



ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT  
FOR THE AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY

**SAFE THAI**

Safety and Environmental Best Practices Exchange  
for Transportation of Hazardous Substances in the Industry

A Project Funded by the

European Union



(Under the Thailand - EC  
Cooperation Facility)



# Impacts of EC Policies and Directives, Based on the Example of the "Packaging Directive" and the "WEEE Act"

Presentation at the SAFE THAI  
conference

A Project Implemented by



Hazardous Substances Logistics  
Association



adelphi research

[www.partslife.com](http://www.partslife.com)



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Agenda

## **Presentation of PARTSLIFE**

## **The Packaging Directive in Europe**

## **Implementation of the Packaging Directive, Based on the Example of Germany**

## **PARTSLIFE Services**

## **The WEEE Directive in Europe**

## **Implementation of the WEEE Directive, Based on the Example of Germany**

## The answer to all trade questions regarding waste disposal

- PARTSLIFE was founded in 1995 by leading automotive parts manufacturers
- To fulfil environmental law requirements for the automotive parts industry
- Today, problem-solver for industry, trade and workshops regarding all environmental legislation issues



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# Who is PARTSLIFE?

A strong community:

- 54 well-known industry and trade companies as system partners
- 67 strong brands
- 18 powerful shareholders



## Development of disposal systems in Europe

- Fulfilment of legal requirements
- Carrying out the political task
- Cost reduction

### Expansion of the trade solution

- Acquisition of further shareholders, system partners, dealers and workshops

### Expansion of services for our partners

- Problem-solving
- Cost reduction

# What does PARTSLIFE offer?

## Our 8 services...

1. Workshop disposal system
2. Separator service – Legal security regarding drainage and environmental protection
3. In-house disposal
4. Special disposal
5. PVS - PARTSLIFE Packaging Disposal Service
6. Used parts return
7. WEEE Act – fulfilment of legal requirements
8. Consultation regarding energy and material efficiency, REACh, CSR, etc.



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PARTSLIFE's tasks

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***“In just the last four years, the automotive industry has been taxed with a number of new compliance requirements that will cost the industry almost \$2 billion over the first three years.”***

AMR Research Report, Automotive Industry Outlook 2005



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Packaging Directive

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Directive [94/62/EC](#) of 20 December 1994 on packaging and packaging waste

## Packaging Directive

## Who is affected?

- This Directive applies to all packaging put into circulation in the Community, and to all packaging waste ..., in industry, commerce, administration, trade, the service sector, households ..., regardless of the materials of which they are made.

## What is its purpose?

- To prevent the production of packaging waste, and reduce the amount of waste for final disposal through packaging re-use, recycling and other forms of recovery;
- To harmonise national measures so as to prevent or reduce the impacts of packaging on the environment...

## What has to be implemented by the EU Member States?

- The Member States establish systems for the take-back, collection and recycling/recovery of packaging waste in order to meet specified targets.

## Since when has the legislation existed?

- 20 December 1994: EC Directive on packaging and packaging waste came into force
- 30 June 2001: First recycling and recovery targets had to be met
- 11 February 2004: Amendment of the Directive
- 31 December 2008: Reviewed recycling and recovery targets have to be met
- 31 December 2007: The European Parliament and the Council fixed targets for the third five-year phase from 2009 to 2014

# Implementation of the Packaging Directive in practice?

- Practical implementation of the Packaging Directive, based on the example of the EU Member State of Germany

## Packaging Ordinance... Details?

- The Packaging Ordinance commits producers / importers to take back its sales packagings, or to finance their disposal
- Systems like **PARTSLIFE** receives financial resources from industry for the disposal of packagings, depending on the volume of packagings generated
- Systems like **PARTSLIFE** commission disposal companies to collect packagings for all importers / producers

