



European Union Network for the Implementation  
and Enforcement of Environmental Law

# Short study on differences in implementation of WEEE Directive in national law concerning enforcement against free riders

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*WEEE Art 17 project*

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## Introduction to IMPEL

The European Union Network for the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law (IMPEL) is an international non-profit association of the environmental authorities of the European Union (EU) Member States, and of other European authorities, namely from acceding and candidate countries of the EU and European Economic Area (EEA). The association is registered in Belgium and its legal seat is in Brussels, Belgium.

IMPEL was set up in 1992 as an informal Network of European regulators and authorities concerned with the implementation and enforcement of environmental law. The Network's objective is to create the necessary impetus in the European Community to make progress on ensuring a more effective application of environmental legislation. The core of the IMPEL activities concerns awareness raising, capacity building and exchange of information and experiences on implementation, enforcement and international enforcement collaboration as well as promoting and supporting the practicability and enforceability of European environmental legislation.

During the previous years IMPEL has developed into a considerable, widely known organisation, being mentioned in a number of EU legislative and policy documents, e.g. the 8th Environment Action Programme that guide European environmental policy until 2030, the EU Action Plan: "Towards a Zero Pollution for Air, Water and Soil" on Flagship 5 and the Recommendation on Minimum Criteria for Environmental Inspections.

The expertise and experience of the participants within IMPEL make the network uniquely qualified to work on both technical and regulatory aspects of EU environmental legislation.

Information on the IMPEL Network is also available through its website at: [www.impel.eu](http://www.impel.eu)

<p><b>Title of the report:</b></p> <p>Short study on national measures to reduce freeriding</p>	<p><b>Number report:</b> 2022(IV)WG2</p>
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<p><b>Executive Summary</b></p> <p>This short study on differences in implementation of the WEEE Directive in national law concerning enforcement against free riders focussed mainly on the EEE register and the appointment of an authorised representative<sup>1</sup>.</p> <p>Each state has their own register for producers of EEE. While the layout and structure of the public register is different and some registers also include other areas of extended producer responsibility, there are many similarities between the replies received in answer to the questionnaire. This said, it can also be noted that for all aspects considered within this study, there was a variety in the given answers. It shows, that each country has implemented the WEEE Directive’s stipulations in the way, that is most suitable to that country’s requirements.</p> <p>The short study’s findings concerning the AR indicate that there are many similarities between individual countries’ approach to the implementation of this actor. The number of producers based abroad who have appointed an AR in a respective country, as well as the total number of ARs who are present in a country’s market on behalf of their authorising producer(s) varies strongly between the individual states.</p> <p>The findings of this short study illustrate, that the stipulations of the WEEE Directive give a clear direction and guideline on how individual aspects of EPR shall be approached. Different external factors, but also individual national measures concerning aspects of the EPR have an influence on the way the aspects of WEEE legislation considered in this short study are actually implemented and carried out. The WEEE Directive has set the legislative framework within which the European countries have established their respective national implementation – or where the WEEE Directive is not directly setting a legislative framework – still kept close to the stipulations of the WEEE Directive. The existing variety shows, that the Directive’s openness to different approaches has been used to its advantage. A Regulation instead of a Directive would most likely not have granted a similar adjustment to national circumstances.</p>	

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<sup>1</sup> Abbreviation: AR.

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## 1. Introduction

The Art. 17 WEEE Directive<sup>2</sup> project is an ongoing project within IMPEL since the beginning of 2019. The project's main concern is the implementation of Art. 17 WEEE Directive and topics closely related to this Article. Within the project the main targets and the main focus are on:

- the improvement of enforcement of Art. 17 WEEE Directive and its national implementations or equivalents in non-EU Member States in order to simplify the enforcement against European<sup>3</sup> crossborder WEEE<sup>4</sup> free-riders,
- cooperation in cross-border enforcement against free-riders,
- providing an easy and non-bureaucratic way to facilitate communication between the respective competent authorities,
- sharing of experiences made with enforcement and prosecution of cross-border WEEE free-riders
- sharing knowledge of implementation of the requirements of the WEEE Directive regarding the authorised representative in the other European countries.

A regular exchange of knowledge and experiences between the responsible colleagues in the competent enforcement authorities not only improves knowledge bases within those competent authorities and heightens awareness of different approaches, it also facilitates the enforcement against European cross-border WEEE free-riders. By sharing knowledge on how the WEEE Directive is implemented in the EU Member States and how European States which are not EU-Member States might have implemented or are planning to implement similar legislation in their national law. Additionally, sharing how the WEEE Directive is implemented in each Member State creates a common knowledge base for all project members and aids in facilitating cooperation across national borders. Such a knowledge shines a light both on differences and similarities of how certain details are implemented or dealt with. At the same time, by being aware of those aspects it is possible to identify best practice examples.

## 2. Study aims and methods

This short study is created in order to broaden the common knowledge base among project members and other interested parties.

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<sup>2</sup> Directive 2012/19/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE).

<sup>3</sup> In this study, the term 'European' refers to the geographical part of the world, not the European Union. If references are made to the European Union or its Member States, the respective terms are mentioned explicitly.

