



Evaluation results of the WEEE questionnaire

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4th WEEE-PIN meeting: 26 March
2008 in Brussels



Outline

- Background info on data gathering
- General overview of the collected Qs
- Outcome of the evaluation
- Special characteristics
- Conclusion





Data gathering process

- Aim and necessity of the process
- Methodology to collect data
 - » Form: questionnaire
 - » Target group: LRAs
 - » Time frame: two rounds
 - First: July-August-September 2007
 - Second: January-February 2008





Limitations

- Specific target group
- Relatively long Q with open-ended questions
- Questions were grouped in the Q
- Available information of the respondents
(comprehensive information from the legislation through implementation and to practical execution was assumed)





Questionnaire

Structure:

1. Section 1: Legal framework
2. Section 2: Who does what and how?
3. Section 3: Who finances what?
4. Section 4: Achievements
5. Section 5: Problems
6. Section 6: Comments





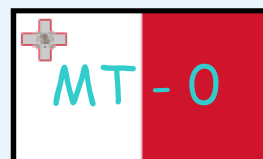
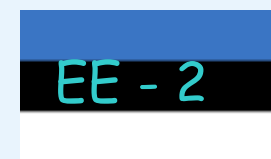
General overview

- Rather complete Qs
- Respondents can be divided into two main groups:
 - focus on legislative aspects
 - focus on practical execution
- Provided information is reflected according to the background of the respondents





Respondents



In total: 22

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Section 1: Legislative aspects

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Legislation

At national level

AT (1+WMA) DE (1)
DK (1+EPA) FR (1)
EE (2) HU (2)
ES (1) NL (2)
FI (1+WA) SI (1)
PT(2)
UK (1 except NIR with 2)

At regional level

BE → FL (1+2)
→ W (1)



Transposition of the WEEE Directive

Date of entry into force	Countries
13/02/2003	date of coming into force of the WEEE Directive
13/08/2003	NL
13/08/2004	latest date for transposition of the Directive into national legislation
08/10/2004	HU
18/10/2004	BE-FL
10/12/2004	PT
01/01/2005	EE
02/03/2005	ES
18/04/2005	BE-W
30/04/2005	AT
13/08/2005	DE & FI
01/04/2006	DK
10/2006	SI
15/11/2006	FR
02/01/2007	UK

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Scope

- Same as the WEEE Directive except in BE-FL (12)

But!

- German Law allows the public waste management organisations to use the following groups in separate collection:

1. category 1 & 10
2. cooling equipment
3. category 3 & 4
4. gas discharge lamp
5. category 2, 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9

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Targets

- collection 1 -

in general: 4 kg/inhab → 31 December 2006

Mentioned

BE-W

DE

FI

PT

SI (2007!)

ES

Not mentioned

BE-FL

HU

No target

DK

FR

NL

UK





Targets

- collection 2 -

Special targets

BE-FL

5 kg/inhab	→ in 2004
6 kg/inhab	→ in 2005
7 kg/inhab	→ in 2006
8.5 kg/inhab	→ in 2007

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Targets

- collection 3 -

Special targets

HU

Category of electrical and electronic equipment	In 2005	In 2006	In 2007	In 2008
1. Large household appliances	9%	18%	28%	36%
2. Small household appliances	5%	10%	15%	19%
3. IT and telecommunication equipment	9%	17%	26%	35%
4. Consumer equipment	9%	17%	25%	33%
5. Lighting equipment	1%	2%	4%	5%
5. a) Lamps operating on the principle of gas discharge	0%	0%	1%	1%
6. Electrical and electronic tools	1%	2%	4%	5%
7. Toys, leisure and sport equipment	0%	0%	1%	1%

based on the quantity released on the market in HU in the previous year concerned



Targets

- recovery 1 -

same as in the WEEE Directive → 31 December 2006

DK; FI

same as in the WEEE Directive → 31 December 2007

SI

same as in the WEEE Directive → 31 December 2008

DE!; EE





Targets

- recovery 2 -

same as in the WEEE Directive → within a period of one calendar year

NL

same as in the WEEE Directive → by the end of any relevant compliance period

UK

No targets → FR





Targets

- recovery 3 -

Special targets

BE-FL

Materials	Recycling rate	Recovery rate
ferro	95%	
non-ferro	95%	
synthetics	20%	80%
batteries	65%	

Categories	Global recycling rate	Global recovery rate
large appliances + gas discharge lamps	80%	
automatic dispensers	75%	80%
others	70%	
large household appliances		85%
IT, telecommunication and consumer appliances		75%