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**Packaging Ordinance**

↓ commits

**Industry**

pays for the disposal  
of packagings



↓ commissions,  
controls,  
monitors &  
negotiates terms

**Trade**

← disposes of waste

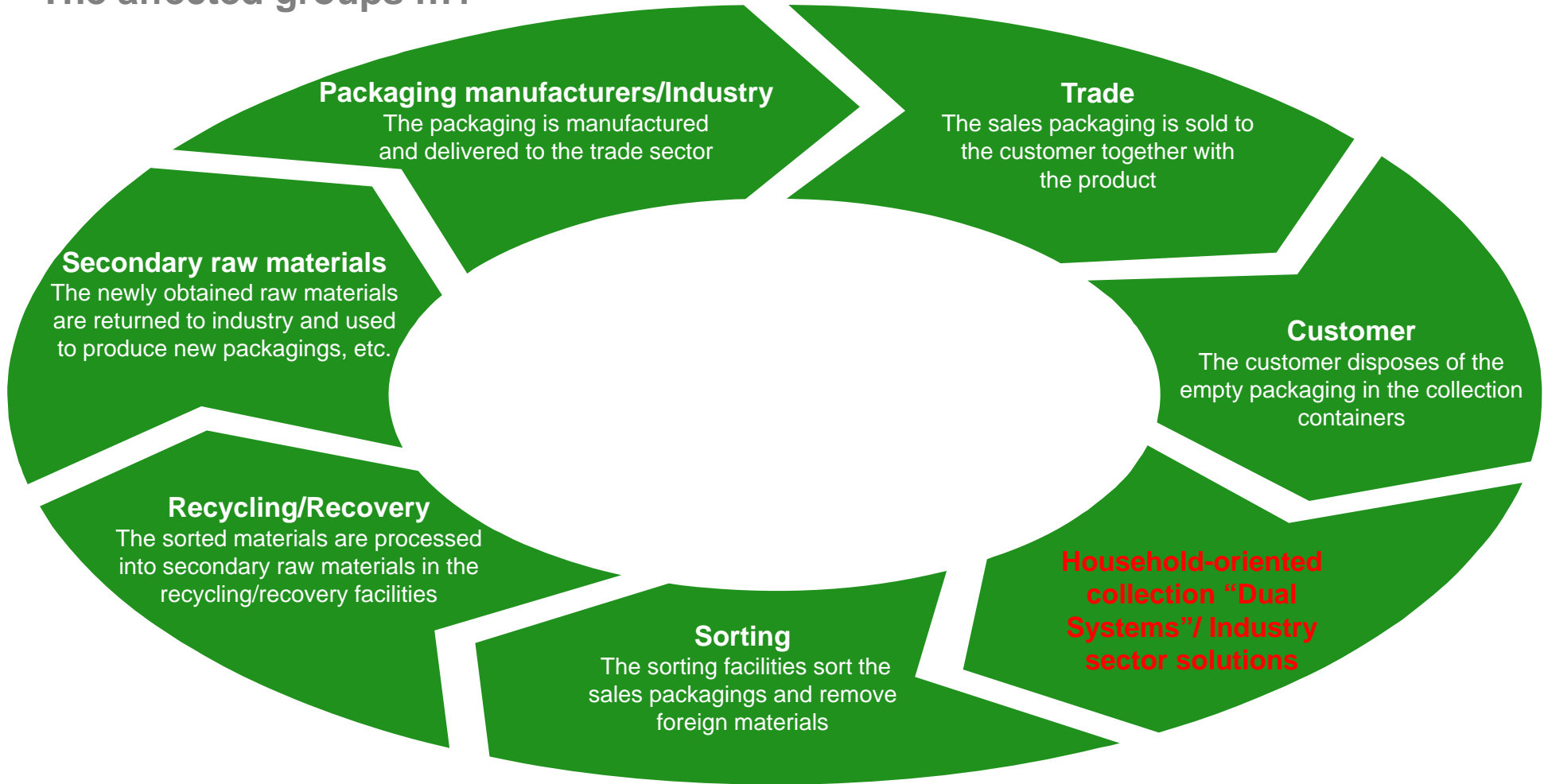
**Disposal company**

**Workshops**

← disposes of waste

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### The affected groups ...?



# What differences are there between manufacturers and importers / exporters?

- Exporters are treated in the same way as manufacturers and are responsible for the collection and recycling/recovery of their packaging materials!

## Who is responsible for packaging?

- Responsible in all cases is the party that first put the products into circulation in the European Union

## Legal background in Germany – What obligations exist?

**Example:**

Sales packaging for a coffee maker



## Declaration of Completeness – Who is obliged to file?

	<u>Minimum quantity</u>	<u>Deposition</u>
Glass	80 t per year	Below these quantities, the Declaration of Completeness must only be filed if officially demanded.
Paper / Board	50 t per year	The Declaration of Completeness of an enterprise must be certified by an external third party, e.g. a tax consultant, auditor or chartered accountant. An electronic signature is required for this purpose.
Lightweight packagings	30 t per year	The Declaration of Completeness must be deposited at the Chamber of Industry and Commerce annually by electronic means. The name and address of the enterprise are published by the Chamber of Industry and Commerce, but the actual Declaration of Completeness is not openly accessible.