<sup>4</sup> Abbreviation for Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment.

In 2023 a first short study was written within this IMPEL project which focussed on national measures to reduce free-riding which go beyond the stipulations of the WEEE Directive<sup>5</sup>. This time, the focus is on the differences in implementation of the WEEE Directive in national law<sup>6</sup> concerning enforcement against free riders. This short study aims to complement the findings from the last short study and to provide even further knowledge on legal and practical aspects of the regional and national implementations of WEEE legislation.

As a first step, parts of the WEEE Directive relevant for this study were identified. Articles 16, 17 and 22 WEEE Directive proved to be essential. Based on those aspects a questionnaire was created. However, Art. 22 WEEE Directive provides a vast variety of potential ways to implement rules for enforcing against infringements of the WEEE legislation. For this reason and also due to the fact that enforcement against free riders was a major part of the short study on national measures to reduce free-riding, questions regarding Art. 22 WEEE Directive were not incorporated into the questionnaire for this short study. Questions 1 and 2 are intended only to confirm if there are any changes to national law, which might be relevant for this study. Since the answers did not indicate such changes, the replies are not analysed in this short study. In addition to questions regarding the legal implementation, the questionnaire also contains a question concerning statistical data.

The finalised questionnaire was shared with the members of the WEEE Art. 17 project. In total 23 project members replied to the questionnaire. In 3 of the answers returned, not all answers were completed, so in some cases only 20 answers were available and in others 23 answers were available and analysed. Each reply represents the answers for one competent national authority or regional authorities. The majority of replies (21) were given by national authorities and 2 replies came from regional authorities. 21 responses came from EU-Member States, and 2 from non-EU-Member States. The 21 responses represent 77,8 percent of EU-Member States. Regarding such a high percentage, the answers to the questionnaire from within the EU can be seen as representative. With 2 answers from non-EU Member States, the same cannot be claimed for Europe as a whole. Furthermore, only participation from competent authorities from all of Europe would provide a complete data set that could reflect all aspects in detail for comparison.

The questionnaire contains only open questions. While it takes longer to compare answers from open questions than from closed multiple choice questions, the answers given to open questions provide more depth and detail. While multiple-choice answers are easily comparable, they often lack the ability to provide the necessary nuance.

Aside from the answers given by project members to the questionnaire, no other primary or secondary sources were considered or analysed for this short study. The main reason for this decision was the fact, that the questionnaire was sent out to and answered by employees of competent authorities for enforcement of WEEE legislation concerning free-riders. Within this group of stakeholders, a very high

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<sup>5</sup> The short study is available at <https://www.impel.eu/actions/download-file/files/d2bac680-da21-4d23-bda7-307b89191fba/WTFs%202022%28IV%29WG2%20IMPEL%20Report%20WEEE%20Art.%2017%20project%20short%20study.pdf>.

<sup>6</sup> For improved readability, the text only mentions the implementation of the WEEE Directive into national law. However, it encompasses also the legislation of non-EU Member States and candidates for EU-Membership where there are similar rules as those in the WEEE Directive without discrimination. This applies to the whole short study.

level of expertise and knowledge of the subject was certain. Additionally, as members of the IMPEL WEEE Art. 17 project they were easy to identify and contact while simultaneously having high levels of probability for responding to the questionnaire. The reason for not incorporating other primary sources such as national legislation in the study is mainly readability. Excerpts from national legislation or the WEEE Directive would neither improve the readability of the study nor would it provide insights which would go beyond the information given in the replies to the questionnaire to a significant degree.

The statistical data given in answer to the questionnaire was provided between September and December 2024. It is to be understood, that each data point may change over time. It can therefore only be taken as a point of reference and not as a general constant. While the respective data will change as time progresses, the data provided may not only serve as a historical reference point. Simultaneously, it could provide a general framework and might possibly give insight on how differences in implementation into national law affect the registration of producers not established in the country they are selling to. However, there are also other factors which have an impact on those numbers, including the population and the size of a national market. Not all statistical data was available for every country.



### 3. WEEE Directive

In this part of the short study the relevant Articles 16 and 17 of the WEEE Directive are being displayed as a reference. Article 16 WEEE Directive lays down the framework for national EEE producer registers, registration in the register and reporting. For this study Art. 16 paragraph 1 WEEE Directive served as a focal point in creating the questionnaire. The second focal point was Art. 17 WEEE Directive. This Article focusses on the authorised representative and its appointment.

