



# 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

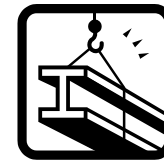
→ Security & defense

→ Information society

→ Mechanical engineering

→ Heating, cooling, ventilation

European Committee  
for Standardization



# CEN-CENELEC members



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

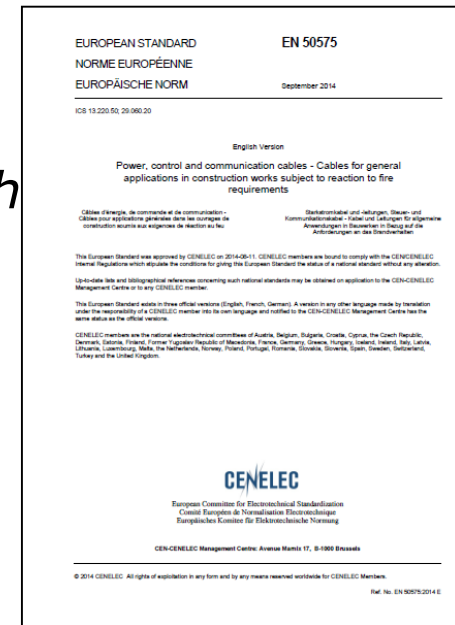
# About the European standards



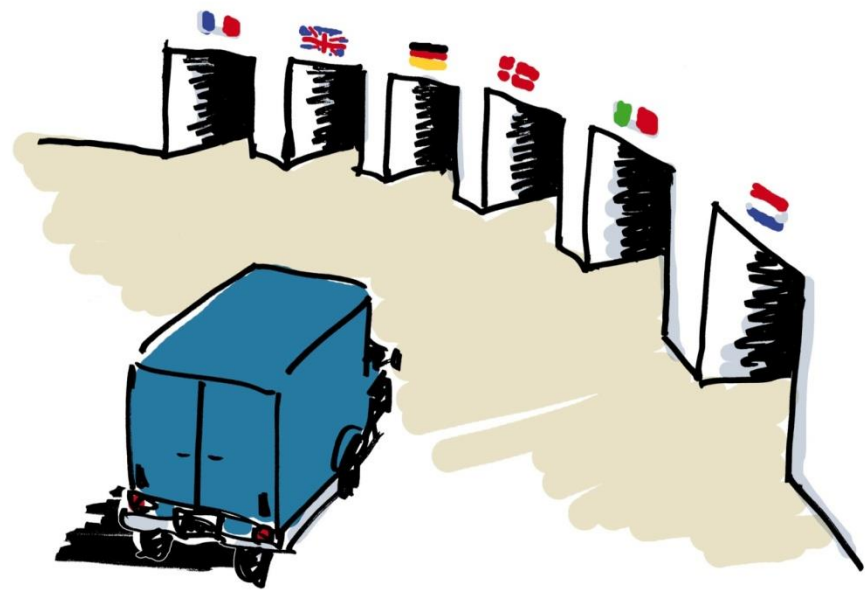
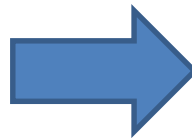
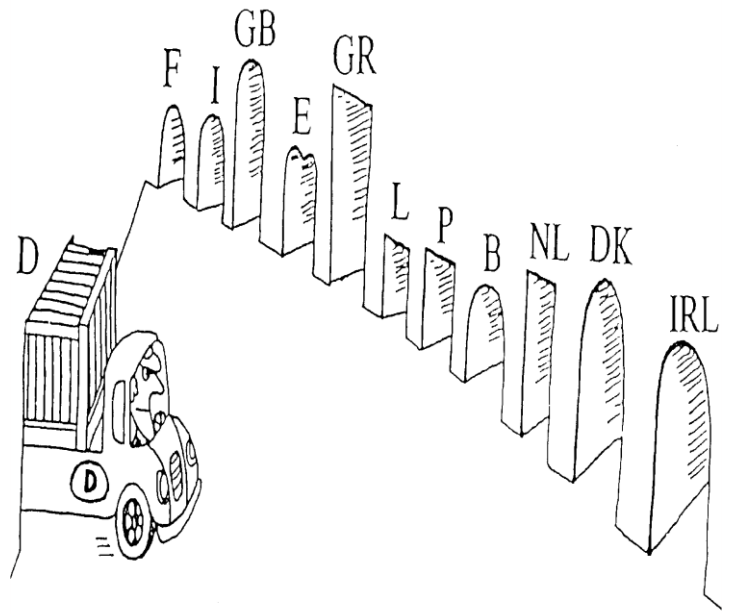
# A European Standard is...



