CORE CONCEPT

E-Waste Management and EPR Schemes Course: WEEE Take-Back, Dismantling and Metal Recovery

8 – 12 February 2027
London - Central London four-star

E-Waste Management and EPR Schemes Course: WEEE Take-Back, Dismantling and Metal Recovery

Ref: 1898_30926 **Date:** 8 – 12 February 2027 **Location:** London - Central London four-star **Fees:** 23000 SAR

Introduction:

E-waste management and EPR schemes, covering WEEE take-back, dismantling and metal recovery, is the subject of this 1-week course for producer, scheme, recycler and oversight teams, who produce an EPR Scheme and WEEE Treatment Plan for a case producer responsibility organisation. Discarded electrical and electronic equipment leaks into informal workshops while producers pay fees that do not reflect recyclability, and free riders weaken collection targets. Nominees already manage product stewardship, scheme reporting or recycling operations and work through case studies built on scheme data, recycler audits and material balances. CoreConcept Training Center delivers this e-waste management course.

Course Objectives:

- Distinguish WEEE categories, EPR instruments and the gap between put-on-market and collected tonnage for a product portfolio
- Design a producer responsibility organisation model with registration, market-share allocation, eco-modulated fees and governance rules
- Plan take-back and reverse logistics networks that meet collection and recycling targets with verifiable weighing evidence
- Specify depollution, dismantling, mechanical separation and precious-metal recovery steps for each WEEE stream
- Control free riders, double-counting, data leakage from retired devices and substandard recyclers through audits and certification criteria
- Build an EPR Scheme and WEEE Treatment Plan with fee grid, collection network, treatment partners and material balance

Target Audience:

- Producer and importer units responsible for product stewardship, put-on-market declarations and scheme fees
- Producer responsibility organisation staff responsible for member registration, fee setting and target reporting
- Oversight units responsible for registering producers, auditing schemes and checking recycler evidence
- Recycler and refurbisher operations responsible for WEEE depollution, dismantling and material sales
- Sustainability units responsible for circularity targets and take-back pledges for electrical products
- Retail and logistics units responsible for in-store take-back and reverse collection of used equipment

Course Outline:

Day 1: E-Waste Streams, Producer Responsibility Logic and Scheme Baseline

- WEEE Product Categories From Large Appliances to Small IT
- Polluter-Pays Principle and Extended Producer Responsibility Cost Internalisation
- Mandatory, Negotiated and Voluntary EPR Instruments Compared
- Informal Recycling Practices, Open Burning and Acid Bath Exposure
- Put-on-Market Versus Collected Tonnage Gap Baseline Scan

Day 2: PRO Models, Fee Modulation and Scheme Governance

- Collective PRO Versus Individual Producer Compliance Scheme Models
- Producer Registration, Put-on-Market Declarations and Market Share Allocation
- Eco-Modulated Fee Grid Based on Recyclability and Hazard
- Collection and Recycling Targets With Weighing and Evidence Notes
- Basel Convention Controls on Used Equipment and Transboundary Shipments

Day 3: WEEE Collection, Depollution and Material Recovery Operations

- Retailer Take-Back, Drop-Off Points and Reverse Logistics Network Design
- Manual Dismantling and Removal of Batteries, Capacitors and Lamps
- CRT Glass, Mercury Backlight and BFR Plastic Fraction Handling
- Shredding, Magnetic and Eddy Current Separation Line Sequence
- Printed Circuit Board Pyrometallurgy and Hydrometallurgy Recovery Routes

Day 4: Free Riders, Data Security and Recycler Performance Controls

- Free-Rider Detection Through Import Data and Online Seller Checks
- Double-Counting and Tonnage Fraud Controls in Evidence Reporting
- R2 and e-Stewards Recycler Certification Audit Criteria
- Data-Bearing Device Shredding and Certificates of Data Destruction
- Refurbishment for Reuse, Functional Testing and Spare Part Harvesting

Day 5: Case Study EPR Scheme and WEEE Treatment Plan

- Case PRO Data Pack Review of Members and Tonnages
- Case Fee Grid Calibration Against Treatment Cost Per Tonne
- Case Collection Network and Treatment Partner Selection Matrix
- Case Mass Balance From Collected Units to Recovered Metals
- EPR Scheme and WEEE Treatment Plan Completion and Defence

Skills You Will Gain:

- EPR Scheme Design
- Eco-Modulated Fee Setting
- Reverse Logistics Planning
- WEEE Depollution Oversight
- Precious Metal Recovery Assessment
- Free-Rider Enforcement
- Recycler Audit
- WEEE Mass Balancing

Why Attend This Course:

- Deliver an EPR Scheme and WEEE Treatment Plan for a case producer responsibility organisation to the scheme board, the producer member committee or the oversight authority
- Decide which PRO model, fee grid and treatment partners suit a given product portfolio and collection territory
- Avoid paying for phantom tonnage, leaking data from discarded devices and losing recoverable gold, copper and palladium to informal workshops
- Share the fee grid template, recycler audit checklist and mass balance worksheet with scheme, procurement and operations colleagues

Conclusion:

Back at work, the participant presents the EPR Scheme and WEEE Treatment Plan to the scheme board, the producer member committee or the oversight unit, who use it to approve the PRO model, the eco-modulated fee grid, the collection network and the choice of treatment partners. Recyclers and refurbishers apply its depollution and data destruction conditions in their contracts. After the first reporting period under the plan, the unit should review collected tonnage against put-on-market data, free riders identified, recycler audit findings and the metal yields recorded in the mass balance.

Frequently Asked Questions FAQ:

What should participants know before the e-waste management and EPR schemes course?

Participants should already work with product stewardship, scheme reporting, waste contracts or recycling operations. No metallurgy background is needed; a laptop with a spreadsheet application is used for the fee grid and mass balance exercises.

How does e-waste management and EPR schemes differ from a general solid waste or IT asset disposal course?

E-waste management and EPR schemes focus on producer-funded take-back of electrical equipment and its treatment. General solid waste courses cover municipal refuse and composting, while IT asset disposal courses track an organisation's own devices rather than designing scheme fees and targets.

Why do eco-modulated fees matter in EPR schemes for e-waste?

Eco-modulated fees reward products that are easier to dismantle, contain fewer hazardous parts and yield more recoverable material. Flat fees give producers no reason to redesign, while modulated fees link each producer's contribution to the real treatment cost of its equipment.

What do participants take back from the e-waste management and EPR schemes course?

Participants take back an EPR Scheme and WEEE Treatment Plan for a case producer responsibility organisation, with a fee grid, collection network design, recycler audit checklist and a mass balance from collected units to recovered metals.