#### 3.1 WEEE Directive (2012/19/EU) – relevant articles for this short study:

Article 16 Registration, information and reporting:

*'1. Member States shall, in accordance with paragraph 2, draw up a register of producers, including producers supplying EEE by means of distance communication. That register shall serve to monitor compliance with the requirements of this Directive. Producers supplying EEE by means of distance communication as defined in Article 3(1)(f)(iv) shall be registered in the Member State that they sell to. Where such producers are not registered in the Member State that they are selling to, they shall be registered through their authorised representatives as referred to in Article 17(2).'*

Article 17 Authorised representative:

*'1. Each Member State shall ensure that a producer as defined in Article 3(1)(f)(i) to (iii) established in another Member State is allowed, by way of exception to Article 3(1)(f)(i) to (iii), to appoint a legal or natural person established on its territory as the authorised representative that is responsible for fulfilling the obligations of that producer, pursuant to this Directive, on its territory.*

*2. Each Member State shall ensure that a producer as defined in Article 3(1)(f)(iv) and established on its territory, which sells EEE to another Member State in which it is not established, appoints an authorised representative in that Member State as the person responsible for fulfilling the obligations of that producer, pursuant to this Directive, on the territory of that Member State.*

*3. Appointment of an authorised representative shall be by written mandate.'*

## 4. summary information

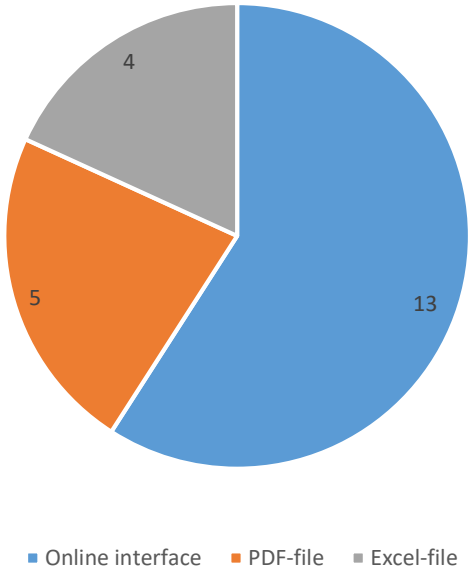
### 4.1 producer registers for Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE) in European countries

#### 4.1.1 register design and availability

All of the countries that answered (22) have a public register for producers of EEE. Certain countries, including Austria, Latvia, and Norway, noted that authorised users, such as PROs and authorities, can access additional information by logging in.

In most countries, an online interface is available that allows searches using criteria such as name, company ID, registration number, or the PROs the company has joined.

Some countries answered that while the register is available to all, there are no filter or search functions. In these cases the register is mostly a PDF-file. Other countries provide an Excel-file which is searchable.



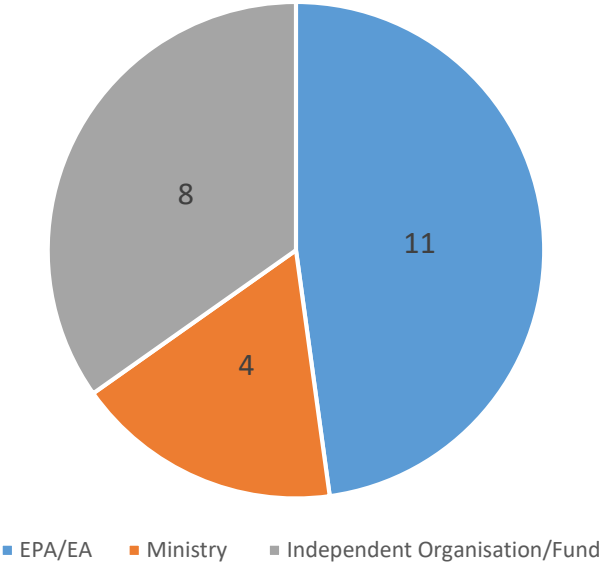
In Germany, the search options are quite extensive including also parameters such as trademark, category and type of device, the date of market entry (registration) and date of market exit. Due to the new national legislation, the compulsory verification duty for online marketplace operators and fulfilment service providers, there is also a second search function available intended for online marketplaces, fulfilment service providers and other stakeholders, who want to check many producers at the same time via data interface. To use the mass search function, a SOAP (Simple Object Access Protocol) interface has been created.

Some countries shared the frequency at which they update their registers, revealing a range of practices: Germany updates daily, Slovenia updates every three months, and the Czech Republic updates as resources allow, without a fixed schedule.

The management and accessibility of registers vary across countries, reflecting different regulatory frameworks and operational approaches. In Estonia, only Estonian companies can register and submit data directly, while companies based abroad must do so through a PRO or an authorised representative. Norway’s register, managed by the Norwegian Environment Agency, is funded by PROs and integrates monthly customs data on EEE imports and exports, alongside reports from PROs. Meanwhile, Sweden offers e-services through its register, enabling producers to have an overview of their registration and upcoming reporting period, submit reports, update information, download a registration certificate and access previously reported data.

