

# DPA

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# Allocation scheme (WEEE/BAT)

Dansk Producentansvar, August 2022

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

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

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

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

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

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

In pursuance of the rules on producer responsibility for WEEE, waste batteries & accumulators and ELV, respectively, this document describes principles and procedures regarding allocation of collection areas from which producers and collective schemes must collect WEEE and portable batteries.

# Content

Establishment of municipal collection sites .....	3
Producers' and collective schemes' share of waste equipment and batteries .....	3
Allocation principles .....	3
Establishment of new collection sites in the allocation period .....	5
Allocation period .....	5
Post-adjustment .....	5

## Distribution of WEEE and batteries from households

In pursuance of the above Orders, producers of equipment for use in private households and portable batteries are obliged to take back a proportionate share of WEEE and portable batteries from households. The WEEE taken back by the producer must belong to the categories of EEE placed on the market by the company. The producer may affiliate to a collective scheme which assumes responsibility for take-back/collection.

Distribution of WEEE and batteries from households is in the following referred to as the allocation scheme.

WEEE and waste portable batteries are normally collected in the following ways:

- Through municipal collection sites
- Through collection sites established by the collective schemes
- Through collection organised by an individual producer

The allocation scheme only covers allocation of collection duty from the municipal collection sites to individual compliers and collective schemes.

## Establishment of municipal collection sites

Municipal collection sites are established by the municipalities and operated by individual municipalities or intermunicipal waste management companies. Collection sites receive WEEE in all categories from households. At the municipal collection sites, WEEE categories are separated into six fractions as stipulated in the WEEE Order. The producers/collective schemes pick up WEEE from the collection sites when it has been separated into the six fractions. Batteries are delivered in a separate fraction.

The municipalities register their collection sites and need for collection equipment on the DPA website. The municipalities decide the number of collection sites on their territory. Registered collection sites can be found on the DPA website.

## Producers' and collective schemes' share of waste equipment and batteries

The producers must take back their proportionate share of WEEE from the municipal collection sites. To allow for calculation of producers' share of WEEE, the producers annually report quantities of EEE per category placed on the market to DPA.

Based on the reported data, DPA calculates the market shares of producers and the collective schemes within the six fractions covering the categories as well as portable batteries.

## Allocation principles

The allocation is based on producer market shares per fraction as well as an average of three years' collected quantities per fraction and municipality. When this calculation has been made, DPA makes a geographic allocation of the different municipalities and associated collection sites to the producers and the collective schemes. Allocation of the different collection sites takes place per fraction since producers' market shares typically vary from fraction to fraction. The result may be that several producers or collective schemes are allocated the same collection site, but with the responsibility for each their fraction.

The below table shows the result of recent discussions with the collective schemes; the following principles and priority were agreed. DPA carries out the allocation in which a municipality is the smallest allocation unit:

Table: Revised criteria for allocation principles - revision March 2017

<b>Criteria for allocation - priority ranked</b>		<b>Purpose</b>
Under the below prioritised principles, DPA allocates the geographic areas in Denmark from where producers must collect WEEE in the six fractions and waste portable batteries:		Compliance with statutory requirements
1	<p><b>Market shares</b></p> <p>Allocation is made in relation to market shares, which again are based on quantities placed on the market per fraction. The market share is calculated including adjustments from previous years.</p>	Compliance with statutory requirements
3a	<p><b>Geographic locations</b></p> <p><b>Regions</b></p> <p>In relation to his market share, the producer will be allocated collection of WEEE and batteries in three geographical areas:            Area 1: Capital Region and Region of Sealand.            Area 2: Region of North Denmark and Region of Central Denmark.            Area 3: Region of Southern Denmark.</p> <p>The producer may be allocated collection in fewer areas if his market share is too small for the allocation to be distributed on allocation units in all three areas.</p>	To ensure that the producers are allocated with collection of WEEE in the whole country, thus offsetting geographic differences in the WEEE.
3b	<p><b>Non-bridged islands</b></p> <p>Every third year, a change in the allocation of non-bridged islands must be made, the change being most important in the following rank of priority:            Bornholm            Samsø            Ærø            Fanø            Læsø</p>	To ensure that the costs of ferry transportation are not allocated to the same producers over a long period.
4	Municipalities are grouped in a way that as far as possible they constitute a coherent geographic area.	Optimisation of collection logistics.
5	There must be as few collective schemes per municipality as possible. As far as possible, fractions 1 and 2 and fractions 3 and 4, respectively, should be kept together.	To ensure that the municipality is serviced by as few collective schemes as possible at all recycling centres. Optimisation of collection logistics.
6	<p><b>Smallest allocation unit</b></p> <p>The smallest allocation unit is a municipality. Allocation is made in a way that ensures as few changes as possible from the preceding allocation period in terms of collective schemes responsible for the different fractions in the areas.</p>	To ensure that the municipality has as few changes in producers/collective schemes as possible. To allow for establishment of stable cooperation.

7	<p>If the municipality is part of an intermunicipal waste management company<sup>1</sup>, this company is the smallest allocation unit.</p> <p>Please note that some waste management companies has a size where this criterion has to be entirely disregarded.</p>	<p>To ensure that the municipality/waste management company is serviced by the same collective scheme(s) at all recycling centres.</p>
<p>NOTE! In view of optimising logistics, producers/collective schemes may agree among them within the same fraction to take over/abandon each other's collection sites in the consultation period for the subsequent year's allocation. Such agreements must be notified to DPA, and it will be incorporated in the decision on the subsequent year's allocation.</p>		

Allocated geographic areas appear from seven maps of Denmark showing the allocation to the collective schemes for each of the six fractions and portable batteries.

For a detailed review of the principles of allocation to the producers, see the documents on calculation principles for the allocation scheme for WEEE and BAT, respectively.

## Establishment of new collection sites in the allocation period

If new collection sites are established in an area in the allocation period, the producer or the collective scheme responsible for one or more fractions in the area must collect the same fractions from the new collection sites.

An outline of collection sites with statement of responsible producers can be found on the DPA website.

## Allocation period

An allocation period runs for one year – from 1 September to 31 August. A producer having been allocated an area must in the entire period collect all WEEE deriving from the allocated fraction(s) in the area.

When DPA has made the allocation, this is notified directly by e-mail to the producer or his collective scheme. The allocation is also published on the DPA website under the item Allocated collection sites.

DPA informs the producer of the areas and associated collection sites allocated to him. The producer must then immediately inform the municipality of operators in charge of the practical work. Work covers supply of collection equipment and pick-up of WEEE in the different fractions.

The municipality is also informed of the result of the allocation by e-mail sent to the addresses registered with DPA by the municipality under the different collection sites.

## Post-adjustment

In the post-adjustment, a calculation is made of the deviation between the market share of WEEE and/or batteries allocated to the producer and the actual quantity taken back by the producer.

If a producer has taken back more WEEE than his proportionate share, DPA deducts the excess quantity in the allocated quantity of the subsequent period. Similarly, a producer having taken back a smaller quantity than his proportionate share will be allocated with the balance in the subsequent allocation period.

The post-adjustment also applies to new producers registering in the course of an allocation period or registering data retrospectively for previous periods. Also here an adjustment will be made in the subsequent period.

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<sup>1</sup>In case the municipality has transferred the responsibility and operation of its collection sites to an intermunicipal waste management company.

Note that no post-adjustment is made for incorrect registrations and re-export for periods more than two years back.

Dansk Producentansvar, 2022

Vester Farimagsgade 3, 2.

DK-1606 Copenhagen V

Denmark

Tel: +45 3915 5161

E-mail: [info@producentansvar.dk](mailto:info@producentansvar.dk)

Web: [www.producentansvar.dk](http://www.producentansvar.dk)