

Economic implications of producer responsibility (BAT)

DPA-System is short for Danish Producer Responsibility System. DPA-System is in charge of administrative tasks associated with the rules on producer responsibility under Danish environmental law regarding waste from electrical and electronic equipment, end-of-life batteries and accumulators, and end-of-life vehicles.

Producer responsibility for these waste types has authority in the Danish Environmental Protection Act. This Act translates into three Statutory Orders for the different waste types: the WEEE Order, the Battery Order, and the End-of-life Vehicles Order (the current statutory texts can be found on www.dpa-system.dk).

The Danish Statutory Orders take offset in three EU directives for the same waste types: the so-called WEEE Directive, the Batteries Directive, and the ELV Directive. Also these directives with exact titles and dates can be found on www.dpa-system.dk.

Producer responsibility rests on the principle that each producer or importer assumes responsibility for collection and management of WEEE, waste batteries, and end-of-life vehicles to the effect that products becoming waste are managed in an environmentally correct manner, with the highest possible utilisation of resources contained in such products.

Producers and importers are in the following referred to as *producers* as the rules applying to both types are the same.

In general, the following abbreviations are used: WEEE for waste electrical and electronic equipment, BAT for batteries and accumulators, and ELV for end-of-life vehicles.

Contents

| | |
|---|---|
| Economic implications of producer responsibility for batteries / accumulators | 2 |
| Fees to DPA-System..... | 2 |
| Costs relating to collection and treatment..... | 3 |
| Membership of collective schemes | 3 |
| Payment to SKAT for portable batteries | 3 |
| Costs relating to information campaigns | 3 |
| Costs relating to marking..... | 4 |
| Costs relating to design of readily removable batteries and accumulators..... | 4 |
| Contact information | 4 |

In pursuance of rules on producer responsibility for waste batteries and accumulators this document describes various economic implications of producer responsibility.

Economic implications of producer responsibility for batteries / accumulators

Producers and importers of batteries and/or accumulators in Denmark must register with DPA-System. The registration – and thus producer responsibility – has a number of economic implications.

These are payment of:

- Fees to DPA-System
- Costs relating to collection and environmental treatment / membership of collective schemes
- Fee for portable batteries levied by SKAT (Danish Tax and Customs Administration)
- Costs relating to information campaigns directed at private households concerning correct disposal of batteries
- Costs relating to marking of batteries and accumulators
- Costs relating to design of electrical appliances in such a way that batteries and accumulators can be readily removed.

Fees to DPA-System

All registered producers and importers must pay a fee to DPA-System, who is in charge of running the system. This fee consists of a registration fee, a fee for administration of the allocation scheme and a fee for other administrative tasks.

The registration fee amounts to DKK 1,000 – or DKK 500 if the company also has producer responsibility for WEEE (WEEE legislation).

There is an annual fee in cents per kilogram of batteries and accumulators placed on the market. To this should be added an additional fee in cents for portable batteries placed on the market.

On www.dpa-system.dk you can see the present fee rates and read more about fees to DPA-System in the document *Fees to DPA-System (Batteries)*.

Costs relating to collection and treatment

Costs relating to collection and treatment of batteries and accumulators are not defined by law. They depend on the following:

- How efficiently the company organizes collection of batteries and accumulators
- How many raw materials can be recovered from waste batteries and accumulators in view of subsequent sale
- Sales price of such secondary raw materials

Costs relating to collection and treatment may be found with collective schemes (see below) or with environmentally approved recycling companies.

Membership of collective schemes

A number of commercial companies assist producers in complying with their producer responsibility. These companies are known as collective schemes. For producers/importers dealing in portable batteries and accumulators it is recommended to have a collective scheme assume collection and treatment.

Payment to SKAT for portable batteries

Local authorities are in charge of collection of portable batteries from private households, and producers must subsequently pick up these batteries and organize further treatment. Local authorities are compensated by producers for collection of portable batteries from their residents.

Producer payment to local authorities is organized in a way that SKAT (Danish Tax and Customs Administration) levies a payment from producers and distributes it to local authorities. The fee is decided annually by SKAT and the Danish Environmental Protection Agency and it is levied per kilogram of portable batteries once a year.

The annual fee can be found on the website.

Costs relating to information campaigns

Legislation on producer responsibility for batteries and accumulators contains minimum requirements for information campaigns to be conducted regularly by producers of portable batteries and accumulators. Campaigns must inform private households about correct disposal of batteries and accumulators. You can read more in sections 37 and 38 of the Battery Order.

The Danish Battery Association and the relevant collective schemes cooperate in complying with this information obligation. You can ask these organizations about associated costs.

Costs relating to marking

There is a statutory requirement for marking of batteries and accumulators. Associated costs depend on the solution chosen in practice. Read more about marking of batteries in the document *Marking of equipment (Bat)*.

Costs relating to design of readily removable batteries and accumulators

There is a statutory requirement that appliances using batteries or accumulators must be designed in such a way that these can be readily removed from appliances. Redesign/design of appliances in compliance with the law may entail costs. Read more about design requirements for electrical appliances in the document *Requirements for design of appliances (Bat)*.

Contact information

You can contact the collective schemes or the Battery Association for further information about costs.

[Battery Association](#)

[Collective schemes](#)

Note that complaints about guidelines issued by DPA-System can be brought before the Danish Environmental Protection Agency at any time.

DPA-System, 2011

DPA-System
Vesterbrogade 6D,
DK-1780 Copenhagen V
Tel: +45 3377 9191
e-mail: info@dpa-system.dk
web: www.dpa-system.dk