

Danish Producer Responsibility System

WEEE and BAT Statistics Denmark

2011

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1. Preface

Every year DPA-System prepares "WEEE and BAT Statistics", presenting those data that producers/importers and local authorities report in connection with the producer responsibility scheme for waste electrical and electronic equipment and batteries and accumulators.

Producer responsibility for WEEE is regulated in the Environmental Protection Act and in the Danish Statutory Order on placing on the market of electrical and electronic equipment and management of waste electrical and electronic equipment (the WEEE Order) no. 1296 of 12 December 2011. The rules are based on Directive 2002/96/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 January 2003 on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE Directive). The revised directive 2012/19/EU entered into force on 24 July 2012.

Producer responsibility for waste batteries is regulated in the Environmental Protection Act and in the Danish Statutory Order on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators (the Battery Order) no. 1186 of 7 December 2009. The rules are based on Directive 2006/66/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 September 2006 on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators (Battery Directive).

Denmark and other EU Member States report marketed, collected and treated volumes of WEEE to the EU Commission who monitors compliance with the objectives for collection, recovery and recycling.

HOW TO READ THE STATISTICS

These statistics consist of four parts:

- Part one covers data on electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE).
- Part two covers data on batteries and accumulators (BAT).

These two parts contain a section describing municipal data on collected quantities and collection sites per municipality in total and per capita.

- Part three is an outline of Denmark's compliance with European targets for collection and treatment of both WEEE and BAT.
- Part four contains appendix 1 giving a general description of issues influencing reported data on WEEE and BAT. Furthermore, a clarification is given of revised requirements for reporting on treatment of waste equipment as well as new clarifications of the law in relation to a definition of end users.

The following colour codes are used for the different fields:

-  Green: Only concerns WEEE
-  Red: Only concerns BAT
-  Blue: Concerns both WEEE and BAT

Remark that table and figure numbering is consecutive, while notes are numbered for each table or figure.

In these statistics producers and importers are referred to as 'producers' only, since the same rules apply to both groups. These are the sixth statistics. The statistics contain data for the calendar year 2011 and previous years. Data derive from the annual reporting made by registered producers to the producer register as well as municipalities' registration of collection sites and collection equipment in 2012.

Thus, the statistics give i.a. statements of number of municipal collection sites per municipality, number of collection equipment units, number of registered producers and distribution among collective schemes. In addition, figures are shown for electronic equipment and batteries placed on the market, WEEE and waste batteries collected, and subsequent treatment. Treatment is broken down on treatment form. The different forms of treatment are compared with the statutory EU targets for recycling and recovery. Furthermore, the geographic location of treatment of WEEE is shown.

The 2011 statistics give an outline of quantities of WEEE collected per fraction, per municipality and capita as well as the rate of efficiency of treated waste in relation to recycling and recovery.

When possible, 2011 figures are compared with figures for the previous years. It should be noted that data from previous years in some instances 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 decision producers may report retrospectively in case of errors or omissions.

Changes are made by both individual producers and collective schemes. Such adjustments are also expected in the future for both WEEE and batteries.

Note that as from this year 2006 figures are no longer included for collected quantities. For information about 2006, reference is made to statistics from previous years.

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I. WEEE

2.Producer data in WEEE register

TABLE 1: PRODUCERS IN WEEE REGISTER

WEEE Register outline	2011	2012
Total number of active producers¹	1.530	1.622
• Registrations with business categories ²	1.091	1.099
• Registrations with household categories	606	721
Individual compliers³	512	611
Registrations by collective schemes	1.018	1.027
Elretur	918	918
ERP	24	32
LWF	35	40
RENE AG	41	42
ReturBat ⁴	-	3

Source: DPA-System 13-08-2012

¹Shows total number of active registrations by unique CVR numbers. Active means the number of producers that were approved at the time of data extraction on 13-08-2012.

²Shows the share of total number of producers having at least one active household or business 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 the definition of end user in the appendix under Dual-use notion.

³A producer may be registered as both individual complier and as affiliated to one or more collective schemes depending on the category registered. Individual compliers are predominantly producers with business end users.

⁴ReturBat used to be exclusively a collective scheme for batteries but is now also active within EEE categories.

TABLE 2: PRODUCERS PER CATEGORY AND END USER

Number of WEEE registrations per category and end user (2012) ¹		
	Businesses	Households
1) Large household appliances	70	100
2) Small household appliances	83	247
3) IT and telecommunications equipment	262	182
4) Consumer equipment	70	181
5a) Luminaries	106	41
5b) Light sources	127	142
6) Electrical and electronic tools	211	115
7) Toys, leisure and sports equipment	26	156
8) Medical devices	164	24
9) Monitoring and control instruments.	284	76
10) Automatic dispensers	29	-

¹ Shows number of registrations on 13-08-2012. 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 and/or in businesses. See the definition of end user in the appendix under Dual-use notion.

TABLE 3: EXITS AND ENTRIES IN THE PRODUCER REGISTER

DPA- System Register outline ²	Years 2011-2012
Discontinued producers³	220
• Individual compliers	140
• Registrations by collective schemes	83
Re-entered producers⁴	41
• Individual compliers	29
• Registrations by collective schemes	14
New producers⁵	204
• Individual compliers	146
• Registrations by collective schemes	62

Source: DPA-System 29-08-2012

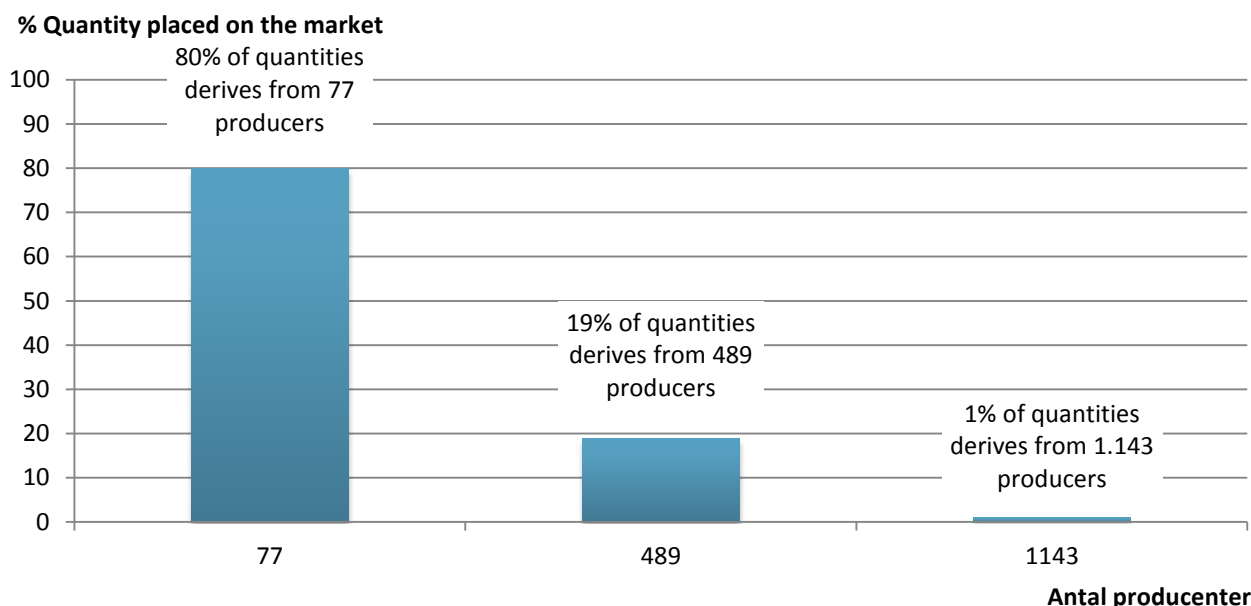
²These registrations (CVR numbers) concern both WEEE and BAT producers.

³Shows the number of registrations (CVR numbers) that have been deleted from the register in the period 1 January 2011-31 December 2011 further to non-fulfilment of their duties of registration or payment and/or because the company has ceased or withdrawn from the market.

⁴Shows how many of the deleted registrations (CVR numbers) have been re-entered before 31 December 2011.

⁵Shows number of registrations made in the period 1 January 2011-31 December 2011.

FIGURE 1: DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCER'S MARKET SHARES



Source: DPA-System 03-08-2012

Note: The figure shows the distribution of producers' market shares and applies to both WEEE and BAT producers. Based on total quantities placed on the market and 1,709 unique producers the figure shows that 77 companies hold 80% of the market while 1,143 companies cover 1% of the market.

3. Quantities in WEEE register

MARKETED QUANTITIES

TABLE 4: ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT PLACED ON THE MARKET PER CATEGORY ¹

2011 - stated in tonnes	Households	Businesses	Total
1) Large household appliances	59.298	4.431	63.730
2) Small household appliances	13.305	796	14.100
3) IT and telecommunications equipment	15.621	9.608	25.229
4) Consumer equipment	15.465	745	16.210
5a) Lighting equipment – luminaries ²	114	2.811	2.925
5b) Lighting equipment – light sources	1.424	73	1.497
6) Electrical and electronic tools	6.290	2.492	8.782
7) Toys, leisure and sports equipment	3.606	87	3.693
8) Medical devices	148	2.437	2.585
9) Monitoring and control instruments.	235	2.255	2.491
10) Automatic dispensers ³	-	625	625
Total	115.506	26.360	141.867

¹All figures are based on annual reports to DPA-System from producers and collective schemes.

²Category 5a) Light sources Hitherto, luminaries have only been covered for business end users, but as from 2010 they are also covered for household luminaires. See the definition of end user in the appendix under Dual-use notion.

³Category 10 Automatic dispensers are not considered as WEEE from households.

Source: DPA-System 03-08-2012

FIGURE 1: DEVELOPMENTS IN QUANTITIES PLACED ON THE MARKET PER END USER

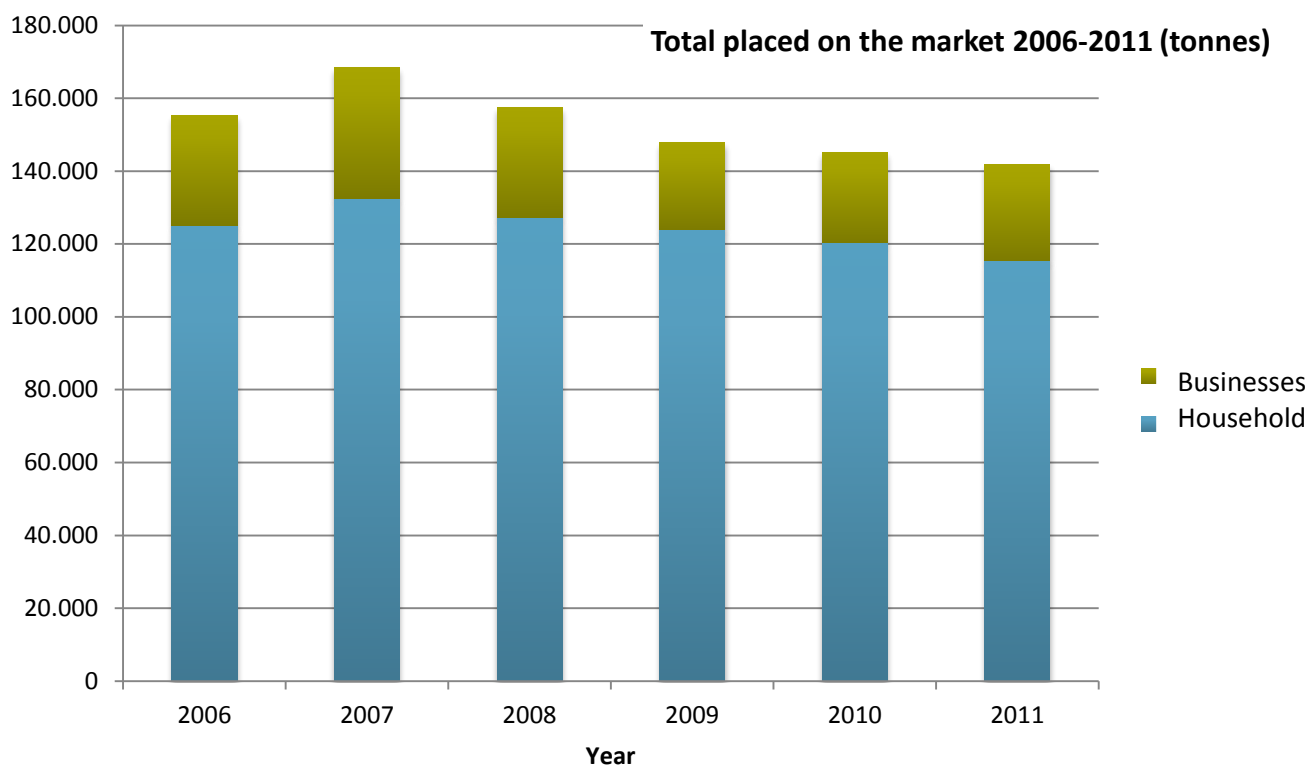
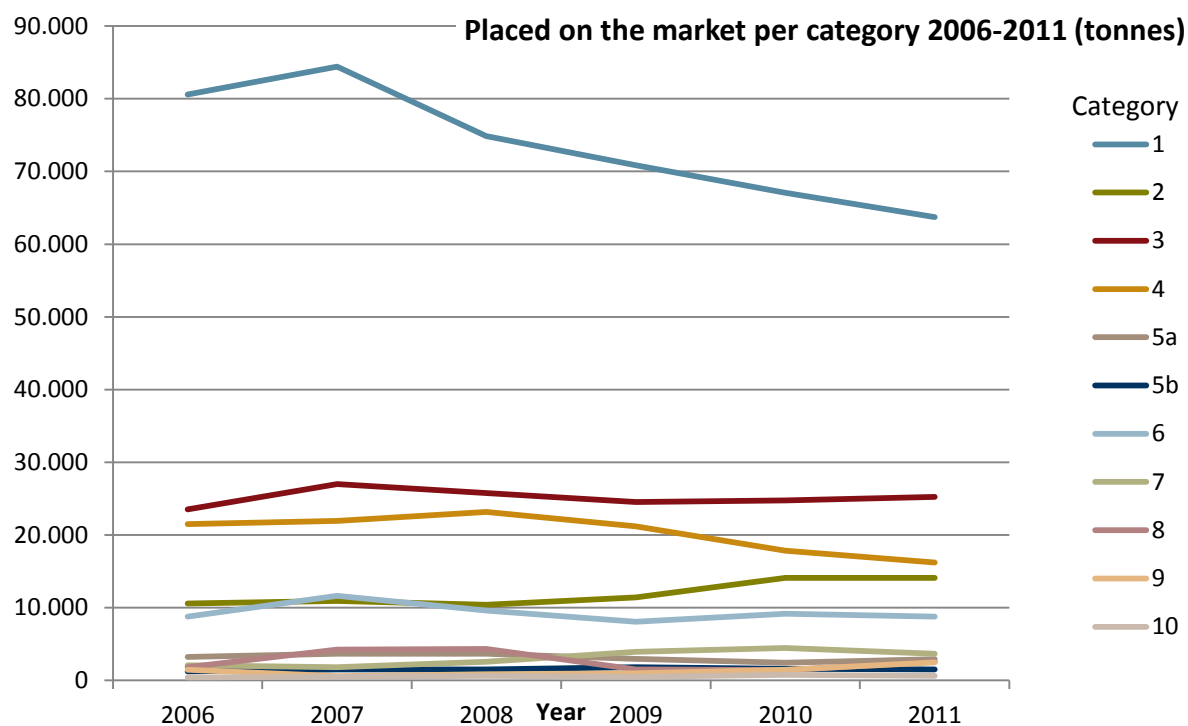


FIGURE 2: DEVELOPMENTS IN QUANTITIES PLACED ON THE MARKET PER CATEGORY



Note: See the name of the different categories in Table 4 on the previous page.

