

#### The Review of the ELV Directive



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## Directive 2000/53/EC on end-of-life vehicles

- Adopted in 2000
- Main Objectives:
  - ✓ Prevent waste from vehicles
  - ✓ Promote reuse, recycling & recovery of ELVs and their components
  - ✓ Improve the environmental performance of all economic operators involved in the life cycle of vehicles, especially those involved in the treatment of ELVs
  - ✓ ELVs are transferred to Authorized Treatment Facilities (ATF) free of charge and the owner gets a Certificate of Destruction (CoD) to deregister the vehicle
  - ✓ To ensure the smooth operation of the internal market and avoid distortions of competition in the Community



### Main features of the ELV Directive

Prevent

- limit the use of hazardous substances in vehicles
- **promote vehicle design** for dismantling, reuse & recycling and use of recycled materials

Collect

- economic operators are required to set up systems for collection of ELVs
- end-users dispose of their ELV free of charge

Inform

 producers must provide coding standards facilitating reuse and dismantling information (IDIS)

R-R-R

• As from 2015, (by weight) re-use/ recycling 85% of ELVs and re-use/recovery 95% of components from ELVs.





## Why the review?

- •The ELV Directive was adopted in 2000 (new technologies, new materials, reinforcement of EPR etc. need to be addressed)
- •First assessment in 2014 (Fitness Check) identified some weaknesses
- Requested by the European Parliament and the Council (Member States)
- Other EU policy changes of relevance to the ELV review

√the European Green Deal

✓ EU's Plastic Strategy of January 2018 – automotive sector is a significant source of plastic waste that could be recycled and has potential for uptake of recycled content

✓ Growth of new challenges (i.e. EVs, connected vehicles)

✓ Coherence with other legislative instruments (i.e. Batteries, RoHS/ WEEE Directives)



## Previous initiatives and process to the review

- First assessment in 2014 (Fitness Check) identified weaknesses
- Waste Shipment's Correspondents Guidelines for Waste Vehicles No 9
- Commission's study on the implementation of the ELV Directive with emphasis on the ELVs of unknown whereabouts (2018)
- The Commission is presently reviewing the ELV Directive
  - ✓ The first part of the review (**evaluation** looking at the performance of the ELV Directive) is finalized Commission's report expected in the coming weeks
  - √ The second part of the review (Impact Assessment) will look into measures to improve the implementation of the ELV Directive. The Roadmap for the Impact Assessment of the ELV Directive was published for consultation (22 October 2020 19 November 2020)
  - ✓ Adoption of the **legislative proposal** planned for Q2 2022





## Key findings and conclusions of the evaluation I

#### **ELV** Directive has largely delivered on its objectives

- Elimination of hazardous substances from cars
- Increase in collection points and ATFs for ELVs
- Attainment of the recovery and recycling targets
- Consolidation of economic sector in charge of dismantling of vehicles
- EU level playing field for collection and treatment of ELV

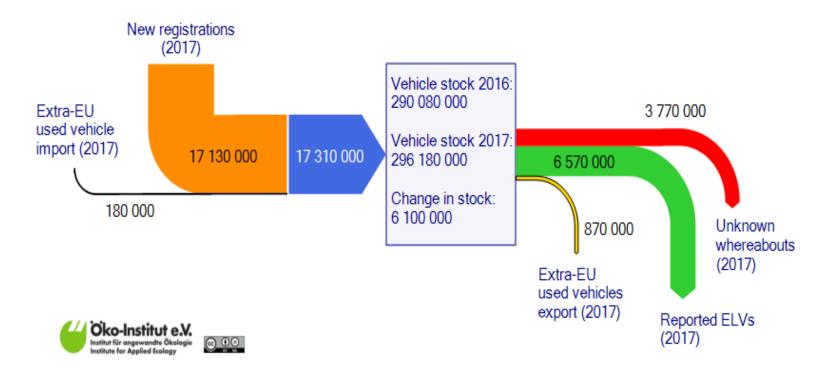
## A major problem in the implementation of the Directive is the large number of "missing vehicles"

- 35% of estimated ELVs each year are not reported (4 Mi!)
- Typically exported as used vehicles (or illegally as ELVs), with this export not reported, or dismantled but not reported as ELVs



### **ELVs of unknown whereabouts**

Unknown whereabouts of vehicles (N1 + N1) in the EU -28 excluding Bulgaria in 2017







## Key findings and conclusions of the evaluation II

The scope of the Directive leaves out 25% of vehicles (e.g. trucks>3.5t and motorcycles)

#### Mixed performance on material and parts recovery and reuse

- Metal and metallic components are nearly 100% reused and/or recycled, but a significant share of some other materials (e.g. glass, tyres and most plastics) are directed to energy recovery or disposal
- The share of reuse of parts and components from ELVs varies across the EU, from less than zero to 33%
- Reporting to EU needs improvement, as well as transmission of information to facilitate repair/reuse/remanufacturing/recycling

# The Directive is not fully adapted to address challenges and opportunities posed by the evolution in vehicle design and production

- Increased use of plastics and electronics
- Expected development of the market for electric vehicles.



