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Global Overview of WEEE EPR Obligations

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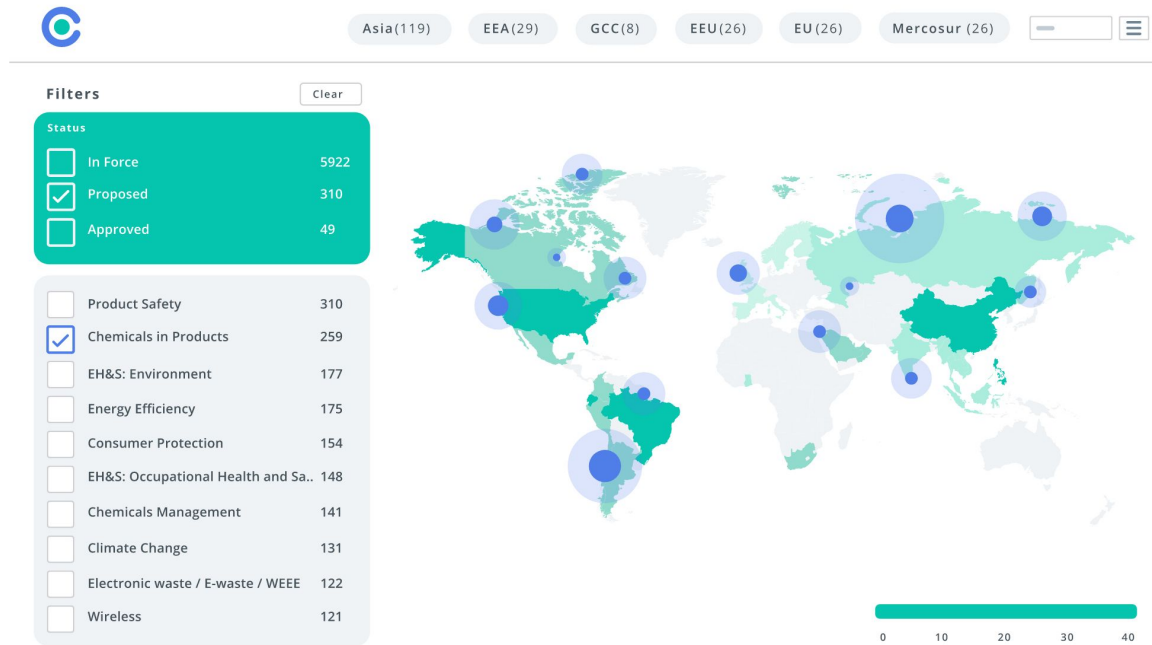
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01. Introduction

The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE or e-waste) is the world's fastest-growing waste stream, which has almost doubled in the past 12 years¹ and is increasing at a rate five times faster than documented e-waste recycling².

The European Union is at the forefront of WEEE management, mainly due to Directive 2012/19/EU (WEEE Directive), which embeds the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) policy approach, making producers responsible for their products throughout their lifecycle, including at the post-consumer stage.

All Member States have transposed the WEEE Directive and therefore, implemented regulations and mechanisms to put the EU requirements into practice. The European Commission is currently revising the Directive as part of the new upcoming Circular Economy Act, which will allow it to align it with frameworks such as the Eco-design for Sustainable Products Regulation and the Critical Raw Materials Act, among others.

Beyond Europe, countries across North and South America (including the United States, Canada, Mexico and Brazil), Asia (such as Japan and India), Africa (like Kenya and Nigeria) and Oceania (notably Australia) have also developed their own WEEE EPR frameworks, imposing producer and manufacturer obligations regarding the end-of-life management of their products.

While producer obligations may differ across jurisdictions, they typically include requirements such as registration, reporting, labelling, providing consumer information, waste takeback, and treatment, among others. Similarly, some will apply broadly to most Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE) with few exceptions, while others will cover a more restricted range.

With this in mind, this whitepaper examines the key obligations on producers across Europe, North America, South America, Africa, Asia, and Oceania, using the EU WEEE Directive as a starting point. It should be noted that this analysis does not cover obligations related to the restriction of hazardous substances in EEE manufacturing, which are primarily covered by [RoHS legislation](#), nor does it address the transboundary movements of WEEE or used EEE.

¹ World Economic Forum, 7 ways to boost e-waste recycling and why it matters, April 2024.

² Unitar, Global E-waste Monitor, November 2024.

02. The WEEE Directive

Scope

Since 2018, the scope of the WEEE Directive has been expanded to include all electronic and electrical equipment (EEE)³ that meets the definition of "EEE"⁴ without distinguishing between equipment used by consumers (B2C) and for professional use (B2B). The Directive classifies the EEE in six categories⁵ as follows:

- Temperature exchange equipment;
- Screens, monitors, and equipment containing screens with a surface area greater than 100 cm²;
- Lamps;
- Large equipment (dimension > 50 cm²);
- Small equipment (dimension < 50 cm²);
- Small IT and telecommunication equipment (external dimension < 50 cm²).

Components placed on the market separately to manufacture and/or repair an EEE are out of scope unless they have an independent function⁶.

Exclusions are detailed in Article 2(3) namely:

- Equipment that's necessary to national security and defence, including arms, munitions and war material intended for specifically military purposes;
- Equipment specifically designed and installed as part of another type of EEE out of scope, which can fulfil its function only as part of the equipment;
- Filament bulbs;
- Equipment designed to be sent into space;
- Large-scale stationary industrial tools;
- Large-scale fixed installations, except any equipment which is not designed and installed as part of those installations;
- Means of transport for goods or people, excluding electric two-wheel vehicles;
- Non-road mobile machinery exclusively for professional use;
- Equipment for research and development purposes made available in a B2B scenario;
- Infective medical devices and infective in vitro diagnostic medical devices, as well as active implantable medical devices.

³ Except for the ones explicitly excluded in Article 2(3).

⁴ Article 3(1)(a) defines "EEE" as "equipment which is dependent on electric currents or electromagnetic fields in order to work properly and equipment for the generation, transfer and measurement of such currents and fields and designed for use with a voltage rating not exceeding 1 000 volts for alternating current and 1 500 volts for direct current".

⁵ A non-exhaustive list of EEE covered is set in Annex IV.

⁶ Self assembly kits that form an EEE are included in the scope.

Producer Key Obligations

Under the WEEE Directive, there are main obligations that every EEE producer⁷ must be aware of before placing their products into the EU Market, namely:

1. Registration and product reporting

Producers must register with competent national authorities and report the volumes and types of EEE products they place on the member states. If they do not have a legal entity, they must appoint an authorised representative.

Depending on the country, the reporting may entail periodic declarations or reports to either recycling schemes or national authorities.

2. Finance and organise WEEE management

Producers must finance and set up WEEE collection systems to ensure takeback and “proper” treatment (e.g., recycling and recovery) of e-waste, and comply with the collection and recovery targets established by the Directive. They can manage these obligations through an authorised individual or collective system.

WEEE takeback must be set for household (B2C) and professional (B2B) products. However, the system will vary across countries and product types, and may be conducted at various locations (e.g., municipal points, retailers, or business premises).

