

WEEE Statistics 2008

-including up-to-date information from the Battery Register

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Preface

Every year DPA-System (former WEEE-System) prepares "WEEE Statistics", presenting those data that producers/importers and local authorities report in connection with the producer responsibility scheme for waste electrical and electronic equipment further to the Danish Statutory Order No. 664 of 27/06/2005 on management of waste electrical and electronic equipment.

Denmark and other EU Member States report marketed, collected and treated volumes to the EU Commission in view of producing an European outline of the efficiency of the producer responsibility scheme.

In these statistics producers and importers are referred to as 'producers' only, since the same rules apply to both groups.

This publication presents the third WEEE Statistics, containing data for the calendar year of 2008. Data derive from the annual reports from registered producers to the producer register as well as local authorities' registration of collection sites and collection equipment. Thus, the statistics give statements of number of municipal collection sites per municipality, number of collection equipment units, number of registered producers and affiliation to collective schemes. In addition, you will find quantitative statements of electronic equipment put on the market, WEEE collected as well as the treatment it has been subjected to broken down on treatment option and compared with statutory EU targets for recycling and recovery. Furthermore, the geographical location of the first treatment of WEEE is shown.

When possible, 2008 figures are compared with 2007 and 2006 figures. It should be noted that in some cases 2007 and 2006 data have been adjusted from what was presented in previous WEEE Statistics. This adjustment has been made, since after the publication of previous WEEE Statistics new figures have been reported by the producers; Further to a Danish Environmental Protection Agency decision¹ producers may report retrospectively. Furthermore, a considerable number of corrections have been made to data – by both individual producers and collective schemes. Most probably, further corrections will have to be made in the future.

Appendix 1 gives a general description of issues influencing data reported in the WEEE field.

Batteries

This year the statistics contain for the first time data for the producer responsibility scheme for batteries cf. the Danish Statutory Order No. 1217 of 11/12/2008 on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators. Data show how many producers have entered the battery register since entry into force of the producer responsibility scheme on 1 January 2009 and how many kilos of batteries are expected to be put on the market in 2009 (budget figures). Actual volumes put on the market will appear from statistics for 2009.

Remark that table numbering is consecutive, while notes are numbered for each section.

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DPA-System, 2009,
www.dpa-system.dk

¹ The Danish Environmental Protection Agency has decided that when a producer registers after entry into force of the producer responsibility scheme and this producer has placed equipment on the market in previous years in which the producer responsibility scheme was in force, these volumes must be reported. This is to ensure that producers are subject to the correct obligation and do not obtain a 'discount' from late registration

Municipal data

Table 1. Registered municipal collection sites

Municipality	2008					2007	2006
	Inhabitants (1)	Area in km ² (2)	Areal per collection site in km ²	Inhabitants per collection site	Collection sites (3)	Collection sites (4)	Collection sites (4)
Albertslund	27.706	23	6	6.927	4	4	3
Allerød	23.821	67	67	23.821	1	1	1
Assens	42.128	512	73	6.018	7	7	7
Ballerup	47.398	34	17	23.699	2	2	2
Billund	26.235	537	268	13.118	2	2	2
Bornholm	42.563	588	98	7.094	6	6	6
Brøndby	33.762	21	10	16.881	2	2	1
Brønderslev	35.762	633	79	4.470	8	8	7
Dragør	13.411	18	18	13.411	1	1	1
Christiansø	96	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egedal	41.031	126	42	13.677	3	3	3
Esbjerg	114.595	753	125	19.099	6	6	6
Fanø	3.207	56	56	3.207	1	1	1
Favrskov	46.248	541	108	9.250	5	5	5
Faxe	35.441	405	135	11.814	3	3	3
Fredensborg	39.254	112	11	3.925	10	10	10
Fredericia	49.690	134	34	12.423	4	4	4
Frederiksberg	95.029	9	0	0	0	0	0
Frederikshavn	62.525	649	81	7.816	8	8	7
Frederikssund	44.246	249	62	11.062	4	4	4
Furesø	37.864	57	28	18.932	2	2	2
Faaborg-Midtfyn	52.108	637	91	7.444	7	7	8
Gentofte	69.794	26	26	69.794	1	1	1
Gladsaxe	63.233	25	13	31.617	2	2	2
Glostrup	21.008	13	13	21.008	1	1	1
Greve	47.951	60	60	47.951	1	1	1
Gribskov	40.627	280	140	20.314	2	2	2
Guldborgsund	63.211	903	75	5.268	12	10	9
Haderslev	56.508	813	271	18.836	3	0	0
Halsnæs	31.013	121	61	15.507	2	2	2
Hedensted	45.954	552	110	9.191	5	5	5
Helsingør	61.053	122	122	61.053	1	1	1
Herlev	26.635	12	12	26.635	1	1	1
Herning	85.217	1.324	147	9.469	9	9	6
Hillerød	47.081	214	107	23.541	2	2	2
Hjørring	67.102	930	85	6.100	11	11	12
Holbæk	69.528	579	96	11.588	6	6	6
Holstebro	57.267	800	160	11.453	5	5	5
Horsens	81.565	515	129	20.391	4	4	4
Hvidovre	49.366	22	4	9.873	5	5	4
Høje-Taastrup	47.400	78	16	9.480	5	5	5
Hørsholm	24.310	31	16	12.155	2	2	2
Ikast-Brande	40.176	736	184	10.044	4	4	3
Ishøj	20.756	26	9	6.919	3	3	3
Jammerbugt	38.990	873	218	9.748	4	4	4
Kalundborg	49.741	604	86	7.106	7	7	7

Municipality	2008					2007	2006
	Inhabitants (1)	Area in km ² (2)	Areal per collection site in km ²	Inhabitants per collection site	Collection sites (3)	Collection sites (4)	Collection sites (4)
Kerteminde	23.745	206	69	7.915	3	3	3
Kolding	88.519	612	102	14.753	6	6	5
København	518.574	88	13	74.082	7	4	4
Køge	56.848	255	12	2.584	22	21	18
Langeland	13.563	291	97	4.521	3	3	3
Lejre	26.778	240	240	26.778	1	1	1
Lemvig	21.946	508	169	7.315	3	3	3
Lolland	47.757	892	74	3.980	12	11	11
Lyngby-Taarbæk	51.532	39	39	51.532	1	1	1
Læsø	1.993	114	114	1.993	1	1	1
Mariagerfjord	42.762	723	120	7.127	6	6	6
Middelfart	37.625	300	60	7.525	5	5	5
Morsø	22.098	368	123	7.366	3	3	3
Norddjurs	38.390	721	180	9.598	4	4	4
Nordfyns	29.651	452	151	9.884	3	3	3
Nyborg	31.714	276	92	10.571	3	3	3
Næstved	80.954	684	114	13.492	6	5	5
Odder	21.593	225	113	10.797	2	1	1
Odense	187.929	304	304	187.929	1	1	1
Odsherred	33.159	355	89	8.290	4	4	4
Randers	94.221	746	149	18.844	5	5	5
Rebild	28.900	623	208	9.633	3	3	2
Ringkøbing-Skjern	58.803	1.489	165	6.534	9	9	8
Ringsted	32.442	295	295	32.442	1	1	1
Roskilde	81.285	212	24	9.032	9	8	8
Rudersdal	53.915	73	37	26.958	2	2	2
Rødovre	36.228	12	12	36.228	1	1	1
Samsø	4.003	114	114	4.003	1	1	1
Silkeborg	88.016	865	216	22.004	4	4	4
Skanderborg	56.636	462	92	11.327	5	5	5
Skive	48.300	691	345	24.150	2	2	2
Slagelse	77.457	567	95	12.910	6	6	6
Solrød	20.743	40	20	10.372	2	2	2
Sorø	29.458	310	77	7.365	4	4	4
Stevns	21.948	250	125	10.974	2	2	2
Struer	22.642	251	125	11.321	2	2	2
Svendborg	59.185	417	139	19.728	3	3	3
Syddjurs	41.314	696	116	6.886	6	6	5
Sønderborg	76.793	497	55	8.533	9	9	9
Thisted	45.596	1.102	275	11.399	4	3	3
Tønder	40.216	1.252	139	4.468	9	1	1
TYearnby	40.214	65	16	10.054	4	4	4
Vallensbæk	13.365	9	0	0	0	0	0
Varde	50.475	1.246	156	6.309	8	8	8
Vejen	42.807	814	90	4.756	9	9	8
Vejle	105.884	1.066	267	26.471	4	4	4
Vesthimmerlands	38.495	776	194	9.624	4	4	4
Viborg	92.823	1.419	177	11.603	8	8	7
Vordingborg	46.551	621	155	11.638	4	4	4