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The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Deutscher Industrie- und Handelskammertag e.V. - VE-Register". The address bar contains the URL: <https://www.ihk-ve-register.de/ressourcen/anmeldung.jsp?LandNummerKombination=4%23Deutschland&step=Abbrechen&stepnumber=1>. The browser interface includes a menu bar with "Datei", "Bearbeiten", "Ansicht", "Favoriten", and "Extras". The website header features logos for IHK, DIHK, and AHK, along with the text "VE-Register" and navigation links for "FAQ", "Hilfe", "Kontakt", and "Impressum". The date "27. August 2009" is displayed in the top left. A sidebar on the left lists various navigation options such as "Startseite", "Aktuelle Informationen", "Unternehmensliste", "Rechtsgrundlagen", "Fragen und Antworten", "VE-Pflicht", "Duale Systeme", "IHK-Ansprechpartner", "Benutzername:", "Passwort:", "Login", "Passwort vergessen", and "Unternehmen anmelden". The main content area is titled ">> Unternehmen anmelden" and contains the following text: "Die nachfolgende Registrierung ist die Voraussetzung für die jährliche Abgabe einer VE. Bitte bearbeiten Sie die nachfolgenden Schritte. Nach gültiger Eingabe gelangen Sie mit 'Weiter' zum nächsten Schritt. Nutzen Sie für 'Zurück' den entsprechenden Button oder Ihren Browser." Below this, it states: "Soweit Sie in Deutschland eine Betriebsstätte haben, wählen Sie bitte unabhängig vom Unternehmenssitz 'Deutschland' aus." The registration process is divided into steps, with "Schritt 1:" requiring the user to select the country. A dropdown menu shows "Deutschland" selected, with "Weiter" and "Abbrechen" buttons below it. The right sidebar lists several services: "IHK-UMFIS" (IHK-Datenbank with over 10,000 service companies), "IHK-Recyclingbörse" (Circular economy with the IHK-Datenbank), "EMAS" (Register of EMAS participating organizations), "IHK-Sachverständige" (List of public and sworn experts), and "IHK-Arbeitsfelder" (Location policy, Start-up & business promotion).



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Packaging Directive

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# Implementation of the Packaging Directive in other EU Member States?

## Status of implementation of Packaging Directive 96/62/EC?

	National law	Degree	Date
<b>France</b>	Lalonde Decree No. 92-377	Full	01.04.1992
<b>Germany</b>	Verpackungsverordnung über die Vermeidung und Verwertung von Verpackungsabfällen	Full	12.06.1991
<b>Italy</b>	Ronchi Decree	Full	05.02.1997
<b>Poland</b>	Statute on Packaging and Packaging Waste	Full	11.05.2001
<b>Spain</b>	Law 11/1197 on Packaging and Packaging Waste	Full	1997
<b>UK</b>	Packaging (Essential Requirements) Regulations (1998) and the Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations (1997).	Full	1997/1998

## Conclusion ...?

- Widely differing implementation of the Directive in the Member States of the EU

from a “packaging tax”  
all the way to a  
bureaucratic regulation (e.g. Germany)...

## Providers ...?

- No single provider complies with the requirements of the Packaging Directive in ALL countries of the European Union ...
- The respective national legal situation has to be considered!

## PARTSLIFE services?

- Information of the customer regarding labelling obligations and other statutory requirements
- Selection of suitable service providers (Dual System / industry solution) in the respective EU Member States
- Individual negotiation of the terms and conditions for fulfilling the (German) Packaging Ordinance
- Preparation of the Declaration of Completeness (if necessary)



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Packaging Directive

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From the packaging to the  
product ...

Directive [2002/96/EC](#) of the European Parliament  
and of the Council of 27 January 2003  
on waste electrical and electronic equipment

Directive [2002/95/EC](#) of the European Parliament  
and of the Council of 27 January 2003  
on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous  
substances in electrical and electronic equipment

## Objectives of the Directives ...?

- **Waste electrical and electronic equipment**

The European Union has adopted legal provisions for avoiding electrical and electronic waste, ... promotion of re-use, recycling ..., in order to reduce the volumes of waste to be disposed of ..., as well as regulations for restricting the use of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment as a contribution to the recycling and disposal of this equipment and to protect human health.