- A document for a **common** and **repeated** use
- Produced by all **interested parties through a transparent, open and consensus based process**
- **Voluntary** in use
- Reflects **market needs**
- A tool to **support legislation**
- Integrate with **international** work



# Removing trade barriers ...



# Harmonization effect

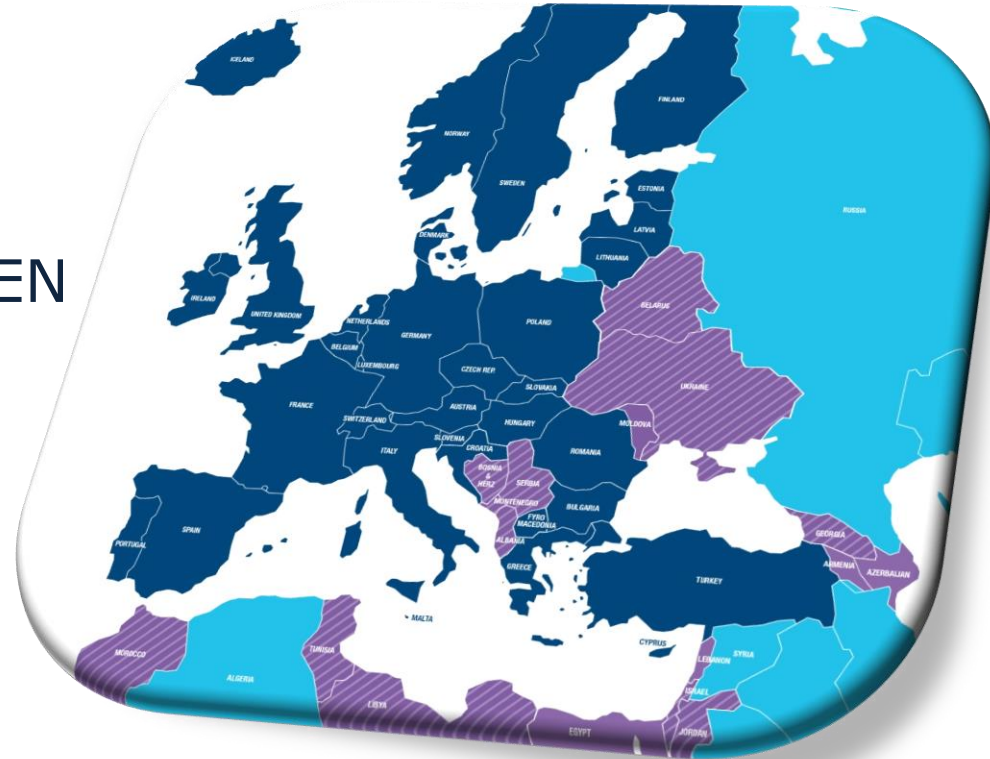


Effect of  
the European Standard

→ 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

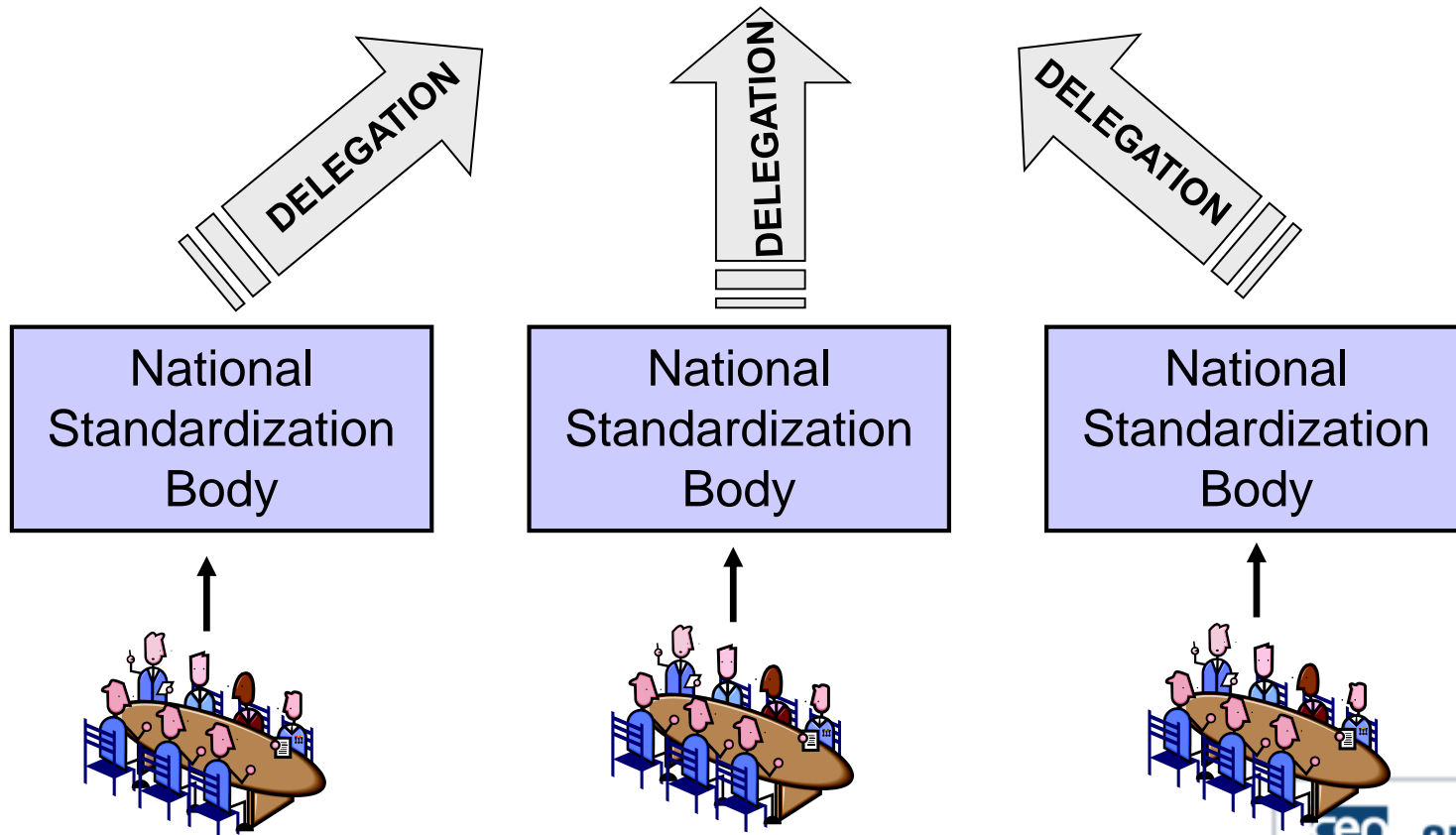