FIGURE 3: DEVELOPMENTS IN QUANTITIES PLACED ON THE MARKET FOR HOUSEHOLDS AND BUSINESSES

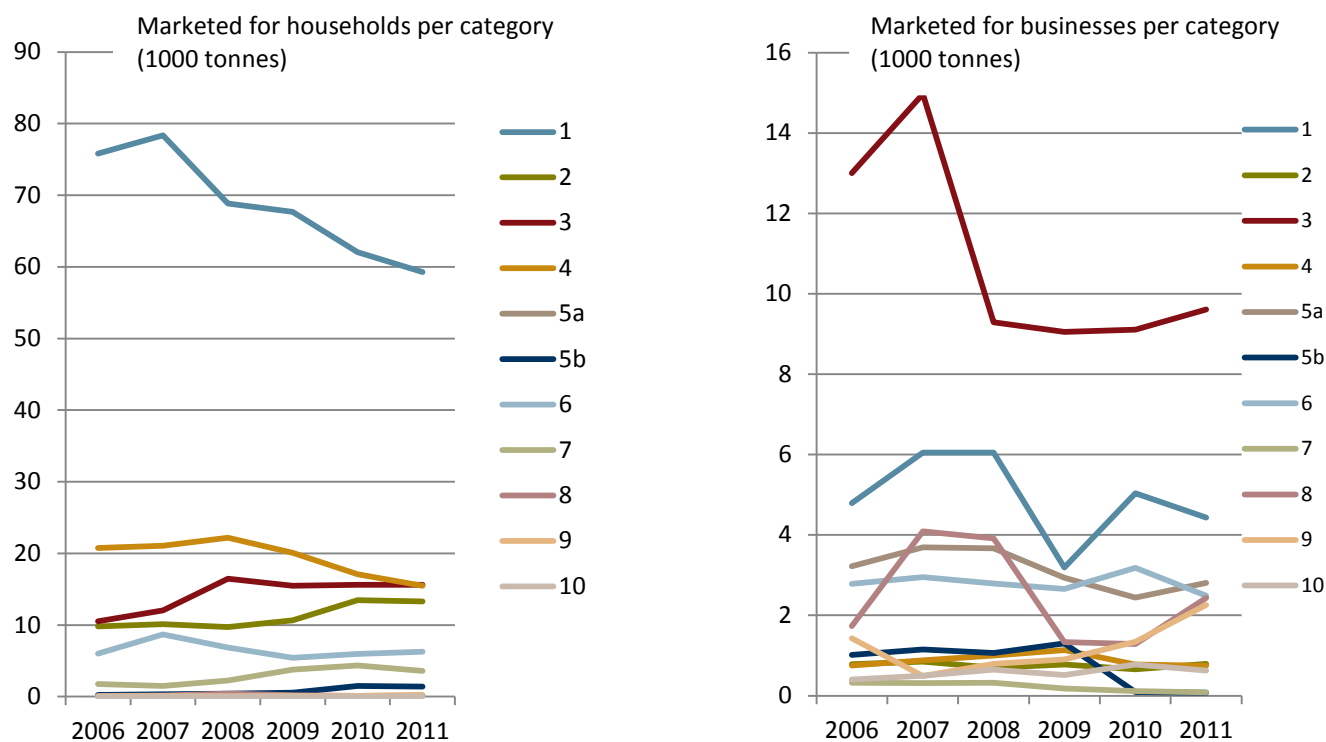
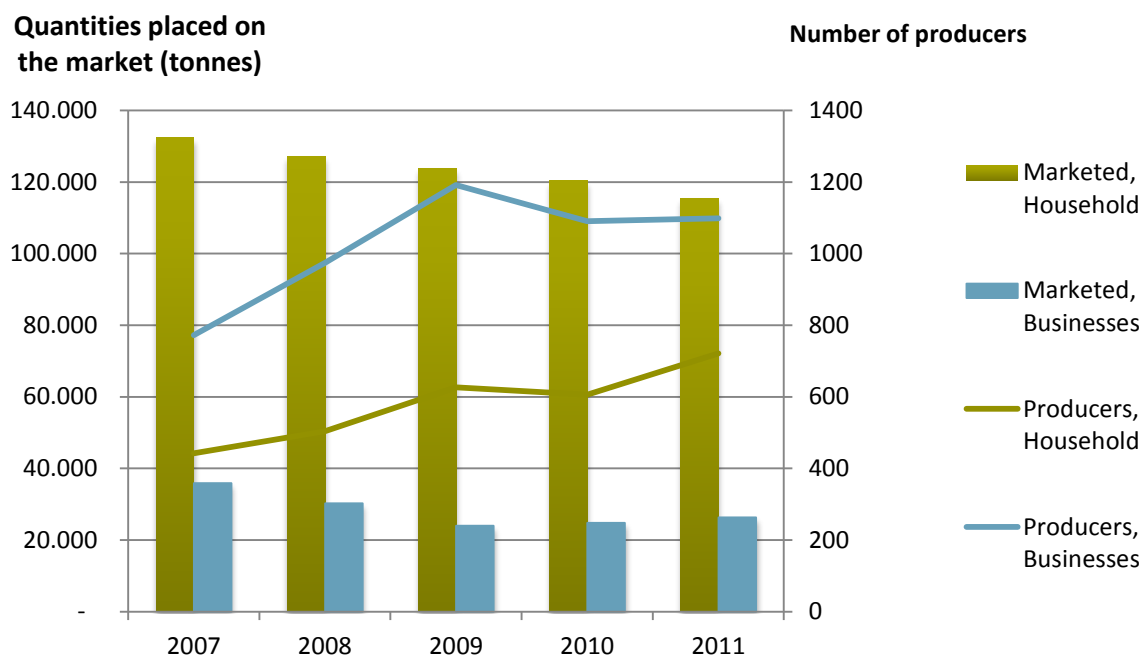


FIGURE 4: TOTAL QUANTITIES PUT ON MARKET AND NUMBER OF PRODUCERS



Note: The figure is a juxtaposition of data from Table 1 and

Table 4 and shows the relation between the number of producers and the quantity of equipment placed on the market for households and businesses. It is seen that even if the number of registered producers is on the increase the registered quantities placed on the market show a decreasing trend for the segment of households.

COLLECTED QUANTITIES

TABLE 5: WEEE COLLECTED PER CATEGORY AND YEAR

2011 - stated in tonnes	WEEE collection from households				WEEE collection from businesses			Total
	Municipal collection	Collective schemes' collection	Producers' collection	Total	Collective schemes' collection	Producers' collection	Total	
1) Large household appliances	33.773	1.848	799	36.420	8	89	97	36.517
2) Small household appliances	4.217	207	40	4.464	5	5	10	4.474
3) IT and telecommunications equipment	13.494	327	311	14.132	30	356	386	14.518
4) Consumer equipment	25.343	590	4	25.937	22	14	36	25.973
5a) Lighting equipment – luminaries	1	-	-	1	54	1	55	56
5b) Lighting equipment – light sources	406	252	-	658	-	2	2	660
6) Electrical and electronic tools	1.009	24	-	1.033	1	46	47	1.080
7) Toys, leisure and sports equipment	197	186	-	383	-	-	-	383
8) Medical devices	49	1	-	50	-	42	42	92
9) Monitoring and control instruments.	468	11	3	482	2	50	52	534
10) Automatic dispensers				-	16	19	35	35
Total	78.957	3.446	1.157	83.560	138	624	762	84.322

Notes: Producers collect household WEEE from municipal collection sites in five fractions (see collected quantities per municipality in Table 8). In addition, household WEEE is collected through collective scheme sites and through producers' own collection. These collected volumes are presented in Table 5 and stated according to the ten categories of the WEEE Directive. As from 2010 a new division into fractions was introduced. Therefore, the conversion from fraction to category has been changed in relation to the new fractions. The relation between fractions and the ten categories is illustrated in Table 6.

Note that as from this year data from 2006 on collected quantities are not included. For information about 2006, reference is made to statistics from previous years.

TABLE 6: CONVERSION KEY FOR REPORTING OF COLLECTED WEEE¹

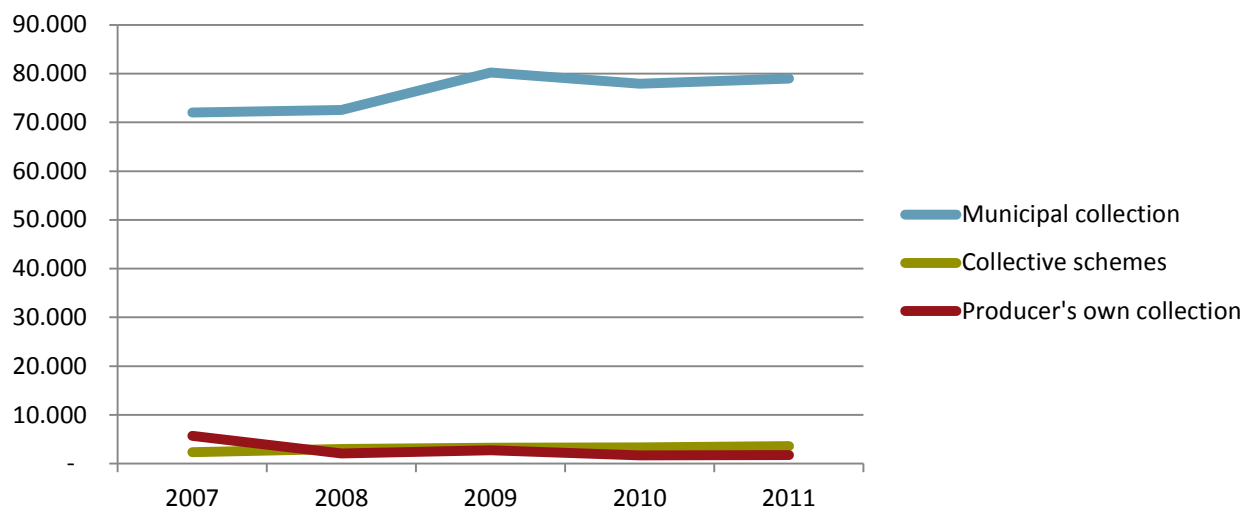
Fraction	Percent	Category
1 Large appliances excl. refrigeration equipment	100%	⇒ Cat. 1
2 Refrigeration equipment	100%	⇒ Cat. 1
3 Small appliances	3,7%	⇒ Cat. 1
	17,3%	⇒ Cat. 2
	41,1%	⇒ Cat. 3
	30,9%	⇒ Cat. 4
	0%	⇒ Cat. 5a ²
	4,1 %	⇒ Cat. 6
	0,8 %	⇒ Cat. 7
	0,2 %	⇒ Cat. 8
4 Screens	1,9 %	⇒ Cat. 9
	16%	⇒ Cat. 3
	84%	⇒ Cat. 4
5 b). Light sources	100%	⇒ Cat. 5b

¹The above is a conversion key from fractions to category. The key is based on separation trials conducted by operators - this was last done in 2008.

² See Appendix 1 for further information about uncertainties associated with the conversion key, including the need for new separation trials further to, among other things, the fact that luminaries from households (5a) are now included and therefore part of fraction 3.

FIGURE 5: TOTAL COLLECTION PER TYPE OF COLLECTION ROUTE PER YEAR¹

Collected WEEE (tonnes)



¹It is seen that the predominant share of WEEE is collected in the municipal collection schemes.

FIGURE 6: COLLECTED HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT PER COLLECTION ROUTE

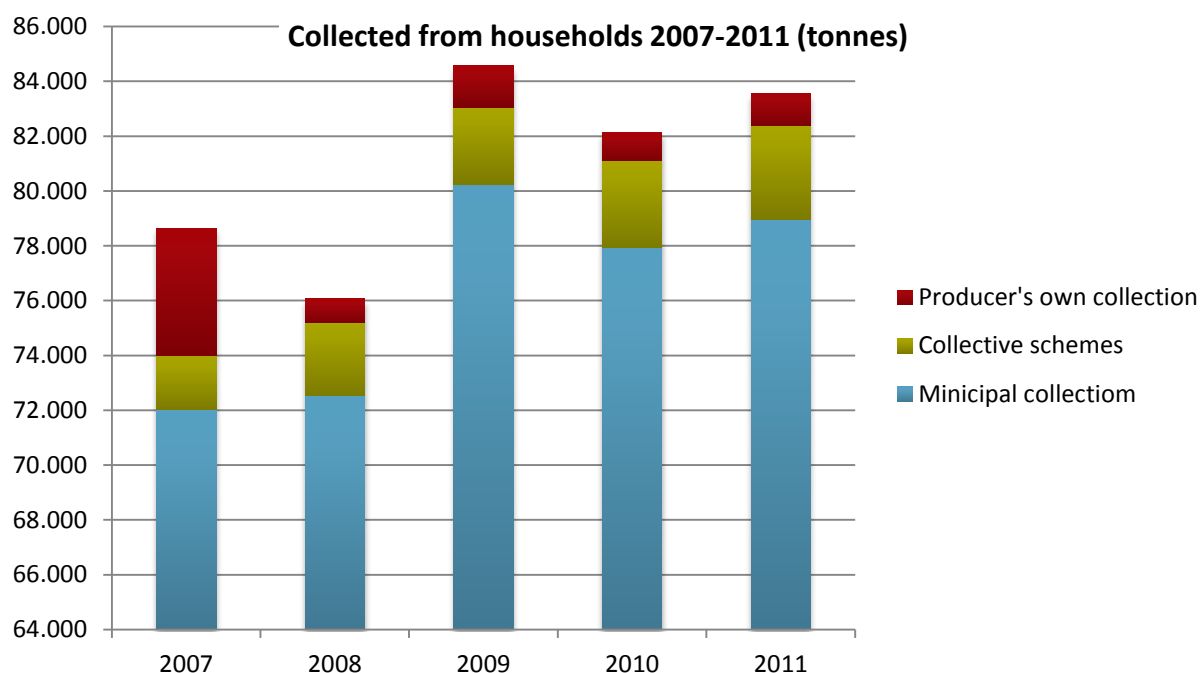


TABLE 7: DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETED AND COLLECTED VOLUMES FOR HOUSEHOLDS AND BUSINESSES

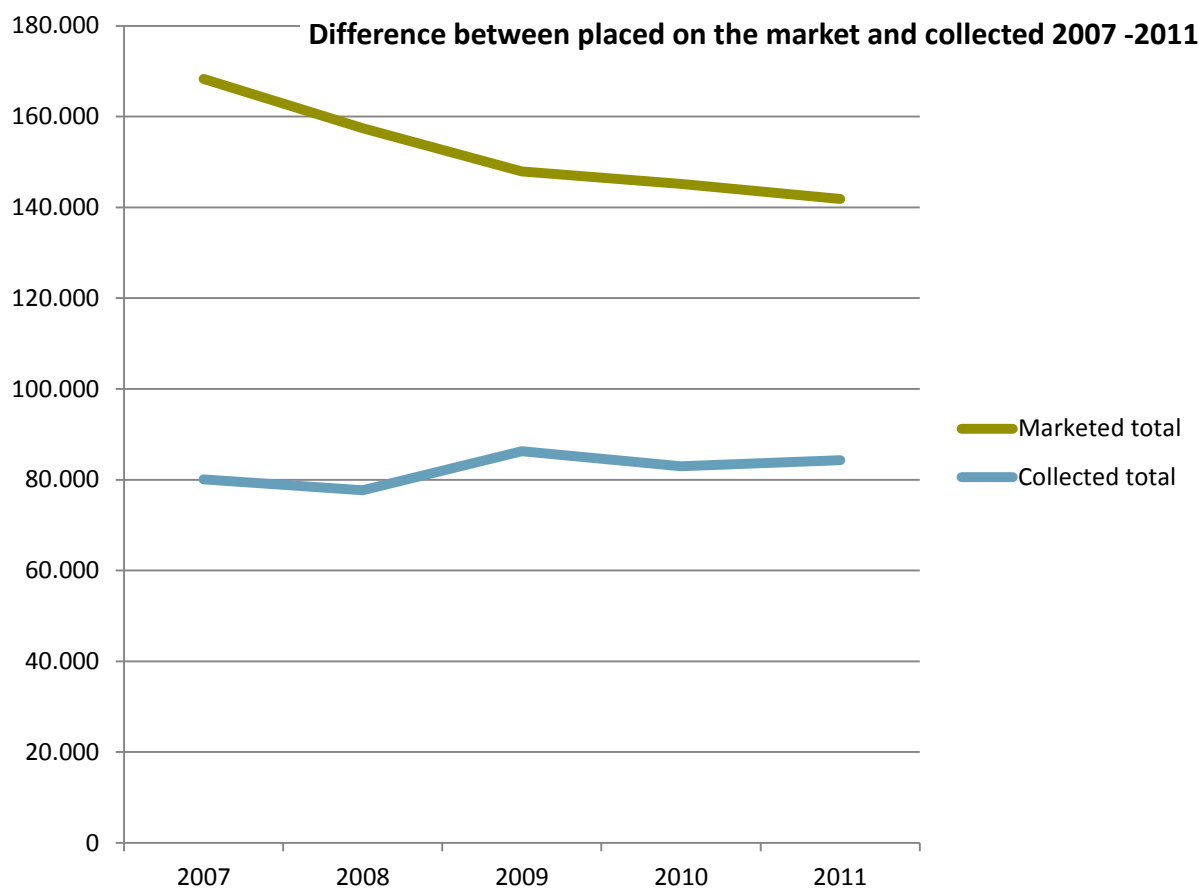
Households ¹ (Tonnes)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Quantities put on market	132.381	127.219	123.908	120.343	115.506
Collected quantities	78.645	76.066	84.565	82.128	83.560
Remainder (Tonnes)	53.736	51.153	39.343	38.215	31.946
Remainder %	41%	40%	32%	32%	28%

