

Project title	Improving policies for waste management of electrical and electronic equipment
Project acronym	WEEEWaste
ERDF Policy Objective	A greener, low-carbon transitioning towards a net zero carbon economy and resilient Europe by promoting clean and fair energy transition, green and blue investment, the circular economy, climate change mitigation and adaptation, risk prevention and management, and sustainable urban mobility (PO 2)
Related specific objective	Specific objective SO 2.6. Promoting the transition to a circular and resource efficient economy

Annual waste generation from all economic activities in the EU amounts to 2.5 billion tonnes, or 5 tonnes per capita a year, while only 38% of waste in the EU is recycled.

In its Circular Economy Action Plan, the Commission has set out a path on how to significantly reduce waste generation and EU rules set the objective of limiting the share of waste landfilled to 10% by 2035.

The Waste Framework Directive lays down basic waste management principles and establishes the EU's waste hierarchy. According to this hierarchy, waste treatment should go along the following steps:

- Prevention.
- Reuse.
- Recycling.
- Recovery.
- Disposal.

WEEE + B

In the EU, the **Waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)** collected in year 2018 was estimated at 8.9 kg per inhabitant, while the average EEE put on the market over the period 2015-2017 was estimated at 19.1 kg per inhabitant.

This type of waste contains a complex mixture of materials, some of which are hazardous. In addition, modern electronics contain rare and expensive resources, which can be recycled and re-used if the waste is effectively managed.

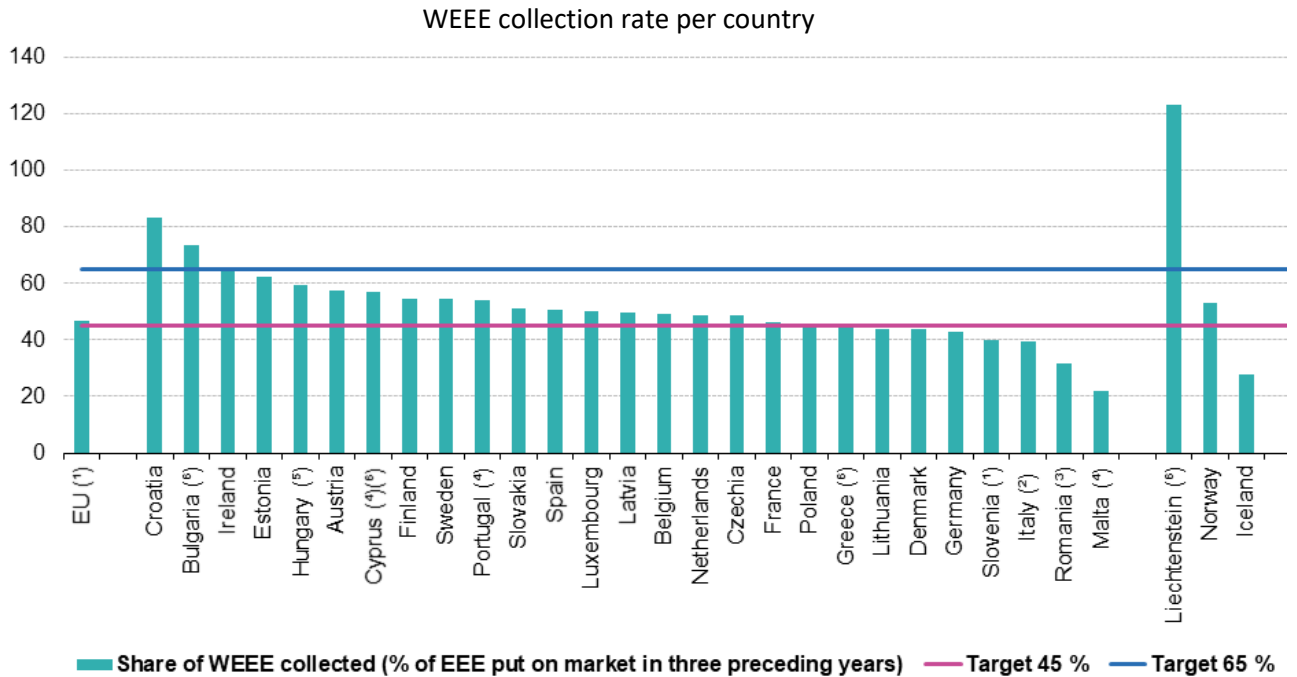
Batteries, are a main component in the WEEE, and every year more than 1 billion tons of consumer batteries enter the European Union. Not all these batteries are properly collected and recycled at the end of their life, which increases the risk of releasing hazardous substances and constitutes a waste of resources.

[WEEE Directive \(2012/19/EU\)](#) establishes that the collection target is set at 45 % for 2016 (reported in 2018) and will rise to 65 % to be reported in 2021.

Electronic waste



WEEE management is both a threat for the environment and an opportunity for creation of jobs and growth. Circular economy applied on new business models can prevent the impact of waste on the environment while creating additional economic value both on cities and rural areas.



A common methodology will guide the partners in the definition of an action Plan to implement measures adequate to the national and regional necessities. Measures will cover from the awareness rising in general public, to the promotion of Weee business, or the implementation of new open data tools:

- Encourage citizens and businesses to better WEEE management.
- Support regional and local administrations with training and information
- Open data services, from industry producers to repairing services and recovery factories, to facilitate the reuse, recycle and recovery of components.
- To design specific incentives for rural business to promote the circularity of WEEE.

WEEEWASTE project will join partners with different levels of WEEE collection rates and share best practices for the improvement of both environmental and economic effects of WEEE.

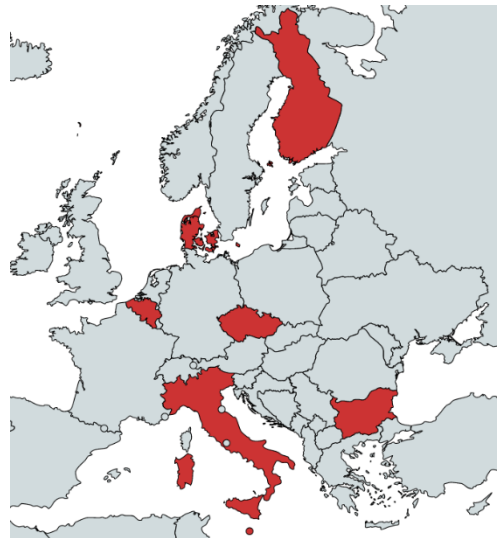
Specially WEEEWASTE will promote rural models and policies as solutions for reducing, repairing, recovering and reusing waste electrical, electronic equipment and plastic in Europe.



The consortium will be composed with representatives of the key actors which can influence the waste management sector, and the policies for promoting the local circular economy.

EU regions and countries with lower collecting rates will be mixed with actors which have larger experience in the subject, leading to a process of exchange of experience and better identification of policy improvements.

- ✓ Leader country Czech Republic
- ✓ 2 National Ministries and Regional Ministries
- ✓ 2 Associations of Regions and Municipalities.
- ✓ 2 research institutions.



The budget per partner will depend on the coordination duties shared among the consortium, but a minimum of common activities are expected per partner, and thus an approximately budget is also expected, going from 130.000€ to 200.000€.

Administrative costs are automatically delivered as 15% of staff, not based on real costs.

Travel costs are automatically delivered as 15% of staff, not based on real costs.

- Co-financing rate public institutions: 80% grant
- Co-financing rate private institutions: 70% grant