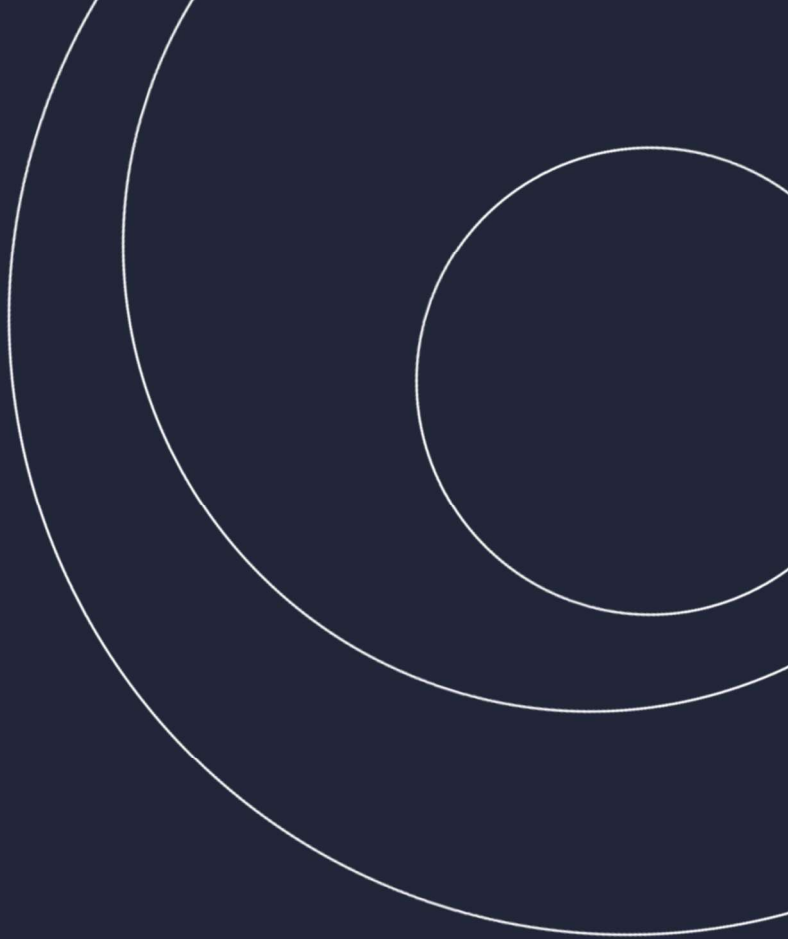


# DPA

DANSK  
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## Economy: Other costs (WEEE)

Dansk Producentansvar, May 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.

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In pursuance of rules on producer responsibility for waste electrical and electronic equipment (EEE), this document describes other costs besides fees and provision of a financial guarantee in connection with the producer responsibility for electrical and electronic equipment.

## Marking of equipment

All electrical and electronic products covered by the producer responsibility must be labelled with a crossed-out wheeled bin. The pictogram indicates that the products must be collected and managed separately. Every single product must carry the labelling e.g. in the form of print, embossing or stickers. Read about marking of products on the DPA website.

## Information for users and recycling facilities

Producers of electrical equipment are under the obligation to inform users, among others, about correct disposal. The information must be stated in the sales and information materials of the products. The Danish Environmental Protection Agency has prepared a standard text found on the DPA website in the document 'Marking of equipment'.

Similarly, as a producer, you are responsible for ensuring that recycling facilities receive information about correct reuse/recycling and treatment of your products. This information may, for example, be disseminated from producers' website.

## Collection of WEEE from private households and businesses

If products become WEEE from private households, the producer - or his collective scheme on behalf of the producer - must collect WEEE from the municipal collection sites according to details defined in the allocation scheme from DPA.

In some cases, WEEE from private households ends up with dealers from where the producer/the collective scheme must collect it.

If producers or importers deal in products that become WEEE from businesses, the producer must also collect this waste. In this case, the producer himself must establish systems to ensure take-back of WEEE from professional users and bear the associated costs. The systems may be established in cooperation with recycling facilities.

Producers of business equipment may also enter an agreement with the purchaser to the effect that the latter takes over the duty of treatment of the WEEE. In this case, it is the responsibility of the purchaser to treat WEEE in accordance with the rules of the WEEE Order.

## Reprocessing of WEEE

Collected WEEE must be sent to environmentally safe reprocessing. This entails costs for reprocessing of the products, but in return the final product resulting from the operation is the property of the producer. It can be sold or recovered into new products and very often produces revenues.

## Annual reporting of quantities put on the market, taken back and treated

Every year no later than 31 March producers and importers must report various types of information to DPA. This information covers, among others, amounts in kilograms of marketed, collected and transferred WEEE. In addition, you must report how many kilos of your products have been recovered or recycled. The internal administrative tasks in connection with the reporting requirement is to establish systems for registration of the weight of the products and for the rate of recovery and recycling of the products attained in the treatment process.

## Auditor statement of quantities put on the market

An auditor statement must be prepared for quantities of equipment put on the market when they are reported to DPA, cf. the WEEE Order. Reporting of quantities put on the market are used e.g. for allocation of WEEE, calculation of financial guarantee and fees. Thus, there are costs to be borne by the producer in connection with the auditor's work.

## Suppliers of special services

It is possible – against payment – to have a collective scheme assume the major part of the practical tasks under the producer responsibility. This, however, does not cover the requirement for marking and information, which remains the responsibility of the individual producer.

The collective schemes are intended to exploit a number of economies of scale and thus obtain better prices than the individual producers – both concerning transport and reprocessing. Therefore, it may be economically attractive to transfer these tasks to the collective schemes. Note that collective schemes are commercial enterprises with different prices/profit sharing and business models.

For equipment for professional use, it is generally seen that producers do not join a collective scheme, but instead cooperate with a third party, for instance a recycling company; alternatively, an agreement may be entered to the effect that the purchaser takes over the duties of management and treatment in accordance with the Order.

Contact information for collective schemes can be found on the DPA website.

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