## **Objectives for the impact assessment**

## Ensure consistency with the European Green Deal and the CEAP General objective:

Turning the automotive sector into a circular industry

#### **Specific objectives:**

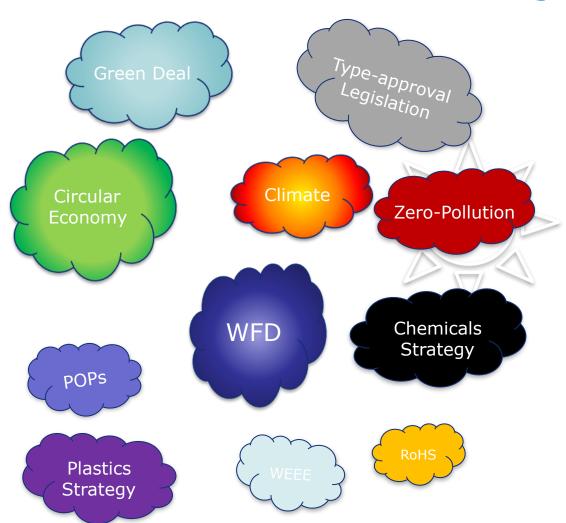
- Extend the scope of the Directive to motorcycles and bigger trucks
- Eco-design of cars to facilitate re-use and recycling
- Targets for use of recycled materials in new vehicles
- More ambitious and specific targets for reuse, distinguished from those of recycling
- Targets for recycling of specific materials (i.e. plastics)
- Fully-fledged Extended Producer Responsibility scheme
- Need improvements to match the expectations that the car industry should truly become a circular industry
- Address the problem of "missing vehicles" and increase inspections and enforcement (i.e. awareness campaigns, incentives, penalties)

#### Operational objectives:

• Establish effective governance to ensure implementation (e.g. monitoring).



### The ELV Directive and the interlinkages with other EU legislation



- Relates to major objectives of the European Green Deal
- The challenge is defining the option which provides best outcome in terms of:
  - Safe dismantling of vehicles
  - High reuse of parts and components from ELVs
  - Safe, non-toxic materials
  - Recycling of substances (i.e. plastics) in new vehicles
  - Enhanced recycling
  - Reduction in GHG emissions by use of recycled material – considering full life-cycle
- Relates to vehicles legislation under other relevant EU legislation (i.e. Type-approval Regulation Roadworthiness Legislation



## **Options for the review**

## Baseline scenario: Reinforcing the implementation of the ELV Directive without legislative changes

#### **Targeted modification of the ELV Directive**

- ✓ Address the problem posed by the large number of "missing vehicles"
- ✓ Ensure better harmonisation of reporting across the EU Member States
- ✓ Reuse and recycling targets: more ambitious targets for reuse and recycling, specific ones per material such as plastics, new targets on remanufacturing
- ✓ Alignment of definitions (i.e. recycling)

## Complete re-design of the Directive based on a life-cycle approach

- √ Targeted modifications
- ✓ Design for circularity
- Minimum recycled plastic content targets: adoption of a mandatory target(s) for a minimum content of recycled plastics in new cars
- ✓ The quality of the environment is protected, preserved and improved, because more material is recycled with higher quality grade (expressed in emission credits
- ✓ Scope





### Timetable for the review

- ✓ Consultant's report on evaluation of the Directive published in August 2020
- ✓ Commission report (Staff Working Document) on the ELV evaluation to be published in the coming weeks
- ✓ IIA (the roadmap to the Impact Assessment) published on 20 October 2020 for public feedback (61 replies received)
- ✓ IA launched in January 2021 (contract for 12 months)
- ✓ Public/targeted stakeholder consultations in 2Q 2021
- √ Stakeholders workshop in 3Q 2021

#### **ONLY ONE EARTH**





For more information please visit:

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/elv\_index.htm

https://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/elv/evaluation\_en.htm

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/waste/data/wastestreams/elvs

https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/have-your-say/initiatives/ 12633-Revision-of-EU-legislation-on-end-of-life-vehicles

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/circular-economy/index en.htm

Thank you for your attention!

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