

***Proposal for the format for registration and reporting and  
the frequency of reporting to the register subject to the  
Implementing Acts of the Commission under Article 16 (3)  
Directive 2012/19/EU ('WEEE2')***

**February 2015**

## **1 European WEEE Registers Network ('EWRN')**

EWRN is an independent network of the national registers at the heart of the national implementation of Directive 2002/96/EC ("WEEE1") in the respective EU Member States and the new Directive 2012/19/EU ("WEEE2"). Those responsible for managing the national registers are working together as experts regarding electrical and electronic equipment ("EEE") and its proper treatment. Its primary objectives include promoting a harmonised approach to registration, reporting and scoping issues across the Member States.

## **2 Introduction**

Article 16 (1) WEEE2 clarifies that Member States shall (...) draw up a register of producers, including producers supplying EEE by means of distance communication that shall serve to monitor compliance with the requirements of the Directive. Article 16 (3) WEEE2 stipulates that in order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Article the Commission shall adopt implementing acts establishing the format for registration and reporting and the frequency of reporting to the register.

### **2.1 Registration**

From 2005 onwards there have been different registration and reporting systems developed across the Member States. These systems reflected the varied national transpositions of WEEE1 which was naturally influenced by national business environments and their unique demands. This assortment of systems did create some administrative burdens for producers with responsibilities in more than one Member State. EWRN had addressed this issue with other stakeholders during the Recast process and following its proposals we now have the agreed and harmonised criteria as set out in the WEEE2 Annex X, A (registration) and B (reporting).

It is the responsibility of the national register together with the producer to complete the registration process and the notification to the register of the particulars of Annex X form should be a minimum requirement. However in some Member States it may be necessary to collect some additional information in order to confirm producer compliance.

### **2.2 Reporting**

Annex X, B lays down the basic criteria for producer reporting and these have been adopted by the national registers. For producers, the report burden arises not from the adoption of Annex X,-B data format but once they are required by compliance schemes to report their put on the market data with a classification and detail that varies from Annex X, B but rather is formatted to suit the compliance schemes needs.

### **2.3 Reporting Frequency**

Reporting frequencies for volumes of EEE put on the national market naturally differ between Member State markets because of the individual national market situation, e.g. population, prosperity and number and type of producers and most importantly national commercial practices. Indeed the amount of EEE put on a national market may itself determine the best



reporting period. In a vibrant economy there is a need for more frequent reporting than in a less busy market to monitor ongoing compliance and to locate and identify free-riders. In other cases some Member States have decided to use visible fees to contribute towards recycling costs. This is the public's money and it is critical that the EEE it relates to is reported as soon as possible to ensure transparent disbursement of those public funds.

### 3 Proposal

National reporting frequencies are absolutely essential if the obligation to monitor compliance with the requirements of this Directive (Article 16 (1)) and the fulfillment of the new input-related collection targets of 45% and 65% (Article 7 (1)) are to succeed.

A perceived need for complete harmonisation does not justify the imposition of a uniform reporting frequency for EEE put on the market in every Member State. Each Member State itself has to determine the adequate and necessary reporting frequency for its national market. The reporting frequency adopted reflects those national commercial principles which have been reflected in the national transposition of WEEE2.

ERWN recommends that producers be obliged to report directly and only to the national register. The registers should then analyse the data reported and distribute it to the compliance schemes if necessary. This approach will reduce dramatically the reporting burden on producers as they will report using a single format, of Annex X, B, across EU, and will give Member States accurate data for their national quotas.

Concerning the Commission's implementing acts subject to Article 16 (3) EWRN proposes to follow the interpretation EWRN has developed and implemented.<sup>1</sup> A new approach with different data requirements for registration and reporting that would go beyond the EWRN proposal or demand less would create new bureaucracy and costs for producers because of the necessary changes.

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<sup>1</sup>[https://www.ewrn.org/fileadmin/ewrn/content/documents/120824\\_EWRN\\_Proposal\\_for\\_harmonised\\_registration\\_and\\_reporting\\_formats\\_-\\_fin.pdf](https://www.ewrn.org/fileadmin/ewrn/content/documents/120824_EWRN_Proposal_for_harmonised_registration_and_reporting_formats_-_fin.pdf)