

Newsletter of Juni 19th, 2008

1.

WEEE Germany!

- The Association of German Engineers (VDI) has published a draft of a new guideline on Recycling of Electrical and Electronic Products!
- Planning and implementing of WEEE logistics including take back, collection, listing and transport and lists examples of WEEE handling!



WEEE 德国!

- 德国工程师协会 (VDI) 出版了关于电子电器产品循环处理新指令的草案!
- WEEE 物流的规划和实施, 包括回收, 收集, 运输和上市, 并列出了 WEEE 废旧电子电器处理的例子!

The Association of German Engineers (VDI) has published a draft of a new guideline on Recycling of Electrical and Electronic Products – Logistics (VDI 2343 Part 2). The guideline offers suggestions on planning and implementing of WEEE logistics including take back, collection, listing and transport and lists examples of WEEE handling. It is aimed to support governmental organisations, take back systems, distributors, producers and importers as well as operators of the treatment facilities. Starting with July 2008 the draft of the guideline is available for purchase:

([http://www.vdi.de/vdi/vrp/richtliniendetails_t3/?&no_cache=1&tx_vdirili_pi2\[showUID\]=92745&L=0](http://www.vdi.de/vdi/vrp/richtliniendetails_t3/?&no_cache=1&tx_vdirili_pi2[showUID]=92745&L=0)).

Comments can be sent till 31 December 2008.

According to EUWID (No. 23/2008) 750.000 tonnes of WEEE have been collected in Germany by municipalities, producers and distributors in 2006. German Association for Environmental Help (Deutsche Umwelthilfe - DUH) reports that the recycling rate achieved lies between 50% and 80% depending on the appliance category. The quantities of WEEE are increasing from year to year due to rising quantities of EE appliances placed on the market, e.g. in 2006 approximately 1.8 million tonnes of EEE or 2 kg/inhabitant have been put on the market in Germany.

German Federal Ministry of Environment has published a draft to the new battery law, which should replace the old battery ordinance by 26 September 2008 (EUWID, No. 21/2008). The reason for developing a law and not ordinance is the attempt to concentrate the executive power with one highest

federal authority. Another reason for a law is the possibility to implement the coming decisions of the European Commission, e.g. on exemptions to labeling requirements or on capacity of appliance batteries, in a form of ordinance, making the implementation easier. The main difference of the draft law to the existing ordinance is the obligation for the producers to establish a central registration body. The producers will have to register with this body before placing batteries on the market. The main responsibilities of the registration body is to publish the list of registered producers, to calculate the market share of the take back systems and to develop technical guidelines for classification of industrial, automotive and appliance batteries. Changes are also planned for take back systems of producers, which will need to go through an authorization procedure.

Further changes planned are the following:

- Changes in labelling requirements: additionally to crossed out wheeled bin, a marking of heavy metals exceeding certain concentration limits
- Indication of capacity by automotive and appliance batteries starting with 26 September 2009
- Prohibition of incineration and landfilling of automotive and industrial batteries

Following issues, though discussed heavily before, remain unchanged:

- Obligation of the distributors to organise a collection site for waste batteries in places of frequent customer attendance
- Shared producer responsibility: obligation of public waste disposal authority to establish collection sites and make them available to the take back systems free of charge

Stakeholders can comment on the draft law till 13 June 2008.

Please find more information here:

<http://www.bmu.de/abfallwirtschaft/downloads/doc/39732.php>

Source: KERP-Consulting GmbH

2.

Green reminder goes out to firms!



绿色环保提醒走出去深入企业!

- FYLDE businesses could be missing out on cost savings and harming their green credentials!
- All electrical manufacturers have to pay the cost of collection, treatment, recycling and disposal of their products!
- 选择逃避的企业不但不会节省成本，而且损害了他们的绿色环保名誉!
- 所有的电子电器生产商必须承担自己产品的回收，循环处理以及销毁费用!

FYLDE businesses could be missing out on cost savings and harming their green credentials, local Euro MP Chris Davies has warned.

The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) legislation means all electrical manufacturers have to pay the cost of collection, treatment, recycling and disposal of their products.

This means businesses may return their electrical and electronic equipment to the producer and no longer need to pay to send it to landfill.

Mr Davies, Liberal Democrat spokesman on the environment, said: "If your business uses a computer, photocopier or even has a microwave in the staff kitchen, you need to ensure it is disposed of properly when it is ready to be scrapped." Companies should incorporate WEEE into their procurement procedures, so that the eventual disposal is easier and will improve the company's green credentials."

Source: www.blackpoolgazette.co.uk