

Collection of Portable Batteries in the EU

Presentation to
The 9th International Congress for Battery Recycling
June 2 - 4 , 2004
Como Italy.

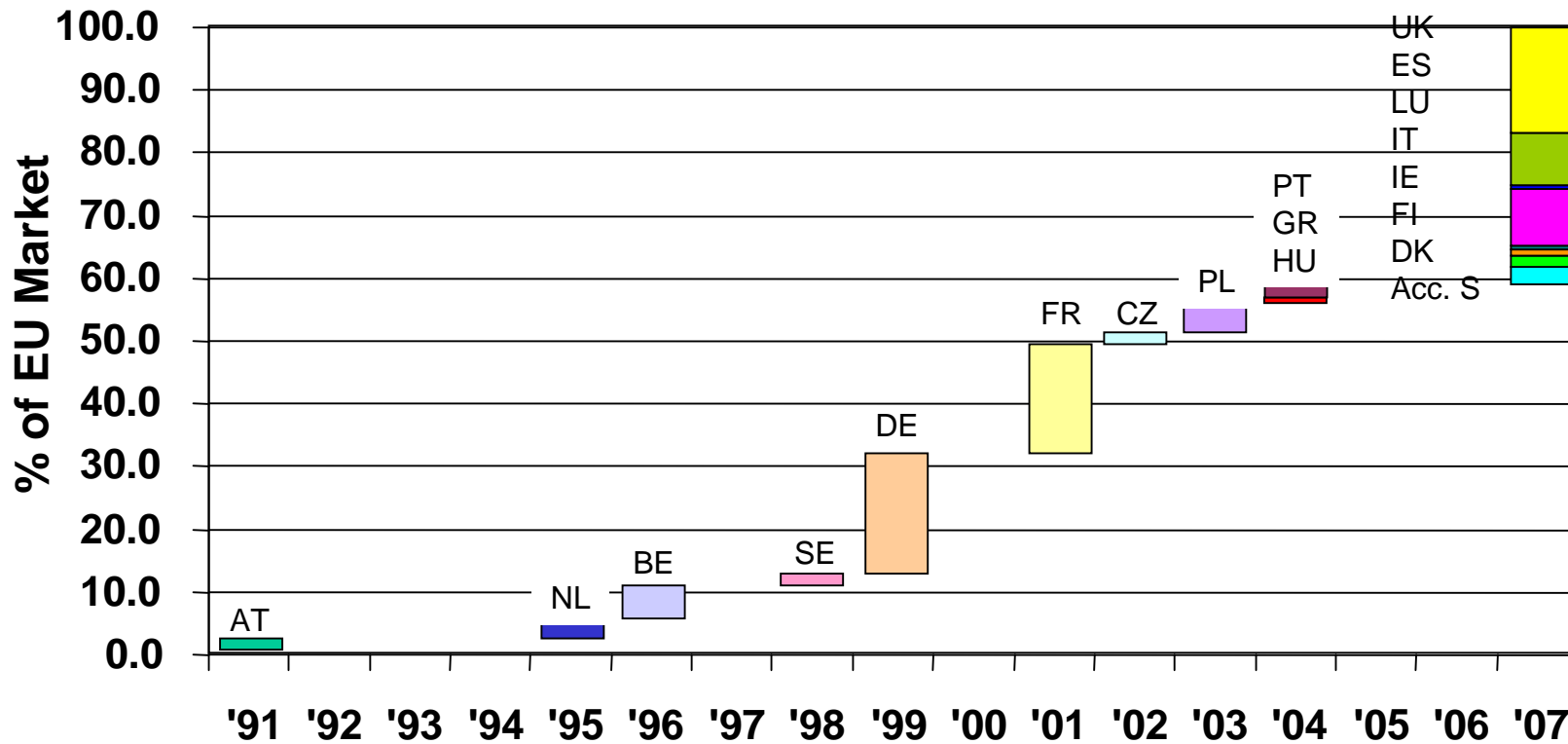
By Khush Marolia on behalf of the EPBA

- Executive Summary
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- Mandated collection of all batteries started in Austria in 1991 – all EU25 expected to follow by 2007,
 - In 2003 55% of EU battery market was covered by take-back regulations – affecting almost 50% of the population,
 - Fees charged to fund take-back vary from 0.25 €¢ in CZ to 12.39 €¢ in BE for a AA battery,