## → **Workshop Agreement – CWA**

- 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

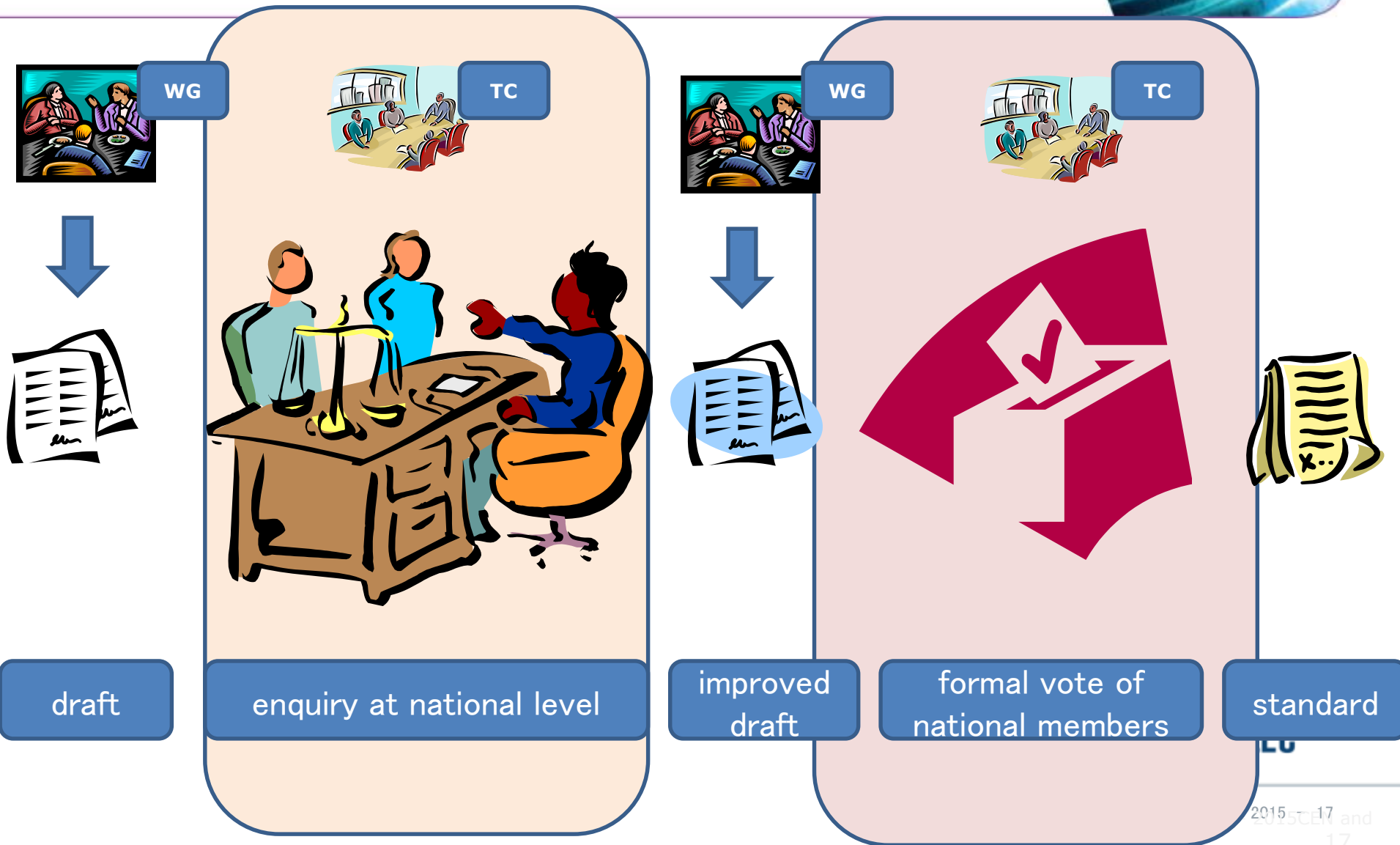
Body that actually drafts the standard

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

