#### Waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)

# MACEDONIAN CHALLENGES

#### **Rune Opheim**

CIVITAS Advisory Group, Norway

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### **CONDITIONS FOR SUCCESS**

- Takeback Companies (PRO's) Authorities may help making sure that necessary systems are available through agreements
- Producer register Authorities responsibility, but could be organised through buying services form private company (public tender)
- Prepare municipality(?) and shop collection of WEEE
- Treatment capacity
- Efficient supervision
- Information to citizens and industry

### **CONDITIONS FOR COMPLIANCE**

- Practically possible for those responsible
- Competitors must not "get away with" less
- Reasons for legislation understood (but not necessarily agreed on)



### **CONDITIONS FOR EU ACCEPT**

- Legal text (according to national tradition)
  - Directive: 15.000 words
  - Norwegian implementation: 4.000 words
- Trustworthy and functioning system
- Measurable results



## **EU EXPERT GROUPS (TAC)**

Experts fro Member states (1-3 meetings a year)

EEA and accession states can take part in discussions, but cannot vote

**Lead by EU Commission** 



Committee procedures according to Directives Important when preparing amendments Technical workshops
Network of colleagues

WEEE treatment workshops in 2005 – Defined practical implementation



## **LEARNING POINTS FROM NORWAY**

- Make it as simple as possible
- Common WEEE & battery schemes if possible
- Avoid exceptions. Consider including all WEEE and full shop collection from Day 1.
- Be prepared for more ambitious directive in the future
- Take part in Brussels and cooperate with other countries
- Professional cooperation with industry Deal: Environmental results against business opportunities. Avoid exclusive monopolies.
- Start information work early