For B2B takeback, producers and users may conclude agreements for other financing methods.

3. Inform on the WEEE collected at the end of life.

Producers must report on the WEEE collected, reused, recycled and recovered. This information must come from their individual or collective scheme.

4. Marking of EEE products

Producers must mark their products with the crossed-out wheeled bin symbol to indicate that they are suitable for separate collection and recycling. In exceptional cases, due to size restrictions or product function, the symbol may be printed on the packaging, instructions for use, and warranty.



In some EU countries, additional labels are required on EEE products (e.g., the trimaran logo and sorting information are required in France).

5. Provide information

To consumers:

- Inform the consumer that WEEE must not be disposed of as unsorted municipal waste and shall be collected separately;
- Return and collection systems available;
- Information about the potential effects on the environment and human health as a result of hazardous substances in EEE products;
- Information about their role in the reuse, recycling and recovery of WEEE.
- The meaning of the crossed-out wheeled bin symbol.

⁷ Article 3(1)(f) defines a producer as any person that manufactures and sells EEE under its own brand name, re-sells EEE manufactured by other suppliers under its own brand name, imports EEE on a professional basis for placement on EU market, and sells EEE by means of distance communication directly to consumers or end users.



Depending on the member states, this information may be provided by the producer (e.g., Denmark) and/or distributor (e.g., Ireland).

To treatment operators:

- Producers must provide treatment facilities with free information about the EEE components and materials, as well as the presence and location of hazardous substances.

EU Member States have transposed the WEEE Directive and therefore implemented regulations and mechanisms to put the EU requirements into practice. However, it is essential to note that the WEEE Directive serves as the baseline on which EU countries must adapt; nonetheless, slight variations may occur across countries.

Revision of the WEEE Directive - New Circular Economy Act

The WEEE Directive was considered a pioneer in WEEE management. Nonetheless, several critics and environmental organisations have stated that it is “outdated” and currently no longer fit for purpose, mainly because it does not align with current circularity strategies⁸.

Similarly, free-riders are another problem that the current Directive does not address, imposing unfair costs on other producers and retailers⁹.

On this, the EU Commission published an evaluation of the WEEE Directive¹⁰ stating that nearly half of the WEEE generated is still not being collected, and the majority of Member States do not reach the collection targets, having a limited impact on enhancing material recycling and recovery, with only 40% of WEEE recycled in the EU.

Therefore, the EU Circular Economy Act will revise the WEEE Directive to align it with recently adopted legislation, such as the Eco-design for Sustainable Products Regulation and the Critical Raw Materials Act, among others, focusing on collection challenges, recovery of critical raw materials, extended producer responsibility obligations, and strengthening waste management across the EU.

Finally, the Circular Economy Act might also move towards a Regulation (directly applicable to EU Member States) to reduce administrative burden.

All in all, the [new Circular Economy Act](#) is expected by the end of 2026.


⁸ WEEE Forum, *EU Waste Rules are in Need of a Radical Rethink*, September 2024

⁹ WEEE Forum, *Successfully countering online free-riders*, April 2019


¹⁰ EU Commission, *Final Report: Study supporting the evaluation of Directive 2012/19/EU on waste electrical and electronic equipment*, July 2025

03. Comparative Charts

After analysing the key obligations of the WEEE Directive, we now provide a comparative chart among different countries of Europe, North and South America, Asia, Africa and Oceania, highlighting the applicable piece of legislation, products in scope, main obligations to producers, and specific comments.

Europe <small>(other than EU Member States)</small>			
Country <small>(Regulation as amended)</small>	Scope	Producer obligations	Other comments
<p>Switzerland</p> <p>Ordinance for the Return, Takeback and Disposal of EEE</p>	<p>What counts as EEE?</p> <p>EEE means equipment that relies on electrical energy for its proper operation and is used in household (B2C), professional, or commercial (B2B) environments.</p> <p>Categories</p> <p>Includes both B2B and B2C and is classified within the following categories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumer electronic devices; • Office, information, communications and technology equipment • Household appliances; • Luminaries and lighting control equipment. • Tools (excluding large-scale, stationary industrial tools); • Sport and leisure equipment and toys; <p>The Ordinance also applies to permanently installed equipment and components in buildings, vehicles, or other objects, provided they can be removed.</p>	<p>Who is a producer?</p> <p>Producers are those who professionally or commercially manufacture EEE or components, or import them into Switzerland for commercial distribution or sale.</p> <p>Key producer obligations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finance and organise WEEE management, individually or through a disposal organisation. • Provide consumers with information about the available takeback options. • Comply with Data Protection provisions when taking back equipment containing personal data (data carriers). • Takeback WEEE free of charge. • Keep records on products placed on the market and those taken back for five years. • Mark EEE products with the crossed-out wheeled symbol. <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Retailer obligations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Takeback WEEE free of charge. • Provide consumers with information about the available takeback options. 	<p>Models on the WEEE Directive.</p>

Country (Regulation as amended)	Scope	Producer obligations	Other comments
<p>Norway</p> <p>Chapter 1 of the Waste Regulations No. 930/2004</p>	<p>What counts as EEE?</p> <p>EEE means products and components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which is dependent on electric currents or electromagnetic fields to work properly, and • equipment for generating, transferring and measuring these currents and fields, including parts for cooling, heating, and protection. <p>Categories</p> <p>Includes both B2B and B2C and is classified within the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heating and cooling equipment; • Screens, monitors and equipment containing screens with a surface area > 100 cm² • Light sources; • Large products > 50cm • Small products < 50cm • Small IT and Telecommunications equipment < 50 cm • Large industrial equipment; • Large industrial cables. <p>A non-exhaustive list is included in Section 1-1a.</p> <p>What is out of scope?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WEEE consisting of encapsulated radioactive sources; • EEE installed in vehicles, rolling stock, small and recreational boats; • EEE installed in installations registered in the Aircraft, Norwegian Ship, Norwegian International Ship, and the Petroleum Register; • Military equipment; • EE products weighing less than 1 gram, provided they: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -do not have their power source, -do not contain hazardous substances, and - are permanently attached to another product that is not an EEE. • Space equipment; • Infective medical devices. 	<p>Who is a producer?</p> <p>A producer is anyone who commercially imports or places EEE products in the Norwegian market.</p> <p>Key producer obligations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finance the collection and WEEE management through an individual or collective management system. • Report every six months to the management system on the products imported, exported and manufactured; • Register with the competent authorities through the compliance scheme. • Inform end users about the disposal of WEEE and available takeback options. • Mark the EEE product with the crossed-out wheeled symbol. <div data-bbox="898 464 1091 627" style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p>Retailer obligations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Takeback WEEE free of charge; • Ensure proper sorting of collected WEEE; • Provide consumers with information on available takeback options. 	<p>Models on the WEEE Directive.</p>