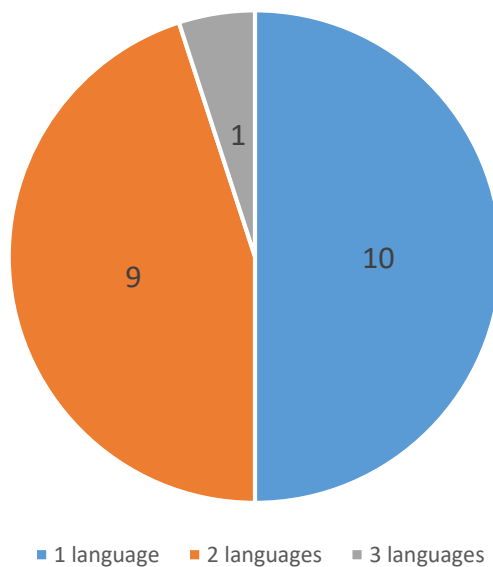
**4.1.2 maintenance of the EEE register**

Of the 23 answers to the question who maintains the register, most participating authorities (11) replied that their national EEE register is maintained by the Environment Agency (EA)/Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The relevant Ministry maintains the register in 4 respondent Member States and 8 respondents advised their register is maintained by an independent organisation or the body responsible for the national fund.



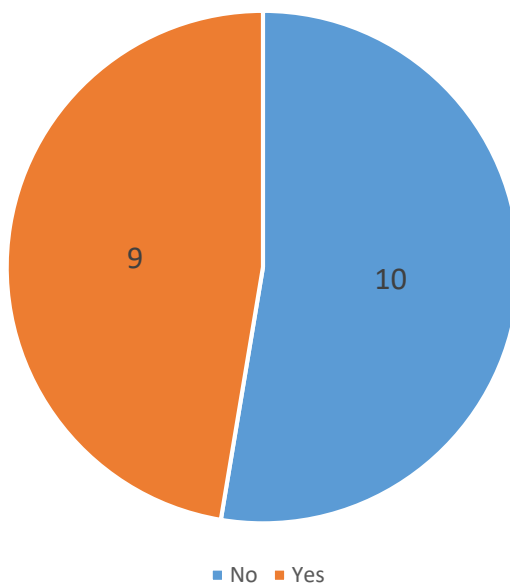
**4.1.3 languages of the register**

Half of the participating countries have a register in their national language only. 9 countries have the register in 2 languages and Belgium has their register in 3 languages (Dutch, French and English). 8 of the 9 countries that have their register in 2 languages have a version of the register in English.



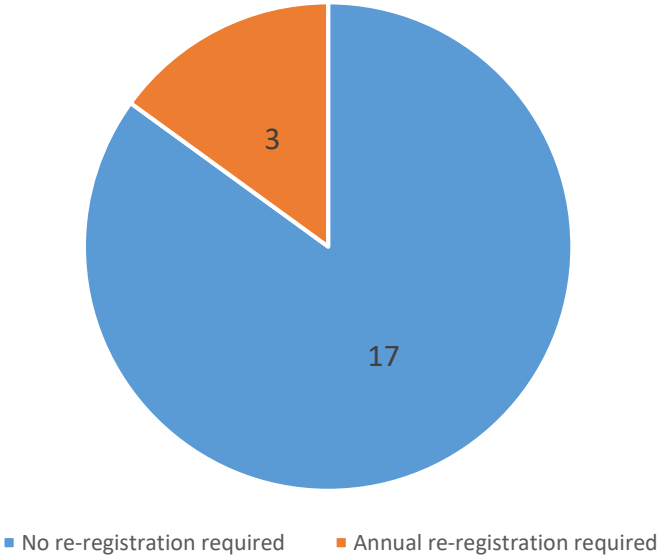
#### 4.1.4 display of information in the register

Almost half of the participating countries do not distinguish between producers and authorised representatives in their national register. The other half advised their register displays both producer information and if an authorised representative is in place (or it is possible to determine that an authorised representative is in place from the information displayed).



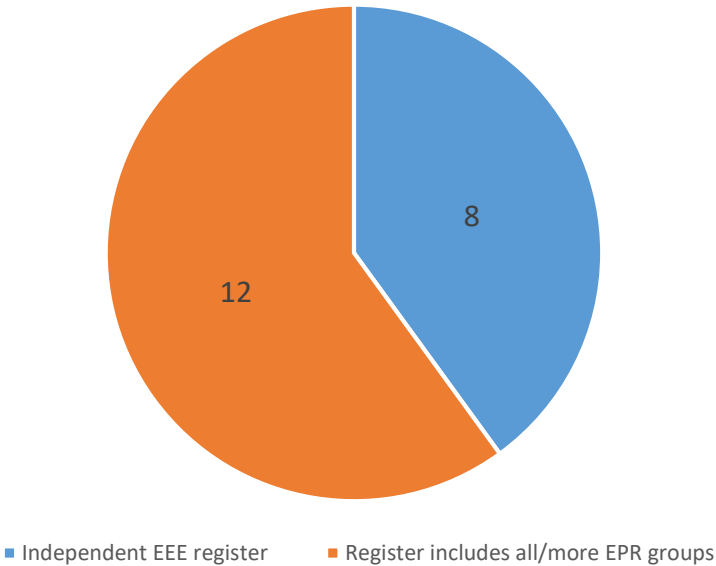
**4.1.5 validity of registration**

The vast majority of countries confirmed that no re-registration is required and that, once registered, a producer remains valid on the register until the producer cancels the registration or completes a de-registration process. The remaining 3 countries have an annual re-registration process or requirement for an annual report to be submitted to remain on the register.