Agreement achieved through consensus of members



# Developing a standard



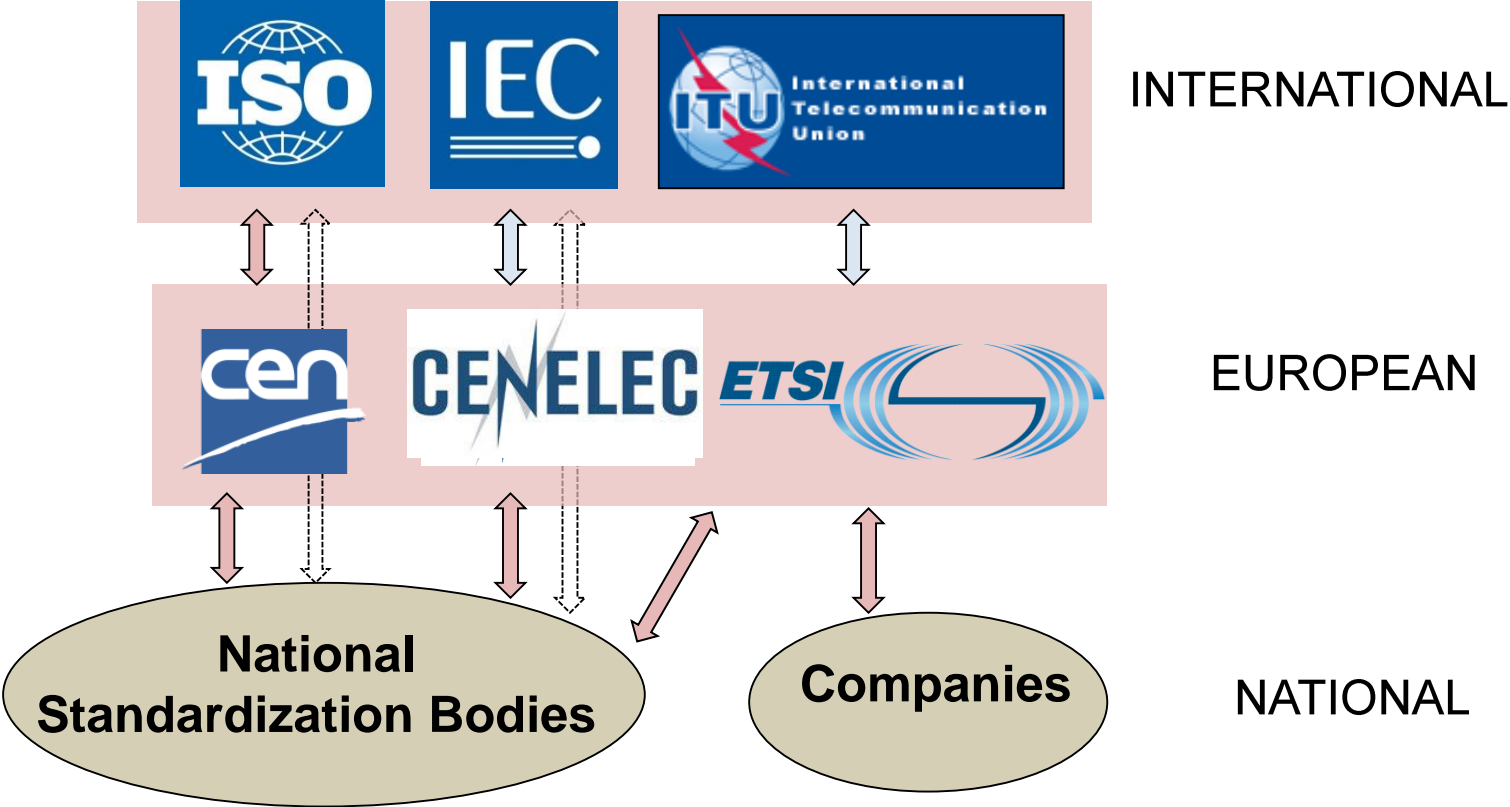
# Cooperation with international partners

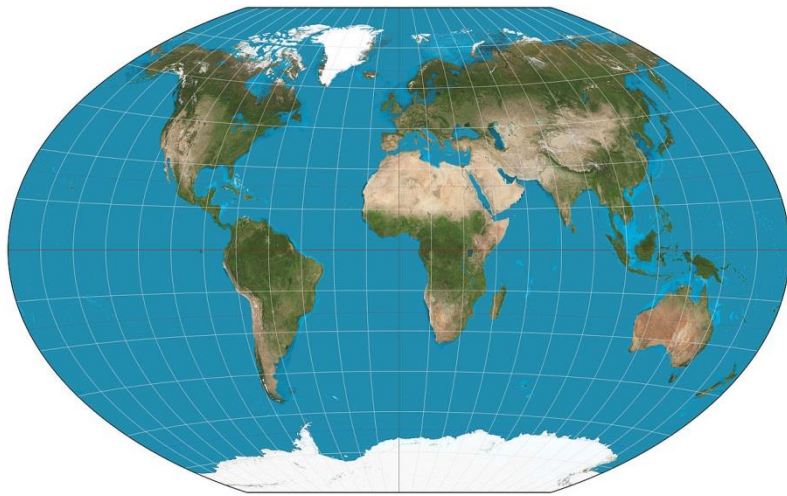
# European Standardization supports global trade