Source: DPA-System 07-08-2012

Businesses (Tonnes)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Quantities put on market	35.945	30.242	23.976	24.818	26.360
Collected quantities	1.422	1.582	1.681	811	762
Remainder (Tonnes)	34.523	28.660	22.295	24.007	25.598
Remainder %	96%	95%	93%	97%	97%

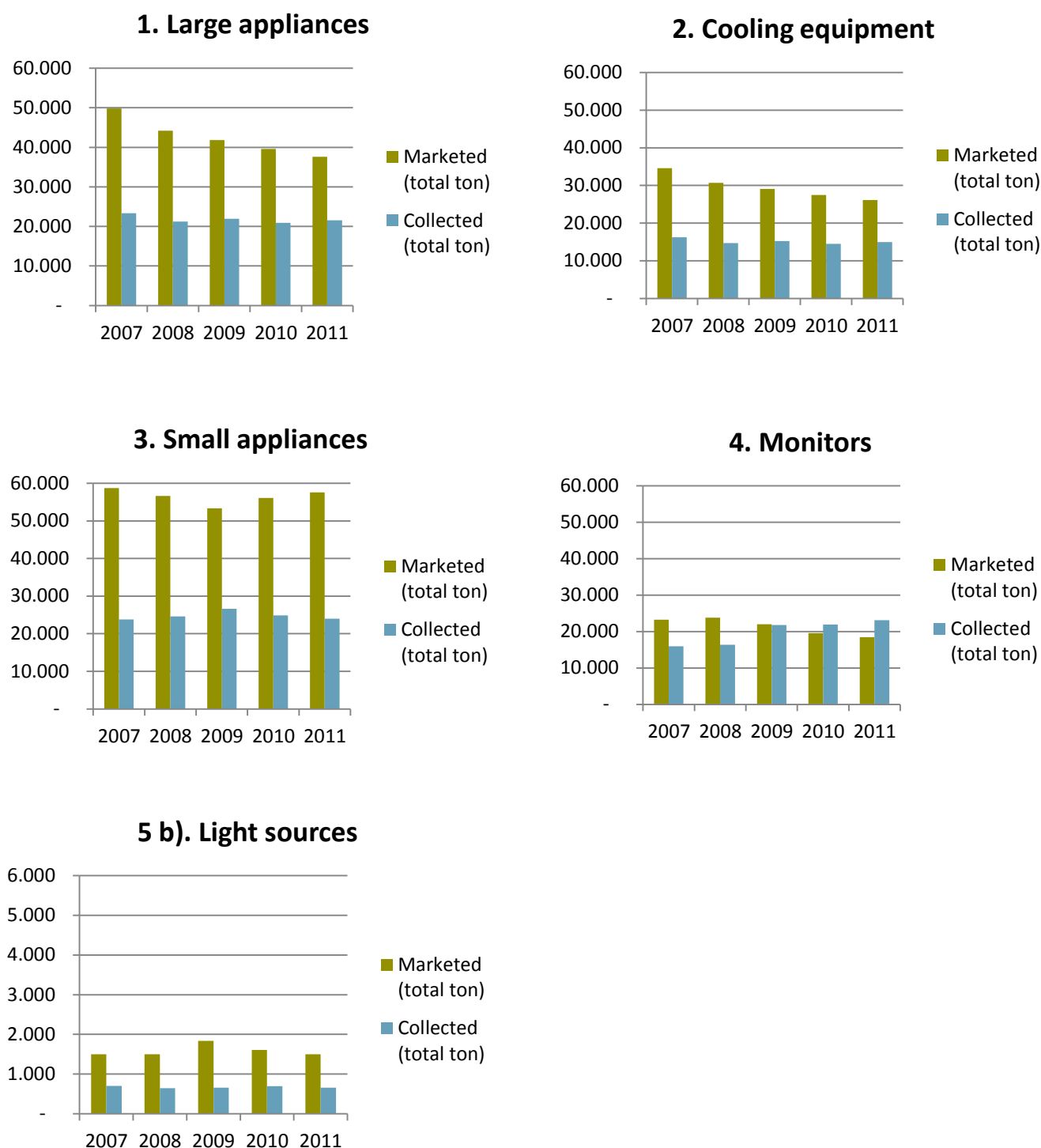
¹¹The table shows a clear difference in quantities of equipment placed on the market compared with collection over a five-year period. For business equipment this may be due to the issues described in the appendix (see Business WEEE) while DPA-System does not have data explaining the good 32,000 tonnes 'lacking' in household equipment.

FIGURE 7: DEVELOPMENTS IN VOLUMES PLACED ON THE MARKET AND VOLUMES COLLECTED¹



¹The graphs are based on Table 7 and show developments in total quantities placed on the market and collected over a five-year period, covering equipment from both households and businesses.

FIGURE 8: DIFFERENCE IN VOLUMES PLACED ON THE MARKET AND VOLUMES COLLECTED PER FRACTION¹



¹The diagrams are based on conversions from category to fraction of the totals for quantities placed on the market compared with the total for collected quantities (collected in fractions). I.e. both businesses and households. In the conversion, the conversion key in Table 6 has been used. Issues relating to the use of the conversion key are described in Appendix 1. Category 10. Automatic dispensers, only applies to business users and is therefore not part of the conversion factor into fractions, so the category is not included in the calculation of fractions.

TABLE 8: COLLECTED QUANTITIES OF WEEE PER FRACTION AND MUNICIPALITY

2012 ²				2011 (Tonnes) ³				
Municipality	Inhabitants	Inhabitants per collection site	Collection sites	Fraction 1 Large househ. Appl.	Fraction 2 Cooling equipm.	Fraction 3 Small househ. Appl.	Fraction 4 Monitors	Fraction 5 Light sources
Albertslund	27.880	27.880	1	0	0	52	20	2
Allerød	24.047	24.047	1	19	28	73	46	2
Assens	41.394	5.913	7	232	136	210	177	4
Ballerup	48.127	48.127	1	0	0	163	112	5
Billund	26.303	8.768	3	110	65	145	109	3
Bornholms Reg.	41.273	6.879	6	185	128	239	191	5
Brøndby	34.086	11.362	3	47	41	232	154	3
Brønderslev	35.733	5.956	6	0	0	0	0	0
Dragør	13.723	13.723	1	46	30	62	45	1
Egedal	41.816	13.939	3	0	0	279	181	6
Esbjerg	115.097	19.183	6	240	243	472	500	13
Fanø	3.236	3.236	1	48	22	26	28	1
Favrskov	47.147	9.429	5	185	102	226	171	5
Faxe	35.087	11.696	3	177	93	193	128	4
Fredensborg	39.506	13.169	3	116	107	229	143	4
Fredericia	50.242	10.048	5	191	103	261	219	6
Frederiksberg	100.814	-	0					
Frederikshavn	61.020	7.628	8	314	214	354	300	5
Frederikssund	44.324	11.081	4	845	508	264	168	4
Furesø	38.174	19.087	2	0	0	202	132	4
Faaborg-Midtfyn	51.522	6.440	8	314	166	290	243	5
Gentofte	72.890	-	0					
Gladsaxe	65.468	65.468	1	0	0	293	172	8
Glostrup	21.672	21.672	1	0	0	185	173	3
Greve	47.975	47.975	1	147	144	331	211	3
Gribskov	40.609	20.305	2	0	0	179	157	4
Guldborgsund	61.750	6.861	9	354	219	373	314	7
Haderslev	56.219	14.055	4	269	143	267	222	5
Halsnæs	30.873	15.437	2	0	0	202	152	4
Hedensted	45.989	11.497	4	204	105	223	180	6
Helsingør	61.585	61.585	1	155	133	285	210	4
Herlev	26.607	26.607	1	0	0	135	87	4

²Data on inhabitants derive from extracts from Statistics Denmark 08.08.2012. The number of collection sites is based on the municipalities' registration of collection sites with DPA-System and on the collective schemes' reporting of quantities collected from the collection sites. Municipalities without specified quantities of WEEE collected, may be due to the fact that WEEE is collected outside the municipality, or the municipality has not registered with a collection site for WEEE in the DPA-System register, or the collective scheme has not reported any quantities.

³ See the type of fractions and division into fractions in Table 6.

2012 ²			
Municipality	Inhabitants	Inhabitants per collection site	Collection sites
Herning	86.368	12.338	7
Hillerød	48.264	48.264	1
Hjørring	66.105	5.509	12
Holbæk	69.354	11.559	6
Holstebro	57.217	14.304	4
Horsens	83.921	20.980	4
Hvidovre	50.871	12.718	4
Høje Taastrup	48.114	12.029	4
Hørsholm	24.330	24.330	1
Ikast-Brande	40.625	10.156	4
Ishøj	21.111	21.111	1
Jammerbugt	38.651	9.663	4
Kalundborg	48.555	6.936	7
Kerteminde	23.746	7.915	3
Kolding	89.523	17.905	5
København	551.580	78.797	7
Køge	57.467	4.105	14
Langeland	13.016	4.339	3
Lejre	26.950	26.950	1
Lemvig	21.326	7.109	3
Lolland	45.190	4.108	11
Lyngby-Taarbæk	53.357	26.679	2
Læsø	1.880	1.880	1
Mariagerfjord	42.370	6.053	7
Middelfart	37.607	7.521	5
Morsø	21.366	10.683	2
Norddjurs	37.872	7.574	5
Nordfyns	29.337	9.779	3
Nyborg	31.429	10.476	3
Næstved	81.149	16.230	5
Odder	21.758	10.879	2
Odense	191.903	21.323	9
Odsherred	32.554	8.139	4
Randers	95.776	19.155	5
Rebild	28.879	9.626	3
Ringkøbing-Skj.	57.904	5.264	11
Ringsted	33.127	33.127	1
Roskilde	83.148	13.858	6

2011 (Tonnes) ³				
Fraction 1 Large househ. Appl.	Fraction 2 Cooling equipm.	Fraction 3 Small househ. Appl.	Fraction 4 Monitors	Fraction 5 Light sources
281	181	389	349	10
0	0	196	153	4
558	325	504	494	11
329	222	450	287	7
240	140	250	258	11
352	197	356	313	7
124	74	177	92	5
0	0	316	145	6
7	8	27	28	0
153	103	209	184	6
0	0	47	26	2
187	121	184	186	4
241	157	347	244	5
121	68	100	97	2
318	177	385	311	9
948	751	1.734	1.201	23
270	173	317	230	5
103	52	76	72	2
124	68	148	97	2
96	62	105	100	3
244	161	319	231	4
0	0	406	256	4
14	9	0	0	0
504	276	263	215	9
201	100	198	153	3
33	43	71	93	0
163	111	215	188	5
175	84	160	136	4
135	75	160	154	4
431	265	431	307	5
92	59	105	82	2
611	350	723	718	17
252	166	270	213	4
228	131	385	364	7
30	19	122	104	2
247	153	326	260	10
167	109	176	135	3
338	197	481	328	9

2012 ²			
Municipality	Inhabitants	Inhabitants per collection site	Collection sites
Rudersdal	54.626	27.313	2
Rødovre	36.920	18.460	2
Samsø	3.867	3.867	1
Silkeborg	89.329	22.332	4
Skanderborg	58.013	11.603	5
Skive	47.620	23.810	2
Slagelse	77.185	15.437	5
Solrød	21.135	21.135	1
Sorø	29.314	9.771	3
Stevns	21.823	10.912	2
Struer	22.057	11.029	2
Svendborg	58.545	19.515	3
Syddjurs	41.862	4.651	9
Sønderborg	76.037	8.449	9
Thisted	44.864	8.973	5
Tønder	39.043	5.578	7
Tårnby	41.168	13.723	3
Vallensbæk	14.603	-	0
Varde	50.156	7.165	7
Vejen	42.784	8.557	5
Vejle	108.186	27.047	4
Vesthimmerlands	37.595	9.399	4
Viborg	93.984	11.748	8
Vordingborg	45.725	15.242	3
Ærø	6.633	6.633	1
Aabenraa	59.471	8.496	7
Aalborg	201.132	100.566	2
Århus	315.193	35.021	9
Total⁴	5.584.758		398

2011 (Tonnes) ³				
Fraction 1 Large househ. Appl.	Fraction 2 Cooling equipm.	Fraction 3 Small househ. Appl.	Fraction 4 Monitors	Fraction 5 Light sources
93	87	222	135	4
1.616	1.112	178	119	5
14	10	22	20	0
273	179	397	393	9
196	114	257	210	4
183	108	245	225	6
385	231	440	318	9
0	0	4	1	0
144	98	185	124	4
108	71	121	94	2
89	55	95	96	2
246	143	261	231	5
228	132	263	210	6
0	0	381	348	7
197	121	193	202	9
146	108	209	187	5
181	117	282	175	5
205	163	300	232	7
175	100	192	163	5
416	246	545	405	13
148	103	202	207	5
284	190	422	404	8
262	192	321	216	6
52	33	55	49	1
207	96	256	235	6
689	386	777	818	20
807	612	1.140	861	25
19.855	12.716	25.530	20.422	516

⁴ See collected quantities per fraction and year in Table 5 and collected WEEE per capita in Table 9