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Special recovery targets

HU



Category of electrical and electronic equipment	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	R-rate	recovery rate	R-rate	recovery rate	R-rate	recovery rate	R-rate	recovery rate
1. Large household appliances	20%	19%	40%	38%	60%	56%	80%	75%
2. Small household appliances	18%	13%	35%	25%	53%	38%	70%	50%
3. IT and telecomm. equipment	19%	16%	38%	33%	56%	49%	75%	65%
4. Consumer equipment	19%	16%	38%	33%	56%	49%	75%	65%
5. Lighting equipment	18%	13%	35%	25%	53%	38%	70%	50%
5. a) Lamps operating on the principle of gas discharge	20%	20%	40%	40%	60%	60%	80%	80%
6. Electrical and electronic tools	18%	13%	35%	25%	53%	38%	70%	50%
7. Toys, leisure and sport equipment	18%	13%	35%	25%	53%	38%	70%	50%
8. Medical devices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Monitoring and controlling instruments	18%	13%	35%	25%	53%	38%	70%	50%
10. Automatic dispensers	20%	19%	40%	38%	60%	56%	80%	75%

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Section 2: Operational aspects

Who does what and how?

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Collection infrastructure (1)

Options for citizens:

- return to the shop when buying a new item on the 1:1 basis
- use the municipal services
in the form of civic amenity site, container park, waste yard, drop-off centre, recycling centre
in some countries (DE, PT, UK) door-to-door collection
- bring the old item to a re-use shop (BE, FR, NL, UK)
- collection service provided by producers - rare!





Collection infrastructure (2)

2 options

BE-W
DK
FI
ES

3 options

AT
BE-FL
DE
EE
FR
HU
NL
UK-SCO

4 or more

PT
SI
UK-NIE
UK-Essex





Collection infrastructure (3)

Operational categories at collection points:

- 5 fractions are sorted in AT, DE, EE, SI, UK-Essex
(large h.a., small h.a., fridges or cooling equipment, lamps, others)
- 4 fractions are sorted in BE-W, FI
(cooling equipment, large h.a., other WEEE, lamps/screens)
- In ES 5 or 3 or 2 fractions are sorted depending on the capacity!





Collection infrastructure (4)

Operational categories at regional transfer stations:

- 5 fractions are sorted in NL, PT

NL - refrigerating equipment, tv sets, ICT equipment, other large WEEE, small WEEE

PT - cooling equipment, large h.a., tv and computer screens, small h.a., lamps





Role of LRAs

Municipalities

- Providing collection service for WEEE separately from the household waste (originated from the legislation) » arrange or establish & operate collection points (implementation)
- Raising awareness « legal obligation in FR and DE

Regional Authorities

- Permitting issues for facilities
- Authorizing PCSs and supervising the management of WEEE system in ES





Role of social economy

In general:

- Very limited → reuse of whole appliances
- Exists in BE, FI, FR, NL, UK
- Most countries does not exist

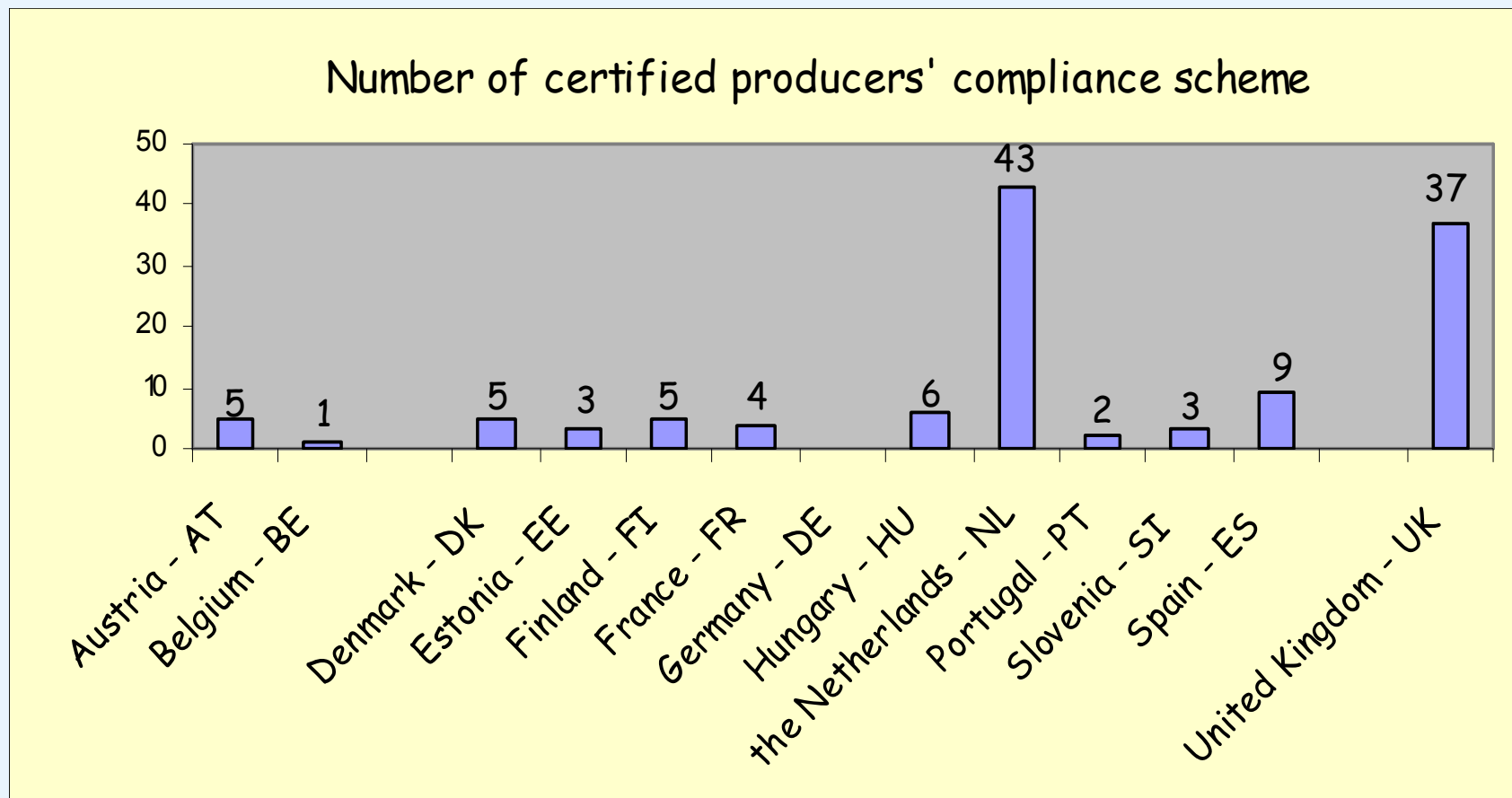
Specific features:

- This group is protected by legislation in the UK.
- 'Revisie' label developed by social economy » guarantee in BE-FL
- It was existing in DK, but they died with the privatisation! 😞





Producers' compliance schemes (1)

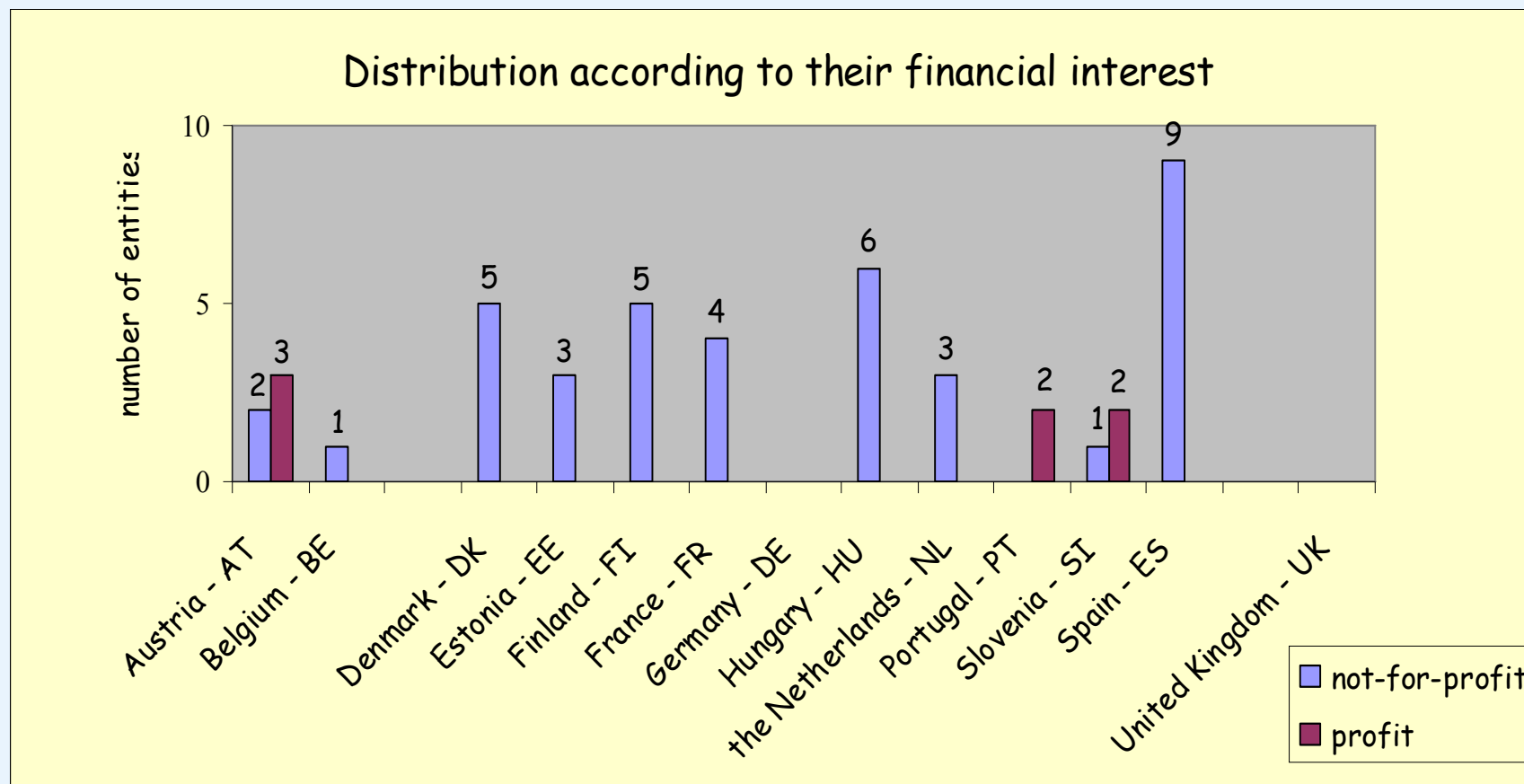


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Producers' compliance schemes (2)



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Recycling and treatment economy

In general:

- Very little or no information
- No capacities mentioned
- No treatment plant in SI, only 1 in EE

Problems mentioned:

- monopolistic structure for treating refrigerators (in AT, NL)
- problem with screen glass in the long run (AT)
- short-term contracts with recycling companies (NL)





Section 3: Financial aspects

Who finances what?

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Visible fees (1)

- Small amount in DK
- No fees in AT
- Producers associations decide upon the fees in DE, FI
- Voluntary approach to fees on appliances in the UK
(producers & retailers must agree on to show it or not!)