- 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



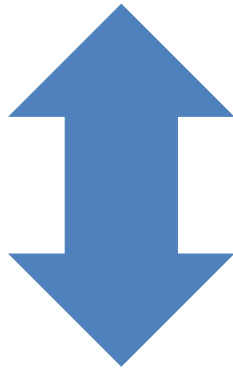


## **Vienna (ISO-CEN) and Dresden (IEC-CENELEC) Agreements**

*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

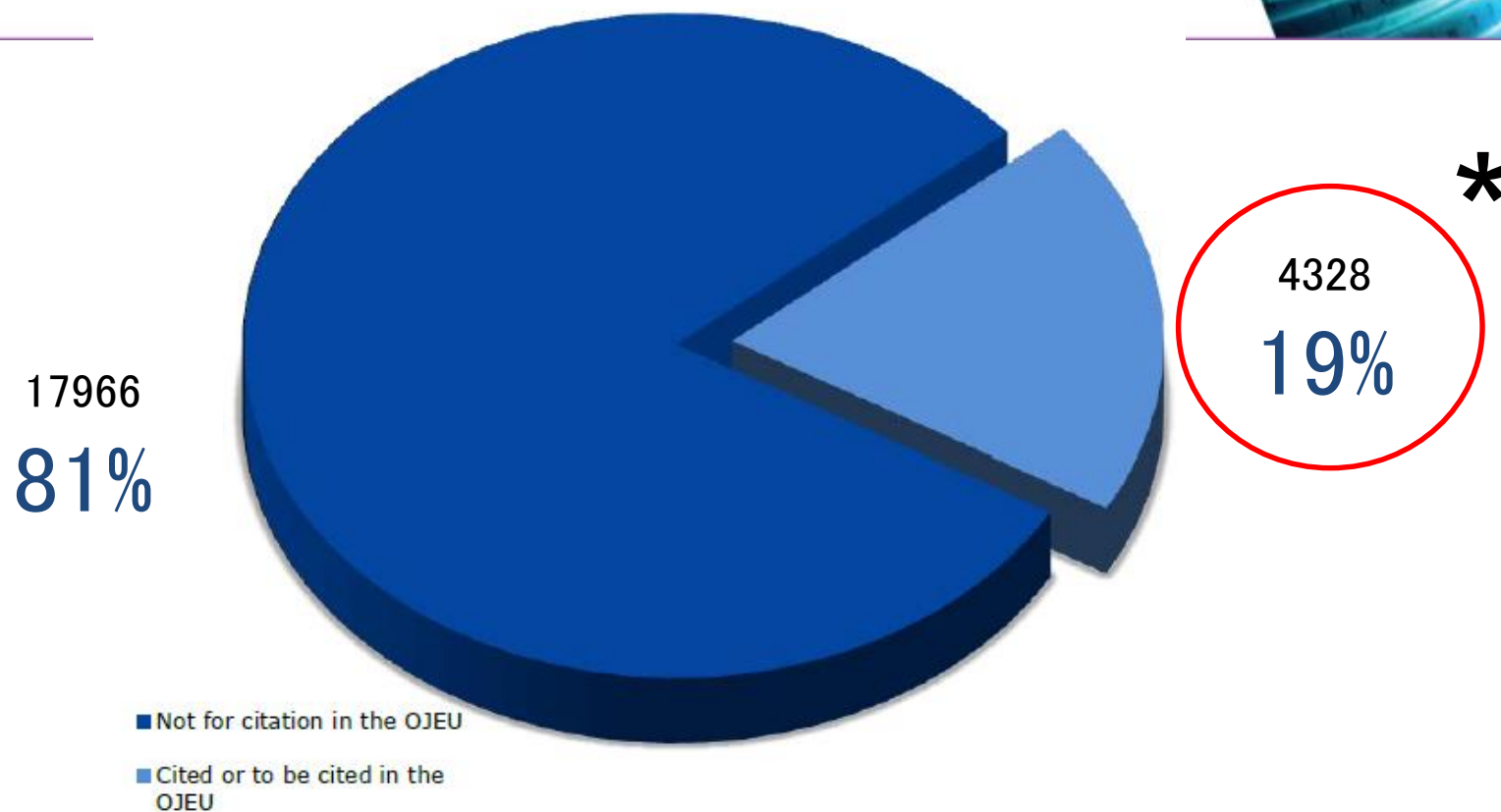
## Regulation and the standards



- 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 <b>volatile fluorocarbons or volatile hydrocarbons</b>	Published 2012
	TS 50574-2	Collection, logistics & treatment requirements for end-of-life household appliances containing <b>volatile fluorocarbons or volatile hydrocarbons – Part 2: specification for de-pollution</b>	Published 2014



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

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

# Standardization Work Programme WEEE



Standard	Number	Document title	Planned publication
EN 50614		Requirements for the <b>preparation for re-use</b> 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



Meetings  
(bilateral, Regulatory  
Dialogue, ...)

Exchange of  
information  
(catalogues, WPs,  
system, ...)

Joint WGs

Cooperation  
Agreement

TC observership

Exchange of  
standards

## 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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