TABLE 9: COLLECTED QUANTITIES OF WEEE PER CAPITA AND FRACTION AND MUNICIPALITY

Municipality	2012			2011 (kg)				
	Inhabitants	Inhabitants per collection site	Collection sites	Fraction 1 Per capita	Fraction 2 Per capita	Fraction 3 Per capita	Fraction 4 Per capita	Fraction 5 Per capita
Albertslund	27.880	27.880	1	0,0	0,0	1,9	0,7	0,1
Allerød	24.047	24.047	1	0,8	1,2	3,0	1,9	0,1
Assens	41.394	5.913	7	5,6	3,3	5,1	4,3	0,1
Ballerup	48.127	48.127	1	0,0	0,0	3,4	2,3	0,1
Billund	26.303	8.768	3	4,2	2,5	5,5	4,1	0,1
Bornholms Reg.	41.273	6.879	6	4,5	3,1	5,8	4,6	0,1
Brøndby	34.086	11.362	3	1,4	1,2	6,8	4,5	0,1
Brønderslev	35.733	5.956	6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Dragør	13.723	13.723	1	3,4	2,2	4,5	3,3	0,1
Egedal	41.816	13.939	3	0,0	0,0	6,7	4,3	0,1
Esbjerg	115.097	19.183	6	2,1	2,1	4,1	4,3	0,1
Fanø	3.236	3.236	1	14,9	6,8	8,0	8,7	0,2
Favrskov	47.147	9.429	5	3,9	2,2	4,8	3,6	0,1
Faxe	35.087	11.696	3	5,0	2,7	5,5	3,7	0,1
Fredensborg	39.506	13.169	3	2,9	2,7	5,8	3,6	0,1
Fredericia	50.242	10.048	5	3,8	2,1	5,2	4,4	0,1
Frederiksberg	100.814	-	0					
Frederikshavn	61.020	7.628	8	5,1	3,5	5,8	4,9	0,1
Frederikssund	44.324	11.081	4	19,1	11,5	6,0	3,8	0,1
Furesø	38.174	19.087	2	0,0	0,0	5,3	3,5	0,1
Faaborg-Midtfyn	51.522	6.440	8	6,1	3,2	5,6	4,7	0,1
Gentofte	72.890	-	0					
Gladsaxe	65.468	65.468	1	0,0	0,0	4,5	2,6	0,1
Glostrup	21.672	21.672	1	0,0	0,0	8,5	8,0	0,1
Greve	47.975	47.975	1	3,1	3,0	6,9	4,4	0,1
Gribskov	40.609	20.305	2	0,0	0,0	4,4	3,9	0,1
Guldborgsund	61.750	6.861	9	5,7	3,5	6,0	5,1	0,1
Haderslev	56.219	14.055	4	4,8	2,6	4,7	3,9	0,1
Halsnæs	30.873	15.437	2	0,0	0,0	6,5	4,9	0,1
Hedensted	45.989	11.497	4	4,4	2,3	4,8	3,9	0,1
Helsingør	61.585	61.585	1	2,5	2,2	4,6	3,4	0,1
Herlev	26.607	26.607	1	0,0	0,0	5,1	3,3	0,1
Herning	86.368	12.338	7	3,3	2,1	4,5	4,0	0,1
Hillerød	48.264	48.264	1	0,0	0,0	4,1	3,2	0,1
Hjørring	66.105	5.509	12	8,4	4,9	7,6	7,5	0,2
Holbæk	69.354	11.559	6	4,7	3,2	6,5	4,1	0,1
Holstebro	57.217	14.304	4	4,2	2,4	4,4	4,5	0,2

Municipality	2012		
	Inhabitants	Inhabitants per collection site	Collection sites
Horsens	83.921	20.980	4
Hvidovre	50.871	12.718	4
Høje Taastrup	48.114	12.029	4
Hørsholm	24.330	24.330	1
Ikast-Brande	40.625	10.156	4
Ishøj	21.111	21.111	1
Jammerbugt	38.651	9.663	4
Kalundborg	48.555	6.936	7
Kerteminde	23.746	7.915	3
Kolding	89.523	17.905	5
København	551.580	78.797	7
Køge	57.467	4.105	14
Langeland	13.016	4.339	3
Lejre	26.950	26.950	1
Lemvig	21.326	7.109	3
Lolland	45.190	4.108	11
Lyngby-Taarbæk	53.357	26.679	2
Læsø	1.880	1.880	1
Mariagerfjord	42.370	6.053	7
Middelfart	37.607	7.521	5
Morsø	21.366	10.683	2
Norddjurs	37.872	7.574	5
Nordfyns	29.337	9.779	3
Nyborg	31.429	10.476	3
Næstved	81.149	16.230	5
Odder	21.758	10.879	2
Odense	191.903	21.323	9
Odsherred	32.554	8.139	4
Randers	95.776	19.155	5
Rebild	28.879	9.626	3
Ringkøbing-Skj.	57.904	5.264	11
Ringsted	33.127	33.127	1
Roskilde	83.148	13.858	6
Rudersdal	54.626	27.313	2
Rødovre	36.920	18.460	2
Samsø	3.867	3.867	1
Silkeborg	89.329	22.332	4
Skanderborg	58.013	11.603	5

2011 (kg)				
Fraction 1 Per capita	Fraction 2 Per capita	Fraction 3 Per capita	Fraction 4 Per capita	Fraction 5 Per capita
4,2	2,3	4,2	3,7	0,1
2,4	1,4	3,5	1,8	0,1
0,0	0,0	6,6	3,0	0,1
0,3	0,3	1,1	1,1	0,0
3,8	2,5	5,1	4,5	0,1
0,0	0,0	2,2	1,2	0,1
4,8	3,1	4,8	4,8	0,1
5,0	3,2	7,1	5,0	0,1
5,1	2,9	4,2	4,1	0,1
3,6	2,0	4,3	3,5	0,1
1,7	1,4	3,1	2,2	0,0
4,7	3,0	5,5	4,0	0,1
7,9	4,0	5,8	5,6	0,1
4,6	2,5	5,5	3,6	0,1
4,5	2,9	4,9	4,7	0,1
5,4	3,6	7,1	5,1	0,1
0,0	0,0	7,6	4,8	0,1
7,5	4,8	0,0	0,0	0,1
11,9	6,5	6,2	5,1	0,2
5,4	2,6	5,3	4,1	0,1
1,5	2,0	3,3	4,4	0,0
4,3	2,9	5,7	5,0	0,1
6,0	2,9	5,4	4,6	0,1
4,3	2,4	5,1	4,9	0,1
5,3	3,3	5,3	3,8	0,1
4,2	2,7	4,8	3,8	0,1
3,2	1,8	3,8	3,7	0,1
7,8	5,1	8,3	6,5	0,1
2,4	1,4	4,0	3,8	0,1
1,0	0,7	4,2	3,6	0,1
4,3	2,6	5,6	4,5	0,2
5,0	3,3	5,3	4,1	0,1
4,1	2,4	5,8	3,9	0,1
1,7	1,6	4,1	2,5	0,1
43,8	30,1	4,8	3,2	0,1
3,5	2,5	5,6	5,2	0,0
3,1	2,0	4,4	4,4	0,1
3,4	2,0	4,4	3,6	0,1

Municipality	2012		
	Inhabitants	Inhabitants per collection site	Collection sites
Skive	47.620	23.810	2
Slagelse	77.185	15.437	5
Solrød	21.135	21.135	1
Sorø	29.314	9.771	3
Stevns	21.823	10.912	2
Struer	22.057	11.029	2
Svendborg	58.545	19.515	3
Syddjurs	41.862	4.651	9
Sønderborg	76.037	8.449	9
Thisted	44.864	8.973	5
Tønder	39.043	5.578	7
Tårnby	41.168	13.723	3
Vallensbæk	14.603	-	0
Varde	50.156	7.165	7
Vejen	42.784	8.557	5
Vejle	108.186	27.047	4
Vesthimmerlands	37.595	9.399	4
Viborg	93.984	11.748	8
Vordingborg	45.725	15.242	3
Ærø	6.633	6.633	1
Aabenraa	59.471	8.496	7
Aalborg	201.132	100.566	2
Århus	315.193	35.021	9
National average	5.534.738		398

2011 (kg)				
Fraction 1 Per capita	Fraction 2 Per capita	Fraction 3 Per capita	Fraction 4 Per capita	Fraction 5 Per capita
3,9	2,3	5,1	4,7	0,1
5,0	3,0	5,7	4,1	0,1
0,0	0,0	0,2	0,1	0,0
4,9	3,3	6,3	4,2	0,1
5,0	3,2	5,5	4,3	0,1
4,0	2,5	4,3	4,3	0,1
4,2	2,4	4,5	3,9	0,1
5,4	3,2	6,3	5,0	0,1
0,0	0,0	5,0	4,6	0,1
4,4	2,7	4,3	4,5	0,2
3,7	2,8	5,4	4,8	0,1
4,4	2,8	6,8	4,3	0,1
4,1	3,2	6,0	4,6	0,1
4,1	2,3	4,5	3,8	0,1
3,8	2,3	5,0	3,7	0,1
3,9	2,7	5,4	5,5	0,1
3,0	2,0	4,5	4,3	0,1
5,7	4,2	7,0	4,7	0,1
7,8	5,0	8,2	7,4	0,1
3,5	1,6	4,3	3,9	0,1
3,4	1,9	3,9	4,1	0,1
2,6	1,9	3,6	2,7	0,1
4,1	2,6	4,9	3,9	0,1

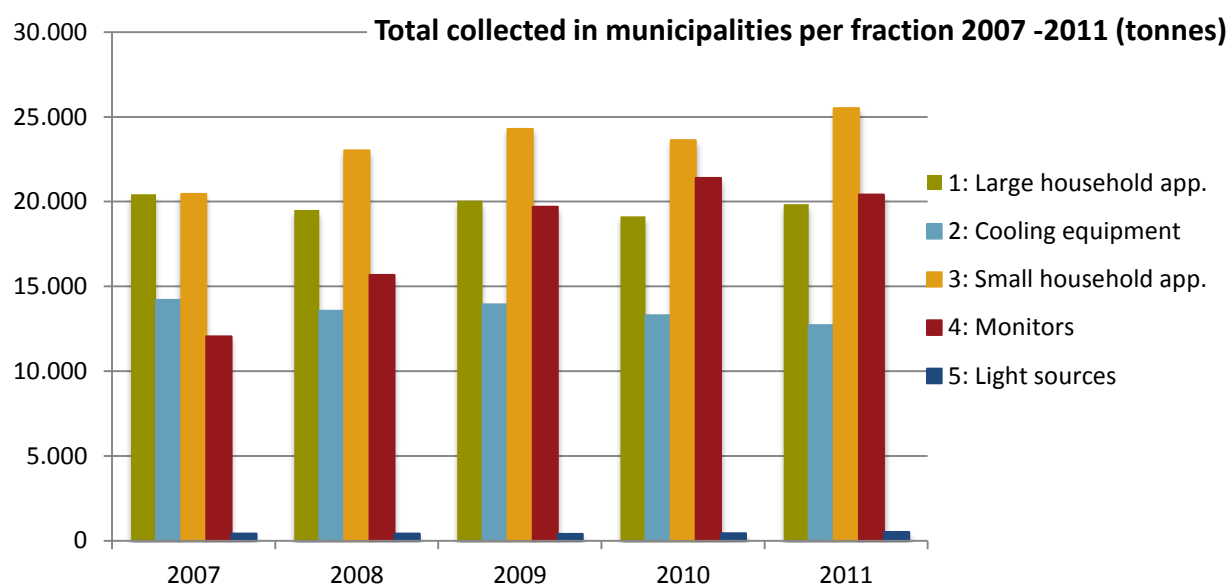
Note: Collected quantities per capita have been calculated by DPA-System, August 2012. Data on inhabitants derive from extracts from Statistics Denmark 08.08.2012.

TABLE 10: COLLECTED QUANTITIES OF WEEE FROM MUNICIPAL COLLECTION SITES PER FRACTION

Collected from municipal collection sites per fraction					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Fraction 1					
Large household appliances	20.446	19.517	20.065	19.148	19.855
Fraction 2					
Cooling equipment	14.208	13.562	13.944	13.306	12.716
Fraction 3					
Small household appliances	20.469	23.038	24.299	23.634	25.530
Fraction 4					
Monitors	12.060	15.687	19.705	21.410	20.422
Fraction 5					
Light sources	423	421	416	451	516

Source: DPA-System 08-08-2012

FIGURE 9: COLLECTED QUANTITIES IN MUNICIPALITIES, TOTAL PER FRACTION



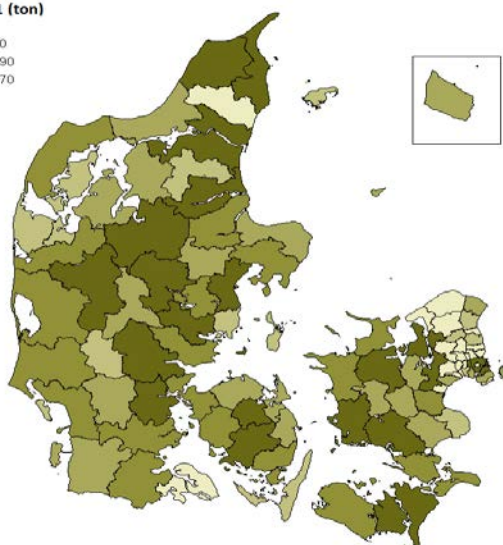
1

¹ Only data for 2010 and 2011 are directly reported per municipality; this was not a requirement in previous statutory orders. Also, the division into fraction was changed for these years. Quantities for 2007-2009 are calculated from producers' reporting of quantities collected per category and converted from old fractions to new fraction using the conversion key of Table 6. Conversion key for reporting of collected WEEE.

FIGURE 10: COLLECTION RATES IN 2011 PER MUNICIPALITY AND PER FRACTION (TONNES)

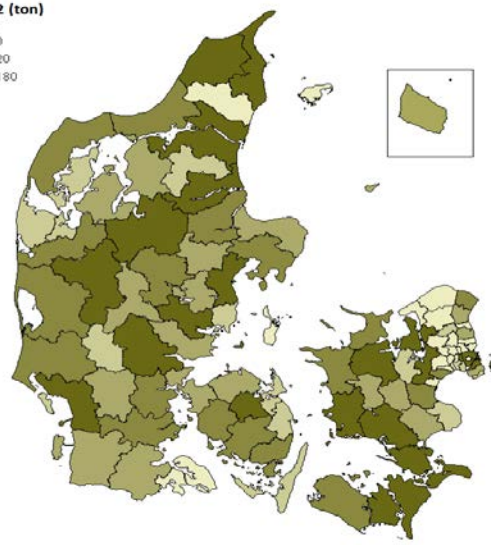
Fraktion 1 (ton)

0 - 10
10 - 120
120 - 190
190 - 270
270 -



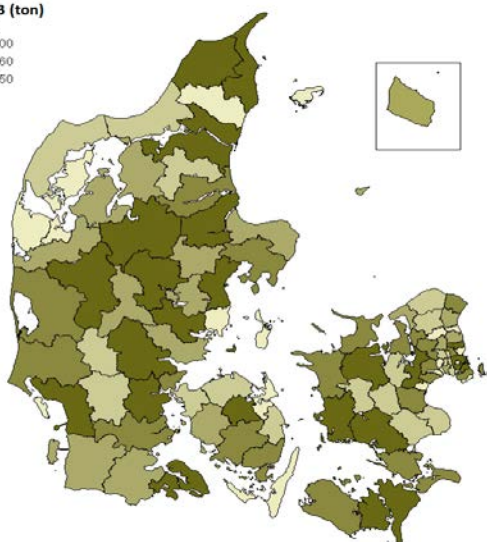
Fraktion 2 (ton)

0 - 10
10 - 80
80 - 120
120 - 180
180 -



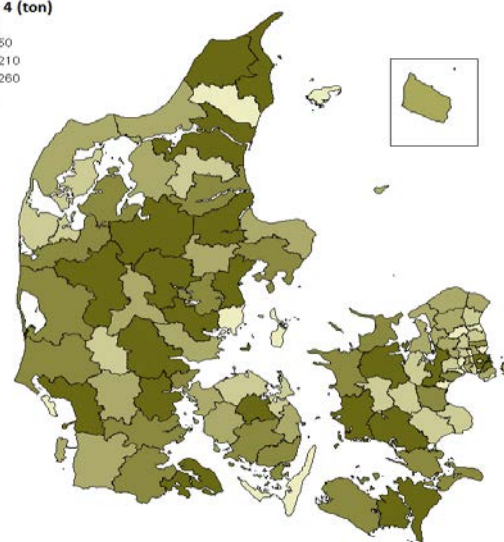
Fraktion 3 (ton)

0 - 110
110 - 200
200 - 260
260 - 350
350 -



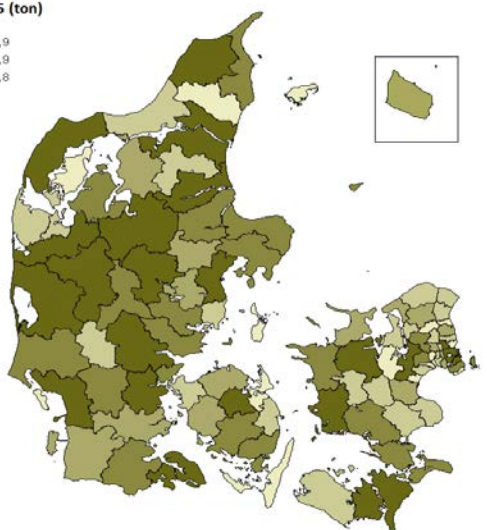
Fraktion 4 (ton)

0 - 90
90 - 150
150 - 210
210 - 260
260 -



Fraktion 5 (ton)

0 - 2,1
2,1 - 3,9
3,9 - 4,9
4,9 - 6,8
6,8 -



Municipal collection of fractions 1-5;
bright colour is lowest quantity and dark
colour is highest quantity

TABLE 11: NUMBER OF REGISTERED MUNICIPAL COLLECTION SITES PER YEAR

Municipal collection sites ²	
Collection sites 2007	392
Collection sites 2008	409
Collection sites 2009	433
Collection sites 2010	381
Collection sites 2011	392
Collection sites 2012	398

Source: DPA-System 08-08-2012

²The following municipalities have no collection sites: Frederiksberg, Gentofte, Vallensbæk

TABLE 12: COLLECTION EQUIPMENT AT COLLECTION SITES PER TYPE AND YEAR

Fraction ¹	Type of equipment	2011	2012
1 Large household appliances	Large containers	365	380
2 Refrigeration equipment	Large containers	193	204
3 Small household appliances.	Cages	3.383	3.678
4 Screens and monitors	Cages	3.332	3.461
5 Light sources	Boxes	626	619
5 Light sources	Barrels	763	759
Batteries ²	Barrels	1.440	1.513
Total no of units:		10.102	10.614

Source: DPA-System 08-08-2012

¹The statement was made after introduction of the new fractions (see Table 6). Concerns both WEEE and BAT

² See also collected quantities of batteries per municipality in 2009, 2010 and 2011 in Table 19.