Municipality	2008					2007	2006
	Inhabitants (1)	Area in km ² (2)	Areal per collection site in km ²	Inhabitants per collection site	Collection sites (3)	Collection sites (4)	Collection sites (4)
Ærø	6.698	90	18	1.340	5	3	2
Aabenraa	60.392	942	135	8.627	7	7	8
Aalborg	196.292	1.144	572	98.146	2	2	2
Yearhus	302.618	469	52	33.624	9	9	9
					433	409	392

Source: DPA-System Database of municipalities 15-05-2009

Notes: (1) Data on inhabitants derive from extracts from Statistics Denmark 1.1.2009. (2) Municipal area data derive from the Local Government Denmark publication 'Fakta om de nye kommuner efter reformen' (*Facts on the new municipalities after the local government reform*) – which was also used in 2007 and 2006. (3) Municipal registration of collection sites with DPA-System, from where producers are to collect WEEE from households. (4) Based on the new municipalities after the local government reform.

Table 2. Municipal collection sites total

Municipal collection sites		
	Number	Index
Collection sites 2006	392	100
Collection sites 2007	409	104
Collection sites 2008	433	110

Source: DPA-System Database of municipalities 15-05-2009

Note: The number of municipal collection sites has increased by 10 % since entry into force of the producer responsibility scheme.

Table 3. Municipalities without collection site

Municipalities without collection site (5)
Christiansø
Frederiksberg
Vallensbæk

Note: (5) Same situation as in 2007 and 2006

Table 4. Collection equipment per fraction, number and total

Fraction (6)	Type of container	Number of collection equipment units		
		2008	2007	2006
1. Large household appliances	Large containers	920	649	523
2. Small household appliances	Wire cages	2.521	1.756	1.580
3. IT and telecom. equipment	Wire cages	3.017	2.270	1.932
4. Consumer equipment	Wire cages	3.030	2.445	1.931
5. Lighting equipment (light sources)	Containers for light sources	1.239	769	935
	Total	10.727	7.889	6.901

Source: DPA-System municipal basis 15-05-2009

Note: (6) Fractions as stated in the WEEE Order No. 664 of 27 June 2005

Table 5. Collection from municipal collection sites

Tonnes per fraction (2)	2008	2007	2006 (9 month)
1. Large household appliances	32.767	46.162	37.442
2. Small household appliances	7.959	8.460	2.287
3. IT and telecommunications equipment	15.027	15.297	10.371
4. Consumer equipment	16.422	14.027	14.027
5. Lighting equipment (light sources) (3)	421	428	239

Source: DPA-System allocation basis 20-04-2009

Notes: **(1)** Producers collect household WEEE through municipal collection sites in five fractions. In addition household WEEE is collected through collective scheme sites and through producers' own collection. These other collected volumes are presented in Table 14 below and stated according to the ten categories of the WEEE Directive. **(2)** Fractions as stated in the WEEE Order No. 664 of 27 June 2005. **(3)** Fraction 5 only covers light sources and not luminaries.

Producer data in WEEE register

Table 6. Producers and importers in the WEEE register

WEEE Register outline 2008			2007*
		%	
Total number of registrations (1)	1.341		1.077
Registrations with business categories (2)	974	73%	772
Registrations with household categories (3)	504	38%	442
Individual compliers (4)	330	25%	154
Members of collective schemes	1.011	75%	923
Elretur	929	69%	866
LWF	30	2%	26
ERP	11	1%	10
RENE AG	41	3%	21

Source: DPA-System Database of producers 20-04-2009
*Source: WEEE-System Annual Statistics 2007

Notes: (1) Number of companies registered in DPA-System's WEEE producer register. The actual number of registered producers is slightly lower, since some enterprises have chosen to have several independent registrations. (2) Share of total number of producers having at least one active business end user. (3) Share of total number of producers having at least one active household end user. These figures cannot be summed up to total number of registered producers, since producers may be registered with several categories and end users. See definition of end users below Table 9 (4) Producers not affiliated to a collective scheme are predominantly producers with business end users.

Table 7. Producers and importers cancelled from the WEEE register

2009		2007*
Cancelled registrations as per. 01-04-2009 (5)	148	201

Source: DPA-System Database of producers 06-04-2009
* Source: WEEE-System Annual Statistics 2007

Note: (5) Number of enterprises cancelled due to lack of correct and adequate annual reporting as per 1 April 2009 or company withdrawal from the market.

Table 8. New producers and importers entered in the WEEE register

		2007*
New registrations 2008	160	129
New registrations 2009 until 20-04-2009	286	

Source: DPA-System allocation basis 20-04-2009
* Source: WEEE-System Annual Statistics 2007

Table 9. Producers and importers per category and end user

Number of WEEE registrations per category and end user (2008) (6)		
	Businesses	Households
1) Large household appliances	75	82
2) Small household appliances	77	174
3) IT and telecommunications equipment	275	147
4) Consumer equipment	81	164
5) Lighting equipment	326	56
6) Electrical and electronic tools	162	80
7) Toys, leisure and sports equipment	24	92
8) Medical devices	147	16
9) Monitoring and control instruments	210	44
10) Automatic dispensers	25	0

Source: DPA-System allocation basis
20-04-2009

Note: (6) A producer may be active in several categories within households and businesses. The table shows number of registered enterprises per category. The sum of these figures does not express total number of registered enterprises. When producers register the product categories of their activities they must state whether the products are sold to end users in private households or in businesses. End users are described as follows:

- Households: Products whose final use is with private consumers.
- Businesses: Products whose final use is with businesses.