 - 20795t (min.) spent batteries were collected in 2003,
 - In all countries there is continuous improvement in weight of batteries collected,
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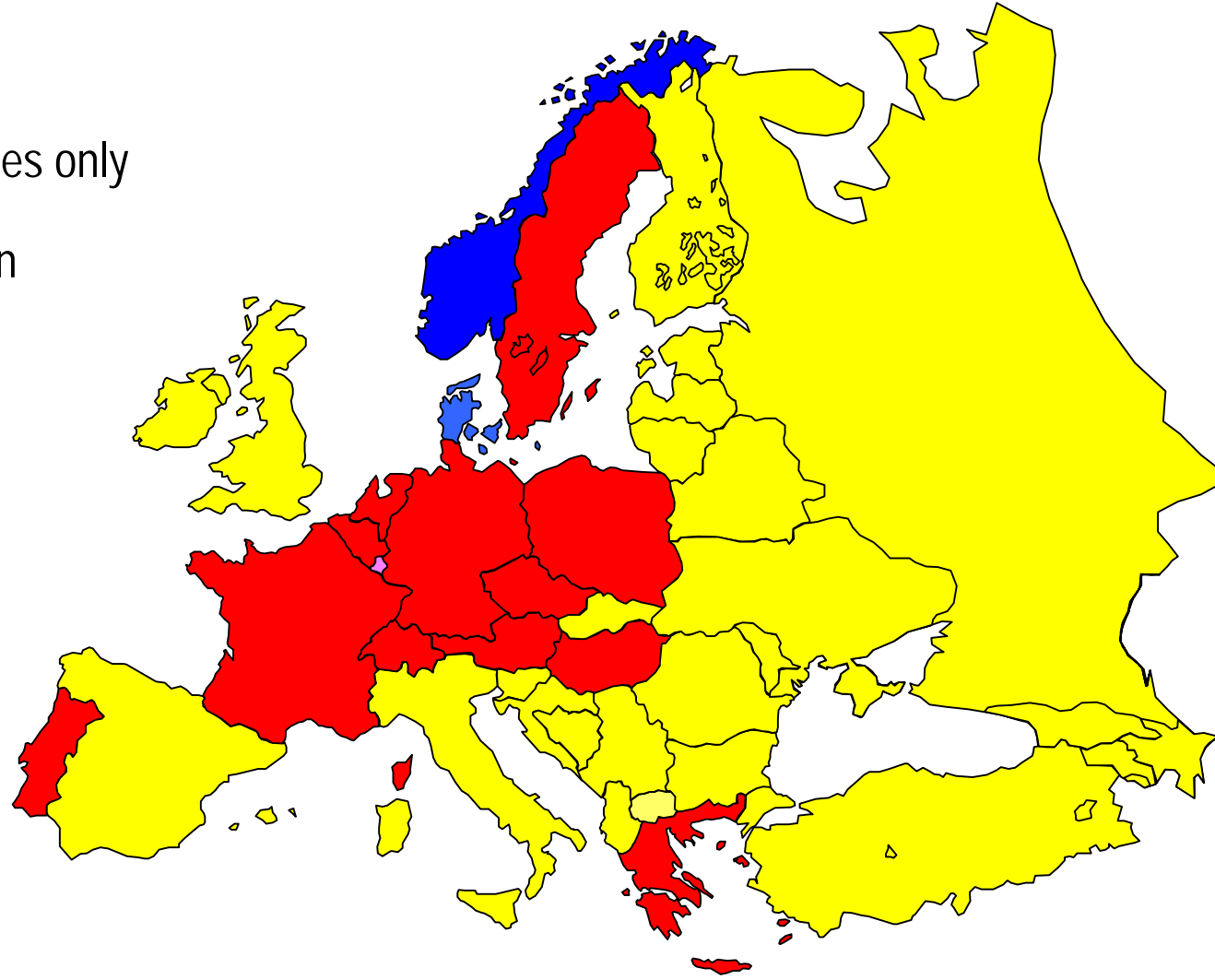
- Average collection rate in 2003 was 92g/inhabitant – ranging from 239g in BE to 5g in PL,
 - Collection targets proposed by the EP are met by BE only,
 - Collection target proposed by the Commission are met by AT and BE only.
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The past, present and future of the collection of all types of batteries in the EU25



