

2016	Tuscany	Andalucía
Total WEEE collected (kg)	23,955,070	36,186,176
Average per capita (kg/inh)	6.4	4.3
Variation 2015 Vs 2016	12.64%	38.7%
Total population	3,744,398	8,388,107
Collection centers	209	224
Other centers	41	8
Conferment centers/100,000 inh	6	1

Waste of electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) such as computers, TV-sets, fridges and cell phones is one of the fastest growing waste streams in the EU. WEEE are made by heterogeneous materials whose components can cause huge environmental and health problems, if not properly managed. To improve the environmental management of WEEE and to contribute to a circular economy and enhance resource efficiency the improvement of collection, treatment and recycling of these waste at the end of their life is essential. To address these problems EU developed specific legislation on WEEE.

The first WEEE Directive (2002/96/EC) came into force in February 2003. The Directive provided for the creation of collection programs where consumers return their WEEE free of charge. These programs aim to increase the recycling of WEEE and/or re-use. In December 2008, the European Commission proposed to revise the Directive in order to tackle the increasing of this waste stream. The new WEEE Directive (2012/19/EU) became effective on 14 February 2014.

«For WEEE from private households, Member States shall ensure that [...] when supplying a new product, distributors are responsible for ensuring that such waste can be returned to the distributor at least free of charge on a one-to-one basis as long as the equipment is of equivalent type and has fulfilled the same functions as the supplied equipment. [...] Distributors provide for the collection, at retail shops with sales areas relating to EEE of at least 400 m², or in their immediate proximity, of very small WEEE (no external dimension more than 25 cm) free of charge to end-users and with no obligation to buy EEE of an equivalent type, unless an assessment shows that alternative existing collection schemes are likely to be at least as effective. Such assessments shall be available to the public. WEEE collected shall be properly treated [...]» (article 5 of Directive 2012/19/EU).

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ANCI Toscana - Asociación Nacional Italiana de Municipios - Toscana

ANCI Toscana - Italian National Association of Municipalities - Tuscany

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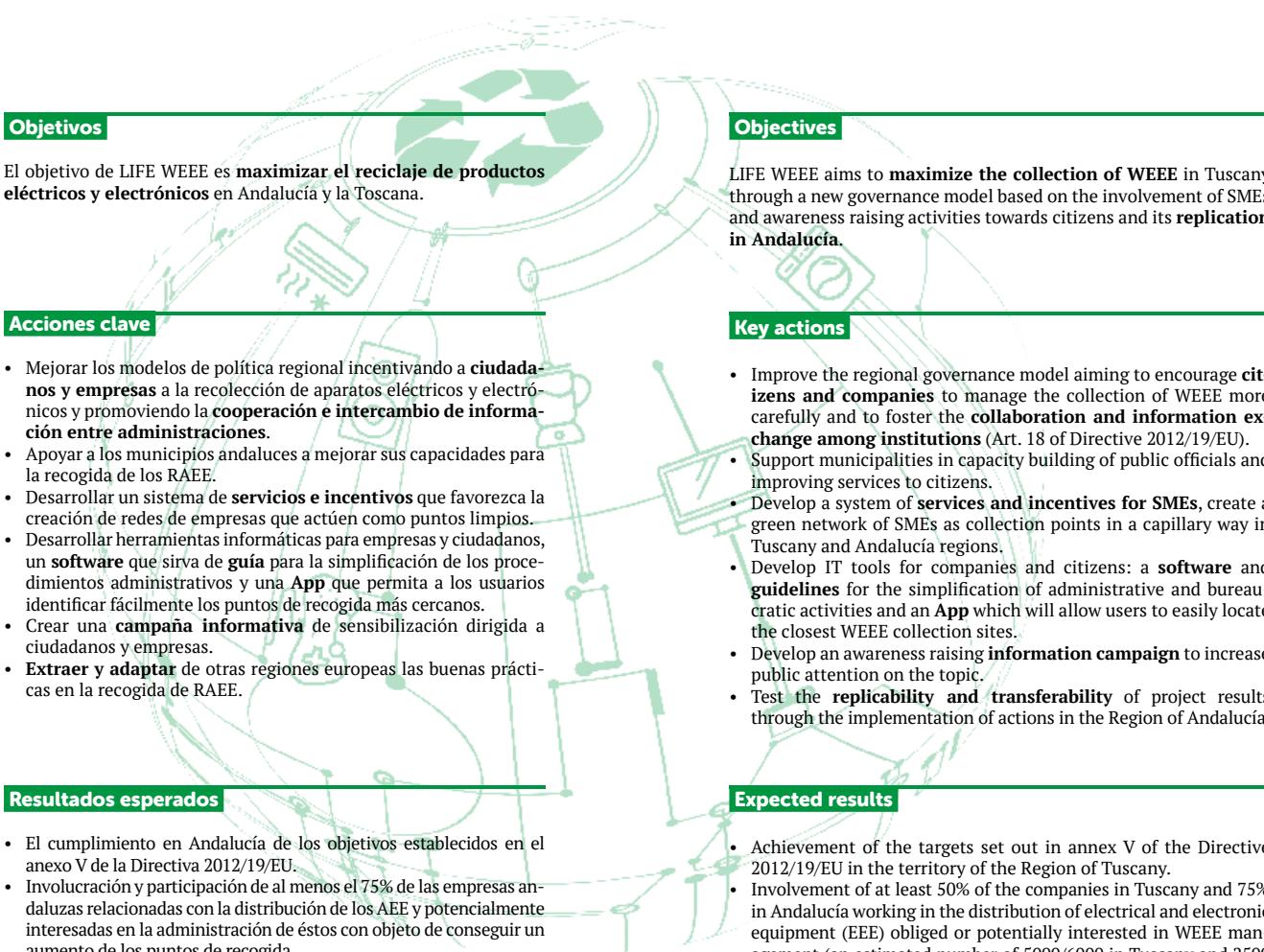
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REGIONE TOSCANA