Volumes

Table 10. Electronic equipment put on the market

Year 2008- stated in Tonnes	Marketed volumes – households	Marketed volumes – businesses	Marketed volumes – Total
1) Large household appliances	69.511	6.597	76.108
2) Small household appliances	9.668	769	10.438
3) IT and telecommunications equipment	16.452	9.585	26.038
4) Consumer equipment	22.627	1.087	23.715
5a) Lighting equipment – luminaries (2)	0	6.765	6.765
5b) Lighting equipment – light sources	431	996	1.427
6) Electrical and electronic tools	6.832	2.994	9.826
7) Toys, leisure and sports equipment	2.182	320	2.502
8) Medical devices	393	3.946	4.338
9) Monitoring and control instruments	66	540	607
10) Automatik dispensers (3)	0	603	603
Total	128.162	34.203	162.365

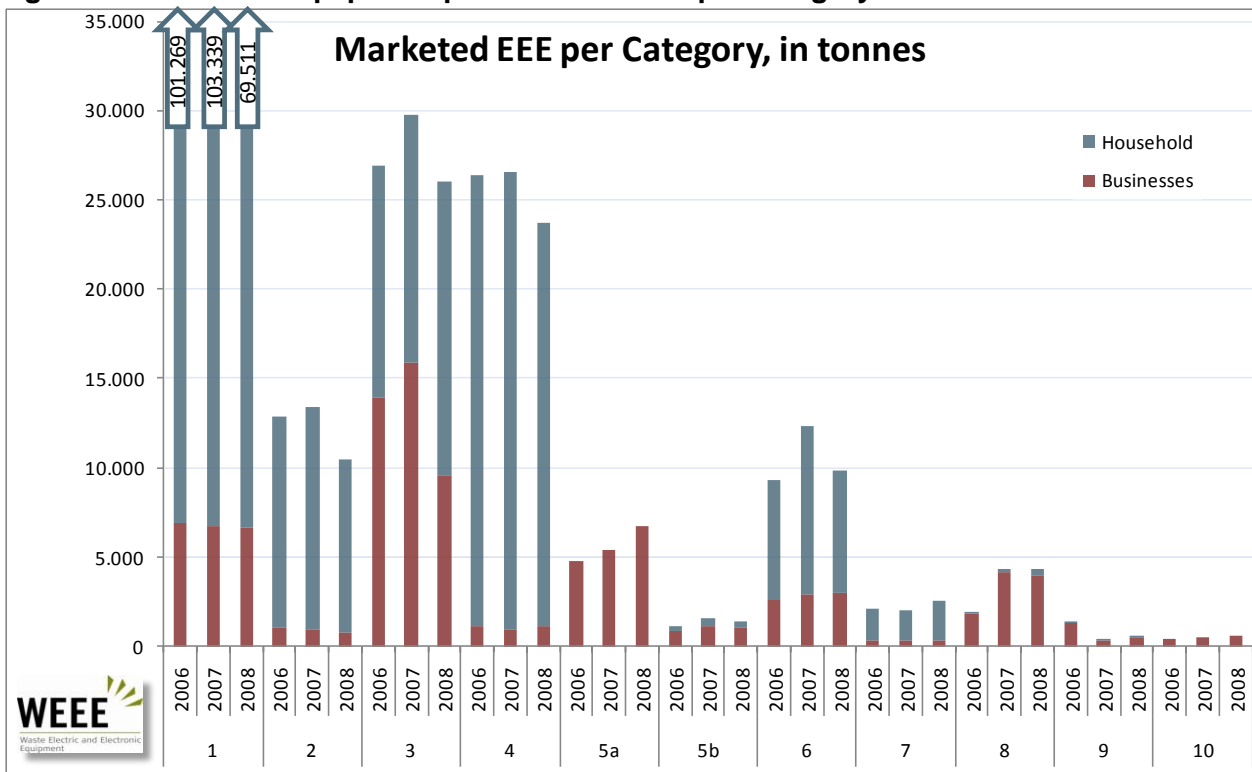
Year 2007- stated in Tonnes (4)	Marketed volumes – households	Marketed volumes – businesses	Marketed volumes – Total
1) Large household appliances	103.639	6.718	110.357
2) Small household appliances	12.482	904	13.386
3) IT and telecommunications equipment	13.912	15.852	29.764
4) Consumer equipment	25.606	974	26.580
5a) Lighting equipment – luminaries (2)	0	5.382	5.382
5b) Lighting equipment – light sources	512	1.088	1.600
6) Electrical and electronic tools	9.387	2.915	12.301
7) Toys, leisure and sports equipment	1.626	347	1.973
8) Medical devices	116	4.189	4.305
9) Monitoring and control instruments	48	353	400
10) Automatik dispensers (3)	0	517	517
Total	167.327	39.237	206.565

Year 2007- stated in Tonnes (4)	Marketed volumes – households	Marketed volumes – businesses	Marketed volumes – Total
1) Large household appliances	101.269	6.864	108.133
2) Small household appliances	11.832	1.035	12.867
3) IT and telecommunications equipment	13.019	13.926	26.945
4) Consumer equipment	25.265	1.117	26.382
5a) Lighting equipment – luminaries (2)	0	4.806	4.806
5b) Lighting equipment – light sources	237	896	1.133
6) Electrical and electronic tools	6.614	2.659	9.273
7) Toys, leisure and sports equipment	1.764	330	2.094
8) Medical devices	77	1.811	1.887
9) Monitoring and control instruments	45	1.344	1.389
10) Automatik dispensers (3)	0	397	397
Total	160.122	35.185	195.307

Source: DPA-System allocation basis

Notes: (1) All figures are based on annual reports to DPA-System from producers and collective schemes. (2) For category 5a luminaires are covered by the producer responsibility for business end users but not for household end users. (3) Category 10, automatic dispensers, is not considered as WEEE from households. (4) 2007 and 2006 figures have been adjusted from previous statistics.

Figure 1. Electronic equipment put on the market per category



Note: Names of category numbers 1-10 appear from Table 13.