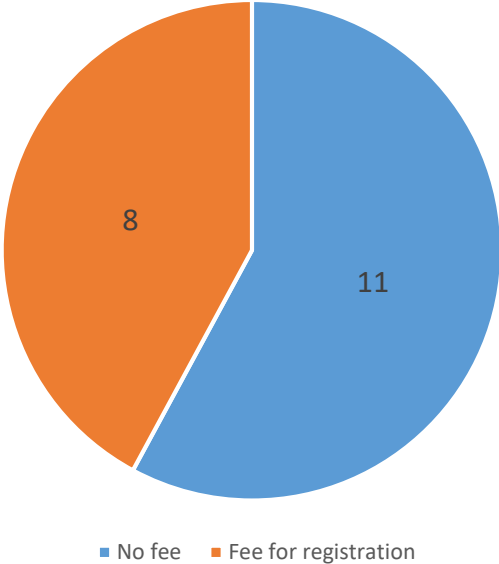
**4.1.6 scope of the register**

The majority (12) advised that their EEE register is combined with the register for other EPR areas (such as batteries, packaging or tyres). The number of EPR areas included in a combined register ranged from 2 to 9 areas, with Sweden having the most. 8 countries had stand-alone EEE registers. The differences seem to be related to national arrangements and the bodies responsible for maintaining different EPR registers.



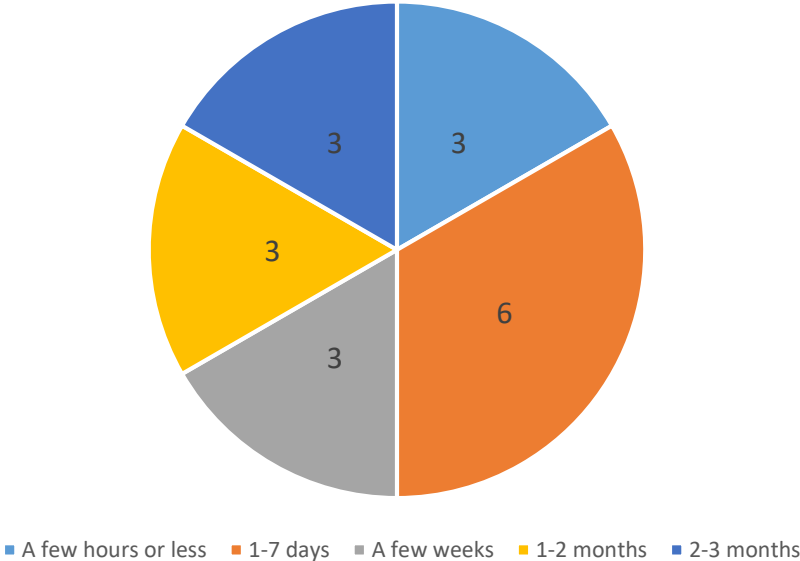
**4.1.7 registration fees**

Interestingly most countries (11) do not require producers to pay a fee for registration. For the 8 respondent countries that do charge a fee, these vary from a small flat annual contribution of €9, to a fee based on turnover of imported EEE, where the fee for registration is up to €1,250 per annum where annual turnover is greater that €1,000,000.



**4.1.8 processing time of a registration**

The time for processing a registration varied significantly from almost instantaneous to it taking up to 3 months. Some countries advised that the extended period is due to the time it takes for the producer to provide adequate/complete information to be able to process the registration. Germany advised that due to their new legislation with requirements for producers selling via online marketplaces (and fulfilment service providers) has led to higher volumes of applications. This has resulted in registration applications taking up to 12 weeks to be processed.



## 4.2 Authorised Representative<sup>7</sup>

### 4.2.1 legal definition

Out of the countries that answered this question (19), 15 had the term 'authorised representative' defined in their national legislation. Belgium, Finland, Greece and Slovenia had not defined the term in their national legislation. Finland mentioned that the term had however been defined in a guidance document.

### 4.2.2 written mandate

In most of the participating countries the signatures of both the producer and the authorised representative is required for appointing an authorised representative. Lithuania, Spain and Norway answered that the signatures of both parties are not required. In Spain, for example, the representation is made through a legal power of representation signed by the producer.

### 4.2.3 statistical data concerning the authorised representative

The statistical data concerning the authorised representative was provided between September and December 2024. Not every country out of the 20 replies received in total had the statistical data readily available. Some of the answers (3) did not contain statistical data for varying reasons.

The number of authorised representatives varies from country to country. A rough distinction can be made into two categories, based on the number of appointed authorised representatives (ARs). First, there are those countries (6-8)<sup>8</sup> with less than 10 ARs, varying between one and seven ARs. Among those are two countries, in which only a Producer Responsibility Organisation (PRO) can become an AR. Those countries are Estonia and Luxembourg.