Country (Regulation as amended)	Scope	Producer obligations	Other comments
<p>United Kingdom</p> <p>WEEE Regulations 2013</p>	<p>What counts as EEE?</p> <p>EEE refers to equipment that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> depends on electric currents or electromagnetic fields to function properly; is designed for the generation, transfer or measurement of such current fields; and is designed for use with a voltage rating: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,000 volts or less for alternating current; and 1,500 volts or less for direct current. <p>Categories</p> <p>Includes both B2B and B2C and is classified within the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large household appliances; Small household appliances IT & Telecommunication equipment; Consumer equipment; Lighting equipment; EE tools (excluding large-scale stationary tools); Toys, leisure and sports equipment.; Medical devices (excluding implanted and infected); Monitoring and control equipment; Automatic dispenser; Display screen equipment; Cooling appliances; Gas discharge and LED Lamps; Photovoltaic panels. E-Vapes. <p>A non-exhaustive list is set out here.</p> <p>What is out of scope?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Military or national security equipment; Equipment designed to form part of another type of equipment; Filament bulbs (excluding LED lamps); Space equipment; Large-scale stationary industrial tools; Large-scale fixed installations; Transport for persons or goods (except two-wheeled vehicles); Non-road mobile machinery for professional use; Research and development equipment supplied on a B2B basis; Implantable and infective medical devices. 	<p>Who is a producer?</p> <p>A producer is any person or business that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> manufactures and sells EEE in the UK under their own brand; resells EEE made by another manufacturer under their own brand (unless the original manufacturer's brand remains on the product); imports EEE into the UK on a commercial basis; or is established outside the UK and supplies EEE directly to UK customers through distance selling (for example, online sales, mail order, or telephone orders). operates an online marketplace (OMP) supplying EEE to private households in the UK from non-UK suppliers. <p>Key producer obligations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual registration as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small producers (placing less than 5 tonnes of EEE) must register directly with the regulator. Large producers (placing 5 tonnes or more per year) via the compliance scheme. Annual reporting via the registration process on the type and quantity of EEE placed on the market; Finance the WEEE collection and management; Provide information on reuse, treatment, and environmentally sound recycling of products and components Provide their registration number to distributors; Keep records of the EEE placed on the market for at least four years; Mark products with the crossed-out wheeled bin symbol and date mark. <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Retailer obligations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Offer free WEEE takeback; Retain a record of all WEEE taken back for at least four years; Provide customers with information on the takeback system and proper disposal of WEEE. 	<p>Models on the WEEE Directive.</p> <p>A 2025 amendment expands the definition of producers to include online marketplace operators (OMPs). As a result, OMPs were required to register either with a producer compliance scheme by 15 November 2025 or directly with the competent authority by 31 January 2026.</p> <p>Guidance is available here.</p>

North America

Country (Regulation as amended)	Scope	Producer obligations	Other comments
<p>California (United States of America)</p> <p>Electronic Waste Recycling Act (EWRA) of 2003</p> <p>Electronic Waste Recovery and Recycling Regulation, No. 14 CCR 18660</p>	<p>What counts as EEE?</p> <p>"Covered electronic devices" (CEDs), meaning a video display (VDD) with a screen bigger than 4 inches.</p> <p>Categories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cathode ray tube-containing devices (CRT devices); • Cathode ray tubes (CRTs); • CRT-containing computer monitors and televisions; • Televisions with an LCD (liquid crystal display) screen; • LCD-containing desktop monitors, tablets, laptop computers, and smart displays; • Plasma televisions; • Portable DVD players with LCD screens; • Televisions with an organic light-emitting diode (OLED) screen; • OLED-containing desktop monitors, tablets, and laptop computers. <p>What is out of scope?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VDD that is part of a motor vehicle; • VDD contained within or a part of a piece of industrial, commercial, or medical equipment, including monitoring or control equipment; • VDD contained within a clothes washer, clothes dryer, refrigerator and/or freezer, microwave oven, conventional oven or range, dishwasher, room air-conditioner, dehumidifier, or air purifier. <p>Addition of battery-embedded products</p> <p>Senate Bill 1215 (in force since 1 January 2023) expanded the scope of CEDs to include battery-embedded products (BEPs), meaning "a product containing a battery from which a battery is not designed to be easily removed from the product by the user of the product, with no more than commonly used households" except for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certain medical devices • Existing CEDs (video display devices) • Energy storage systems. • Electronic nicotine delivery systems. 	<p>Who is a producer?</p> <p>A producer is anyone who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manufactures CEDs, and is the brand holder under which the CED is sold, offered for sale, or distributed in the State or • The person who sells, offers for sale or distributes the CED in the State. <p>Key producer obligations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manufacture CEDs as per California RoHS; • Label the CEDs with the manufacturer's name or brand; • Report annually on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The number of CEDs sold in the previous year; - Total estimated amount of restricted substances used in CEDs including mercury, cadmium, lead, hexavalent chromium, PBB's and PBB's; - Recycled material used in the CEDs; - Efforts to increase product ecodesign. • Keep records for three years; • Provide consumers with information on the proper management and collection of CEDs. • Give retailers annual notice if CEDs are subject to the waste recycling fee. <p>In addition, producers of battery-embedded products must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 1 July 2027, submit the required report and make information available to consumers on the proper management and collection; • From 1 January 2026, label the BEPs with the manufacturer's name; • Label the BEP with information about its chemistry or include the information on the manufacturer's website. • Provide annual notice to retailers and Callrecycle regarding the BEPs in scope and those exempt from it. <p>Retailers must collect the covered e-waste recycling fee.</p>	<p>WEEE regulations in the US are legislated at a state level, with no federal legislation in place.</p> <p>Many electronic wastes are not included in the EWRA, but they are still considered hazardous waste and must be reported by e-waste handlers in their annual reports.</p> <p>Senate Bill 1215 expanded the Act's scope to include battery-embedded products as CEDs; however, the obligations for manufacturers will apply later.</p> <p>Guidance on the manufacturer's reporting obligation is available here.</p> <p>As per the Emergency Regulation dated 13 December 2024, all submissions made after 1 April 2026 to Callrecycle must be made through the available online system.</p> <p>On 11 December 2025, an emergency regulation was issued under Senate Bill 1215 to clarify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approved cancellation method for dismantling BEPs); • Requirements for BEPs recycling payment claims; • Reporting and notification requirements for BEP manufacturers. <p>The emergency regulation will expire on 12 December 2027.</p>

