



**ERASMUS/IP PROPOSAL**  
**YASAR UNIVERSITY(IZMIR/TURKEY)**  
[www.yasar.edu.tr](http://www.yasar.edu.tr)

## **E-Waste: Legal Regulations and Implementations on e-waste in EU**

### **EWASTEU**

**Acronym: EWASTEU**

**ECTS: 6 Credits**

**Duration: 12 days**

**Planned Dates: Spring 2013**

**Place: Yasar University, Izmir, Turkey**

**Focus: E-waste handling and legal regulations in the EU**

**Expected students: 30 multinational**

**Teaching staff: 10 Multinational staff (3 from Yasar University)**

**Teaching Staff at Yasar University:**

Lecturer Samsun M. Başarıcı, Coordinator

Lecturer T. Ahmed Rana

Lecturer, Dr. İbrahim Zincir

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**Subject Area(s): IT, law, EU directives, regulations**

**Financial Dimension of the IP:** The project will cover all of the accommodation and subsistence costs and 75% of the travel expenses of the students and lecturers.

Since the dawn of time one of the main problems of civilization is getting rid of the waste and today with all the technological advances in our daily life, e-waste is a huge concern for the planet. The substances used during the production and the amount of dead/not usable electronic devices confront us with hard to solve environmental problems. For example, the amount of electronic junk in the European Union in 1998 was about six million tons. 90% of this waste was just burned or used in the metal recycling chain. This approach was not really effective, so the European Union established a commission for impact assessment and to give advices how to deal with it. After several reports of the commission the European Parliament and the Council announced the directives 2002/96/EC on waste electrical and electronic equipment and 2002/95/EC on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment on 27 January 2003 [2], [5]. As the common procedure it was up to the member countries to ratify those directives and to convert them into national laws.

In Germany, the biggest member of the EU and one of the countries producing the most waste, there already existed a law regulating the waste, namely the “Kreislaufwirtschafts- und Abfallgesetz (KrW-/AbfG)” (Act on recycling management and waste) of 27th September

1994 [1]. On 16. March 2003 the German Parliament adopted the “Gesetz über das Inverkehrbringen, die Rücknahme und die umweltverträgliche Entsorgung von Elektro- und Elektronikgeräten (Elektro- und Elektronikgesetz – ElektroG)” (Act on marketing, redemption and sustainable disposal of electrical and electronic devices) [4]. Coarsly, this law extended the KrW-/AbfG which normally covered “only” the recycling part. The new act now covers all the steps starting with marketing and ending with the reuse or recycling of e-waste.

According to Article 1 of the above mentioned ElektroG in Germany the Federal Government has to inform both the German Federal Parliament (Bundestag) and the Federal Council (Bundesrat). The latest of these reports is from 20th of January 2011.

These kind of reports should be published in every EU country who has ratified the directives of the European Parliament and the Council.

In this project the participants will examine the ratification of the directives. The national laws and their impacts will be studied. The research will cover both the goals set by each government and their implementation. Problems in goal setting and the implementation will be discovered and suggestion will be offered. It is intended not only examining the national ratifications but also looking critical to the directives of the European Parliament and the Council. One question to be answered will be the adequacy of the directives.