Región Toscana Tuscany Region





Objectives

LIFE WEEE aims to **maximize the collection of WEEE** in Tuscany through a new governance model based on the involvement of SMEs and awareness raising activities towards citizens and its **replication in Andalucía**.

Key actions

- Improve the regional governance model aiming to encourage **citizens and companies** to manage the collection of WEEE more carefully and to foster the **collaboration and information exchange among institutions** (Art. 18 of Directive 2012/19/EU).
- Support municipalities in capacity building of public officials and improving services to citizens.
- Develop a system of **services and incentives for SMEs**, create a green network of SMEs as collection points in a capillary way in Tuscany and Andalucía regions.
- Develop IT tools for companies and citizens: a **software and guidelines** for the simplification of administrative and bureaucratic activities and an **App** which will allow users to easily locate the closest WEEE collection sites.
- Develop an awareness raising **information campaign** to increase public attention on the topic.
- Test the **replicability and transferability** of project results through the implementation of actions in the Region of Andalucía.

Expected results

- Achievement of the targets set out in annex V of the Directive 2012/19/EU in the territory of the Region of Tuscany.
- Involvement of at least 50% of the companies in Tuscany and 75% in Andalucía working in the distribution of electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) obliged or potentially interested in WEEE management (an estimated number of 5000/6000 in Tuscany and 2500 in Andalucía) to increase the number of WEEE collection points and to make it easier for citizens the treatment of this waste.
- Involvement of at least 50% of the Region of Tuscany's Municipalities in project activities aiming to improve the quality and the dissemination of the information on WEEE to citizens and to identify facilitation tools for companies.
- Simplification of administrative procedures for companies dealing with WEEE collection and management by the development of specific IT tools.
- Successfully transfer the WEEE integrated governance model in Andalucía.

	Toscana	Andalusia
RAEE total recogido (kg)	23.955.070	36.186.176
Media per capita (kg/hab.)	6,4	4,3
Variación 2015 Vs 2016	12,64%	38,7%
Población total	3.744.398	8.388.107
Puntos de recogida	209	224
Otros centros	41	8
Centros habilitados /100,000 hab.	6	1

La recogida de aparatos eléctricos y electrónicos (RAEE) como ordenadores, televisores, frigoríficos y teléfonos móviles son uno de los residuos que con mayor rapidez están creciendo en la Unión Europea. RAEE es una mezcla compleja de materiales y componentes que pueden causar importantes problemas al medio ambiente y a la salud.

Para mejorar la gestión ambiental de los RAEE, promover la economía circular y mejorar la eficiencia de los recursos es esencial la mejora de la recogida, tratamiento y reciclado de los productos electrónicos en su ciclo final. Para abordar estos problemas la UE desarrolló una legislación específica sobre los RAEE.

La primera Directiva de RAEE (2002/96/EC) entró en vigor en febrero de 2003. Esta Directiva preveía la creación de un sistema de recogida donde los AEE eran recogidos de manera gratuita a los consumidores. Este plan tenía como objetivo el reciclaje y reutilización de estos aparatos. En diciembre de 2008, la Comisión Europea propuso revisar la Directiva ante el aumento de esta corriente de residuos. La nueva Directiva de los RAEE (2012/12/UE) se hizo efectiva en 14 de febrero de 2014.

“Los distribuidores prevén la recogida, en tiendas minoristas con áreas de ventas relacionadas con los AEE de al menos 400 m², o en sus inmediaciones próximas, de aparatos eléctricos y electrónicos muy pequeños (con dimensiones externas no mayores de 25 cm) la recogida gratuita a los usuarios finales de estos sin la obligación de comprar otro AEE del tipo equivalente, a no ser que exista una valoración que demuestre que existe una alternativa a este sistema de recogida, al menos, igual de efectiva. Tal valoración estará disponible al público. Los AEE recogidos deben ser debidamente tratados. [...] En el caso de los RAEE procedentes de hogares particulares, los Estados Miembros se asegurarán de que [...] cuando suministren un nuevo producto, los distribuidores sean los responsables de garantizar que estos residuos puedan ser devueltos al distribuidor sin cargo al comprar un nuevo aparato siempre que el equipo sea del tipo equivalente y haya cumplido la mismas funciones que el equipo suministrado.” (article 5 of Directive 2012/19/EU).