Country (Regulation as amended)	Scope	Producer obligations	Other comments
<p>New York (United States of America)</p> <p>Electronic Equipment Recycling and Reuse Act Assembly Bill 11308</p>	<p>What counts as EEE?</p> <p>There is no standalone definition of EEE. The term applies to "covered electronic equipment" (CEE).</p> <p>Categories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cathode Ray Tube (CRTs) devices; • Computers; • Computer peripherals; • Small electronic equipment; • Small-scale servers; • Televisions. <p>Note: CEE also includes any cables, cords, or wiring supplied with the equipment.</p> <p>A list of CEE subcategories is available here.</p> <p>What is out of scope?</p> <p>CEE does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any motor vehicle or any part thereof; • Camera or video camera; • Portable or stationary radio; • Household appliances; • Equipment that is functionally or physically integrated into larger equipment intended industrial, R&D or commercial use; • Security or anti-terrorism equipment; • Monitoring and control instrument or system; thermostat; • Hand-held transceiver; • Telephone of any type; • Portable digital assistant or similar device; • calculator; • Global positioning system (GPS) receivers or similar navigation devices; • A cash register or retail self-checkout systems; • A stand-alone storage product intended for industrial, R&D or commercial use; • Commercial medical equipment containing CRTs, flat panel displays or a similar video display device, when integrated into larger equipment; • Lighting ballast with circuit boards; portable wand scanners; • UPS batteries; • Temperature monitoring devices; • Whiteboard used solely as display surfaces; • Standalone karaoke machines; • Single-function tag readers; • Handheld label machine not used with a computer; • RFID tag; • HDMI switch; • Video baby monitors; • Preamplifiers. 	<p>Who is a producer?</p> <p>A producer is a person who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assembles CEE for sale; • Manufactures CEE under its own brand name or any other brand name for sale; • Sells CEE under its own brand name; • Owns a brand name that it licenses to another person for use on CEE sold; • Imports CEE for sale in the state; • Manufactures CEE for sale in the state without affixing a brand name. <p>A manufacturer is not considered a "producer" if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assembles or substantially assembles, and sells less than 1,000 units of CEE annually in the state; or • Primary sells CEE composed mainly of rebuilt, refurbished or used components. <p>Key producer obligations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Register before the Department of Environmental Conservation, informing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Manufacturer's brands; - General description of waste acceptance programme; - Sales data reported by weight of the CEE; - If covered CEE exceeds the maximum concentration of substances under RoHS; • Submit a certified annual report (by March 1) on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sales data reported by weight of the CEE; - Quantity by weight of WEEE collected for recycling or reuse; - Number of E-waste acceptance purchased, sold, banked and traded; - The amount of any recycling surcharge; - Names and locations of e-waste recycling facilities utilised; - Information detailing the acceptance methods available to consumers; - Description of its public education programme; • Pay the corresponding registration and reporting fees. • Implement and finance for the takeback programme through an individual or collective scheme; • Provide consumers with information on proper management and collection of CEE, and implement a public education programme; • Maintain records for 3 years; • Provide takeback to consumers free of charge, except for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For-profit entities with more 50 full-time employees or - Not-for-profit entity with 75 or more full-time employees. • Use authorised facilities ("programme partners") for waste disposal; • Comply with the recycling goals ("acceptance standards"); • Notify retailers of the producer registration; • Label CEE with the manufacturer's name or brand. <p>Retailer obligations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide consumers with takeback information; • Sale of CEE by registered producers. 	<p>WEEE regulations in the US are legislated at a state level with no federal legislation in place.</p> <p>Guidance on Producer obligations is available here.</p> <p>The Act must be analysed in conjunction with the Product Stewardship and Product Labelling Regulations, Subpart 368-3.</p> <p>Currently, Senate Bill 6393 (March 2025) proposes amendments to the EERR Act, and would require manufacturers to provide more information regarding their waste acceptance programmes and public education programmes.</p> <p>In particular, the bill increases the minimum collection points and requires waste collection site operators to participate in the public education programme developed by the manufacturer.</p>

Country (Regulation as amended)	Scope	Producer obligations	Other comments
<p>Quebec (Canada)</p> <p>Regulation Respecting the Recovery and Reclamation of Products by Enterprises (chapter Q-2, r.40.1)</p>	<p>What counts as EEE?</p> <p>There is no standalone definition of EEE. The term applies to covered product categories.</p> <p>Categories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> B2C electronic products (eg, computers, display devices, printers, scanners, telephones, portable and non-portable electronic products, peripherals and accessories); Mercury lamps (eg., fluorescent tubes and lamps); Household appliances and air conditioners, electric appliances (eg, B2C and B2B refrigerators and freezers, air conditioners, heat pumps and dehumidifiers). 	<p>Who is a producer?</p> <p>There is no standalone definition of producer; it applies to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Businesses that market EEE under their own brand name and have a domicile or establishment in Quebec. The manufacturer, when the EEE product is marketed under more than one name or brand; The supplier that has its domicile or an establishment in Quebec where the enterprise that owns or uses the name or brand has no domicile or establishment in Québec, or the product is marketed without name or brand. <p>Small suppliers are out of scope.</p> <p>Key producer obligations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement a recovery and reclamation programme for the collection and treatment of products, either individually or by joining a collective compliance scheme. Report annually (by 15 May) on the performance of its recovery and reclaim programme, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantity of product marketed and recovered; Costs associated with the implementation, as well as information and awareness activities. Submit every five years an assessment of the implementation and effectiveness of the recovery and reclamation programme from the preceding 5 years, together with the orientations and priorities for the subsequent 5 years. Record the quantities of each product subcategory that is marketed, acquired, or manufactured, and retain these records for 10 years. Submit a remediation plan where recovery and reclamation targets were not met, and make a payment to the Fund for the Protection of the Environment and the Waters. <p>Note. The recovery and reclamation programme must provide for the management of products and their packaging, ensure product traceability, establish drop-off centres where applicable, and inform consumers of the takeback options.</p>	<p>WEEE Regulations in Canada are legislated at the provincial level, with no federal legislation in place.</p> <p>Regulation O.C. 1729-2024 (December 2024) sets the implementation of the 70% recovery rate requirement for B2C refrigerating and freezing appliances as of 2026.</p> <p>An implementation guide of the Regulation can be found here.</p>

Country (Regulation as amended)	Scope	Producer obligations	Other comments
<p>Ontario (Canada)</p> <p>Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulation No. 522/20</p>	<p>What counts as EEE?</p> <p>EEE refers to equipment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designed for use with an electric current and has a voltage rating not exceeding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1,000 volts for alternating current (AC); or - 1,500 volts for direct current (DC); • Weighs no more than 250kg; • That is not intended for permanent use within a building or structure. <p>Categories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information technology, telecommunications and audiovisual equipment (e.g. computers, printers, video games, telephones, display devices, radios, headphones, speakers, cameras, musical instruments); • Lighting (e.g., light bulbs, tubes and lamps, including incandescent, fluorescent, halogen, LED and HID lamps). • Components parts and peripherals provided with the product at the time of supply. <p>What is out of scope?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash registers, self-checkout machines, ABMs and ATMs; • Streetlights, signals or lighting designed for the control of vehicles and pedestrians; • Textiles containing EEE; • Motor vehicles; • Marine, military, aeronautic or space equipment; • Power tools; • In vitro medical devices; • Toys; • Measuring, monitoring and controlling equipment other than ITT/AV. <p>Note: Does not apply to the product packaging.</p>	<p>Who is a producer?</p> <p>A producer is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A brand holder of EEE residing in Canada that markets EEE in Ontario; • Resides in Ontario and imports EEE from outside of Ontario; • Resides in Ontario and markets directly to consumers in Ontario (e.g. online sales); • Does not reside in Ontario and markets directly to consumers in Ontario (e.g. online sales). <p>Key producer obligations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operate a collection system for each category of EEE; • Manage the minimum amount of EEE calculated as per the supply weight of each calendar year; • Implement a promotion and education programme for consumers, and publish it on their website; • Register before the competent authority; • Report annually (by April 30) indicating: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Actions taken to fulfil collection system obligations; - Description of how WEEE is managed (weight reused, refurbished, processed, etc); - EEE supplied (weight) in the two prior years. • *Note: Information related to the weight of EEE has to be verified. • Keep records for at least five years; • Conduct audits and submit the corresponding reports to the competent authority regarding the calculation of the minimum amount of EEE to be managed. <p>A producer is exempt from the obligations (except for implementing a promotion and education programme) if it produces or supplies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than 5 tonnes of ITT/AV; or • Less than 700 kg of lighting products. 	<p>WEEE Regulations in Canada are legislated at the provincial level, with no federal legislation in place.</p> <p>Guidance on the information that needs to be reported is available here.</p> <p>An FAQ section is available here.</p>

