European Neighbourhood Policy countries
- Partner Standardization Body - other countries that cannot become affiliates or members
- Memoranda of Understanding - regions outside Europe
- Co-operation Agreements - **strengthen cooperation** with third countries

History



- CENELEC-JISC agreement since 2005
- CEN-JISC Agreement since 2008
- **Common CEN-CENELEC-JISC Agreement in November 2014**
 - Clarifying some aspects and strengthening reciprocity and exchange of information
 - Adapting to the evolving environment

Contents of the cooperation agreement - Activities



Conditions to allow observership



- TC observership only for “homegrown” European standards (ENs ≠ ISO/IEC standards)
- Observers must
 - be nominated by JISC/CEN/CLC
 - represent their TC with same scope
- Official request
 - In CEN-CLC - need for TC Decision and Technical Board endorsement
- Observers can access meetings, submit comments, circulate drafts within their TC

Obligations and Reporting



- Compliance with CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations and Guide 10 or JISC practices

- Annual Reporting to the TC and the Secretariats (CEN-CENELEC and JISC)

- Report should include:
 - Current state of play in the sector
 - Current state of play in the mirror TC
 - Use made of the standards of the EU TC
 - Planning of activities within the Japanese TC

Future steps



- Annual Secretariat meeting (9 December)
- EU-Japan Regulatory Dialogue (10 December) – WG Standardization and Conformity Assessment
- Roadmap implementation
- Exchanging information (sector specific, IT, etc.)
- Transfer of knowledge (seminars, trainings etc...)
- Updating list of priority areas
- Regular bilateral meetings



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