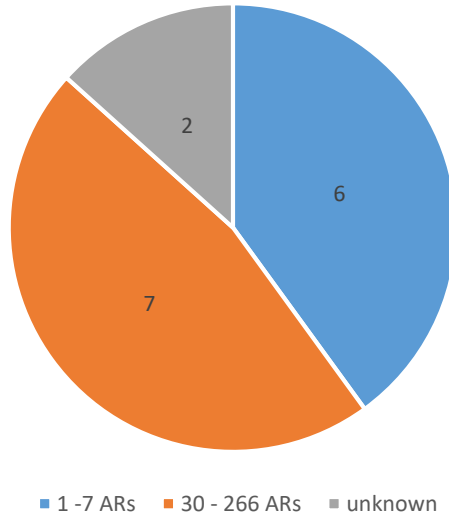
Second, there are countries (7-9)<sup>9</sup> with more than ten ARs. In this second group the number of ARs range from eleven to 266 ARs. Only in two countries does the number of ARs exceed 100. Those countries are Austria and Germany. Five of the countries within this group have between 30 and 57 ARs in their register.

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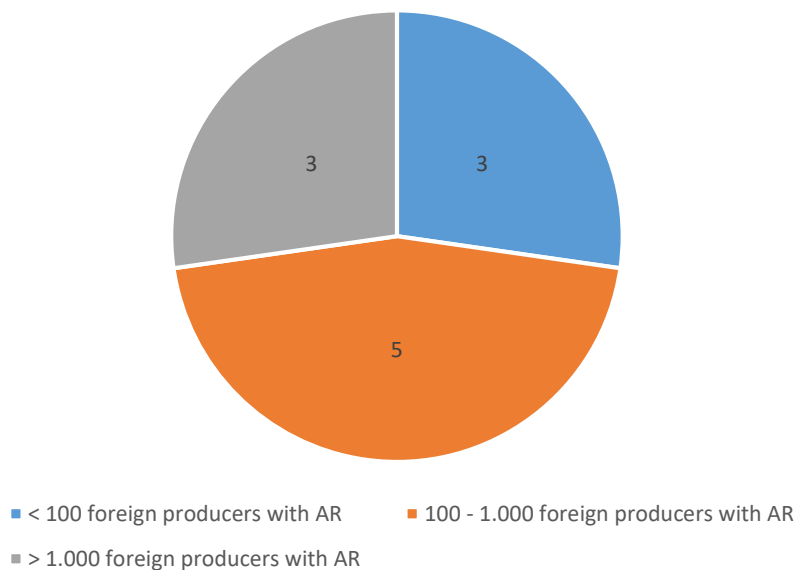
<sup>7</sup> Abbreviation for authorised representative: AR.

<sup>8</sup> For two country the number of PROs acting as ARs was provided, but not how many other entities are ARs.

<sup>9</sup> See above.



Similar to the strongly varying number of ARs, the number of producers based abroad who have appointed an AR also differs. Unfortunately, statistical data concerning the number of producers based abroad who have appointed an AR was not readily available in all countries. From the answers received, there are three countries in which less than 100 producers have appointed an AR. A majority of five countries has between 100 and 1.000 producers based abroad who have appointed an AR. In another three countries (Austria, Germany and Spain) the number of producers based abroad who have appointed an AR exceeds 1000. By far the most producers based abroad have appointed an AR in Germany, exceeding 41.500 registered authorisations by 6<sup>th</sup> September 2024. In Spain, 16 percent of all registered producers are producers based abroad who have appointed an AR. In Belgium twelve percent of all registered producers are represented by an AR. These high numbers could have a variety of reasons, including a big national market and how national WEEE legislation, based on the WEEE Directive, was implemented. In Germany, national measures such as the compulsory verification duty for online marketplace operators and fulfilment service providers and the fact that distributors are deemed to be producers under certain circumstances likely had an impact on the number of registered producers, including producers based abroad.



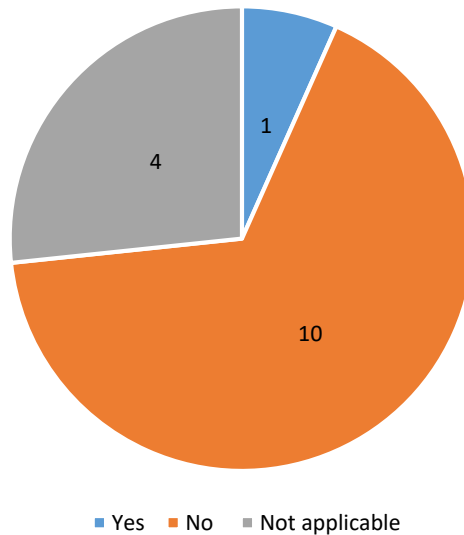


There are also differences between the ARs themselves. In most of the replies, the authorisation varies from one AR representing one producer based abroad (1:1 ratio) to one AR representing a multitude of producers based abroad. The biggest AR represents a total of more than 7.200 producers based abroad. With the exception of the countries in which only a PRO can be the AR, nearly all states have a range of representations one AR holds. Often starting with 1:1 representation to spanning several hundred representations, up to more than 7.200 representations held by one AR. However, while the total number of representations held by one AR in itself seems vast, it also has to be seen in relation to the total number of producers based abroad who have appointed an AR in the respective country. Most often the vast majority of representations is appointed to a comparably low number of ARs, while most ARs represent only one producer based abroad. Sometimes one or two big ARs are appointed by more than half of the producers based abroad as their authorised representative. It can be assumed, that the 1:1 and similar small ratios of representations are often based on either representation by a company from the same company group or a long-standing business relation between the producer based abroad and AR such as being the only official importer to that country. Simultaneously, a vast number of representations often indicates, that there has been a specialisation to offer this as a service to producers based abroad.