Battery Collection Laws

-  All batteries
-  Rechargeables only
-  No legislation

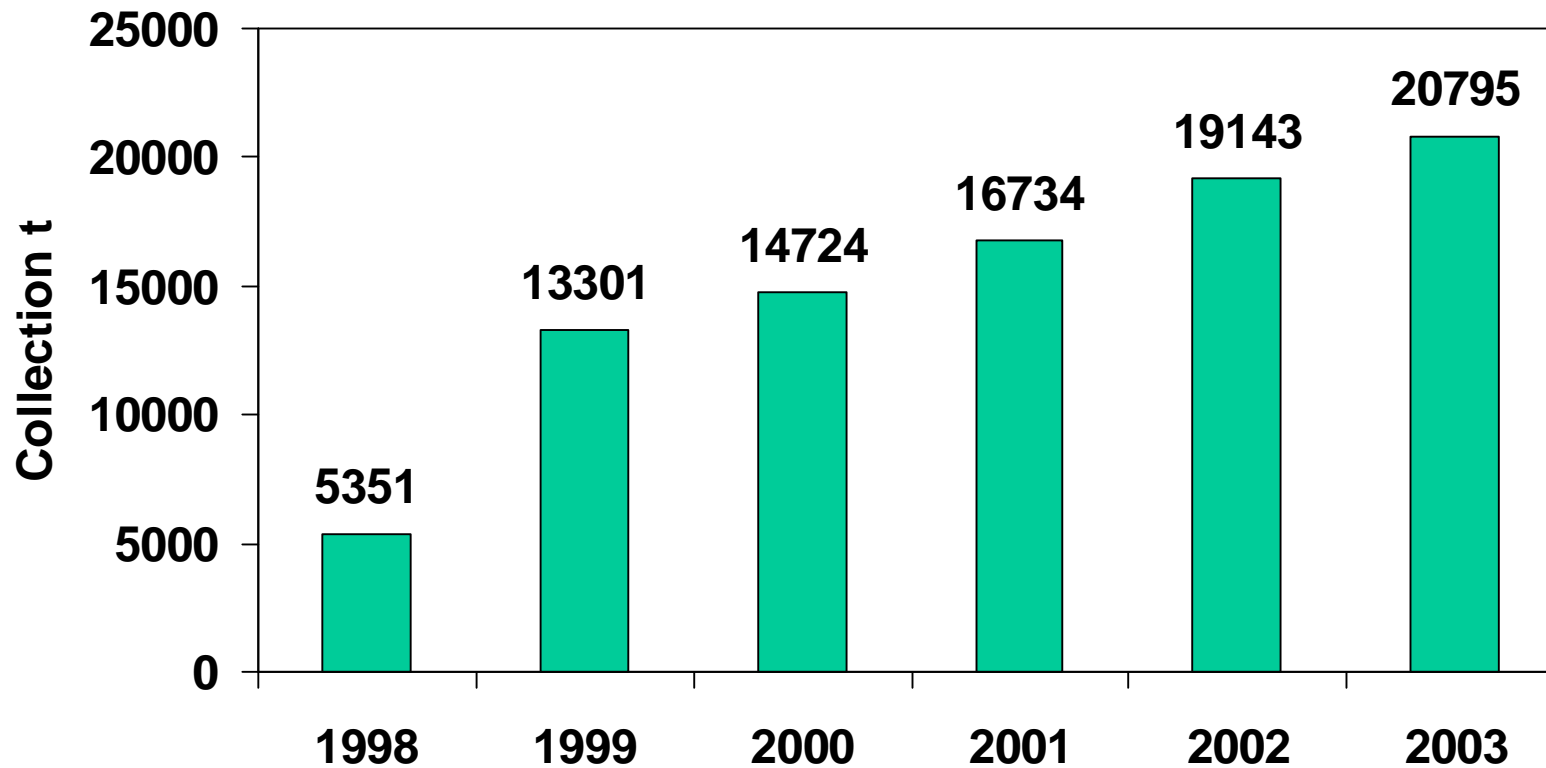


2004 Battery Fees

	€/Battery					
	Button	D	C	AA	AAA	9V
Industry Controlled						
Austria	1	7	7	2	2	7
Czech	0.13	1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4
France	0.35	3.7	1.8	0.6	0.3	1.2
Germany	0.4	4	4	0.9	0.9	0.9
Netherlands	0.3	6	2	2	2	6
Poland	0.15	0.6	0.6	0.25	0.25	0.25
Portugal	0.26	15.9	7.8	2.6	1.3	5.3
Norway	Nominal Charge 8/kg					
Government Controlled						
Belgium	12.39 per battery					
Slovakia	0.02	2.8	1.4	0.46	0.23	0.93
Sweden	12	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	3.2	25.8	12.9	6.4	3.2	9.7