Figure 2. Electronic equipment put on the market, total

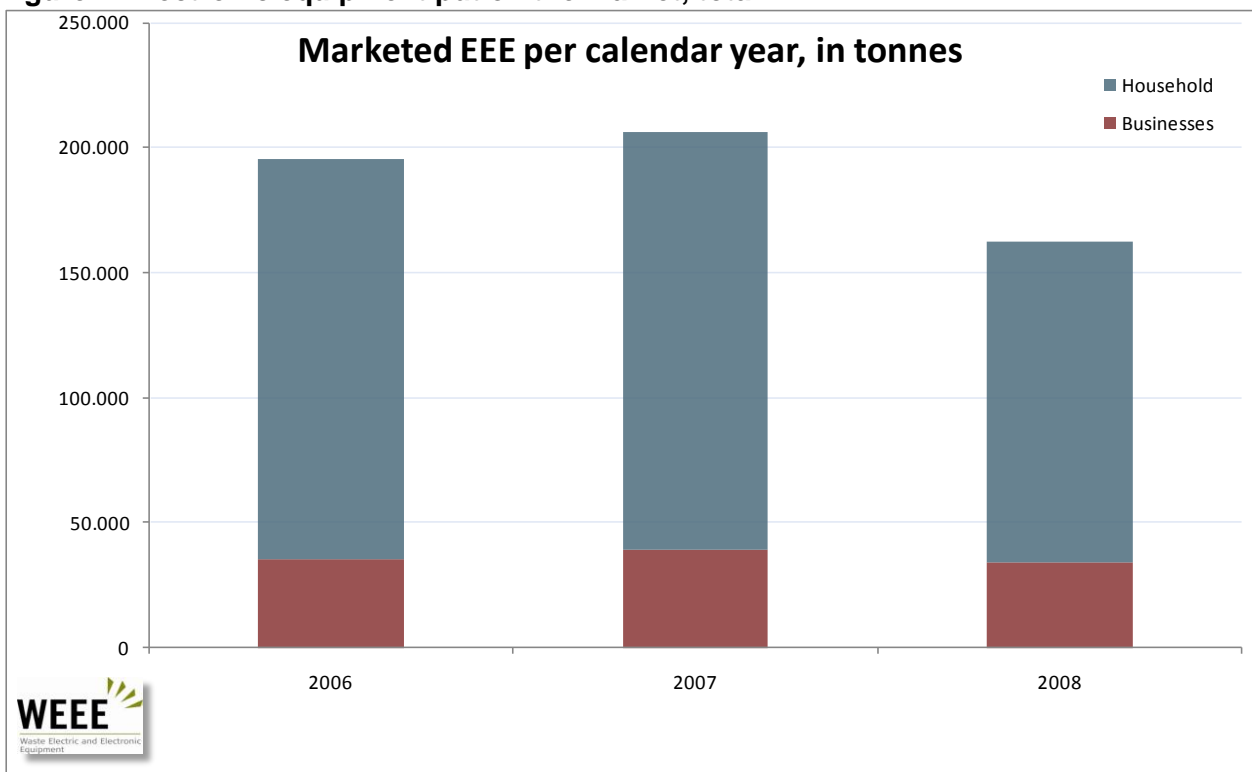


Table 11. WEEE collection

2008 – stated in Tonnes	WEEE collection from households (5)				WEEE collection from businesses			Total WEEE collection
	Municipal collection sites (6)	Collective scheme sites (7)	Producers' collection (8)	Total	Collective scheme sites	Producers' collection	Total	
1) Large household appliances	32.767	2.121	599	35.488	2	89	91	35.579
2) Small household appliances	5.057	72	1	5.130	20	0	20	5.149
3) IT and telecommunications equipment	15.027	182	223	15.432	76	1.000	1.075	16.508
4) Consumer equipment	16.422	256	17	16.694	31	30	61	16.755
5a) Lighting equipment – luminaries (9)	-	-	-	-	3	0	3	3
5b) Lighting equipment – light sources	421	1	0	421	211	2	214	635
6) Electrical and electronic tools	2.013	28	3	2.044	7	4	11	2.055
7) Toys, leisure and sports equipment	635	6	0	641	1	0	1	643
8) Medical devices	127	2	0	129	1	12	13	142
9) Monitoring and control instruments	127	2	0	129	1	9	9	139
10) Automatic dispensers (10)	-	-	-	-	21	1	21	21
Total	72.596	2.671	842	76.109	373	1.147	1.519	77.629

2007 – stated in Tonnes	WEEE collection from households (5)				WEEE collection from businesses			Total WEEE collection
	Municipal collection sites (6)	Collective scheme sites (7)	Producers' collection (8)	Total	Collective scheme sites	Producers' collection	Total	
1) Large household appliances	46.162	2.172	3.534	51.868	0	65	65	51.932
2) Small household appliances	4.774	29	435	5.238	2	0	3	5.241
3) IT and telecommunications equipment	15.297	118	731	16.146	6	891	897	17.043
4) Consumer equipment	18.881	256	185	19.321	2	30	32	19.354
5a) Lighting equipment – luminaries (9)	-	-	-	-	118	0	118	118
5b) Lighting equipment – light sources	428	3	0	431	269	1	270	702
6) Electrical and electronic tools	2.063	13	0	2.076	1	17	18	2.095
7) Toys, leisure and sports equipment	1.082	7	158	1.247	1	2	3	1.250
8) Medical devices	176	1	0	177	0	15	15	192
9) Monitoring and control instruments	365	2	0	367	0	6	6	373
10) Automatic dispensers (10)	-	-	-	-	3	7	10	10
Total	89.228	2.602	5.043	96.872	404	1.033	1.437	98.309

2006 – stated in Tonnes (9 months) (11)	WEEE collection from households (5)				WEEE collection from businesses			Total WEEE collection
	Municipal collection sites (6)	Collective scheme sites (7)	Producers' collection (8)	Total	Collective scheme sites	Producers' collection	Total	
1) Large household appliances	37.442	1.586	286	39.313	1	76	77	39.390
2) Small household appliances	1.383	27	19	1.429	0	1	1	1.430
3) IT and telecommunications equipment	10.371	317	10	10.698	122	873	995	11.693
4) Consumer equipment	14.027	210	0	14.236	1	16	17	14.253
5a) Lighting equipment – luminaries (9)	-	-	-	-	113	0	114	114
5b) Lighting equipment – light sources	239	0	0	239	215	1	215	454
6) Electrical and electronic tools	522	11	0	533	0	20	21	554
7) Toys, leisure and sports equipment	250	6	104	359	0	0	0	359
8) Medical devices	44	1	0	45	0	7	7	52
9) Monitoring and control instruments	88	2	0	90	0	1	1	91
10) Automatic dispensers (10)	-	-	-	-	55	0	55	55
Total	64.365	2.159	419	66.942	507	995	1.503	68.445

Source: DPA-System allocation basis 20-04-2009

Notes: (5) Collection of WEEE from households takes place in five fractions; fraction 2 covers the categories 2, 6, 7, 8, and 9. The remaining fractions are numbered in line with the categories of the WEEE Directive. The sharing key presented in Table 12 is used to break down fraction 2 in categories. (6) Municipal collection sites are sites registered by the local authority, from where producers must collect WEEE from households separated into five fractions. (7) Collective scheme sites have been established by the collective schemes of the producers, and WEEE can be disposed here according to the instructions of the producers. (8) WEEE collected/disposed directly with the producer. (9) For category 5a luminaires are covered by the producer responsibility for business end users, but not for household end users. (10) Category 10, automatic dispensers, is not considered as WEEE from households. (11) 2006 figures only cover nine months, since the obligation for collection only entered into force on 1 April 2006.

