SLOVENSKI STANDARD
oSIST prEN IEC 63395:2024

01-junij-2024

Trajnostno vodenje odpadne električne in elektronske opreme (e-odpadki) - Predlagana horizontalna objava

Sustainable management of waste electrical and electronic equipment (e-waste) - Proposed horizontal publication

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **prEN IEC 63395:2024**

ICS:

13.020.20	Okoljska ekonomija. Trajnostnost	Environmental economics. Sustainability
13.030.30	Posebni odpadki	Special wastes

oSIST prEN IEC 63395:2024 **en**

111/750/CDV

COMMITTEE DRAFT FOR VOTE (CDV)

PROJECT NUMBER: **IEC 63395 ED1**	
DATE OF CIRCULATION: **2024-04-19**	CLOSING DATE FOR VOTING: **2024-07-12**
SUPERSEDES DOCUMENTS: **111/699/CD, 111/721A/CC**	

IEC TC 111 : ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDIZATION FOR ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS AND SYSTEMS

SECRETARIAT: Italy	SECRETARY: Mr Alfonso Sturchio
OF INTEREST TO THE FOLLOWING COMMITTEES: TC 13,TC 14,TC 17,TC 22,TC 23,TC 26,TC 27,TC 29,TC 32,TC 33,TC 34,TC 40,TC 46,TC 48,TC 59,TC 61,TC 62,TC 64,TC 65,TC 66,TC 72,TC 79,TC 82,TC 85,TC 88,TC 96,TC 100,TC 103,TC 108,TC 110,TC 121,TC 124	PROPOSED HORIZONTAL STANDARD: ☒ Other TC/SCs are requested to indicate their interest, if any, in this CDV to the secretary.

FUNCTIONS CONCERNED:

☐ EMC ☒ ENVIRONMENT ☐ QUALITY ASSURANCE ☐ SAFETY

☒ SUBMITTED FOR CENELEC PARALLEL VOTING **Attention IEC-CENELEC parallel voting** The attention of IEC National Committees, members of CENELEC, is drawn to the fact that this Committee Draft for Vote (CDV) is submitted for parallel voting. The CENELEC members are invited to vote through the CENELEC online voting system.	☐ NOT SUBMITTED FOR CENELEC PARALLEL VOTING

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TITLE:

Sustainable management of waste electrical and electronic equipment (e-waste) - Proposed Horizontal Publication

PROPOSED STABILITY DATE: 2030

NOTE FROM TC/SC OFFICERS:

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WASTE ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT (E-WASTE)

FOREWORD

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IEC 6XXXX has been prepared by subcommittee XX: TITLE, of IEC technical committee XX: TITLE. It is [...an International Standard, a Technical Specification: specify document type...].

This XXX edition cancels and replaces the XXX edition published in [publication_date], Amendment 1:[publication_date] and Amendment 2:[publication_date]. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

a) ...;

b)

The text of this [...International Standard, Technical Specification: specify document type...] is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
XX/XX/FDIS	XX/XX/RVD

Full information on the voting for its approval can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The language used for the development of this [...International Standard, Technical Specification: specify document type...] is English [change language if necessary].

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at https://www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at https://www.iec.ch/standardsdev/publications.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

INTRODUCTION

Electrical and electronic equipment has become a defining and ubiquitous feature of modern life which has raised living standards in the majority of the world.

Globally, the slow adoption of sustainable practices for the management of waste electrical and electronic equipment (e-waste) means that environmental impacts such as the consumption of resources, the emission of greenhouse gases and the release of hazardous substances continue unabated.

As a result, many countries face the challenge of the considerable environmental and human health risks ~~of~~ posed by inadequately managed e-waste.

This is all the more critical as collection and recovery activities are failing to keep up with total e-waste generation. In 2019, the world generated 53.6 million metric tons (Mt), of which only 17.4% were officially documented as having been collected and recycled. This represents a growth in recycling of 1.8 Mt since 2014, but the total e-waste generation increased by 9.2 Mt in the same timeframe. (Source: Global E-waste Monitor 2020)

This standard sets out requirements for the sustainable management of e-waste, thereby contributing to the following objectives:

- protecting human health and safety and the environment;
- maximising resource circularity through the recovery of e-waste products, components and materials
- optimising the quality of recovered products, components and materials
- minimizing the quantity of e-waste being disposed of
- preventing unsustainable and unsafe e-waste recovery and disposal practices;
- preventing and/or minimizing pollution and emissions;
- providing a framework for assuring the environmental sustainability of output of product, component and material recovery operations;
- preventing shipments of e-waste to operators whose operations fail to comply with this normative document or a comparable set of requirements.