Country (Regulation as amended)	Scope	Producer obligations	Other comments
<p>Mexico City (Mexico)</p> <p>Solid Waste Act, 2003</p> <p>Standard NADF-019-AMBT-2018</p>	<p>What counts as EEE?</p> <p>EEE is defined as all equipment that needs electric current or electromagnetic fields to function.</p> <p>Categories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temperature exchange equipment; • Screen, monitors, and equipment containing screens; • Lamps; • Large equipment; • Small equipment; • Small IT and telecommunication equipment. <p>Does not distinguish between B2B and B2C.</p>	<p>Who is a producer?</p> <p>A producer is any entity that manufactures and sells EEE products.</p> <p>Key producer obligations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement Waste Management Plans (WMP) that outline procedures and actions for WEEE management, including WEEE takeback. • Provide WEEE takeback free of charge as per the WMP; • Ensure that authorised companies perform waste management activities; • Report the WMP results to the Secretariat of Environment. <p>Obligations of waste generators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Properly store WEEE; • Deliver WEEE to authorised management companies • Keep records; • Submit annual reports on the WEEE generated through the Single Environmental License or the WMP, as appropriate. 	<p>Models on the WEEE Directive.</p> <p>In Mexico, WEEE is considered “waste of special management” and is regulated by State Law.</p> <p>The Mexico City Solid Waste Act defines WEEE as special management waste and requires generators to submit a WMP. In addition, Standard 019-AMBT-2018 sets more specific obligations to producers.</p> <p>In addition, in January 2026, the new General Law on Circular Economy entered into force.</p> <p>The Law establishes Mexico's overarching legal framework for circular economy practices, extending product life cycles, and strengthening waste minimisation, reuse, and recovery. In particular, the law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduces the EPR principle, with specific obligations and products to be further defined through secondary regulations; • Requires producers and importers to organise and finance Circular Economy Schemes.

South America

Country (Regulation as amended)	Scope	Producer obligations	Other comments
<p>Brazil</p> <p>Reverse Logistics System for EEE and its Components for Domestic Use Decree 10240/2020</p>	<p>What counts as EEE?</p> <p>Concept of EEE -household (B2C) equipment whose operation depends on electrical current with a nominal voltage of no more than 240 volts.</p> <p>Categories</p> <p>There are no specific categories. It covers the EEE detailed in Annex I, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Video games; • Household and kitchen appliances, • Computers and IT equipment; • Audio and video devices, • Electric musical instruments. <p>What is out of scope?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B2B EEE; • EEE for application in health services; • Batteries or lamps that are not part of the EEE in scope. 	<p>Who is a producer?</p> <p>It does not define the term "producer". However, it applies to any company that manufactures, imports, commercialises, or distributes EEE.</p> <p>Key manufacturer and importer obligations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the management of the EEE either through an individual or a collective entity; • Communicate the objective criteria used for calculating the mass balance of EEE; • Implement an awareness and educational plan; • Upon request, report on the measures adopted to verify compliance. <p>Additional importer obligations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in a reverse logistics system before the import of products; • Include in the Import Declaration details of the entity responsible for the importer's takeback system. <p>Retailers obligations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform consumers about the available collection points; • Takeback WEEE; • Implement awareness and education campaigns; • If required, report on the measures adopted to verify compliance. 	<p>On 5 January 2026, Ordinance GM/MMA No. 1,560 was published, maintaining the 17% collection target for 2026.</p>

Country (Regulation as amended)	Scope	Producer obligations	Other comments
<p>Colombia</p> <p>Resolution No. 851/2022 on WEEE Collection and Management</p>	<p>What counts as EEE?</p> <p>EEE is defined as devices that require electric current or electromagnetic fields to operate, or that generate, transmit, and measure such currents.</p> <p>It applies to both B2B and B2C, the latter also identified as EEE of "mass consumption".</p> <p>Categories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household appliances (eg, stoves, household and kitchen appliances); Electronics and Telecommunication equipment (eg, electronic circuits, computers, consumer electronics); Machinery and electrical equipment (e.g., peripherals, industrial equipment, electric motors, refrigeration equipment). <p>An extensive list is detailed in Annex I of the Resolution.</p>	<p>Who is a producer?</p> <p>A producer is any person who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manufactures, imports, or places EEE on the Colombian market; Assembles equipment based on components supplied by multiple producers; Remanufactures EEE under its brand for commercial activity. <p>Key producer obligations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop collection and management systems for products placed on the market; Inform end-users about available takeback systems and proper WEEE disposal. Carry out WEEE takeback free of charge; Register with the competent authority, and provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> General producer information; Information on the EEE placed on the market; Details on the participation in a waste management system; Waste categories to be taken back; Communication and awareness mechanisms. <p>The extent of the obligations will depend on the producer type.</p> <p>Producers that import or manufacture EEE of mass consumption (B2C) above the annual threshold must comply with the obligations previously outlined.</p> <p>B2B producers must also implement a collection and management system which will not be subject to authorisation or monitoring by the competent authority. Nonetheless, producers still need to comply with EPR obligations such as WEEE takeback and provide information to end-users, among others.</p>	<p>Colombia's WEEE management framework must be analysed in accordance with Law No. 1672/2013, Decrees Nos. 284/2018 and 1076/2015, and Resolutions Nos. 480/2020, 479/2023 and 851/2022 altogether.</p>