## What areas are covered by the Directives?

- ***RoHS***

- ↪ Restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment

- ***WEEE – Waste electrical and electronic equipment***

- ↪ Equipment whose correct operation requires electrical currents or electromagnetic fields, and equipment for generating, transmitting and measuring currents and fields of this kind, that falls under the categories indicated in Annex I Part A and is designed for operation on alternating current up to a maximum of 1,000 volt or direct current up to a maximum of 1,500 volt.

## What implementation periods were envisaged?

- 13.02.2003: Entry into force of the WEEE and RoHS Directives
- 13.08.2004: Transposition into national law (18 months after entry into force)
- 13.08.2005: Take-back and financing obligation for manufacturers and distributors (30 months after entry into force)

Since 01.07.2006: Entry into force of the substance bans

## What obligations result from the WEEE Directive?

- **Registration with the National Registers**

Every producer and importer of EEE has the obligation to register with the National Register in every country they are located in ...

- **Using the registration number**

After the National Registers have checked the registration documents, you will receive a registration number. This number has to be used by the producer/importer on all their business documentation, including invoices, offers and confirmations.



# What obligations result from the WEEE Directive?

- **Labelling of products**

All EEE put on the market in an EU Member State after 13 August 2005 has to be labelled permanently so that the producer and product can be clearly identified.

1. Identification of the producer
2. Statement that the product was put on the market after 13 August 2005
3. Symbol of the crossed-out wheelie bin

## What obligations exist?

- **Reporting of quantities**

The regulatory authority has the responsibility to check that the aims of the WEEE Directive are being achieved. The producers have to report the quantities that have been put on the market, taken back, recycled and disposed of.

- **Financial guarantee**

Producers of electrical and electronic equipment have the obligation to provide a yearly financial guarantee. The obligation to provide the guarantee secures the obligations for the future. At the end of the lifetime of EEE, there are costs for take-back and recycling. The certification of the guarantee is a safeguard that the costs can be met, even in case of insolvency.

## What obligations exist?

- **Trustee**

Besides the financial guarantee, the producer needs a local trustee to keep the guarantee amount. All operative and financial obligations of the producer regarding the take-back of WEEE will be assumed by the trustee in case of insolvency.

- **Organisation of take-back, recycling and disposal**

The take-back, recycling and disposal of WEEE is the responsibility of the producers. Therefore, the producers have to organise the necessary actions to fulfil their obligations. They can assume responsibility individually or participate in a compliance scheme.

# Quotas to be met?

- Certification of quotas

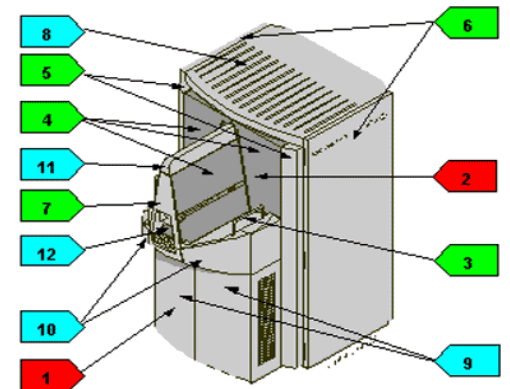
Producers of EEE have to ensure that the required recycling quotas are met:

Collection Group 1 and 2	1. Large household appliances 10. Automatic dispensers	80%
Collection Group 3	3. IT and telecommunications equipment 4. Consumer equipment	75%
Collection Group 4	5. Lighting equipment	70%
Collection Group 5	2. Small household appliances 6. Electrical/electronic tools 7. Toys, leisure and sports equipment 8. Medical devices 9. Monitoring and control instruments	70%

## Quotas to be met?

### ■ Creation of a recycling pass

Every producer of EEE has an obligation to provide the recycling and disposal facilities with information about the treatment of its products. This information must highlight which different parts, materials and hazardous substances can be found in the product, along with the weight of each component.