#### 4.2.4 potential differences in representation

Most participating countries indicated that there is no difference between the number of producers one AR is representing, whether the producers are from EU or EFTA States or from third countries. Only one country commented that EU member states use more often the same kind of AR. Four countries answered that the question is not applicable to their countries due to varied reasons.

Among those countries who stated that there is no difference in representation, one project member explained that while there is no direct link discernable, determining the country of origin by the name of the producer is not always possible, since the country of origin of producers based abroad is not displayed in the public part of the register. For authorised representatives representing a relatively small number of producers it is likely, that there might be a direct link between an authorised representative and producer in an importer-exporter relation. The authorised representatives representing many producers are service companies specializing (among other things) in EPR duties. Those service companies have often huge amounts of producers, including producers from East Asia as their customers.



#### 4.2.5 issues concerning the authorised representative

Most countries did not report issues concerning ARs. One reply stated, that the instrument of the authorised representative has so far appeared to the legislator to be the best way to enforce WEEE legislation outside the EU.

Two countries indicated, that a double role of the PRO that also acts as an authorised representative could be challenging.

#### 4.3 other related topics

For other related topics one project member stated that the introduction of the authorised representative has been a very positive step towards achieving compliance for companies based outside of the State who are placing EEE onto the country's market.

One country is more in favour of amending Article 172 of the WEEE Directive to not make an authorised representative mandatory for producers based abroad and instead leaving it up to the Member States to decide whether or not to require it by law or to accept a representative from another country as an alternative option.

A further response from one country expressed the need for a European registration platform to combat freerides and at the same time make life easier for producers who sell in several countries, cutting down on bureaucracy.

Two authorities mentioned, that the quality of the data reports from producers as well as ARs sometimes leaves room for improvement.

## 5. conclusion

This short study on differences in implementation of WEEE Directive in national law concerning enforcement against free riders focussed mainly on the European EEE registers and the appointment of an authorised representative.

Each country has their own register for producers of EEE, each based on the requirements of the WEEE Directive. While the layout and structure of the public register is different and some registers also include other areas of extended producer responsibility, there are many similarities between the replies received in answer to the questionnaire. Most registers have an online interface. Most of them distinguish between how a registered producer and a producer based abroad, who appointed an AR, are displayed. In addition, most registers do not require regular re-registration. A majority of registers also provide information on other areas of the EPR (e.g., batteries, tyres) and do not charge a registration fee. Half of the registers are available in the respective national language, with the other half of registers being available in more than one language. The maintenance of the respective registers and the processing time of a registration vary more than the other aspects. This said, it can also be noted that for all aspects considered within this study, there was a variety in the given answers. It shows, that each country has implemented the WEEE Directive's stipulations in the way, that is most suitable to that country's requirements.

The answers given concerning the AR indicate that there are many similarities between individual countries' approach to the implementation of this requirement. From the answers received, most national legislations include a definition of the AR and require contracts for appointing an AR which include signatures of both the authorising producer based abroad and the proposed AR in order to establish the authorised representation. While in a few countries only a PRO can act as an AR for producers based abroad, most answers indicate, that not only PROs can be appointed as an AR.

The number of producers based abroad who have appointed an AR in a respective country, as well as the total number of ARs who are present in a country's market on behalf of their authorising producer(s) varies strongly between the individual countries. Contributing factors to this variety can be assumed to be the size of the respective internal market and the stipulations on who can become an AR. Another impact is most likely based – at least partly – in the national measures taken to reduce free-riding which were examined during the short study<sup>10</sup> in 2023.

The findings of this short study illustrate, that the stipulations of the WEEE Directive give a clear direction and guideline on how individual aspects of EPR shall be approached. Different external factors, but also individual national measures concerning aspects of the EPR have an influence on the way the aspects of WEEE legislation considered in this short study are actually implemented and carried out. The WEEE Directive has set the legislative framework within which the European countries

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<sup>10</sup> The mentioned short study is available at <https://www.impel.eu/actions/download-file/files/d2bac680-da21-4d23-bda7-307b89191fba/WTF5%202022%28IV%29WG2%20IMPEL%20Report%20WEEE%20Art.%2017%20project%20short%20study.pdf>.

have established their respective national implementation – or where the WEEE Directive is not directly setting a legislative framework – still kept close to the stipulations of the WEEE Directive. The existing variety shows, that the Directive’s openness to different approaches has been used to its advantage. It has allowed to consider national requirements. A Regulation instead of a Directive would most likely not have granted a similar adjustment to national circumstances.