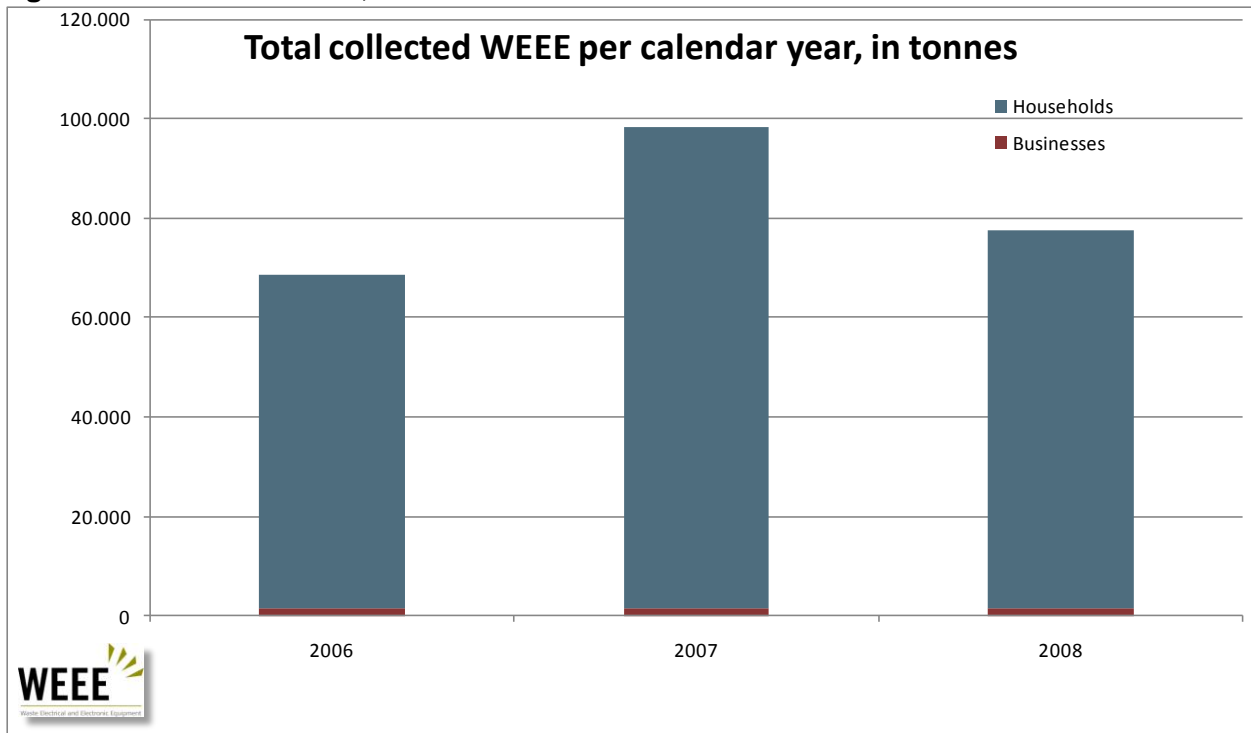
Table 12. Sharing key for conversion of fraction 2 into categories

Product	2006	2007	2008
Category 2	53%	53%	53%
Category 6	26%	26%	26%
Category 7	14%	14%	14%
Category 8	2%	2%	2%
Category 9	5%	5%	5%

Source: The sharing key is based on separation trials made by the collective schemes.

Note: No new separation trials have been carried out by the collective schemes, so the sharing key from 2007 has also been used for 2008.

Figure 3. WEEE collection, total



Note: 2006 covers a period of nine months

Table 13. Geographical location of first treatment of WEEE

2008 – stated in Tonnes	Treatment, Denmark	Treatment EU, not Denmark	Treatment outside EU
1) Large household appliances	39.485	4.451	9
2) Small household appliances	3.981	1.303	1
3) IT and telecommunications equipment	6.586	9.512	600
4) Consumer equipment	9.830	6.303	942
5a) Lighting equipment – luminaries	3	0	0
5b) Lighting equipment – light sources	139	411	0
6) Electrical and electronic tools	1.536	519	0
7) Toys, leisure and sports equipment	528	115	1
8) Medical devices	129	23	2
9) Monitoring and control instruments	124	19	0
10) Automatisk dispensers	21	1	0
Total	62.362	22.659	1.555

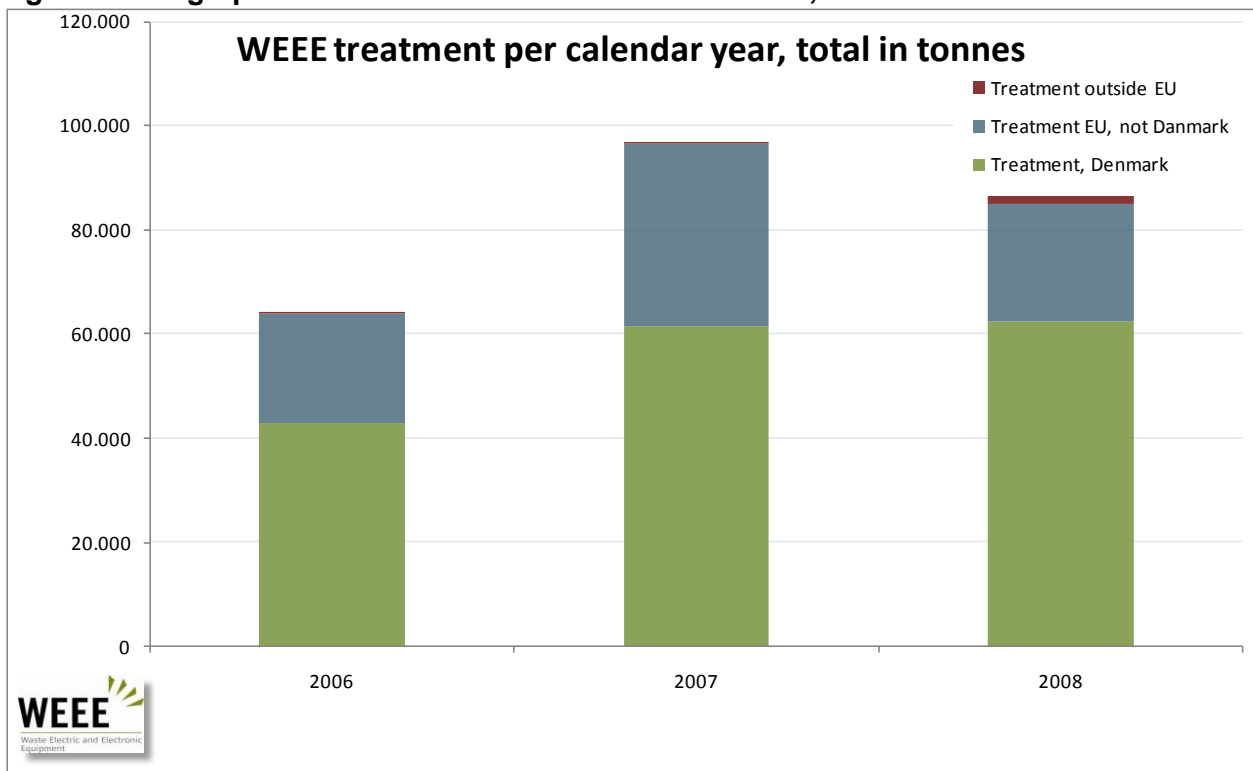
2008 – stated in Tonnes	Treatment, Denmark	Treatment EU, not Denmark	Treatment outside EU
1) Large household appliances	36.906	14.030	0
2) Small household appliances	3.926	1.688	0
3) IT and telecommunications equipment	8.127	8.057	10
4) Consumer equipment	9.755	9.596	0
5a) Lighting equipment – luminaries	112	0	0
5b) Lighting equipment – light sources	300	385	0
6) Electrical and electronic tools	1.326	767	0
7) Toys, leisure and sports equipment	696	337	0
8) Medical devices	133	64	0
9) Monitoring and control instruments	252	145	0
10) Automatisk dispensers	19	0	0
Total	61.551	35.069	10