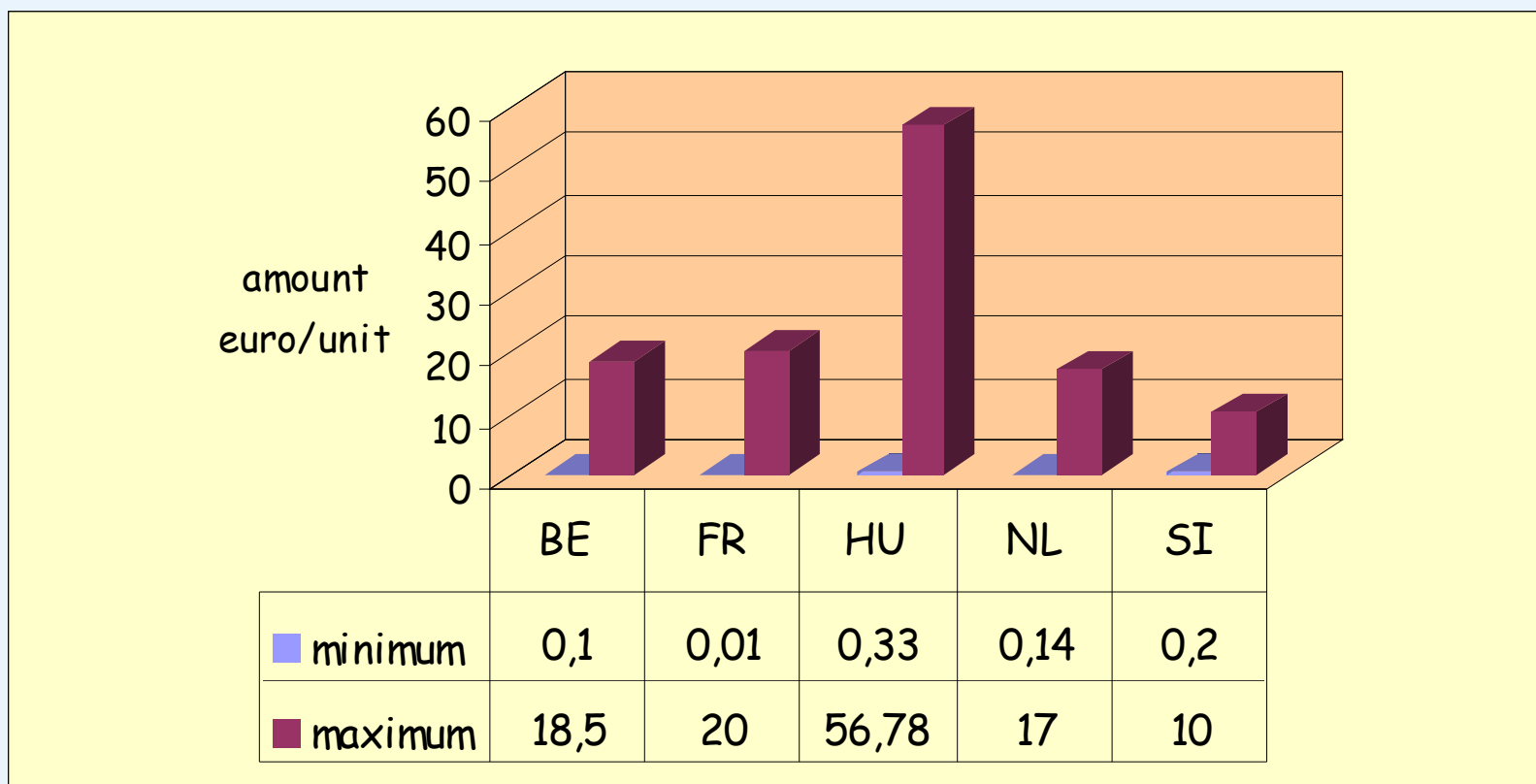




Visible fees (2)

Determined fees in BE, FR, HU, NL*, SI

*only applied on a few key items

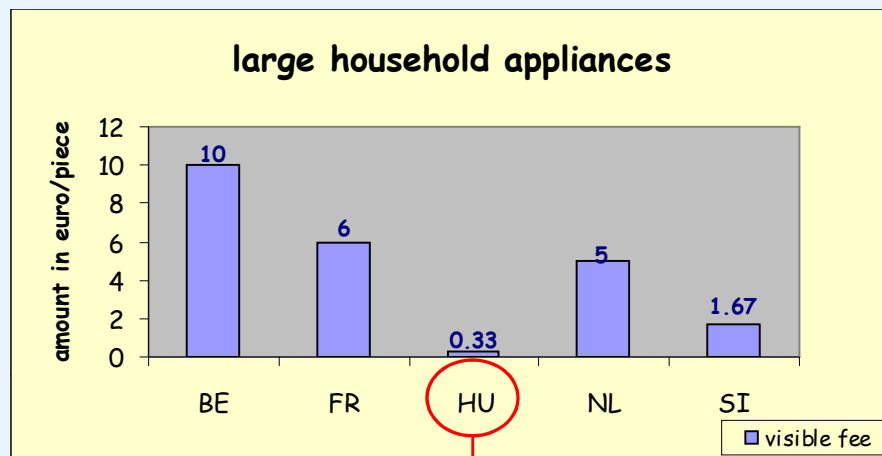


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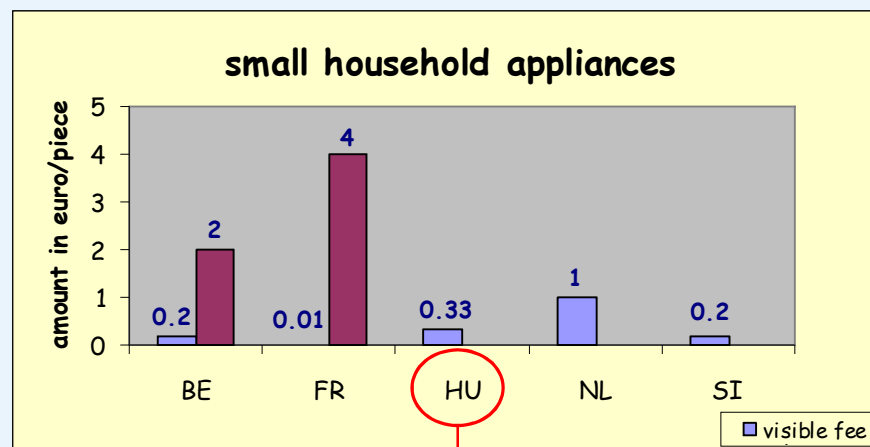




Examples of visible fees



€/kg



€/kg

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Costs (1)

not determined

DK
DE
ES

no info

EE
FI
HU
PT
SI

*no
conclusive*

NL





Costs (2)

- Determined in AT, BE, FR, NL

But!

- In FR it is not available for public to know
- In BE-FL 152 €/ton on a reference civic amenity site (calculated by VVSG - Association of Flemish Cities and Municipalities)
- In the NL 13040 €/year/site on a reference civic amenity site (calculated by NVRD?)





Costs in Austria

Big recycling centre

categories	€/a
large household appliances	947.29
small household appliances	562.77
refrigerators	948.80
screens	1097.88
fluorescent lamps	578.02

Small recycling centre

categories	€/a
large household appliances	209.95
small household appliances	240.15
refrigerators	209.95
screens	415.50
fluorescent lamps	230.08

Costs in BE-Walloon

categories	€/ton
big white goods	174
fridge	200
TV & monitors	176
ICT	194
medical devices	194
lamp	450
all others	194

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Compensations (1)

paid to municipalities

yes

AT
BE
ES
FI
FR
PT
SI
UK

no

DK! but...
DE! but...
NL

no data

EE
HU





Compensations (2)

paid to retailers

yes

BE

no

AT

DK

ES

FI

no data

EE

FR

HU

NL! - retailers can get compensations: 10% of the visible fee collected in a certain year