EU Collection

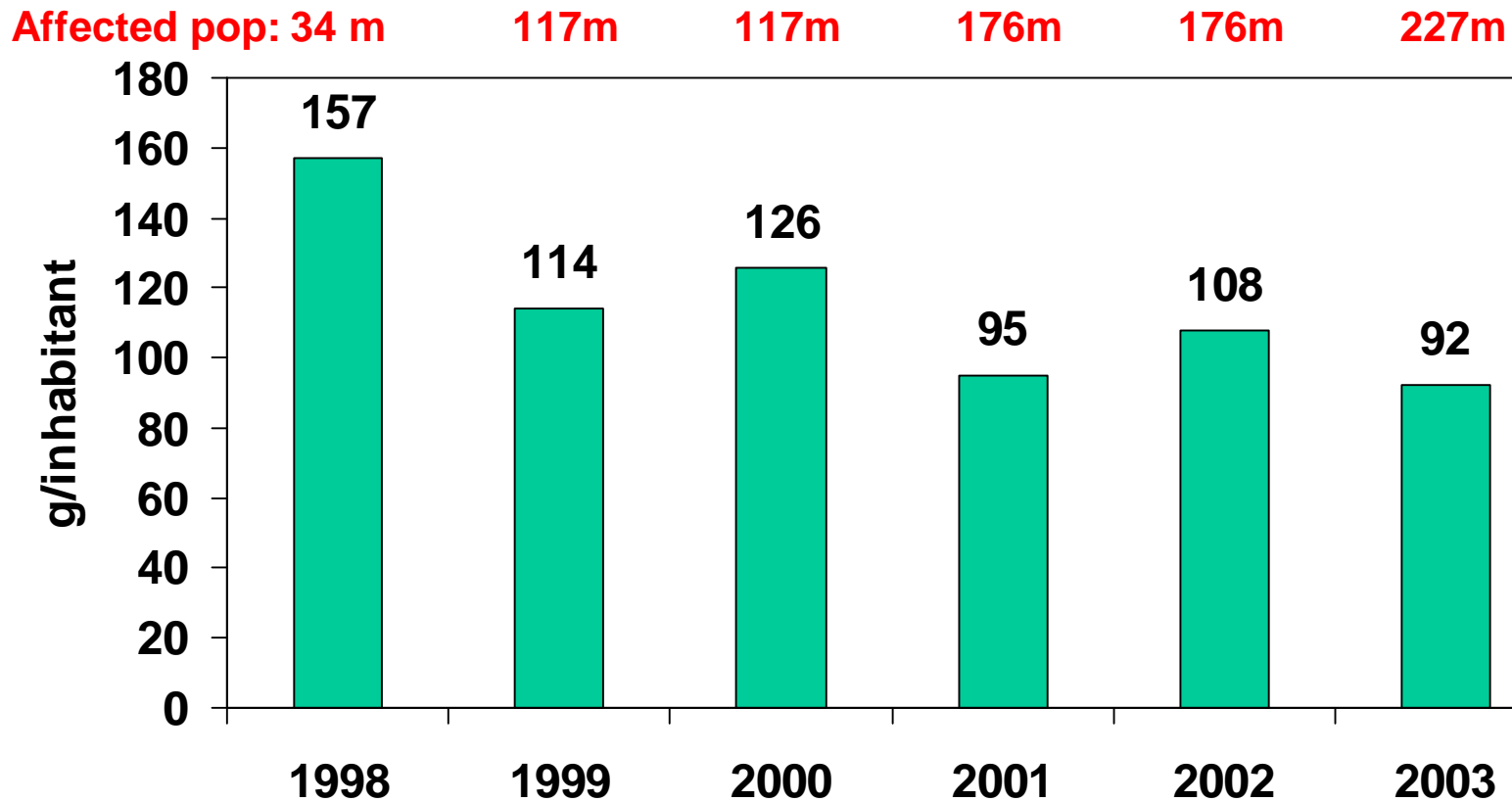
- Shows minimum collection as reported by CROs,
- Does not include collections in Sweden, by certain retailers in France or by other private organisations in Member States



Source: Bebat, Corepile, Ecobat, GRS, Reba, Stibat, UFB – Excludes collections by others

EU Collection Rate

- Variability due to collections in increasing number of Member States,
- In 2003 49.8% of EU25 population had battery collection available.