1 Scope

This document specifies requirements and provides guidance for the sustainable management of waste electrical and electronic equipment (e-waste) from collection to returning recovered products, components or materials to the value chain.

The document is intended for use by an organization involved in e-waste management seeking to manage its responsibilities in a systematic manner.

The requirements set by this international standard will help an organization to achieve sustainability outcomes within the context of e-waste management, including

- enhancement of sustainability performance and achievement of sustainability objectives;
- fulfilment of compliance obligations.

The document is applicable to any organization, regardless of size, type and nature.

The document applies to the environmental and human health and safety aspects of e-waste management activities, that the organization determines it can either control or influence, considering a lifecycle perspective.

Note: Social aspects e.g. employment creation, conflict minerals, employment conditions are not addressed directly but indirectly through the benefits of sustainable management of e-waste.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies.

For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 9001, Quality management systems - Requirements

ISO 14001, Environmental management systems - Requirements with guidance for use

ISO 45001, Occupational health and safety management systems - Requirements with guidance for use

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

3.1

e-waste

waste electrical or electronic equipment

electrical or electronic equipment which the holder discards, or intends to discard, or is required to discard.

Note 1 to entry: All components, sub-assemblies and consumables which are part of the equipment at the time the equipment is discarded, even if removed, are also regarded as e-waste.

Note 2 to entry: For the purpose of the document the term e-waste will be used.

3.2

hazardous material
material containing a hazardous substance(s).

3.3

hazardous substance
substance which can adversely affect human health or the environment with immediate or retarded effect, either by itself or through interaction with other factors.

Note 1 to entry: Hazardous substances are typically identified by international or national regulations

3.4

organization
person or group of people that has its own functions with responsibilities, authorities and relationships to achieve its objectives.

Note 1 to entry: The concept of organization includes, but is not limited to sole trader, company, corporation, firm, enterprise, authority, partnership, charity, or institution, or part or combination thereof, whether incorporated or not, public or private.

[SOURCE ISO 9000:2015, 3.2.1]

3.5

compliance obligation
legal requirement that an organization (3.5) has to comply with and other requirements that an organization has to or chooses to comply with.

Note 1 to entry: Compliance obligations can arise from mandatory requirements, such as applicable laws and regulations, or voluntary commitments, such as organizational and industry standards, contractual relationships, codes of practice and agreements with community groups or non-governmental organizations.

[SOURCE: ISO 14001:2015, 3.2.9]

3.6

record
document stating results achieved or providing evidence of activities performed.

Note 1 to entry: Records can be used, for example, to formalize traceability and to provide evidence of verification, preventive action, and corrective action.

Note 2 to entry: Generally records need not be under revision control.

[SOURCE: ISO 9000:2015, 3.8.10]

3.7

documented information
information required to be controlled and maintained by an organization (3.5) and the medium on which it is contained.

Note 1 to entry: Documented information can be in any format and media, and from any source.

Note 2 to entry: Documented information can refer to: the management system, including related *processes*, information created in order for the organization to operate (can be referred to as documentation) and evidence of results achieved (can be referred to as records).

[SOURCE: ISO 14001:2015, 3.3.2]

3.8

traceability
ability to trace the history, application or location of a product or process.

[SOURCE: ISO 22095:2020 Annex A, modified – “or process” has been added.]

Note 1 to entry: When considering a product, traceability can be related to: the origin of materials and parts; the history of the processing, and the distribution and localization of products, including their recovery routes and final disposal of non-recoverable fractions.

3.9

transboundary movement
movement or intended movement of e-waste across a national border from one country to another.

3.10

recovery pathway
type and sequence of processes applied to recover products, components and materials from e-waste collected

Note1 to entry: Examples see 3.17, 3.18 and 3.19

3.11

recovery potential
potential of e-waste to be recovered as products, components or materials.

Note 1 to entry: Criteria used to determine the recovery potential include environmental, social and economic benefit; functionality/usability/repairability of the e-waste; legal compliance; available recovery technologies; available downstream recovery organizations or end markets

3.12

product recovery
application of processes with the aim of recovering functioning products from e-waste for their subsequent re-use.

Note 1 to entry: Processes for product recovery can include repair, remanufacturing, refurbishment, cleaning and testing

3.13

component recovery
application of processes with the aim of recovering functioning components from e-waste for their subsequent re-use.

Note 1 to entry: Processes for component recovery can include disassembly, testing and cleaning