Compensations (3)

in Austria* 

categories	€/ton
large household appliances	35
small household appliances	53
refrigerators	52
screens	84
fluorescent lamps	328

*paid for the infrastructure

in France 

1560 €/year - fix amount/each collection point +	
Number of collected units	€/ton
> 8 in each 3 month	20
> 24 in each 3 month	40
2000 in a year or 100 tons/year	65

in Spain-Catalonia 

separate collection	€/ton
5 fractions	80
3 fractions	40
2 fractions	10



Compensations (4)

in Finland 

45 €/collection equipment/month - fix amount
+
0.04 - 0.09 €/kg (collected WEEE)

in Slovenia* 

0.0083 €/WEEE unit - fix amount in 2007

*defined by the state

in Flanders  

110 €/ton - fix amount

in the UK 

£6000+ £3000(extra case)/collection site -
one off payment

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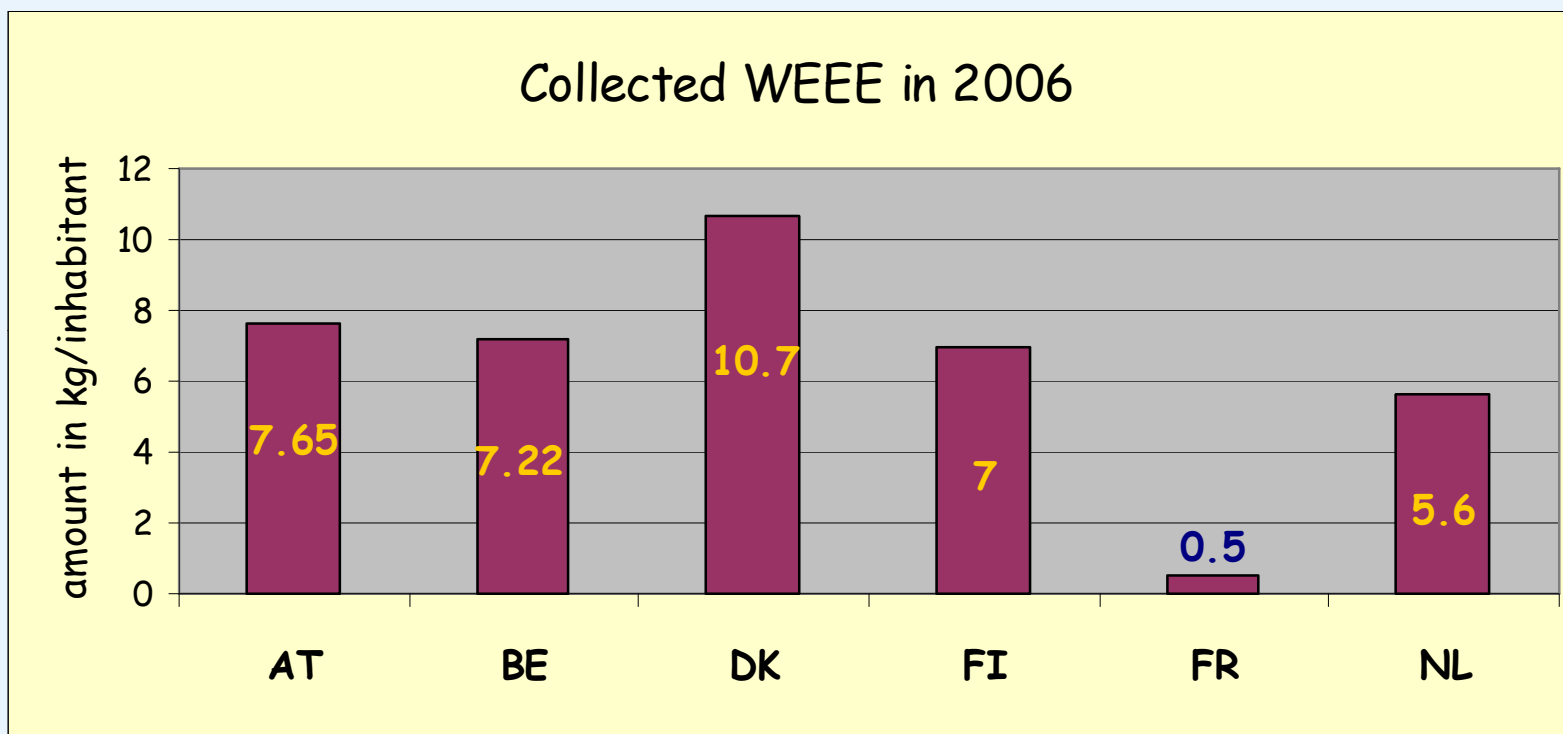
Section 4: Achievements