Country (Regulation as amended)	Scope	Producer obligations	Other comments
<p>Chile</p> <p>Law No. 20920 on Waste Management, Extended Producer Responsibility and Promotion of Recycling</p> <p>Supreme Decree 22/2025 on the Collection and Recovery Targets</p>	<p>What counts as EEE?</p> <p>EEE is considered a “priority product” and defined as all appliances and components that require electric current or electromagnetic fields to operate properly, without distinction between B2B and B2C applications.</p> <p>Categories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temperature exchange equipment; • PV panels; • Other EE products. <p>What is out of scope?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Military or national security equipment; • Equipment designed to form part of another type of equipment; • Large-scale stationary industrial tools; • Large-scale fixed installations; • Transport for persons or goods; • Non-road mobile machinery for professional use; • Research and development equipment supplied on a B2B basis; • Electrical energy sources. 	<p>Who is a producer?</p> <p>A producer is any person who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sells EEE for the first time on the national market. • Sells EEE under its brand purchased from a third party that is not the primary distributor. • Imports EEE for his professional use. <p>Key producer obligations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Register with the competent authority; • Organise and finance the collection and management of WEEE, through an individual or collective management system. • Comply with the collection and recovery targets. • Ensure authorised entities perform WEEE management. • ***Report annually on the EEE placed on the market, as well as on the takeback and recycling activities. <p>Retailers obligations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and operate a WEEE reception and storage facility in coordination with a WEEE management system; • Take back WEEE free of charge; • Transfer collected WEEE to an authorised waste management system. <p>Microenterprises are not subject to collection and recovery targets.</p>	<p>Supreme Decree 22/2025 was published and entered into force on 7 May 2026; except for Titles III (Collection Targets) and IV (Associated Obligations), which will apply on 7 May 2028.</p> <p>*** Until Titles III and IV are applicable, producers must continue to report annually through the Single Window System.</p> <p>A FAQ document on Law 20920 is available here.</p>
<p>Peru</p> <p>Supreme Decree 009-2019-MINAM</p>	<p>What counts as EEE?</p> <p>EEE refers to devices that require electrical current, electromagnetic fields to operate.</p> <p>Categories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large household equipment; • Small household equipment; • IT and Telecommunication equipment; • Consumer electronic devices; • Lighting equipment; • Electric and electronic tools; • Leisure equipment; • Medical devices; • Monitoring and control equipment; • Vending machines; and • PV panels. 	<p>Who is a producer?</p> <p>A producer is any person engaged in activities related to electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) for commercial purposes—including manufacturing, assembly, or importation—who places EEE on the market for the first time, regardless of the sales method used, including distance selling and online sales.</p> <p>Key producer obligations:</p> <p>Producers must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise and finance the collection and management of WEEE, through an individual or collective management system. • Prepare and submit a WEEE Management Plan to the Ministry of the Environment. • Submit an annual declaration. • Comply with approved WEEE Management Plan and with the collection targets. • Provide free WEEE takeback. • Provide customers, distributors, and retailers with clear information regarding the proper management and handling of WEEE. <p>Retailer obligations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish WEEE collection points in conjunction with WEEE management systems; • Educate and raise awareness to consumers regarding proper WEEE management. 	<p>In April 2025, the Ministry of the Environment proposed a draft regulation intended to replace Decree No. 009-2019-MINAM, primarily aimed at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update recovery and collection targets; • Update performance indicators for the management of WEEE; • Create the National Registry of Producers of EEE; • Provide more clarity to producers, distributors, traders, generators and operators of WEEE.

Asia and Oceania

Country (Regulation as amended)	Scope	Producer obligations	Other comments
<p>India</p> <p>E-Waste Management Rules 2022</p>	<p>What counts as EEE?</p> <p>EEE refers to equipment that depends on electric current or electromagnetic field to function, as well as equipment used for the generation, transfer and measurement of electricity.</p> <p>Includes components, consumables and spare parts.</p> <p>Categories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information Technology and Telecommunication Equipment; Consumer Electrical and Electronics, and PV panels; Large and small EEE; Electrical and electronic tools; Toys, leisure and sport equipment; Medical devices (excluding implanted and infected products); Laboratory instruments. 	<p>Who is a producer?</p> <p>A producer is anyone who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manufactures and offers to sell EEE under its own brand; or Offers for sale under its own brand, assembled EEE produced by other manufacturers or suppliers; or Offers to sell imported EEE or Imports used EEE. <p>Micro enterprises are out of scope.</p> <p>Key producer obligations:</p> <p>Producers must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Register before the competent authority; Report annually and quarterly detailing their e-waste management activities. Comply with the recycling targets (EPR targets) either individually or through third parties, and obtain the EPR certificate from recyclers. Create awareness through media, publications, advertisements, posters or by other means of communication. Maintain records of the sale, transfer and storage of WEEE (if applicable). Comply with RoHS Rules. 	<p>A FAQ can be found here.</p>
<p>Vietnam</p> <p>Law No. 72/2020/QH14</p> <p>Decree No. 08/2022/ND-CP</p> <p>Decree No. 110/2026/ND-CP</p>	<p>What counts as EEE?</p> <p>There is no standalone definition of EEE. The term applies to listed products.</p> <p>Categories</p> <p>It covers the EEE detailed in Annex I of the Decree, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refrigerators, air conditioners and washing machines; Display devices; Tablets, laptops; Computers Lamps; Solar panels. <p>What is out of scope?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipment for export; Temporarily imported; For research, study and testing purposes. 	<p>Who is a producer?</p> <p>A producer is anyone who manufactures or imports products and packaging.</p> <p>Key producer obligations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organise for the WEEE to be recycled and comply with the corresponding recycling rates, either individually or through third parties; Register recycling plans and report the results, or pay a financial contribution to the Vietnam Environmental Protection Fund; Inform on the raw materials and components of products, as well as proper management and treatment, on product labels or websites. <p>Manufacturers and importers producing or importing solely for export, temporary import or re-export, or for research, study or testing are exempt from recycling obligations.</p>	<p>Decree No. 110/2026/ND-CP, adopted on 1 April 2026, on the extended producer responsibility (EPR) of manufacturers and importers for the recycling and treatment of waste from certain products and packaging, implements Law No. 72/2020/QH14.</p> <p>The Decree introduces new mandatory recycling targets and reporting deadlines.</p> <p>The Decree enters into force on 25 May 2026. Obligations for the periods up to and including 2025 continue to be governed by Decree No. 08/2022/ND-CP, as amended, while obligations from 2026 onwards are governed by Decree 110/2026/ND-CP.</p>