2008 – stated in Tonnes (9 month)	Treatment, Denmark	Treatment EU, not Denmark	Treatment outside EU
1) Large household appliances	22.238	14.153	0
2) Small household appliances	1.413	195	0
3) IT and telecommunications equipment	7.743	3.854	0
4) Consumer equipment	9.900	2.636	0
5a) Lighting equipment – luminaries	114	2	0
5b) Lighting equipment – light sources	297	154	0
6) Electrical and electronic tools	599	75	0
7) Toys, leisure and sports equipment	258	30	0
8) Medical devices	62	7	0
9) Monitoring and control instruments	97	11	0
10) Automatisk dispensers	55	0	0
Total	42.778	21.117	0

Source: DPA-System allocation basis 20-04-2009

Notes: (11) Figures show where WEEE was subjected to the first treatment operation. Further treatment may take place elsewhere. In this statement, no distinction has been made between household WEEE and business WEEE.

Figure 4. Geographical location of first treatment of WEEE, total



Note: 2006 covers a period of nine months

Table 14. Treatment option for WEEE compared with EU targets

2008 – stated in Tonnes (12)	Disposal (13)		Reuse and recycling (14)			Recovery		
	Tonnes	Percent	Tonnes	Percent	EU Target (15)	Tonnes	Percent	EU Target (15)
1) Store husholdningsapparater	6.308	14%	37.638	86%	80%	33.279	76%	75%
2) Små husholdningsapparater	582	11%	4.703	89%	70%	4.431	84%	50%
3) It- og teleudstyr	1.339	8%	15.359	92%	75%	14.074	84%	65%
4) Forbrugerudstyr	1.114	7%	15.962	93%	75%	15.312	90%	65%
5a) Belysningsudstyr - armaturer	0	15%	3	85%	70%	3	82%	50%
5b) Belysningsudstyr – lyskilder	3	1%	547	99%	80%	542	98%	50%
6) Elektrisk og elektronisk værktøj	227	11%	1.828	89%	70%	1.722	84%	50%
7) Legetøj, fritids- og sports udstyr	73	11%	571	89%	70%	538	84%	50%
8) Medicinsk udstyr	24	15%	131	85%	70%	122	79%	50%
9) Overvågnings- og reg.-instrumenter	26	18%	117	82%	70%	112	78%	50%
10) Salgsautomater	2	11%	19	89%	80%	18	84%	75%
Total	9.699		76.877			70.153		

Year 2007 - stated in Tonnes (12)	Disposal (13)		Reuse and recycling (14)			Recovery		
	Tonnes	Percent	Tonnes	Percent	EU Target (15)	Tonnes	Percent	EU Target (15)
1) Store husholdningsapparater	6.639	13%	44.297	87%	80%	41.982	82%	75%
2) Små husholdningsapparater	396	7%	5.218	93%	70%	4.700	84%	50%
3) It- og teleudstyr	1.082	7%	15.111	93%	75%	13.402	83%	65%
4) Forbrugerudstyr	1.700	9%	17.651	91%	75%	16.154	83%	65%
5a) Belysningsudstyr - armaturer	17	15%	95	85%	70%	95	85%	50%
5b) Belysningsudstyr – lyskilder	10	1%	676	99%	80%	669	98%	50%
6) Elektrisk og elektronisk værktøj	146	7%	1.947	93%	70%	1.739	83%	50%
7) Legetøj, fritids- og sports udstyr	71	7%	962	93%	70%	862	83%	50%
8) Medicinsk udstyr	18	9%	179	91%	70%	160	81%	50%
9) Overvågnings- og reg.-instrumenter	29	7%	367	93%	70%	328	83%	50%
10) Salgsautomater	15	82%	3	18%	80%	3	16%	75%
Total	10.123		86.507			80.092		

Year 2006 - stated in Tonnes (9 month)	Disposal (13)		Reuse and recycling (14)			Recovery		
(12)	Tonnes	Percent	Tonnes	Percent	EU Target (15)	Tonnes	Percent	EU Target (15)
1) Store husholdningsapparater	1.247	3%	35.145	97%	80%	32.154	88%	75%
2) Små husholdningsapparater	69	1%	1.539	96%	70%	1.314	82%	50%
3) It- og teleudstyr	969	6%	10.628	92%	75%	9.337	81%	65%
4) Forbrugerudstyr	1.125	6%	11.411	91%	75%	9.924	79%	65%
5a) Belysningsudstyr - armaturer	17	15%	99	85%	70%	99	85%	50%
5b) Belysningsudstyr - lyskilder	11	2%	439	98%	80%	439	98%	50%
6) Elektrisk og elektronisk værktøj	27	1%	648	96%	70%	552	82%	50%
7) Legetøj, fritids- og sports udstyr	10	1%	278	96%	70%	234	81%	50%
8) Medicinsk udstyr	4	2%	65	95%	70%	55	81%	50%
9) Overvågnings- og reg.-instrumenter	5	1%	104	96%	70%	88	81%	50%
10) Salgsautomater	2	4%	53	96%	80%	44	81%	75%
Total	3.486		60.409			54.242		

Source: DPA-System allocation basis 20-04-2009

Notes: (12) In this statement, no distinction has been made between household WEEE and business WEEE. (13) Disposal means that WEEE is landfilled or incinerated without energy recovery. (14) Recovery is the sum of the treatment options of waste incineration with energy recovery, recycling, and reuse. 6,724 Tonnes was incinerated in 2008, while 5,629 Tonnes was incinerated in 2007 and 5,623 Tonnes was incinerated in 2006. (15) EU percentage target for treatment as stipulated in the WEEE Directive 2002/96/EC.

Table 15. WEEE collection per capita compared with EU targets

Collected WEEE per capita in Denmark, stated in kilos				
	Households	Businesses	Total	EU Target
2008	14	0,3	14	4
2007	18	0,3	18	4
2006 (9 måneder)	12	0,3	13	4

Source: DPA-System allocation basis 20-04-2009

Table 16. EEE marketed per capita

EEE marketed per capita in Denmark, stated in kilos				
	Households	Businesses	Total	
2008	23	6	29	
2007	31	7	38	
2006	29	6	36	