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Collection results

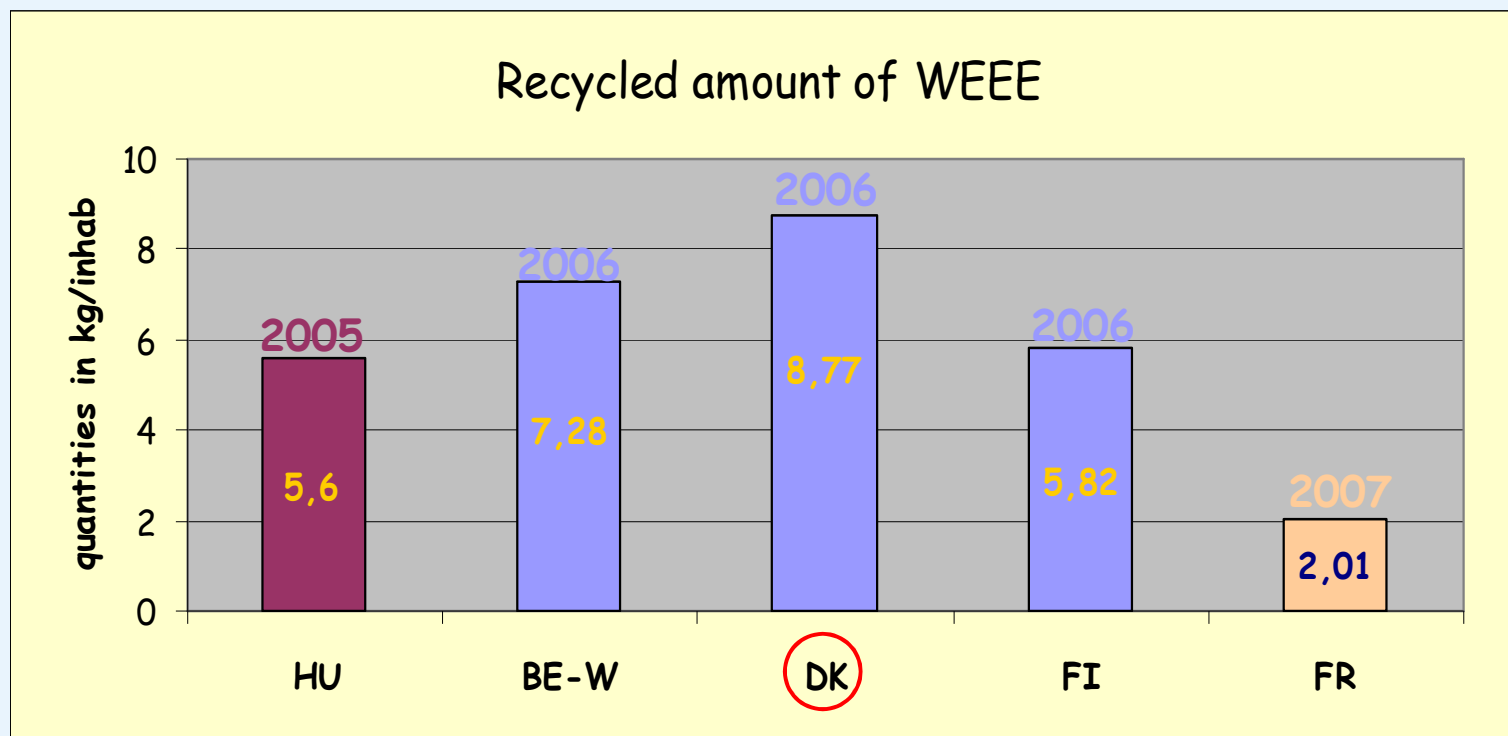


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Recycling results (1) - amounts







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Recycling results (2) - rates



Categories	target	achievements		
		 2005	 2006	 2005
large household appliances	75%	79%	88%	79%
small household appliances	50%	70%	82%	65%
IT and telecommunications equipment	65%	69%	81%	84%
consumer equipment	65%	68%	79%	
lighting equipment	50%	70%	85%/98%	
electrical and electronic tools	50%	72%	82%	
toys, leisure and sport equipment	50%	70%	81%	
medical devices	50%	70%	80%	
monitoring and control instruments	50%	69%	81%	
automatic dispensers	75%	80%	80%	

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Recycling results (3) - rates



in 2005

Materials	Targets	Achievements
ferro	95%	100%
non-ferro	95%	98%
synthetics	20%	55%
others		52%

in 2005





Categories	Achievements
White goods	83%
Fridges & freezers	79%
Screens	83%
Others	74%