TREATED VOLUMES OF WEEE

TABLE 13: GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION OF FIRST TREATMENT OF WEEE

2011 (Tonnes) ¹	Treatment, Denmark	Treatment EU, not Denmark	Treatment outside EU
1) Large household appliances	29.017	3.370	-
2) Small household appliances	2.941	3.412	-
3) IT and telecommunications equipment	7.951	6.429	-
4) Consumer equipment	11.006	12.724	-
5a) Lighting equipment – luminaries	54	-	-
5b) Lighting equipment – light sources	298	317	-
6) Electrical and electronic tools	696	353	-
7) Toys, leisure and sports equipment	314	72	-
8) Medical devices	37	18	-
9) Monitoring and control instruments.	356	172	-
10) Automatic dispensers	13	-	-
Total	52.683	26.867	-

¹In this statement, no distinction has been made between household WEEE and business WEEE. From 2010 treated volumes are reported per treatment plant, so the location of first treatment of WEEE in 2010 is based on the plant's geographic location. See treatment forms and rates of efficiency attained in Table 14. Changes in definitions, forms of reporting, and targets for treatment forms are described in more detail in Appendix 1.

Source: DPA-System 10-08-2012

FIGURE 11: TOTAL TREATED AND GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION 2007-2011

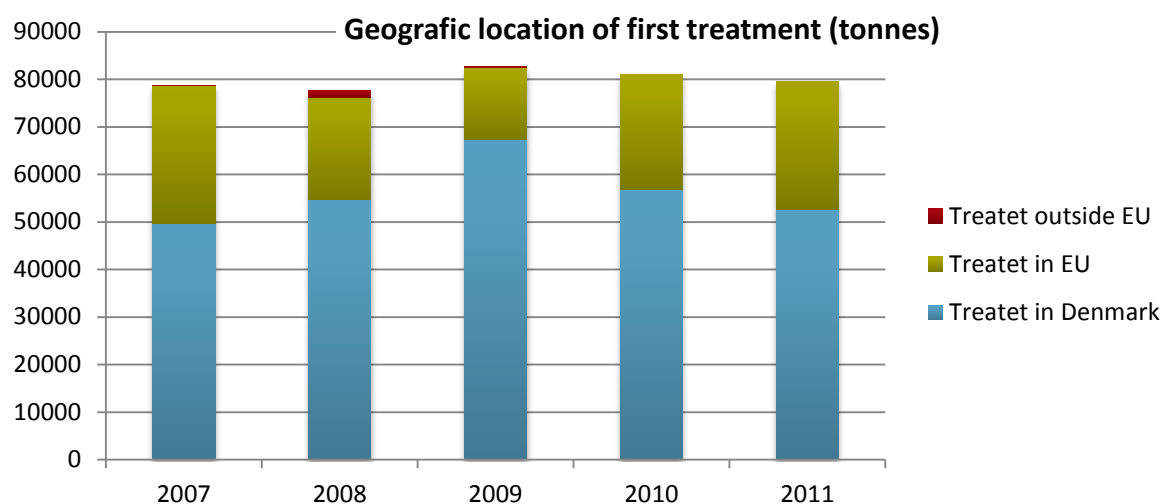


TABLE 14: TREATMENT OPTION FOR WEEE AND RATES OF EFFICIENCY

¹ 2011 (Tonnes)	Sent to treatment	Recycling	Incinerated	Disposed	Recycling	Recovery
	Tonnes				%	%
1) Large household appliances	35.331	27.774	4.57	2.981	79	92
2) Small household appliances	6.367	5.888	38	99	92	98
3) IT and telecommunications equipment	14.494	12.945	1.06	489	89	97
4) Consumer equipment	23.980	22.229	1.11	640	93	97
5a) Lighting equipment – luminaries	54	47		-	87	100
5b) Lighting equipment – light sources	620	572	1	36	92	94
6) Electrical and electronic tools	1.070	888	12	60	83	94
7) Toys, leisure and sports equipment	387	340	4	5	88	99
8) Medical devices	63	50		9	79	86
9) Monitoring and control instruments	535	436	5	41	82	92
10) Automatic dispensers	16	12		3	76	83
Total	82.917	71.181	7.37	4.363		

Source: DPA-System 10-08-2012

¹From 2010 onwards treatment is based on input to treatment plants and output from these plants distributed on recycling, incineration and remainder per plant. See Appendix 1. for further explanation regarding treatment forms. A summary of attained targets is found in the section EU targets.

TABLE 15: COLLECTED QUANTITIES OF WEEE COMPARED WITH WEEE SENT TO TREATMENT

2011 (Tonnes) ¹	Collected quantities	Sent to treatment	Treated share
	Tonnes	Tonnes	Index
1) Large household appliances	36.516	35.331	97
2) Small household appliances ²	4.474	6.367	142
3) IT and telecommunications equipment	14.519	14.494	100
4) Consumer equipment	25.973	23.980	92
5a) Lighting equipment – luminaries ³	55	54	97
5b) Lighting equipment – light sources	660	620	94
6) Electrical and electronic tools	1.080	1.070	99
7) Toys, leisure and sports equipment	383	387	101
8) Medical devices	92	63	68
9) Monitoring and control instruments	533	535	100
10) Automatic dispensers	34	16	45
Total	84.319	82.917	94

Source: DPA-System 10-08-2012

¹The table shows the relation between the quantity of WEEE collected (Table 5) and the quantity sent to treatment. It is seen that for some categories there is a difference. This may be due to stock fluctuations from one year to another when a quantity is collected in one year, but treated in another. See also Figure 12.

²However, the deviation for category 2 is of such a magnitude that it is presumably due to incorrect reporting.

³Light sources are generally considered to contain 5% incorrect contents of waste not being WEEE, such as paper, cardboard, and plastics, which are separated before being sent to treatment at another plant than a WEEE treatment plant.

FIGURE 12: COLLECTED QUANTITIES OF WEEE COMPARED WITH WEEE SENT TO TREATMENT⁴

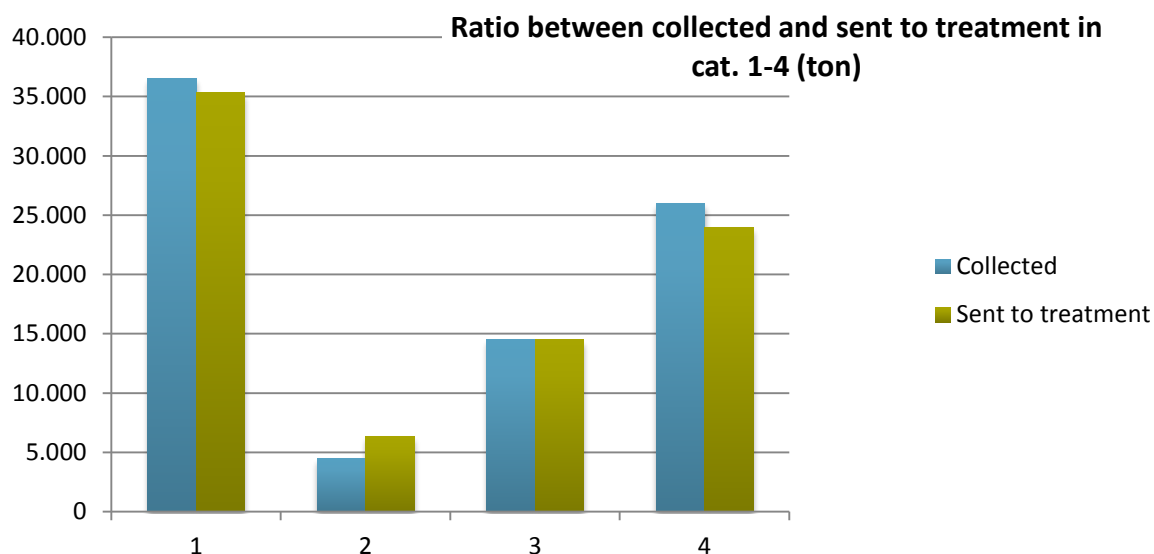
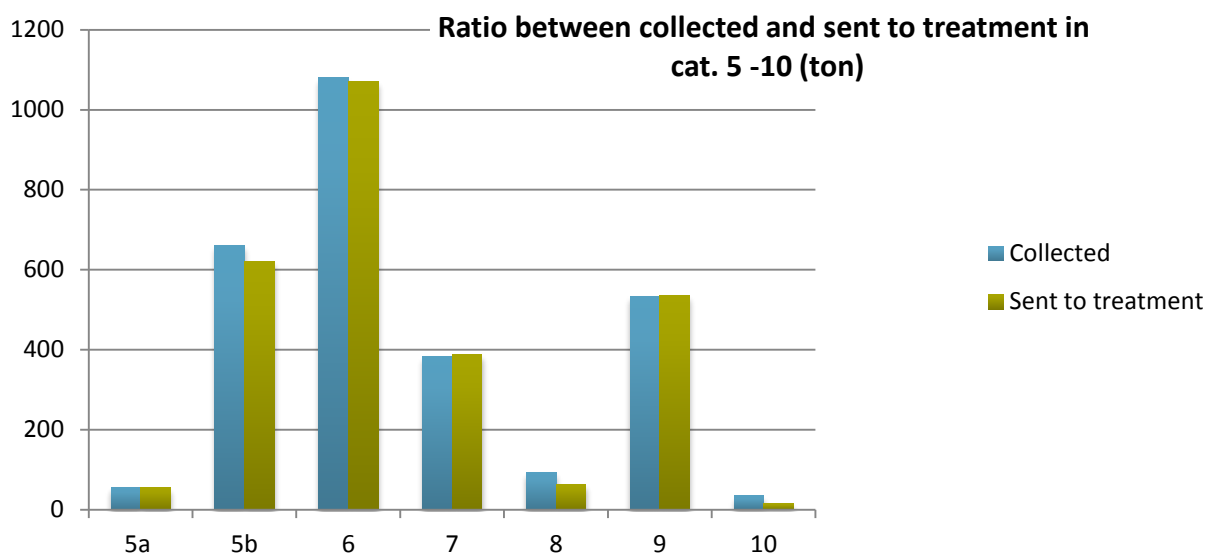


FIGURE 14: COLLECTED QUANTITIES OF WEEE COMPARED WITH WEEE SENT TO TREATMENT



⁴ The figures (former Figure 15), which shows the ratio between collected weee and weee sent to treatment has been corrected after the first publication of the annual statistics 2011. The figure which first was shown in logarithmic scale is now split up in two figures showing category 1-4 and category 5-10 in standard scale.

The categories are: 1) Large household appliances, 2) Small household appliances, 3) IT and telecommunications equipment
4) Consumer equipment, 5a) Lighting equipment – luminaries, 5b) Lighting equipment – light sources, 6) Electrical and electronic tools, 7) Toys, leisure and sports equipment, 8) Medical devices, 9) Monitoring and control instruments, 10) Automatic dispensers

FIGURE 13: QUANTITIES TREATED PER CATEGORY IN 2011⁵

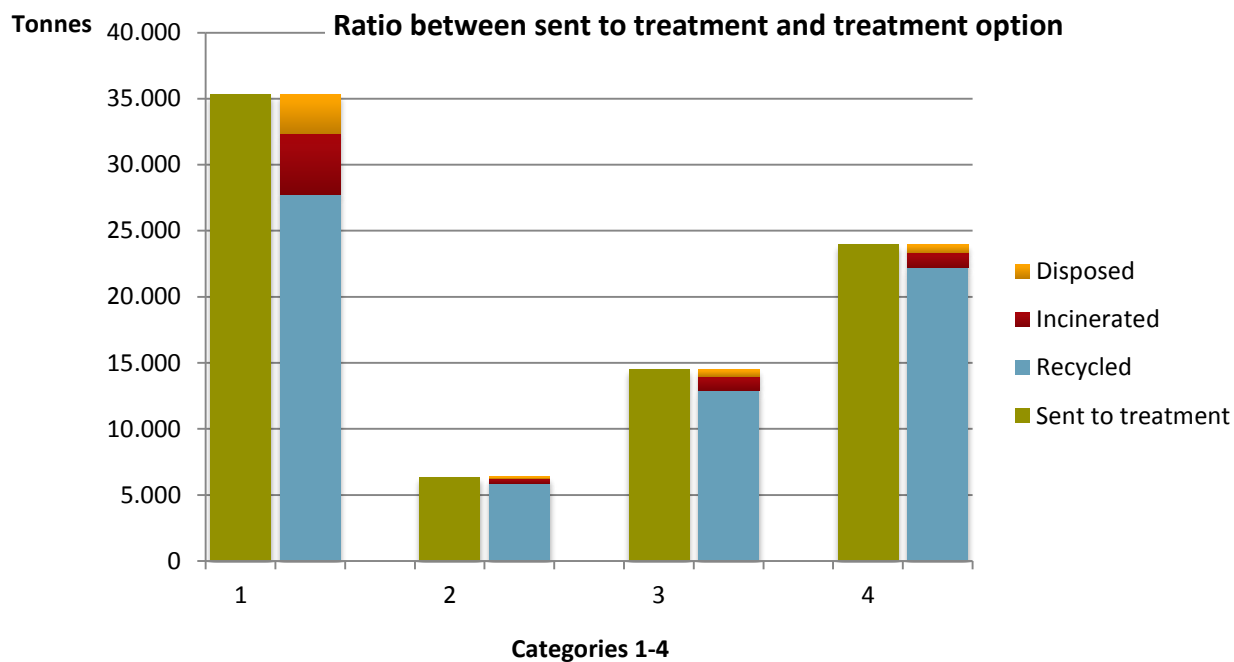
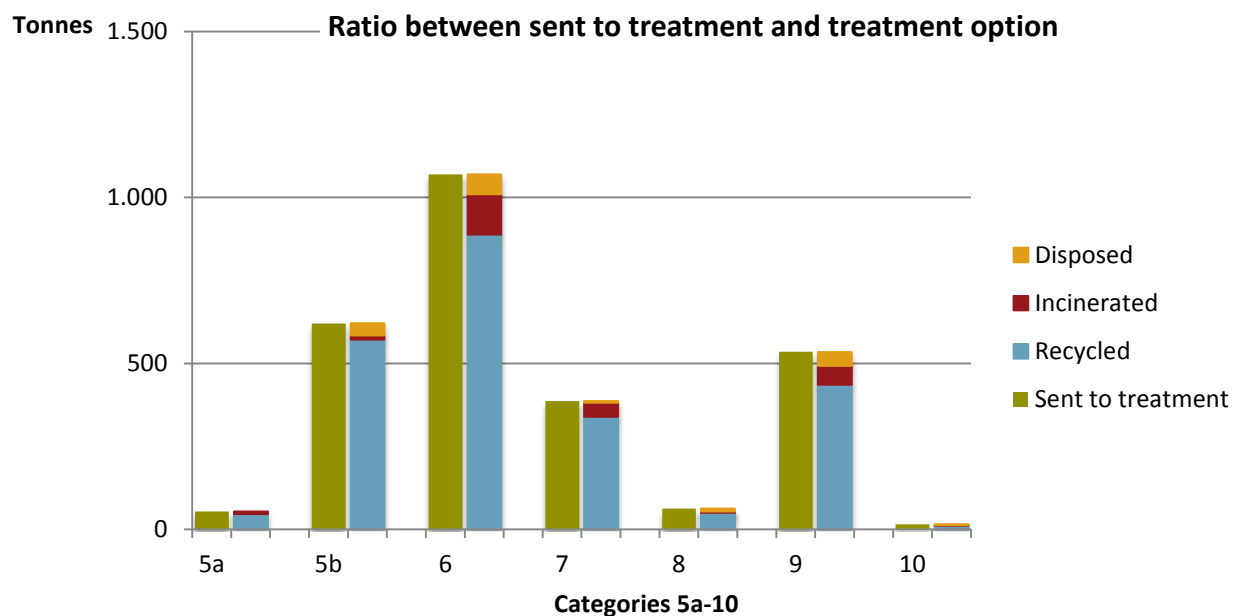


FIGURE 14: QUANTITIES TREATED PER CATEGORY IN 2011



⁵ Due to the large differences ranging from 1 tonne to 35,331 tonnes the 10 categories are shown in two figures. The names of the categories can be found in the previous table.