Source: DPA-System allocation basis 20-04-2009

Figure 5. WEEE treated per capita and year

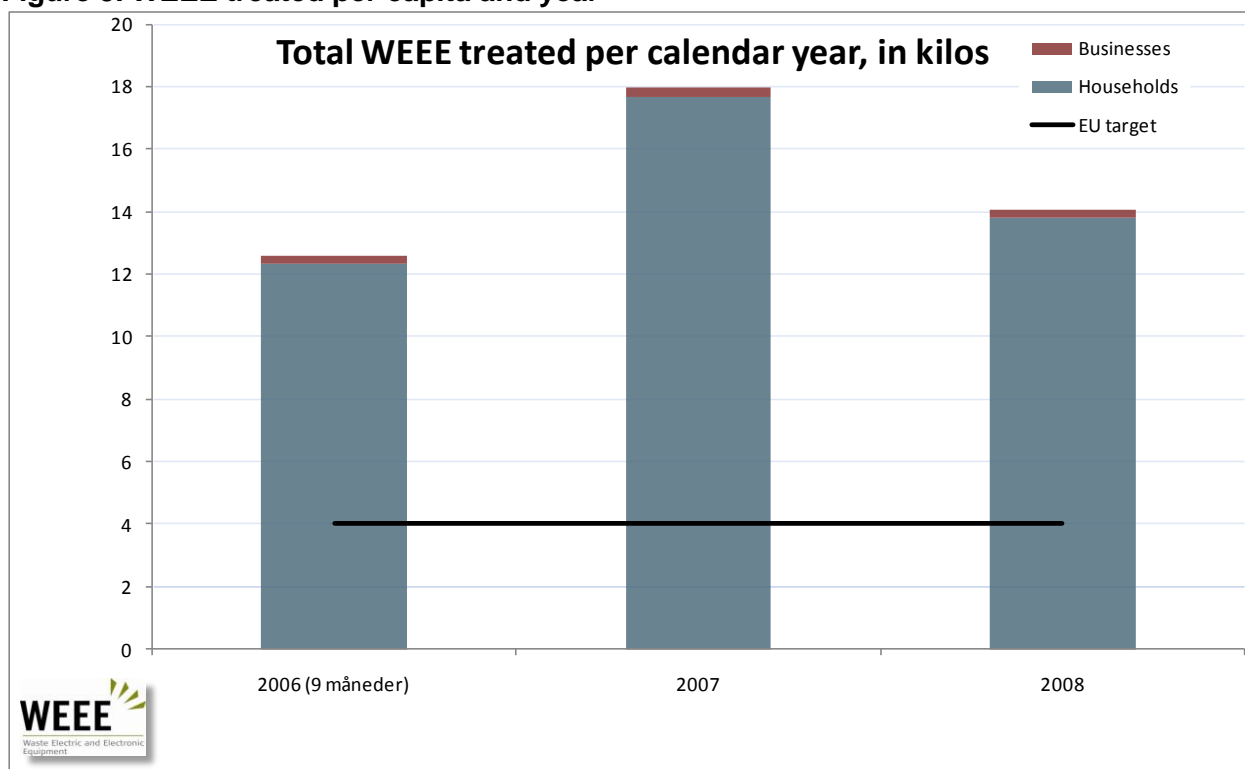
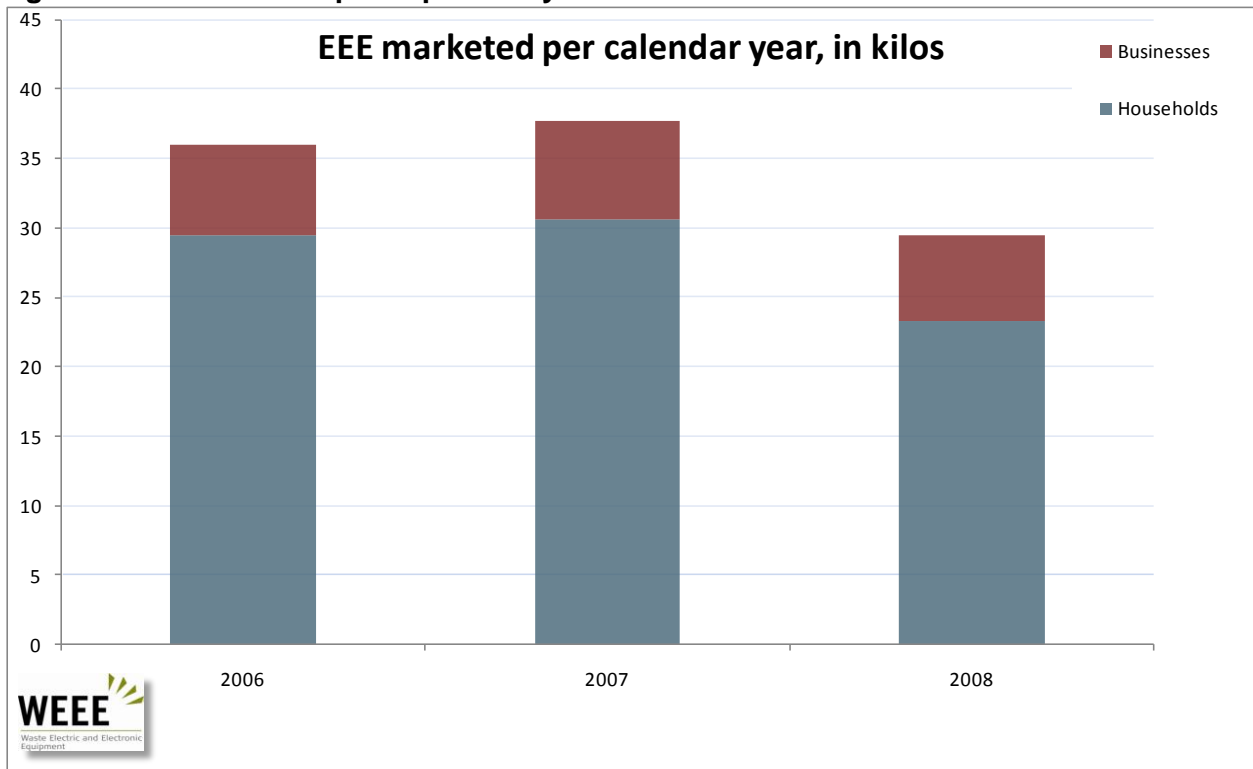


Figure 6. EEE marketed per capita and year



Producer data in BAT Register

BAT Register is the producer responsibility register for producers and importers of batteries and accumulators.

Table 17. Producers and importers in BAT Register

BAT Register outline (2009)		
	Number	%
Total number of registrations (1)	500	
Individual compliers (2)	60	12%
Members of collective schemes	443	89%
Elretur	391	78%
LWF	1	0%
ERP	11	2%
RENE AG	11	2%
ReturBat	29	6%

Source: DPA-System Batteriregister 04-05-2009

Notes: (1) Number of producers registered in DPA-System's BAT Register. (2) Individual compliers are predominantly producers not marketing portable batteries.

Table 18. Producers and importers per battery category

Number of BAT registrations per category and end user (2009)	
	Number (3)
1) Portable batteries	397
2) Industrial batteries	105
3) Automotive batteries	65

Source: DPA-System BAT Register 04-05-2009

Notes: (3) Number of producers within each of the three battery categories stating that they have marketed batteries in this category.