National Overview

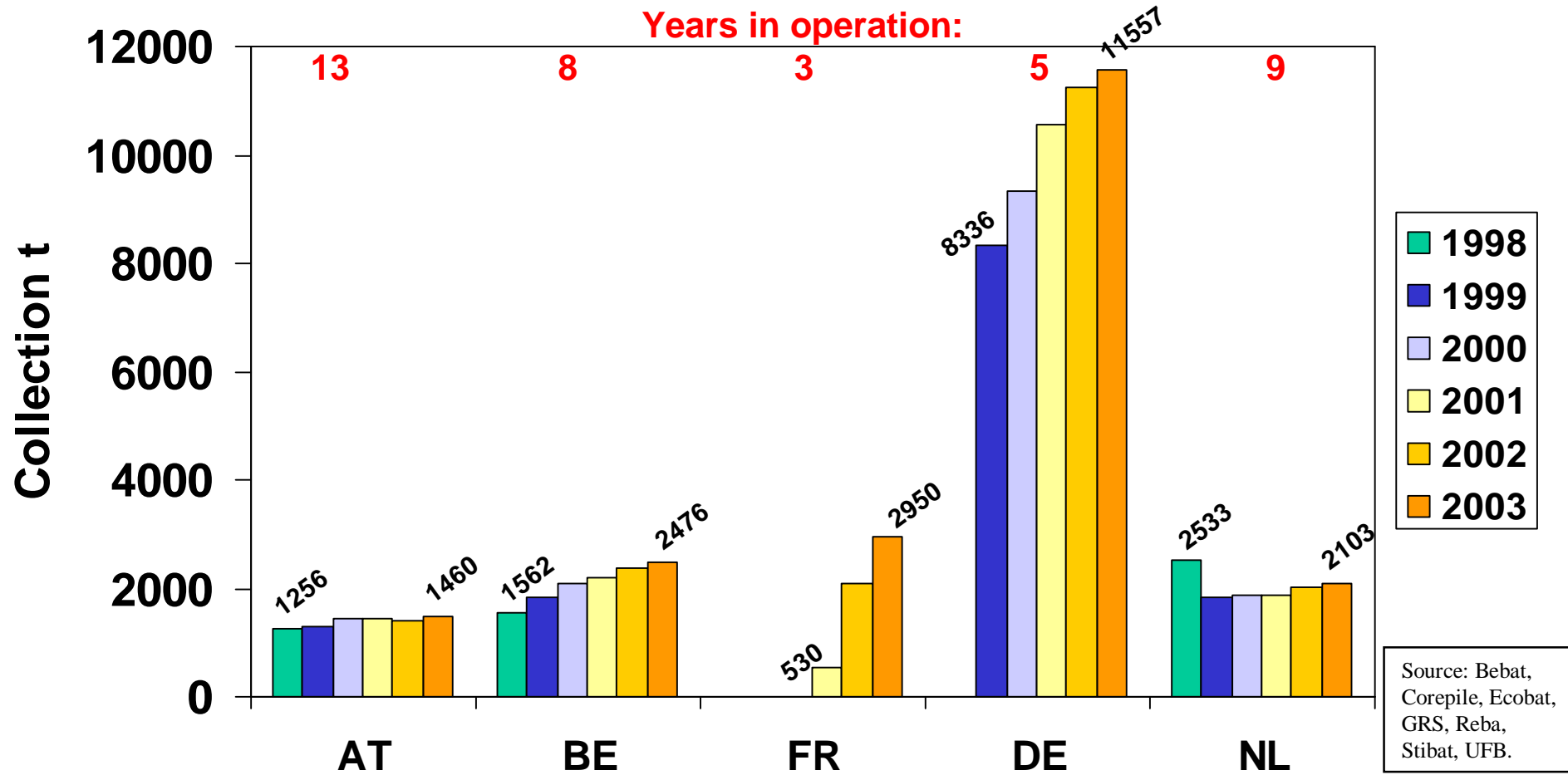
Country	Collection Responsibility	Industry CRO	Collection Target
Austria	Municipalities & Retailers	UFB	None
Belgium	Industry	Bebat	65% in '04
Czech Republic	Industry	Ecobat	50% in '06
France	Retailers	Corepile	50% in '06
Germany	Municipalities & Retailers	GRS	None
Greece	Industry		30% in '06
Netherlands	Municipalities	Stibat	80% in '08
Poland	Industry	Reba	50% in '07
Portugal	Municipalities & Retailers	Ecopilhas	50% in '05
Sweden	Municipalities		None

CRO – Collection & Recycling Organisation

• EPBA recommendation: Collection should be responsibility of municipalities and retailers.