Country (Regulation as amended)	Scope	Producer obligations	Other comments
<p>Hong Kong</p> <p>Product Eco-Responsibility Ordinance No. 32/2017</p> <p>Product Eco-Responsibility (Regulated EEE Regulation), 2017</p>	<p>What counts as EEE?</p> <p>There is no standalone definition of EEE. The term applies to "regulated products".</p> <p>Categories</p> <p>Applies to regulated EEE indicated in Schedule 6, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air conditioners; • Refrigerators; • Washing machines; • Televisions; • Computers; • Printers; • Scanners; • Monitors; • Tumble dryers; • Dehumidifiers. 	<p>Who is a producer?</p> <p>A producer (supplier) is anyone who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manufactures regulated EEE in Hong Kong in the course of their business; or • Imports regulated electrical equipment into Hong Kong for distribution. <p>Key producer obligations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Register with the competent authority; • Pay a recycling levy for any regulated EEE imported or manufactured; • Report quarterly on the EEE distributed; • Keep the reporting documents for 5 years; • Submit an annual audit report on the returns submitted; <p>Retailer obligations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the consumer with the receipt containing the following statement: "A product set out in this receipt is regulated electrical equipment under the Product Eco-responsibility Ordinance (Cap. 603). The Ordinance imposes a recycling levy on an item of regulated electrical equipment for the class of such equipment to which the product belongs as follows: [Applicable class of regulated electrical equipment]: \${Amount of levy as prescribed in Schedule 1} per item" • Have an approved WEEE takeback and treatment plan ("removal service plan"). 	<p>An amendment to the Eco-Responsibility Ordinance No. 32 was published in August 2025.</p> <p>Ordinance 35/2025 establishes a common legislative framework for Producer Responsibility Regimes applicable to a range of products, which will be subject to increased regulation regarding recovery and disposal.</p>
<p>Japan</p> <p>Specific Household Appliance Recycling Act No. 97</p> <p>Enforcement Order on the Specific Household Appliance Act No. 378</p> <p>Enforcement Regulations on the Specific Household Appliance Act No. 1</p>	<p>What counts as EEE?</p> <p>There is no standalone definition of EEE. The term applies to electrical machinery and equipment identified as "specific household appliances".</p> <p>Categories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air conditioners; • Televisions include CRT, LCD, OLED (except those using primary and secondary batteries and those intended for incorporation into buildings), and plasma. • Electric refrigerators and freezers; • Electric washing machines and clothes dryers. 	<p>Who is a producer?</p> <p>Producers are those who manufacture or import the specific household appliance.</p> <p>Key producer obligations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the durability and design of EEE products. • Provide proper management and treatment for WEEE returns, either individually or through "designated corporations", and achieve the corresponding recycling rates. • Label products with the manufacturer's name; • Takeback WEEE, establish collection points, and publish their locations online or in newspapers. • Implement control logs for WEEE collection and recycling, and maintain corresponding records for five years. <p>Retailer obligations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide consumers with information on the correct disposal of WEEE. • Takeback WEEE, implement a control manifest and provide a copy to the disposer. <p>Note. For enforcement purposes, the Ministry may require manufacturers and retailers to report on the status of collecting and recycling specific appliance waste, as applicable.</p>	<p>Japan integrates e-waste into its circular economy framework through a consumer-cost model.</p>

Country (Regulation as amended)	Scope	Producer obligations	Other comments
<p>South Korea</p> <p>Act on the Resource Recycling of EEE Equipment and Vehicles</p> <p>Enforcement Presidential Decree No. 20480</p>	<p>What counts as EEE?</p> <p>EEE means machines or devices (including parts and accessories) that generate, move, transmit, or measure electric current and electromagnetic fields, or operate by means of electric current or electromagnetic fields.</p> <p>Categories</p> <p>EEE is classified into 3 product families:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific products for recycling (household appliances such as refrigerators, air conditioners, washing machines); • Products for general recycling (eg, displays, mobile phones, communication and IT, and any other general EEE); • Solar panels. <p>What is out of scope?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Means of transportation; • Automobiles and its parts; • Batteries and lighting products • Military equipment. • Industrial equipment and large fixed installations; • Infective medical devices. 	<p>Who is a producer?</p> <p>Producers are those that manufacture or import EEE.</p> <p>Key producer obligations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure collection and recycling of their products at end-of life, either individually or through a collective compliance scheme. • Comply with the recycling targets. • Submit a waste management plan before the Minister of Environment. <p>Note: The recycling obligations apply to manufacturers or importers that meet either of the following thresholds in the year preceding the compliance year:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sales revenue of electrical and electronic products of 1 billion KRW or more; or • Import value of electrical and electronic products of 300 million KRW or more. 	<p>An amendment to the Enforcement Decree, adopted in December 2025, revises the classification of EEE products to cover nearly all EEE products, making them subject to recycling obligations from 2026 onward.</p>
<p>Australia</p> <p>Recycling and Waste Reduction Act 2020</p> <p>Product Stewardship -Televisions and Computers, Rules 2021</p>	<p>What counts as EEE?</p> <p>There is no definition of EEE; instead, it applies to “regulated products”.</p> <p>EEE products are mainly covered within the Co-regulatory Product Stewardship, which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Televisions; • Computers; • Printers; • Computer parts or peripherals, <p>Other products, such as mobile phones, are included in Voluntary Product Stewardship.</p>	<p>Who is a producer?</p> <p>Producers (liable parties concerning a product) are those corporations that manufacture or import products in Australia.</p> <p>Key producer obligations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Join an approved Co-regulatory arrangement (scheme) for the collection and management of products. • Report annually (by 1st September) on the products imported or manufactured in Australia. <p>Note. For the obligations to be applicable, the following thresholds in the previous financial year must be met by the producers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Televisions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Imported or manufactured in Australia, more than 5,000 televisions. Computers or printers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Imported or manufactured in Australia, more than 5,000 computers or printers. Computer parts or peripherals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Imported or manufactured in Australia, more than 15,000 computer parts or peripherals. 	<p>Product Stewardship refers to the environmentally responsible management of products.</p> <p>In Australia, product stewardship arrangements may be voluntary, co-regulatory or mandatory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Voluntary. Industry-led, contributes to Australia's waste objectives. - Co-regulatory. The government provides the regulatory framework that sets the outcomes for industry to meet. - Mandatory product stewardship. Imposes a duty on imports (only Oil is contemplated). <p>Australia's EEE product coverage is narrower than EU.</p>

Africa

Country (Regulation as amended)	Scope	Producer obligations	Other comments
<p>Ghana</p> <p>Part Four of the Environmental Protection Act No. 1124</p>	<p>What counts as EEE?</p> <p>EEE is defined as a product "dependent on electric currents or electromagnetic fields to work properly, including components that can be removed from the equipment".</p> <p>The Act applies to all EEE; nonetheless, EEE detailed in its Twelve Schedule is subject to an eco-levy fee.</p> <p>Categories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air conditioning equipment; • Refrigeration equipment; • IT equipment; • Telephones; • Televisions; • Vending machines; • Lamps 	<p>Who is a producer?</p> <p>Does not provide a specific definition for "producer". However, it defines an importer as any person who, in the ordinary course of business, imports electronic equipment into the country.</p> <p>Key producer obligations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Register with the competent authority; • Obtain a permit to import EEE; • Pay the eco-levy fee established by the Minister regarding equipment listed in the Twelve Schedule; • Takeback WEEE. <p>Retailer obligations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain a copy of the payment made by the manufacturer; • Register with the competent authority. • Takeback WEEE. 	<p>The Law was published in January 2025 and repealed the prior Law on E-waste Control and Management No. 917 of 2016.</p>
<p>Nigeria</p> <p>National Environmental Electrical/Electronic Sector Regulations, 2022</p>	<p>What counts as EEE?</p> <p>EEE is defined similarly to the WEEE Directive.</p> <p>Categories</p> <p>The Act applies to all EEE listed in the First Schedule:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large household appliances; • Small household appliances; • ICT and Telecommunications Equipment; • Entertainment and consumer equipment; • Lighting equipment; • Electrical and Electronic Tools; • Toys, leisure and sporting equipment; • Medical devices (other than those implanted and infected); • Monitoring and control instruments; • Automatic dispensers. 	<p>Who is a producer?</p> <p>A producer is defined as a brand owner, manufacturer, franchisee, assembler, distributor, retailer, or first importer of a product who sells, offers for sale, or distributes that product. The definition also includes local manufacturers or importers of new and used electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) placed on the national market through first sale or donation.</p> <p>An importer is defined as a person or body corporate that, in the ordinary course of their trade, occupation, or profession, imports EEE.</p> <p>Key producer obligations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicate the date of manufacture in the EEE, as well as a PIN and serial number. • Register with the National Enforcement Agency and with the Producer Responsibility Organisation. • Ensure the sound management of WEEE; • Pay a recycling fee. • Report on the EEE imported and manufactured by 31 March each year. • Do not import non-functional EEE. 	<p>Implements an EPR framework with a stronger emphasis on recycling payment fees.</p>