- 1) Large household appliances
- 2) Small household appliances
- 3) IT and telecommunications equipment
- 4) Consumer equipment
- 5a) Lighting equipment – luminaries
- 5b) Lighting equipment – light sources
- 6) Electrical and electronic tools
- 7) Toys, leisure and sports equipment
- 8) Medical devices
- 9) Monitoring and control instruments.
- 10) Automatic dispensers

II. BAT

4.Producer data in BAT Register

TABLE 16: PRODUCERS IN BAT REGISTER

BAT Register outline (2011)		
	2011	2012
Total number of producers ¹	665	738
Only BAT, not WEEE	106	110
Individual compliers ²	219	207
Members of collective schemes	446	543
Elretur	383	464
ERP	13	23
RENE AG	15	18
ReturBat	35	39

Source: DPA-System 14-08-2012

TABLE 17: PRODUCERS PER CATEGORY OF BATTERIES

Number of BAT registrations per category (2011) ³		
Year	2011	2012
1) Portable batteries	539	569
2) Automotive batteries	76	73
3) Industrial batteries	122	143

Source: DPA-System 14-08-2012

¹Shows total number of active registrations by unique CVR numbers with at least one battery category. Active means the number of producers that were approved at the time of data extraction on 14-08-2012.

²A producer may be registered as both individual complier and as affiliated to one or more collective schemes depending on the type of battery registered. Individual compliers are predominantly producers not dealing in portable batteries, but only in automotive or industrial batteries.

³Shows the number of producers within each of the three battery categories stating that they have marketed batteries in this category for the calendar year. A producer may be active in more than one category.

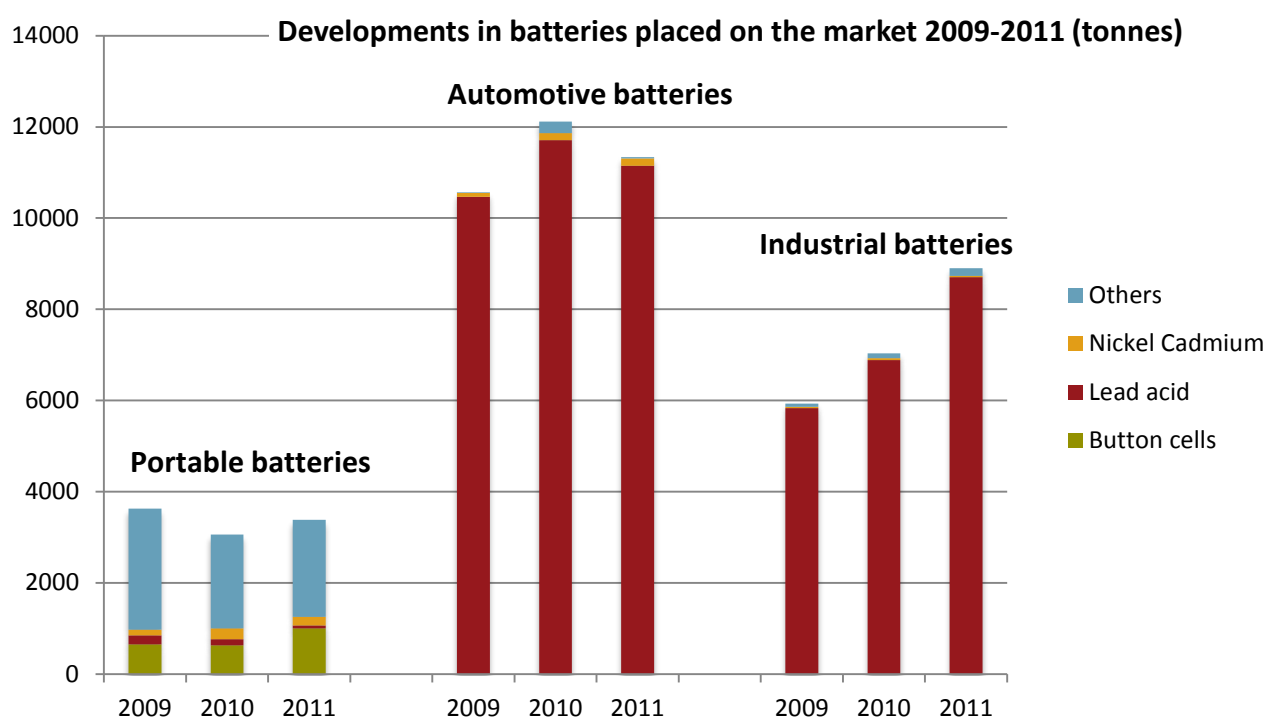
5. Quantities in BAT register

TABLE 18: QUANTITIES OF BATTERIES PLACED ON THE MARKET IN 2011

2011 (Tonnes)	Button cells	Lead acid	Nickel-Cadmium	Others	Total
Portable batteries	1.005	61	186	2.130	3.382
Automotive batteries		11.145	165	29	11.339
Industrial batteries		8.703	32	167	8.901
Total	1.005	19.909	383	2.326	23.622

Source: DPA-System 14-08-2012

FIGURE 15: BATTERIES PLACED ON THE MARKET PER CATEGORY AND SUBSTANCE GROUP



Note: Figures are sums from producers' annual reports to DPA-System from 2009 to 2011. It appears that the volume of industrial batteries sold is the double of portable battery volumes; the volume of automotive batteries is the triple of that of portable batteries. Industrial batteries show the largest increase in quantities.

TABLE 19: COLLECTED BATTERIES PER MUNICIPALITY IN 2009 - 2011

2012				2009	2010 ⁱ	2011
Municipality	Inhabitants	Inhabitants per collection site	Collection sites	Batteries collected (tonnes)		
Albertslund	27.880	27.880	1	1,4	2,3	2,6
Allerød	24.047	24.047	1	3,8	4,4	4,7
Assens	41.394	5.913	7	7,7	10,9	11,8
Ballerup	48.127	48.127	1	9	8,7	10,4
Billund	26.303	8.768	3	7,3	5,1	6,9
Bornholms Reg.	41.273	6.879	6	10,8	9,8	10,7
Brøndby	34.086	11.362	3	6,8	6,5	6,3
Brønderslev	35.733	5.956	6	0	0	0
Dragør	13.723	13.723	1	2,5	3,1	3,1
Egedal	41.816	13.939	3	10,8	12,1	12
Esbjerg	115.097	19.183	6	38	30,6	29,6
Fanø	3.236	3.236	1	0	0	0
Favrskov	47.147	9.429	5	9,2	10,8	13,4
Faxe	35.087	11.696	3	5,5	6,8	9,1
Fredensborg	39.506	13.169	3	7,8	8,6	12
Fredericia	50.242	10.048	5	15,3	12,5	12,2
Frederiksberg	100.814	-	0			
Frederikshavn	61.020	7.628	8	12	13,2	17,1
Frederikssund	44.324	11.081	4	8,6	11,8	13,1
Furesø	38.174	19.087	2	9,5	10,4	10,3
Faaborg-Midtfyn	51.522	6.440	8	9,7	11,2	15,9
Gentofte	72.890	-	0			
Gladsaxe	65.468	65.468	1	14,4	15,2	17,7
Glostrup	21.672	21.672	1	4,5	6,4	6,4
Greve	47.975	47.975	1	9,8	16,9	20,5
Gribskov	40.609	20.305	2	9,6	11,2	13,6
Guldborgsund	61.750	6.861	9	13	12	18,7
Haderslev	56.219	14.055	4	15,4	15,4	14,9
Halsnæs	30.873	15.437	2	6,3	7,4	8,1
Hedensted	45.989	11.497	4	9,4	10,1	10,7
Helsingør Kommune	61.585	61.585	1	11,5	10,7	12,3
Herlev	26.607	26.607	1	6,7	8,4	7,4
Herning	86.368	12.338	7	19	17,2	19,9
Hillerød	48.264	48.264	1	10	10,9	15,3
Hjørring	66.105	5.509	12	22,8	23,9	26,6
Holbæk	69.354	11.559	6	18,3	19,4	17,8

2012				2009	2010 ⁱ	2011
Municipality	Inhabitants	Inhabitants per collection site	Collection sites	Batteries collected (tonnes)		
Holstebro	57.217	14.304	4	17	16	16,9
Horsens	83.921	20.980	4	14,9	16,2	17
Hvidovre	50.871	12.718	4	5,1	5,4	6,1
Høje Taastrup	48.114	12.029	4	19	18,2	17,2
Hørsholm	24.330	24.330	1	4,9	3,5	4,8
Ikast-Brande	40.625	10.156	4	9,6	9,5	10,4
Ishøj	21.111	21.111	1	1,1	2,5	3,9
Jammerbugt	38.651	9.663	4	1,8	3,3	7,3
Kalundborg	48.555	6.936	7	11,2	13,1	12,9
Kerteminde	23.746	7.915	3	5	5,3	6,1
Kolding	89.523	17.905	5	15	19,3	21,6
København	551.580	78.797	7	105,7	167,7	143,1
Køge	57.467	4.105	14	9,9	13,8	12,9
Langeland	13.016	4.339	3	2,9	2,3	2,9
Lejre	26.950	26.950	1	3,9	6,4	7,2
Lemvig	21.326	7.109	3	4,3	5,8	6,7
Lolland	45.190	4.108	11	7,2	7,4	9,9
Lyngby-Taarbæk	53.357	26.679	2	21,4	23,7	26
Læsø	1.880	1.880	1	0	0	0
Mariagerfjord	42.370	6.053	7	16	24	17
Middelfart	37.607	7.521	5	6,2	8,9	9,4
Morsø	21.366	10.683	2	0	0	0
Norddjurs	37.872	7.574	5	14,3	15,5	15
Nordfyns	29.337	9.779	3	6	5,6	7,6
Nyborg	31.429	10.476	3	5,7	7,9	7,4
Næstved	81.149	16.230	5	18,8	18,3	22,7
Odder	21.758	10.879	2	3,5	3,3	4,4
Odense	191.903	21.323	9	30,7	30,5	39,1
Odsherred	32.554	8.139	4	9,6	9,1	11
Randers	95.776	19.155	5	15,7	13,8	17,8
Rebild	28.879	9.626	3	1	2,8	3,6
Ringkøbing-Skjern	57.904	5.264	11	35,7	18,6	20,4
Ringsted	33.127	33.127	1	6,3	7,1	7,5
Roskilde	83.148	13.858	6	14,4	20,6	16,7
Rudersdal kommune	54.626	27.313	2	10,4	9,9	11,4
Rødovre	36.920	18.460	2	7,7	7,8	8,6
Samsø	3.867	3.867	1	0	0	0

2012				2009	2010 ⁱ	2011
Municipality	Inhabitants	Inhabitants per collection site	Collection sites	Batteries collected (tonnes)		
Silkeborg	89.329	22.332	4	20,8	23,4	25,3
Skanderborg kommune	58.013	11.603	5	13,4	16,2	19,6
Skive	47.620	23.810	2	9,4	13,1	10,3
Slagelse	77.185	15.437	5	17,7	20	18
Solrød	21.135	21.135	1	1,5	1,8	1,2
Sorø	29.314	9.771	3	8,4	6,7	6,8
Stevns	21.823	10.912	2	3,6	6	4,9
Struer	22.057	11.029	2	3,4	3,7	3,5
Svendborg	58.545	19.515	3	13,6	17,2	20,2
Syddjurs	41.862	4.651	9	7,1	9,5	9
Sønderborg	76.037	8.449	9	26,6	18,7	21,1
Thisted	44.864	8.973	5	12,3	14,2	15,7
Tønder	39.043	5.578	7	8,1	9,1	10,7
Tårnby	41.168	13.723	3	7,4	9,4	8,9
Vallensbæk	14.603	-	0			
Varde	50.156	7.165	7	15,8	11	16,8
Vejen	42.784	8.557	5	7,4	8,8	10,9
Vejle	108.186	27.047	4	21,8	22	23,7
Vesthimmerlands	37.595	9.399	4	3,7	9,3	11,7
Viborg	93.984	11.748	8	32,6	27,8	27
Vordingborg	45.725	15.242	3	8,7	9,2	10
Ærø	6.633	6.633	1	1,6	2,1	1,6
Aabenraa	59.471	8.496	7	15,8	15,3	18,4
Aalborg	201.132	100.566	2	57,7	49,6	52,9
Århus	315.193	35.021	9	64,8	52,1	63,7
Total	5.584.758		398	1.191,5	1.283,2	1.375,5

Source: DPA-System, 08-08-2012

iData on inhabitants derive from extracts from Statistics Denmark 08.08.2012. The number of collection sites is based on the municipalities' registration of collection sites with DPA-System from where producers pick up WEEE and batteries from households. For municipalities without specified quantities of batteries collected, batteries may be collected outside the municipality or the municipality has not registered collection sites for batteries in the DPA-System register. Note that the collected quantity per municipality and collected quantity stated under municipal collection are not identical. This is due to differences in the reporting between producers and their operators.

Christiansø was in 2010 placed under the regional municipality of Bornholm, so the battery collection in 2009 changed from 10.8 tonnes to 13.3 tonnes. See quantities of collected batteries per inhabitant and municipality in Table 20.

