About European Standardization and the WEEE standards

WEEE Symposium – Japan, 12 November 2015

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Programme Manager CEN-CENELEC
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)
Actors and sectors

European Standardization actors

→ Electricity – Electrotechnical
→ Electronic Communications

European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization

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→ Commitment of the Members to implement the EN – conflicting national standards are automatically withdrawn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

Experts in a specific field representing: industry, professional associations, government, consumers, academia, patients, etc
### TCs and WGs: The core of our activities

#### 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

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**Direct participation**
Developing a standard

- **WG**
- **TC**

- **draft**
- **enquiry at national level**

- **improved draft**
- **formal vote of national members**

- **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

INTERNATIONAL

INTERNATIONAL

EUROPEAN

NATIONAL

National Standardization Bodies

Companies

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**

![Pie chart]

- **17966**
  - 81%

- **4328**
  - 19%

* 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Document title</th>
<th>Planned publication</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EN 50574-1</td>
<td>Collection, logistics &amp; treatment requirements for end-of-life household appliances containing volatile fluorocarbons or volatile hydrocarbons</td>
<td>Published 2012</td>
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<td>TS 50574-2</td>
<td>Collection, logistics &amp; treatment requirements for end-of-life household appliances containing volatile fluorocarbons or volatile hydrocarbons – Part 2: specification for de-pollution</td>
<td>Published 2014</td>
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<td>50625</td>
<td>EN 50625-1</td>
<td>Collection, logistics &amp; treatment requirements for WEEE – Part 1: General treatment requirements</td>
<td>Published 2014</td>
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<td>EN 50625-2-1</td>
<td>Collection, logistics &amp; treatment requirements for WEEE -- Part 2-1: Treatment requirements for lamps</td>
<td>Published 2015</td>
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<td>EN 50625-2-2</td>
<td>Collection, logistics &amp; treatment requirements for WEEE -- Part 2-2: Treatment requirements for WEEE containing CRTs and flat panel displays</td>
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<td>EN 50625-2-3</td>
<td>Collection, logistics &amp; Treatment requirements for WEEE – Part 2–3: Treatment requirements for temperature exchange equipment equipment</td>
<td>Not before 2016</td>
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<td>EN 50625-2-4</td>
<td>Collection, logistics &amp; treatment requirements for WEEE -- Part 2–4: Treatment requirements for photovoltaic panels</td>
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<td>50625 series</td>
<td>TS 50625-3-1</td>
<td>Collection, logistics &amp; treatment requirements for WEEE - Part 3-1: Specification for de-pollution - General</td>
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<td>TS 50625-3-2</td>
<td>Collection, logistics &amp; treatment requirements for WEEE - Part 3-2: Specification for de-pollution – Lamps</td>
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<td>TS 50625-3-3</td>
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<td>TS 50625-3-4</td>
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<td>TS 50625-3-5</td>
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<td>TS 50625-4</td>
<td>Collection, logistics &amp; treatment requirements for WEEE - Part 4: Specification for the collection and logistics associated with WEEE</td>
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<td>TS 50625-5 *</td>
<td>Collection, logistics &amp; treatment requirements for WEEE - Part 5: Specification for the end-processing of WEEE fractions – copper and precious metals</td>
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### Standardization Work Programme WEEE

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<td>EN 50614</td>
<td>Requirements for the <strong>preparation for re-use</strong> of waste electrical and electronic equipment</td>
<td>Not before 2016</td>
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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
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
- TC observership
- Exchange of standards

Cooperation Agreement
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