# Annex

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## **Annex I. Short study on differences in implementation of WEEE Directive in national law concerning enforcement against free riders -Questionnaire**

In 2019 a project concerning the implementation of Art.17 WEEE Directive and related topics was established within IMPEL. This project serves to

- improve and simplify the enforcement of Art. 17 WEEE and prosecution of European cross-border WEEE free-riders,
- facilitate international cooperation in cross-border prosecution,
- offer a non-bureaucratic and simple way to communicate between competent authorities.
- facilitate exchanging experiences in enforcement and prosecution of cross-border WEEE free-riders and in implementation of the requirements of the WEEE Directive regarding authorised representative in the other EU member states.

A way to improve and simplify the prosecution of European cross-border WEEE free-riders and to further international cooperation in cross-border enforcement is regular exchange between the responsible colleagues in the enforcement agencies.

Additionally, sharing how the WEEE Directive is implemented in each member state increases not only a shared common knowledge base and eases international cooperation. It highlights similarities and different approaches to specific issues. This in turn allows to establish best practise examples more clearly. A collection of the various implementations additionally serves as an overview of the current status quo.

In order to achieve the mentioned gains in knowledge, the questionnaire below was created.

The WEEE Directive addresses registration, information and reporting of producers in Article 16. Article 22 WEEE Directive empowers member states to establish penalties for violations of national provisions. This includes producers not registering in the member state they sell to:

WEEE directive (2012/19/EU):

Article 16 Registration, information and reporting

1. Member States shall, in accordance with paragraph 2, draw up a register of producers, including producers supplying EEE by means of distance communication. That register shall serve to monitor compliance with the requirements of this Directive.

Producers supplying EEE by means of distance communication as defined in Article 3(1)(f)(iv) shall be registered in the Member State that they sell to. Where such producers are not registered in the Member State that they are selling to, they shall be registered through their authorised representatives as referred to in Article 17(2).

Article 17 Authorised representative

1. 1. Each Member State shall ensure that a producer as defined in Article 3(1)(f)(i) to (iii) established in another Member State is allowed, by way of exception to Article 3(1)(f)(i) to (iii), to appoint a legal or natural person established on its territory as the authorised representative that is responsible for fulfilling the obligations of that producer, pursuant to this Directive, on its territory.

2. Each Member State shall ensure that a producer as defined in Article 3(1)(f)(iv) and established on its territory, which sells EEE to another Member State in which it is not established, appoints an authorised representative in that Member State as the person responsible for fulfilling the obligations of that producer, pursuant to this Directive, on the territory of that Member State.

3. Appointment of an authorised representative shall be by written mandate.

Article 22 Penalties

The Member States shall lay down the rules on penalties applicable to infringements of the national provisions adopted pursuant to this Directive and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented. The penalties provided for must be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. The Member States shall notify those provisions to the Commission by 14 February 2014 at the latest and shall notify it without delay of any subsequent amendment affecting them.

## General questions

From which country are you?

For which authority are you working?

## Implementation of WEEE legislation Art. 16, 17 and Art. 22 and national measures

1. How are these rules implemented in national law? Please state the law and the wording.

Please enter your answer here.

2. Are there any measures concerning Art. 16, 17 or 22 WEEE Directive in your country which go beyond the stipulations of those articles?

Please enter your answer here.

## WEEE producers register

3. Please describe the register for WEEE producers in your country. (e.g. list or register, displayed information, available online or offline, search function and criteria, update cycle, etc.)

Please enter your answer here.

4. Who is responsible for the maintenance of the register?

Please enter your answer here.

5. Is the register publicly available for everybody (If yes, please provide a webpage-link)?

Please enter your answer here.

6. In which language(s) is the register available?

Please enter your answer here.

7. Is there a difference between how producers and authorised representatives are displayed in the register?

Please enter your answer here.

8. Is a registration once completed valid until the producer/authorised representative terminates the registration or is a renewal of the registration necessary after certain time periods or other criteria? If a re-registration is necessary, please specify the criteria for that.

Please enter your answer here.

9. Is the EEE register simultaneously used for other EPR areas (such as Batteries, packaging, tires)? If yes, please name the other EPR areas.

Please enter your answer here.

10. Does a producer have to pay fees for registration? What is the basis for determining costs?

Please enter your answer here.

11. From providing all necessary registration information to the register, how long does it take on average until the producer/the authorised representative is displayed in the register?

Please enter your answer here.

**Authorised representative**



12. Is the term 'authorised representative' legally defined in your national law? If so, please state the wording.

Please enter your answer here.

13. Does the mandate for appointing an authorised representative in your country require both the signature of the producer and the future authorised representative?

Please enter your answer here.

14. How many authorised representatives are established in your country? How many producers are (range and on average) represented by one authorised representative?

Please enter your answer here.

15. Is there a difference between the number of producers one authorised representative is representing depending on whether the producers are from other EU Member States/EFTA States or third countries?

Please enter your answer here.

16. Are there any issues concerning the authorised representative and appointing them that you are aware of (e.g. fraud cases, etc.)?

Please enter your answer here.

x. Do you have any other questions, comments or ideas concerning the topic of this study?

Please enter your answer here.