Country (Regulation as amended)	Scope	Producer obligations	Other comments
<p>Kenya</p> <p>The Sustainable Waste Management (EPR) Regulations, 2024</p>	<p>What counts as EEE?</p> <p>Applies to all EEE; notwithstanding, it does not define EEE or set applicable categories.</p>	<p>Who is a producer?</p> <p>It does not define producers.</p> <p>Key producer obligations:</p> <p>Producers and importers of EEE must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise and finance the collection and management of WEEE, through an individual or collective management system; • Register and apply for an EPR certificate before the competent authority; • Report on their EPR obligations through the compliance scheme; • Design products that minimise waste, facilitate reuse, recycling, recovery and use of CRM. • Provide consumers with information on the proper management of WEEE; • Implement CE initiatives to minimise the environmental impact of their products. • Pay an environmental fee; <p>Note. EPR schemes must report on the products placed on the market by producers in the previous year by 31 January of each year.</p>	<p>A FAQ document on EPR obligations is available here.</p>

04. Conclusion

The WEEE Directive is a key framework for [e-waste management](#) in the EU that requires producers to finance WEEE collection and treatment to achieve recycling and recovery targets. These targets are now being seen as “not fit for purpose”, and a wide range of stakeholders have called for a revision of the Directive to shift its focus beyond recycling performance towards a more circular approach for EEE design. In response, the EU Commission is expected to revise the WEEE Directive under the upcoming Circular Economy Act, with the intention of addressing issues related to its scope, collection and recovery performance, and harmonisation of EPR schemes across Member States.

Notwithstanding this, the WEEE Directive has served as a model for many other EPR frameworks worldwide, influencing global best practices. For example, the Swiss Ordinance on WEEE, which includes EPR and free takeback, while Mexico City has adopted a similar product scope.

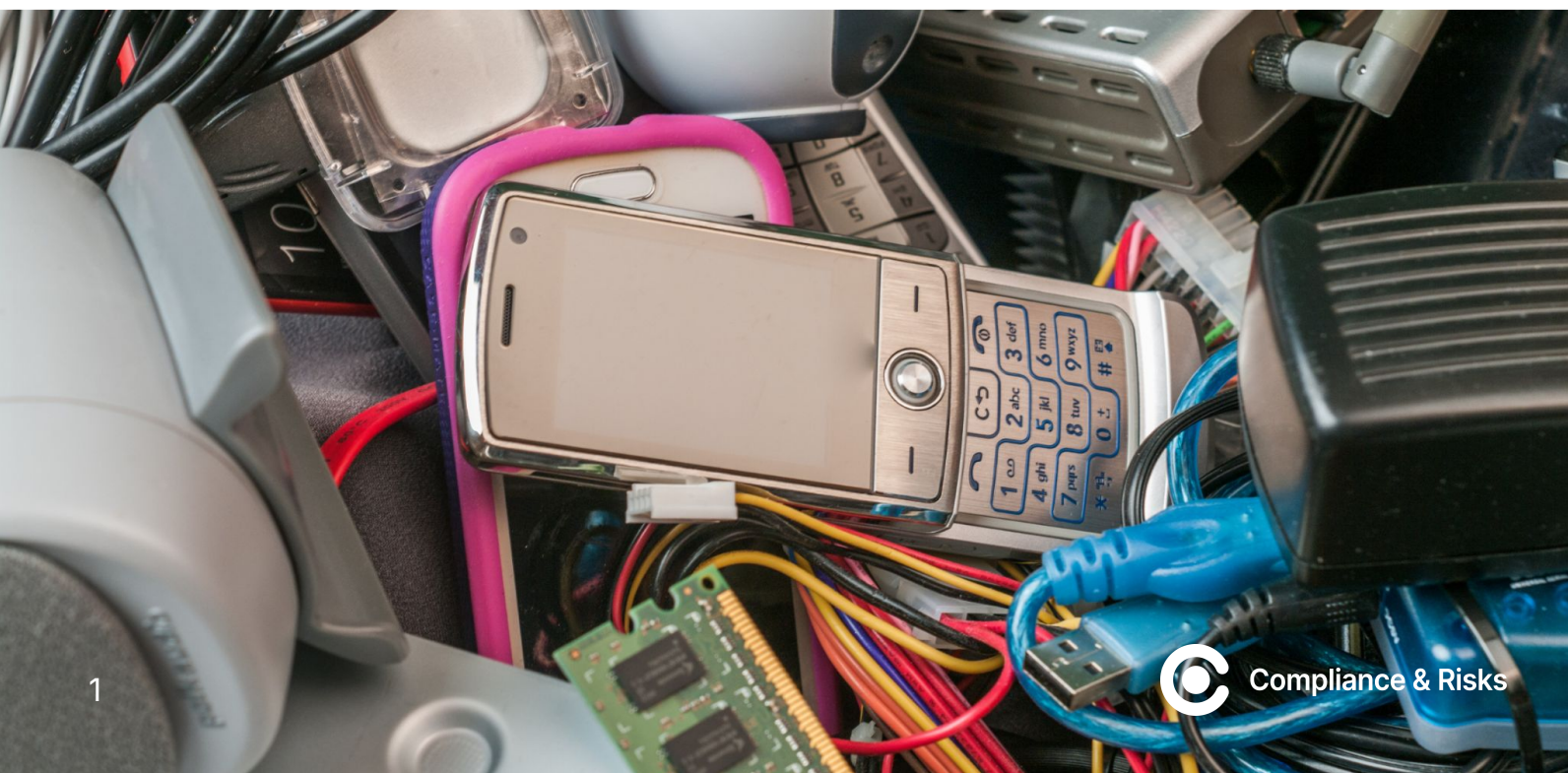
Other jurisdictions take different approaches. Japan, for example, integrates e-waste into its circular economy framework, with a consumer-cost model rather than producer responsibility alone.

In Canada and the United States, there is no WEEE Federal legislation; instead, provincial and state-level regulations adopt producer-funded recycling schemes, but their product scope is narrower than that of the EU Directive.

In some other jurisdictions, such as Colombia, India, Australia and Ontario (Canada), a threshold must be met to require companies to comply with certain obligations; meanwhile, in the EU, this does not apply. In Africa, for example, regulatory approaches emphasise recycling fees; however, they still require producers to register, report, and provide proper management of WEEE.

All in all, EPR policies provide a path toward more sustainable electronics production and waste management. Therefore, common obligations to producers, such as registration, reporting, and organising the proper management of WEEE, are observed across different countries, reinforcing the principle that producers are responsible for the entire lifecycle of their electronic products.

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