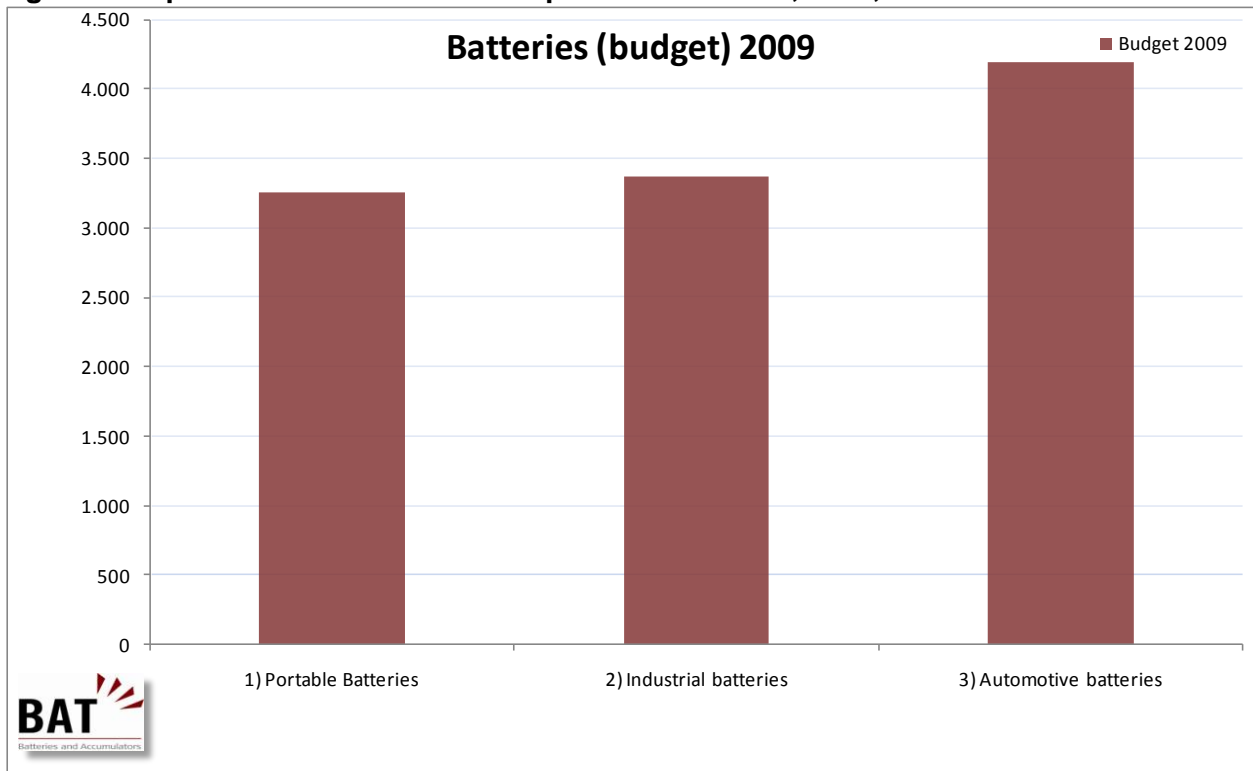
Table 19. Producers' expected sale on the Danish market

2009, stated in Tonnes	Marketed volumes, total (budget) (4)
1) Portable batteries	3.259
2) Industrial batteries	3.371
3) Automotive batteries	4.198
Total	10.828

Source: DPA-System BAT Register 04-05-2009

Notes: (4) The producer responsibility scheme for batteries entered into force on 1 January 2009. Producers were to register no later than 31 March 2009. In doing so, the producer was to state how much he expected to sell in 2009, broken down on categories. Thus, only from 2010 will it be possible to depict actual volumes in kilos put on the market.

Figure 7. Expected volume of batteries put on the market, 2009, in Tonnes



Appendix 1: Issues influencing reported data

Below, some of the issues affecting data collection in the WEEE field and thus influencing our annual statistics are described.

Municipal data

The collective schemes have drawn the attention of DPA-System to the fact that the statement of need for collection equipment in the municipalities is subject to some uncertainty. This is due to municipalities not maintaining/updating data in the database of municipalities.

Marketed volumes – conversion factors

Statutory requirements for reporting of marketed volumes cover actual weight in kilos. It should be noted that some collective schemes have instead since 2006 used conversion factors/average weight for estimation of marketed volumes of equipment (in kg). This applies to producers for whom these collective schemes report data. DPA-System does not carry out validation of such conversion factors.

Categories 2, 6, 7, 8 and 9 are collected in one fraction from the municipal collection sites. The conversion factor for this waste fraction into categories appears from Table 12.

Marketed volumes – auditors' attestations

Reports of marketed volumes of electrical equipment for use in households must be attested by an auditor cf. the WEEE Order. These data are thus subject to a different level of quality assurance than data for equipment used in businesses. For the first time this year, volumes marketed (in 2008) for private use were to be quality assured according to a national audit standard prepared by the Danish Environmental Protection Agency and the Federation of Danish Accountants. The standard was prepared to make it easier and cheaper for producers to comply with the requirement for auditors' attestation. Below follows an indication of the quality of marketed volume data based on auditors' attestations.

In total, 466 companies were to submit an auditors' attestation. As per 12.05.2009 a total of 212 attestations had been submitted, corresponding to 46% of those that were obliged by law to submit attestations. A total of 254 companies under this obligation have submitted neither an auditors' attestation nor a management report. Of auditors' attestations received it appears that some information efforts are called for to inform producers that a standard has been prepared: only 40% had chosen to use the standard. It also appears that the units reported – and thereby attested – vary much. Thus, among the auditors' attestations, some use pieces, some Danish Kroner while some use a combination of both. Furthermore, 40% of the auditors' attestations have no mention of volume at all. We expect auditors' control to become more efficient for 2009.

Collected volumes – conversion factors

We have noted that a further conversion of volumes collected under fractions 2, 3, and 4 – the so-called 'cage fractions' – has taken place. One collective scheme has chosen to ask 'their' municipalities to separate WEEE in two fractions instead of the three fractions described in the Statutory Order. Subsequently, a conversion from two into three factors has been carried out. This conversion factor has not been verified and DPA-System has not been informed of it. Thus, there may be deviations between fractions 2, 3 and 4 from the actually collected volumes for each of these fractions.

Collected volumes – business WEEE

It appears from Table 11 that relatively small volumes of business WEEE have been collected compared with WEEE from households. There are four main reasons for this:

WEEE Statistics do not include historical WEEE

Only business WEEE from products marketed from 2006 onwards is covered by the producer responsibility. WEEE from equipment marketed before 2006 will thus not appear from WEEE Statistics. For household WEEE so-called historical WEEE (from equipment marketed before 2006) is included in total volumes, since all WEEE from private households is collected, regardless of the year it was marketed.

WEEE Statistics do not include business end users' own import of electrical equipment and associated WEEE

Businesses importing electrical equipment for their own use are not subject to producer responsibility in terms of registration and reporting to DPA-System. This means that WEEE from such equipment is not reported to DPA-System and will thus not be included in WEEE Statistics.

WEEE Statistics do not include WEEE from business end users not returned to producers subject to producer responsibility

Business end users managing WEEE from equipment covered by the producer responsibility scheme have the right to deliver this WEEE to producers of this equipment. Business end users, however, are not obliged to deliver WEEE to the producer. If this WEEE is not delivered to the producer these volumes will not be included in WEEE Statistics.

Producers can transfer the collection obligation for WEEE to a subsequent marketing stage.

WEEE Statistics do not include these volumes

Producers subject to producer responsibility for products used only by businesses may transfer the obligation for collection and treatment of WEEE from these products. Subsequent marketing stages are not obliged to report these volumes of WEEE to DPA-System. Therefore, these volumes will not be included in WEEE Statistics.