Recovery results - rates



Categories	target	achievements		
		 2005	 2006	 2005
large household appliances	80%	83%	97%	92%
small household appliances	70%	82%	96%	72%
IT and telecommunications equipment	75%	84%	92%	93%
consumer equipment	75%	85%	91%	
lighting equipment	70%/80%	82%	85%/98%	
electrical and electronic tools	70%	82%	96%	
toys, leisure and sport equipment	70%	82%	96%	
medical devices	70%	83%	95%	
monitoring and control instruments	70%	83%	96%	
automatic dispensers	80%	83%	96%	

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Collection, recovery & recycling results

- are under process
in DE; EE; SI
- not available yet, due to late transposition
in the UK





Reuse - as a whole - results

only available in BE-FL; FI

in 2005 BE-FL: 1.36 kg/inhab

in 2006 FI: 379 ton (0.07 kg/inhab)





Section 5: Problems

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Overview of the mentioned problems (1)

Regulatory aspects:

- Regional competence without national coordination → difficulties for companies and authorities (BE)
- Environmental policy agreement is voluntary → weak negotiation position for the Government (BE-FL)
- Lack of clarity in regulation → conflict with governmental guidelines (UK)
- 75% recycling rate is too high for fridges (AT)
- Not existing or limited re-use market (FI, HU)





Overview of the mentioned problems (2)

Operational aspects:

- Too many producers' compliance schemes - PCSs (AT, ES, FI, NL, UK)
- Potential difficulty for LAs to determine which PCS to sign up to (UK)
- Depending on the willingness of compliance scheme to offer a service to LAs (UK)
- Insufficient involvement of local authorities in setting up the system (UK)
- Logistical problems (DE, FI, NL, UK)





Overview of the mentioned problems (3)

Technical aspects:

- Lack of civic amenity sites (HU)
- Lack of space at collection sites in order to increase separate collection (UK)
- Problems with separate collection at local level (SI)

Financial aspects:

- Lack of funding for local authorities (UK)
- Unwillingness of producers to accept LAs' costs (NL, BE)
- Lack of transparency over financial data (BE)





Overview of the mentioned problems (4)

Executive aspects:

- No relevant inspection or very limited (SI, HU)
- Export of WEEE (DE, FI)
- Lack of transparency in tendering procedures (BE)

Others:

- Low environmental awareness among citizens (EE, HU, SI, UK)
- No instrument in hand for LAs to effectively deal with several PCSs (NL, UK)





Section 6: Comments

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Mentioned remarks

- In EE

Please be careful with trusting the information on the English website of the producers' compliance scheme! Some misleading information was noticed!





Special characteristics (1)

AT - reuse is counted for the collection quota

BE-FL - calculation of the cost of WEEE management on a reference civic amenity site

voluntary agreement between FL Government and organisation of producers

BE-W - agreement between 'Ressources' and 'Recupel'

DE - shared product responsibility

DK - definition of historical WEEE differs from EU definition





Special characteristics (2)

EE - obligatory acceptance of any WEEE by shops if there is no collection point within 10 km radius

ES - periodically organised meetings between PCS and LRA to discuss the improvements & problems

0.12 €/inhab paid by PCSs to finance awareness campaigns

FI - online website to search for the nearest collection points (in Finnish)

FR - original collaboration with social economy enterprises (ENVIE-EMMAUS-ECO-SYSTEME)





Special characteristics (3)

HU - online website to search for enterprises having permit to treat WEEE (in Hungarian)

NL - complete trade-ban on used CFC-containing devices

UK - Producer Compliance Scheme → operates on commercial basis + Distributor Compliance Scheme « appointed by the government

PCSs have to demonstrate operational plan including working with reuse organizations

no specific targets have been passed down to individual local authorities - different approach!





Outcomes (1)

Legal framework:

- Late and imperfect transposition

Operational aspects - implementation:

- Collection infrastructure mainly provided by LRAs and retailers, rarely by producers
- Several producers' compliance schemes in most countries » source of difficulties for LRAs
- Lack of information on the recycling and treatment economy





Outcomes (2)

Financial aspects:

- Widely used visible fees ranging from very small amount to considerable big
- Very limited and hardly accessible information on the costs of the whole collection chain
- Existence of compensation system, but huge variety in the allocated amount and the used methodology as a basis for payment





Outcomes (3)

Achievements:

- In general lack of information on the results
- Different format of results data from different years → hard to compare
- Collection is only working efficiently in the minority of the countries

Problems:

- Numerous, varying from country to country





Conclusion

- Difficult to get a comprehensive view on the exact implementation in each country
- Further investigation and data gathering is needed to complete the picture of LRAs in the WEEE management system





NOTE!

All the data and information presented here are from the filled-in questionnaires from the mentioned countries!

The analysis was made only by the speaker, thus it is possible to have mistakes due to misunderstanding or misinterpretations!





WEEE-PIN

Questions?

Public Interest Network for
WEEE Management

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