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WEEE Directive

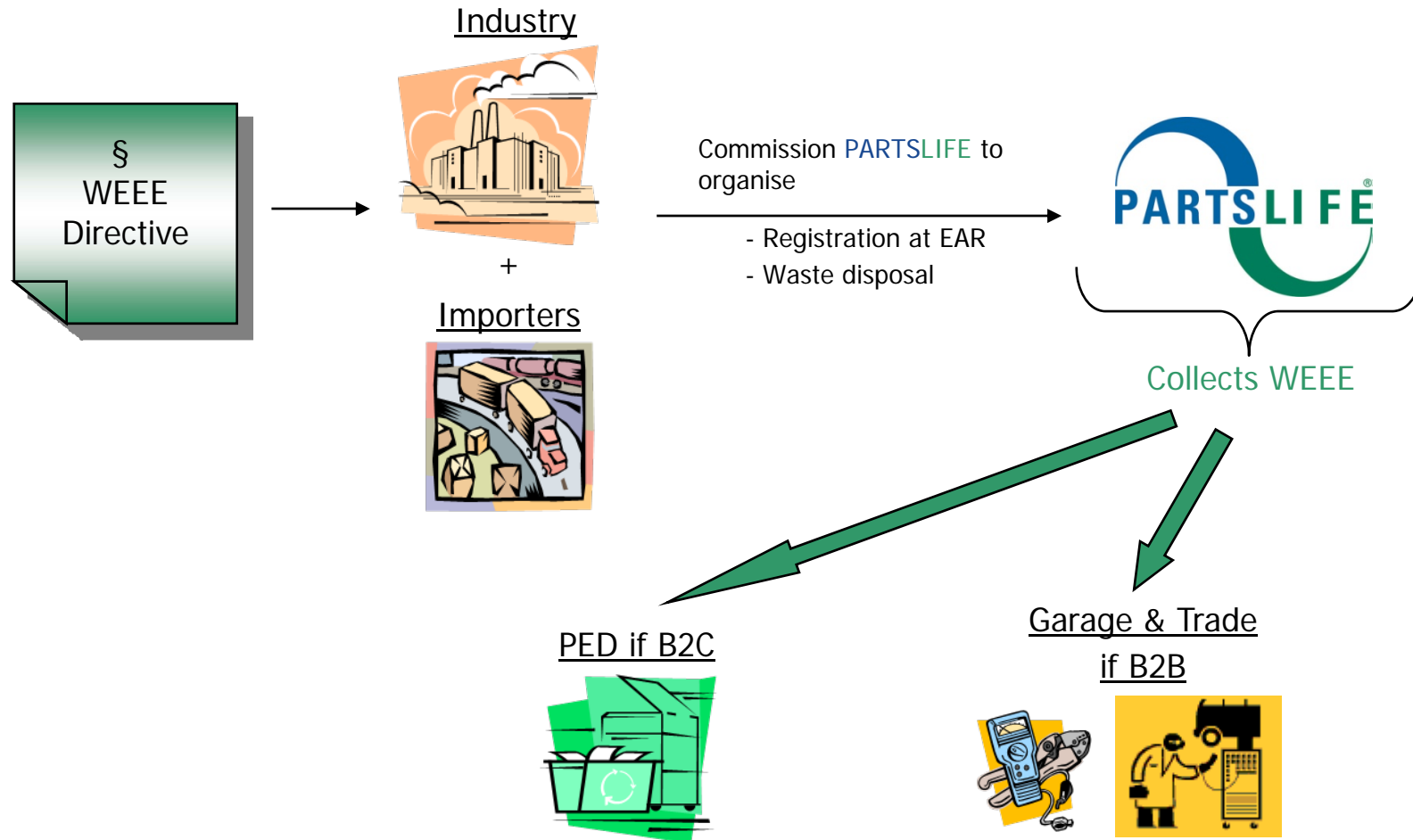
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# Implementation of the WEEE Directive, Based on the Example of the EU Member State of Germany

## Essential contents ...?

- Scope: Almost the **entire electrical industry**.
- End users and distributors can return waste equipment **free of charge**.
- Manufacturers finance the collection, treatment, recycling and disposal of waste equipment *from private households*.
- Manufacturers finance the collection, treatment, recycling and disposal of waste equipment originating from users other than private households (*capital goods*).
- However, **bilateral agreements are also permissible**.

# Implementation in practice?





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The European WEEE  
Directive

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## Status of implementation in Europe?



## The PARTSLIFE service?

- Compliance with the WEEE Directive for customers in accordance with national legislation
- Selection of suitable service providers across Europe
- Registration of enterprises / products at the respective agencies

## Sanctions for WEEE and RoHS infringements?

- The sanctions in the EU differ from country to country
- Sales bans, penalties and prison sentences
- Example of Germany:



- WEEE infringements carry a fine of up to € 50,000
- RoHS infringements carry a fine of up to € 50,000
- Sales ban for both infringements



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**Thank you for your  
attention...!**



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# Feel free to contact us!

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