TABLE 20: QUANTITIES OF COLLECTED BATTERIES PER INHABITANT AND MUNICIPALITY 2009 -2011

2012				2009 (Kg)	2010 (Kg)	2011 (Kg)
Municipality	Inhabitants	Inhabitants per collection site	Collection sites	Batteries Collected per inhabitant		
Albertslund	27.880	27.880	1	0,05	0,08	0,09
Allerød	24.047	24.047	1	0,16	0,18	0,20
Assens	41.394	5.913	7	0,19	0,26	0,29
Ballerup	48.127	48.127	1	0,19	0,18	0,22
Billund	26.303	8.768	3	0,28	0,19	0,26
Bornholms Regionskom.	41.273	6.879	6	0,26	0,24	0,26
Brøndby	34.086	11.362	3	0,20	0,19	0,18
Brønderslev	35.733	5.956	6	0,00	0,00	0,00
Dragør	13.723	13.723	1	0,18	0,23	0,23
Egedal	41.816	13.939	3	0,26	0,29	0,29
Esbjerg	115.097	19.183	6	0,33	0,27	0,26
Fanø	3.236	3.236	1	0,00	0,00	0,00
Favrskov	47.147	9.429	5	0,20	0,23	0,28
Faxe	35.087	11.696	3	0,16	0,19	0,26
Fredensborg	39.506	13.169	3	0,20	0,22	0,30
Fredericia	50.242	10.048	5	0,30	0,25	0,24
Frederiksberg	100.814	-	0	0,00	0,00	0,00
Frederikshavn	61.020	7.628	8	0,20	0,22	0,28
Frederikssund	44.324	11.081	4	0,19	0,27	0,30
Furesø	38.174	19.087	2	0,25	0,27	0,27
Faaborg-Midtfyn	51.522	6.440	8	0,19	0,22	0,31
Gentofte	72.890	-	0	0,00	0,00	0,00
Gladsaxe	65.468	65.468	1	0,22	0,23	0,27
Glostrup	21.672	21.672	1	0,21	0,30	0,30
Greve	47.975	47.975	1	0,20	0,35	0,43
Gribskov	40.609	20.305	2	0,24	0,28	0,33
Guldborgsund	61.750	6.861	9	0,21	0,19	0,30
Haderslev	56.219	14.055	4	0,27	0,27	0,27
Halsnæs	30.873	15.437	2	0,20	0,24	0,26
Hedensted	45.989	11.497	4	0,20	0,22	0,23
Helsingør Kommune	61.585	61.585	1	0,19	0,17	0,20
Herlev	26.607	26.607	1	0,25	0,32	0,28
Herning	86.368	12.338	7	0,22	0,20	0,23
Hillerød	48.264	48.264	1	0,21	0,23	0,32
Hjørring	66.105	5.509	12	0,34	0,36	0,40

2012				2009 (Kg)	2010 (Kg)	2011 (Kg)
Municipality	Inhabitants	Inhabitants per collection site	Collection sites	Batteries Collected per inhabitant		
Holbæk	69.354	11.559	6	0,26	0,28	0,26
Holstebro	57.217	14.304	4	0,30	0,28	0,30
Horsens	83.921	20.980	4	0,18	0,19	0,20
Hvidovre	50.871	12.718	4	0,10	0,11	0,12
Høje Taastrup	48.114	12.029	4	0,39	0,38	0,36
Hørsholm	24.330	24.330	1	0,20	0,14	0,20
Ikast-Brande	40.625	10.156	4	0,24	0,23	0,26
Ishøj	21.111	21.111	1	0,05	0,12	0,18
Jammerbugt	38.651	9.663	4	0,05	0,09	0,19
Kalundborg	48.555	6.936	7	0,23	0,27	0,27
Kerteminde	23.746	7.915	3	0,21	0,22	0,26
Kolding	89.523	17.905	5	0,17	0,22	0,24
København	551.580	78.797	7	0,19	0,30	0,26
Køge	57.467	4.105	14	0,17	0,24	0,22
Langeland	13.016	4.339	3	0,22	0,18	0,22
Lejre	26.950	26.950	1	0,14	0,24	0,27
Lemvig	21.326	7.109	3	0,20	0,27	0,31
Lolland	45.190	4.108	11	0,16	0,16	0,22
Lyngby-Taarbæk	53.357	26.679	2	0,40	0,44	0,49
Læsø	1.880	1.880	1	0,00	0,00	0,00
Mariagerfjord	42.370	6.053	7	0,38	0,57	0,40
Middelfart	37.607	7.521	5	0,16	0,24	0,25
Morsø	21.366	10.683	2	0,00	0,00	0,00
Norddjurs	37.872	7.574	5	0,38	0,41	0,40
Nordfyns	29.337	9.779	3	0,20	0,19	0,26
Nyborg	31.429	10.476	3	0,18	0,25	0,24
Næstved	81.149	16.230	5	0,23	0,23	0,28
Odder	21.758	10.879	2	0,16	0,15	0,20
Odense	191.903	21.323	9	0,16	0,16	0,20
Odsherred	32.554	8.139	4	0,29	0,28	0,34
Randers	95.776	19.155	5	0,16	0,14	0,19
Rebild	28.879	9.626	3	0,03	0,10	0,12
Ringkøbing-Skjern	57.904	5.264	11	0,62	0,32	0,35
Ringsted	33.127	33.127	1	0,19	0,21	0,23
Roskilde	83.148	13.858	6	0,17	0,25	0,20
Rudersdal kommune	54.626	27.313	2	0,19	0,18	0,21
Rødovre	36.920	18.460	2	0,21	0,21	0,23

2012				2009 (Kg)	2010 (Kg)	2011 (Kg)
Municipality	Inhabitants	Inhabitants per collection site	Collection sites	Batteries Collected per inhabitant		
Samsø	3.867	3.867	1	0,00	0,00	0,00
Silkeborg	89.329	22.332	4	0,23	0,26	0,28
Skanderborg kommune	58.013	11.603	5	0,23	0,28	0,34
Skive	47.620	23.810	2	0,20	0,28	0,22
Slagelse	77.185	15.437	5	0,23	0,26	0,23
Solrød	21.135	21.135	1	0,07	0,09	0,06
Sorø	29.314	9.771	3	0,29	0,23	0,23
Stevns	21.823	10.912	2	0,16	0,27	0,22
Struer	22.057	11.029	2	0,15	0,17	0,16
Svendborg	58.545	19.515	3	0,23	0,29	0,35
Syddjurs	41.862	4.651	9	0,17	0,23	0,21
Sønderborg	76.037	8.449	9	0,35	0,25	0,28
Thisted	44.864	8.973	5	0,27	0,32	0,35
Tønder	39.043	5.578	7	0,21	0,23	0,27
Tårnby	41.168	13.723	3	0,18	0,23	0,22
Vallensbæk	14.603	-	0	0,00	0,00	0,00
Varde	50.156	7.165	7	0,32	0,22	0,33
Vejen	42.784	8.557	5	0,17	0,21	0,25
Vejle	108.186	27.047	4	0,20	0,20	0,22
Vesthimmerlands	37.595	9.399	4	0,10	0,25	0,31
Viborg	93.984	11.748	8	0,35	0,30	0,29
Vordingborg	45.725	15.242	3	0,19	0,20	0,22
Ærø	6.633	6.633	1	0,24	0,32	0,24
Aabenraa	59.471	8.496	7	0,27	0,26	0,31
Aalborg	201.132	100.566	2	0,29	0,25	0,26
Århus	315.193	35.021	9	0,21	0,17	0,20
National average	5.584.758		398	0,20	0,22	0,24

Note: Collected quantity per capita has been calculated by DPA-System, August 2012. Data on inhabitants per municipality derive from extracts from Statistics Denmark 08.08.2012.

Figure 16: Municipal collection of portable batteries

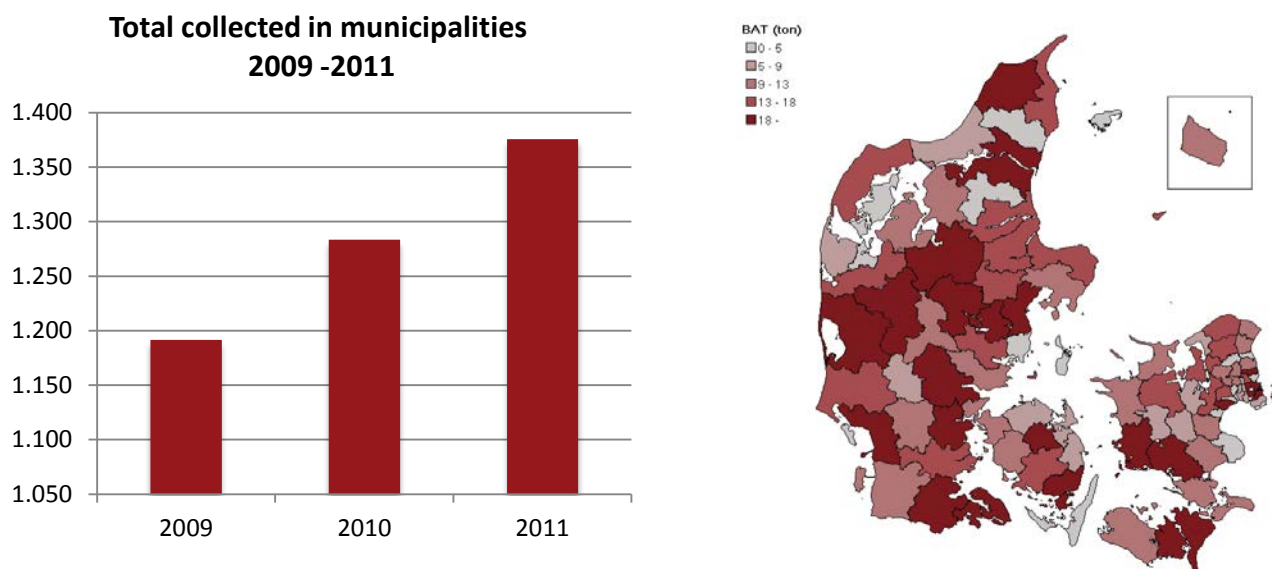


TABLE 21: COLLECTED BATTERIES PER CATEGORY AND COLLECTION ROUTE

Tonnes	Collected batteries 2011 ¹			
	Municipal collection	Collective schemes' collection	Producers' collection	Total
1) Portable batteries	1.439	131	19	1.589
2) Automotive batteries	-	6.109	3.831	9.940
3) Industrial batteries	-	8.927	89	9.016
Total	1.439	15.167	3.939	20.545

Source: DPA-System 14-08-2012

FIGURE 17: DIFFERENCE IN VOLUMES PLACED ON THE MARKET AND VOLUMES COLLECTED 2009-2011

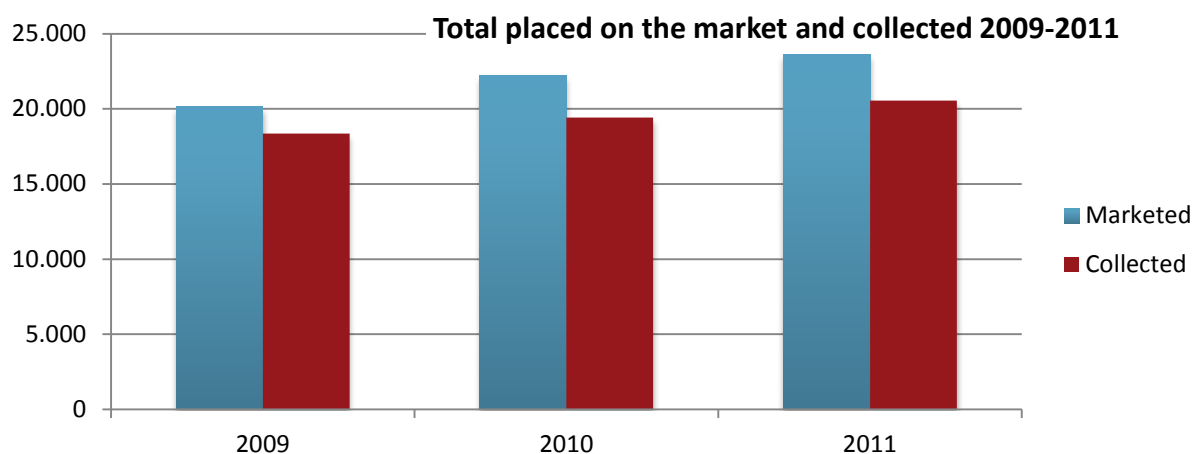


Table 22: Waste batteries sent to treatment in 2009 - 2011 per substance group

Tonnes ¹	2009	2010	2011
Button cells (mercury)	4	3	9
Lead acid	13.993	13.188	18.576
Nickel-Cadmium	76	120	130
Others	1.106	1.206	526
Total	15.179	14.517	19.241²

Source: DPA-System 13-08-2012

¹Shows the relation between quantities of batteries distributed on substance group and sent to treatment in the first two years after the implementation of producer responsibility for batteries in Denmark. The table cannot be compared with the quantity of collected batteries in

Tonnes	Collected batteries 2011 ¹			
	Municipal collection	Collective schemes' collection	Producers' collection	Total
1) Portable batteries	1.439	131	19	1.589
2) Automotive batteries	-	6.109	3.831	9.940
3) Industrial batteries	-	8.927	89	9.016
Total	1.439	15.167	3.939	20.545

Source: DPA-System 14-08-2012

Table 21 since these quantities are stated per category and not substance, which is a requirement for the reporting for treated quantities.

²The relatively large deviation in total collected and total sent to treatment is presumably due to incomplete or incorrect reporting.

FIGURE 18: DIFFERENCE BETWEEN COLLECTED AND SENT TO TREATMENT

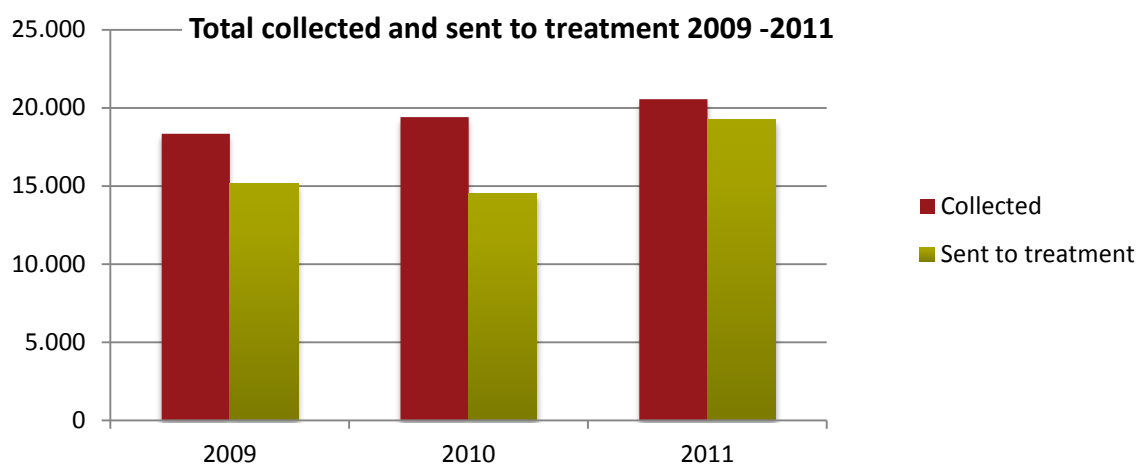


TABLE23: TREATMENT OF BATTERIES IN 2011

Tonnes ¹	Sent to treatment	Recycled	Disposed	Recycling
	Tonnes			%
Button cells (mercury)	9	5	4	56%
Lead acid	18.576	18.495	81	100%
Nickel-Cadmium	130	83	47	64%
Others	526	324	202	62%

¹According to the Battery Order, 2011 is the first year in which reports should be made of recycled quantities and attained rate of recycling which should be compared with the EU targets. See Appendix 1 for definitions and reporting method. In the following section III the concrete compliance with EU targets for collection and recycling efficiency is shown.

III. EU targets

6. Compliance with EU targets

The EU WEEE and Battery Directives contain targets that Member States should meet within a given number of years. The requirements concern targets for collection and optimization of environmental treatment of waste products.

For WEEE targets are set for collection of WEEE in kilograms per capita. The EU collection target is 4 kilograms of household WEEE per capita. Furthermore, targets have been set for a rate of recycling and recovery of waste equipment sent to treatment.

For BAT there are targets for a certain rate of collection of batteries placed on the market at the end of their useful life. The EU collection target is at least 25% of quantities placed on the market in 2012, while Denmark in the Waste Strategy 2009-2012 has a collection target of 45% in 2012. Also, there are targets for rates of recycling of waste batteries, which appear from Table 29.

Below are shown specific EU targets compared with 2011 data from the annual reporting in Denmark.

TABLE 24: COLLECTED WEEE AND EU TARGETS

Household equipment	EU targets	
EEE placed on the market per capita in Denmark in 2011	21 kg	
WEEE collected per capita in Denmark in 2011	15 kg	4 kg

TABLE 25: RECYCLED AND RECOVERED WEEE AND EU TARGETS

	Recovered (Recycled/incinerated)			Recycled	
2011 (percent)	DK %	EU targets		DK %	EU targets
1) Large household appliances	92	80		79	75
2) Small household appliances	98	70		92	50
3) IT and telecommunications equipment	97	75		89	65
4) Consumer equipment	97	75		93	65
5a) Lighting equipment – luminaries	100	70		87	50
5b) Lighting equipment – light sources	94	-		92	80
6) Electrical and electronic tools	94	70		83	50
7) Toys, leisure and sports equipment	99	70		88	50
8) Medical devices	86	-		79	-
9) Monitoring and control instruments.	92	70		82	50
10) Automatic dispensers	83	80		76	75

Note: The table is based on Table 14

FUTURE EU TARGETS FOR WEEE

The revised directive 2012/19/EU entered into force on 24 July 2012. New targets have been adopted for the EU Member States' collection and treatment of waste from electrical and electronic equipment. Thus, from 2016 it is a requirement that Member States collect at least 45% of ALL electrical equipment placed on the market at the end of its useful life. The previous target was 4 kilograms per capita and only for equipment for use in private households. The collection target will gradually increase up to 65% in the years up to 2019. Concerning treatment recycling and recovery must increase by 5 % in the years 2015-2018.

Below is illustrated to which extent Denmark will comply with the future EU targets if the present quantities for 2011 are used in the calculation.

TABLE 26: FUTURE TARGETS FOR COLLECTION OF WEEE AND DENMARK'S STATUS IN 2011

All WEEE	Tonnes	EU targets 2016 (45% of average of 3 years' quantities of WEEE placed on the market)
WEEE placed on the market (average of 2009, 2010, 2011)	144.971	
Collected WEEE (2011)	84.322	65.237

TABLE 27: FUTURE REQUIREMENTS FOR TREATMENT EFFICIENCY AND DENMARK'S STATUS IN 2011

	Recovered (Recycled/incinerated)		Recycled	
2011 (percent)	DK % (2011)	New EU targets (2015)	DK % (2011)	New EU targets (2015)
1) Large household appliances	92	85	79	80
2) Small household appliances	98	75	92	55
3) IT and telecommunications equipment	97	80	89	70
4) Consumer equipment	97	80	93	70
5a) Lighting equipment – luminaries	100	75	87	55
5b) Lighting equipment – light sources	94	-	92	80
6) Electrical and electronic tools	94	75	83	55
7) Toys, leisure and sports equipment	99	75	88	55
8) Medical devices	86	75	79	55
9) Monitoring and control instruments.	92	75	82	55
10) Automatic dispensers	83	85	76	80

TABLE 28: BATTERIES COLLECTED IN 2011 AND EU TARGETS

Collection rate for batteries	Tonnes	Results	EU targets	DK target ¹
Portable batteries placed on the market	3.382	47%	25%	45%
Portable batteries collected	1.589			
All batteries placed on the market	29.442	70%	25%	45%
All batteries collected	20.545			

¹Denmark has set up a guiding target of collection of 45% in 2012, which is earlier than the requirements of the Battery Directive.
Source: Government's Waste Strategy 2009-2012.

TABLE 29: RECYCLING OF BATTERIES AND EU TARGETS

2011 (percent)	Recycled	
	Results	EU targets
1) Button cells	56%	50%
2) Lead acid	100%	65%
3) Nickel-Cadmium	64%	75%
4) Others	62%	50%

Note: The table is based on Table23

IV. Appendix 1.

7. Definitions and issues affecting data quality

Below, some of the issues affecting data collection in the WEEE and BAT fields and thus influencing the 2011 statistics are described.

RESPONSIBILITY AND VALIDATION OF DATA

Since the establishment of the producer register and the register of municipal collection sites in 2006 it has been a general problem to secure data quality of the registers, both relating to master data for producers and importers (in the following referred to as producers) and for municipal collection sites. This is due to the fact that the quality depends on the willingness and capability of actors to update data. To this should be added continuous reporting of quantities etc. that can only be ensured by the supervisory authority in the field.

Data reported to the registers are used for the following main purposes:

- Contacts to all responsible parties: Producers, collective schemes, and local authorities
- Calculation of fees
- Allocation of WEEE
- Provision of financial guarantees
- Annual statistics
- Monitoring of compliance with statutory objectives
- Reporting to the Minister for the Environment and the EU Commission

Data submitted to DPA-System form the basis for the majority of activities carried out in DPA-System in connection with the administration of the producer responsibility scheme. Therefore, it is of utmost importance that data are as correct as possible. For this reason, DPA-system continuously implements measures to improve data quality in cooperation with all players. Below are described a number of these activities.

Regarding master data DPA-System has implemented a number of changes to the registration and reporting system. The registers are linked to the Central Business Register (CVR) to the effect that each producer, local authority, municipal waste management company, or public utility company will be entered with master data extracted from the CVR. During the calendar year DPA-System also carries out a number of runs comparing with the CVR to allow for identification of ceased companies or changes in addresses or CVR numbers.

Master data not found in the CVR, primarily contact data, must be updated by the registering companies. DPA-System is continuously in contact with producers and municipal players to invite them to update such data more frequently.

In order to attain as complete and correct reports as possible within the statutory deadlines DPA-System has established a notification concept informing by electronic media all relevant players continuously about deadlines and defective reports.

Each producer is responsible for the correctness of reported data in the producer register. DPA-System has established an annual electronic statement of the entire report per producer. This gives producers insight into and possibility of controlling their own data whether these data have been reported by one or more collective schemes or by the producer himself. Thereby, a better basis has been established for the correctness of producer reports.

In general, DPA-System has in 2010-2011 chosen a more direct follow-up approach towards producers and local authorities as well as all other involved parties to ensure that all data in the system are as valid and updated as possible. Below, issues and changes affecting this year's statistics are described.

MUNICIPAL DATA

Many data registered for municipal collection sites had not been updated by the end of 2009. This concerned both basic contact information and registered needs for collection equipment. This issue was addressed during 2010 by DPA-System contacting each single municipality inviting it to update its information in the register. Since then, this practice has been repeated several times. However, there is still some uncertainty regarding registration of collection equipment available at the collection sites since numbers of units change continuously.

QUANTITIES PLACED ON THE MARKET

Quantities placed on the market are stated as the actual weight in kilograms for both electrical equipment and batteries. It should be noted that some collective schemes used to apply conversion factors and average weight for estimation of quantities placed on the market. With the amendment of the WEEE Order, which came into effect in 2010, it was clarified that it is no longer allowed to use conversion factors and average weight. In this way data correctness is improved.

Auditors' attestations

Reports of quantities placed on the market of electrical equipment for use in households must be attested by an auditor cf. the WEEE Order. These data thus have a higher level of quality assurance than data for equipment used in businesses.

To ensure larger consistency and to make it cheaper and easier for producers to comply with the requirement for auditors' attestations a national audit standard was prepared in 2007 by the Danish Environmental Protection Agency and the Federation of Danish Accountants. During 2011 this standard has been revised and implemented in an electronic reporting procedure on www.dpa-system.dk.

Dual-use notion

In 2010 the Danish Environmental Protection Agency clarified the interpretation of 'dual-use' regarding electronic equipment for both professional and private use. Equipment for use by professionals and in private households is defined as follows:

Equipment for households: Equipment specifically manufactured for use in private households, including equipment of the same type and volume as used in private and public institutions and businesses; for instance, an ordinary coffee machine.

Equipment for professional use: Equipment specifically manufactured for use in private and public institutions and businesses. Electrical and electronic equipment which is not electrical and electronic equipment for use in households.

This clarification has presumably meant a change in reports to the effect that, by contrast to previous years, a larger part of volumes have been reported as products for private use instead of professional use. Similarly, a clarification of the definition of luminaires for households has been published. All luminaires for households used to be defined as generally exempt from producer responsibility. The clarification has meant that luminaires for households containing electronics are also covered by producer responsibility.

SKAT and portable batteries

A payment has been introduced on portable batteries placed on the market in Denmark. The payment is levied by SKAT (Danish Tax and Customs Administration) in line with other excise duties. This means that producers and importers must report volumes of portable batteries placed on the market to SKAT once a year and no later than 15 February. No later than 15 March, SKAT transfers data on reported volumes to DPA-System.

However, it has turned out that some producers have registered for the producer responsibility with DPA-System, but have not reported data to SKAT before the 15 February deadline. Similarly, a number of producers have registered with SKAT without reporting quantities placed on the market. This means that quantitative data have not been transferred for all registered producers from SKAT to DPA-System within the statutory deadlines. Even if producers are correctly registered there are still quite many that have complied with neither their duty to pay the levy nor their take-back duty. Many producers have stated that it is complicated to have to register in two places. It cannot be excluded that this fact leads to a poorer data quality. For instance, it appears from Table 18 that portable batteries are the only type of batteries not having seen an increase in quantities placed on the market.

COLLECTED QUANTITIES

WEEE is collected by the local authorities in five fractions. Subsequently, the contents of these five fractions are converted into the ten WEEE categories. The conversion from fraction to category for household WEEE follows the conversion keys found in Table 6. The conversion keys have been identified in a number of separation trials conducted by operators/reprocessing companies most recently in 2008. However, it has not been possible to verify whether the conversion keys are still valid.

In 2010 an amendment of the composition of the five fractions entered into force, so this was the first year that the conversion keys of Table 6 were used.

Conversion keys and how they are used

Conversion keys are needed since the directive has 10 categories of waste equipment whereas the Danish waste system uses 5 fractions in the WEEE field. Equipment in one of the ten categories belongs to one or more of the 5 fractions and similarly waste equipment in one of the five waste fractions may be referred to several categories.

Two conversion keys are used:

- One key used by DPA-System in connection with the annual allocation to convert quantities placed on the market from category to fraction.
- One key used by the producers to convert from collected WEEE per fraction into category when the producer is to report how much WEEE was collected in the Danish waste fractions. Collected quantities are reported, not in the five fractions but in the ten categories.

Both keys have an impact on the correctness of producers' market share in order for the producer responsibility system to not distort competition.

Maintenance of conversion keys

The type of equipment sold is changing over time. So to speak, the market changes between different types of equipment within a category.

Example 1

In Category 1, Large household appliances, the distribution between refrigeration equipment and other large category 1 equipment will shift. This shift may be due to the fact that refrigeration equipment grows larger and heavier further to the success of "American fridges", whereas cookers have become lighter through a shift from gas cookers to separate induction cookers and electric ovens. Thereby, there may be a shift in the conversion key between category 1 and fractions 1 and 2.

This change in the market may lead to a shift in revenues and costs associated with the producer responsibility in category 1 between companies having producer responsibility for refrigeration equipment (fraction 1) and other large equipment (fraction 2).

Example 2

Another example is found in category 3, IT and telecommunications equipment, where the market shifts from stationary PCs to laptops and tablets.

This change in the market is not only taking place in the sale of technical equipment and in waste equipment, but also between the producers selling the equipment. Equipment sold in category 3 is collected in fractions 3 and 4 as 'Equipment containing screens' and 'not containing screens' respectively.

Since the distribution of the market for sold equipment and for WEEE shifts further to technological developments and market trends the conversion keys must be updated regularly in order to remain valid.

As producers must only report annually, DPA-System requests on an annual basis an update of these conversion keys with the collective schemes and the recycling industry.

Business WEEE

From

Figure 5 in the statistics it appears that relatively low volumes of business WEEE have been collected when compared with the number of producers marketing business WEEE and with the volumes collected from households. The four main reasons for this are presumably:

- Historical business WEEE.
WEEE from equipment marketed for professional use before 2006 by contrast to equipment for private use is not covered by producer responsibility and will thus not appear from WEEE Statistics. This share is considered to be on the decrease.
- 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 included in WEEE Statistics, neither as marketed nor as collected equipment.

- WEEE from professional users.
Businesses generating WEEE covered by producer responsibility have the right, but not the duty, to deliver this WEEE to producers of this equipment. If this WEEE is not delivered to the producer, these volumes will not be included in WEEE Statistics.
- Transfer of responsibility for WEEE.
Producers subject to producer responsibility for products used only by professionals may transfer the responsibility for collection and treatment of WEEE from these products to a subsequent level of the distribution chain. Subsequent levels of the distribution chain are not obliged to report these volumes of WEEE to DPA-System. However, only a small part of quantities placed on the market is registered as subject to transfer of responsibility so the quantity is limited.
- Municipal collection sites
Equipment for professional use collected at municipal collection sites is registered as WEEE from households since it is not possible to differentiate equipment collected in this route.

The above-mentioned clarification of the dual-use notion has also meant a change in collected volumes from professional to private users. It is assumed that the effect is largest for the category of light sources from households, but also other categories may be affected.

Collected volumes per municipality

Collection of WEEE and portable batteries must now be broken down on municipal collection sites. 2010 was the first year for this to be done for WEEE (Table 8) while the requirement was already in force for portable batteries in 2009 (Table 19).

Collection is registered in each municipality. In a number of cases agreements have been entered between two or more local authorities or between local authorities and collective schemes to the effect that municipal WEEE is collected by producers from collection sites not located in the municipality in charge of the municipal collection. Some municipalities will therefore appear with a higher volume collected than it was actually the case. Similarly, some municipalities will appear without any collected volumes or with very low volumes.

TREATED VOLUMES

A number of statutory requirements and objectives must be met for treatment of waste equipment. After waste collection and delivery to a reprocessing facility a distinction is made between the following forms of treatment:

- Recycling: The equipment/the products are treated in a way to permit recycling of materials or substances.
- Recovery: The equipment/the products are treated in a way to permit recycling of materials or substances AND the remainder of equipment is incinerated in an energy recovery facility (Recovery is only relevant for WEEE, since incineration is not an approved form of treatment for batteries)

- Residues: Residues disposed of onto land, in a water body or into the air in the form of emissions, evaporation etc. Solid materials from the residual fraction will normally be landfilled at approved landfill facilities.

At the entry into force of the Battery Order in 2009 and the revised WEEE Order in 2010 new reporting requirements for treatment of waste were introduced. From 2009 for batteries and from 2010 for WEEE the following is reported per category and per reprocessing facility:

- Name and address of facility
- Number of kilograms per category delivered to the facility
- Number of kilograms per category recycled at the facility (BAT + WEEE)
- Number of kilograms per category recovered at the facility (only for WEEE)
- Calculated rate of efficiency in %

The calculated rate of efficiency for recycling (WEEE and BAT) and recovery (only for WEEE) is used to monitor compliance with the statutory requirements.

Collected quantities of WEEE compared with WEEE sent to treatment

Statutory targets have been set up for both collected and treated volumes.

Treated volumes appearing from the statistics are not necessarily identical with the volumes collected in the same period. Some collected volumes from one calendar year may not be treated until the subsequent calendar year. Correspondingly, WEEE or batteries collected in one calendar year may have been placed in a temporary storage and sent for treatment in the subsequent year.

Light sources are subjected to the specific source of error that collected volumes will often contain other wastes not covered by producer responsibility. This primarily concerns plastic and cardboard packaging, e.g. for fluorescent lamps. Often the package will be wet since enclosed collection equipment with no drainage possibility and which is located outdoors is used. This means that these incorrect fractions often make up a considerable weight compared with the weight of the light source. When the weight of treated volumes is computed it will be stated only for the light sources without the above incorrect fractions and liquids, which were part of the collected volumes. This means that there will be a "systematic" deviation between collected and treated volumes. The collective scheme of Lyskildebranchens WEEE Forening (LWF) has estimated that the incorrect fractions and liquids together make up around 5% of the weight of the collected volumes.