National Collection Trend

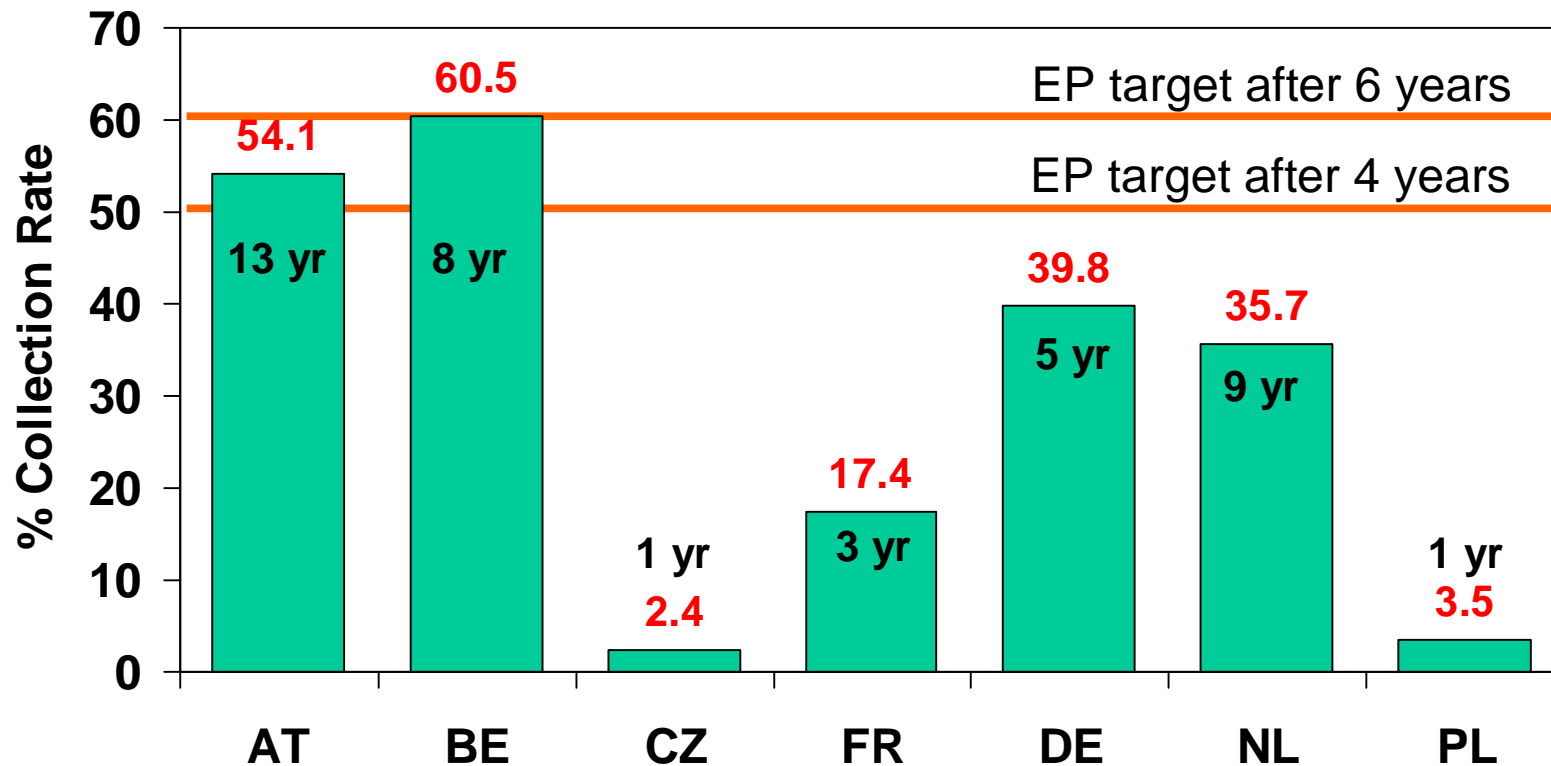
- In all countries there is an increasing trend in battery collection,
- Rate of increase is greater in countries with shorter history of collection.



Collection Rate - 2003 (Percent of sales 2 yr before)

EPBA recommendations:

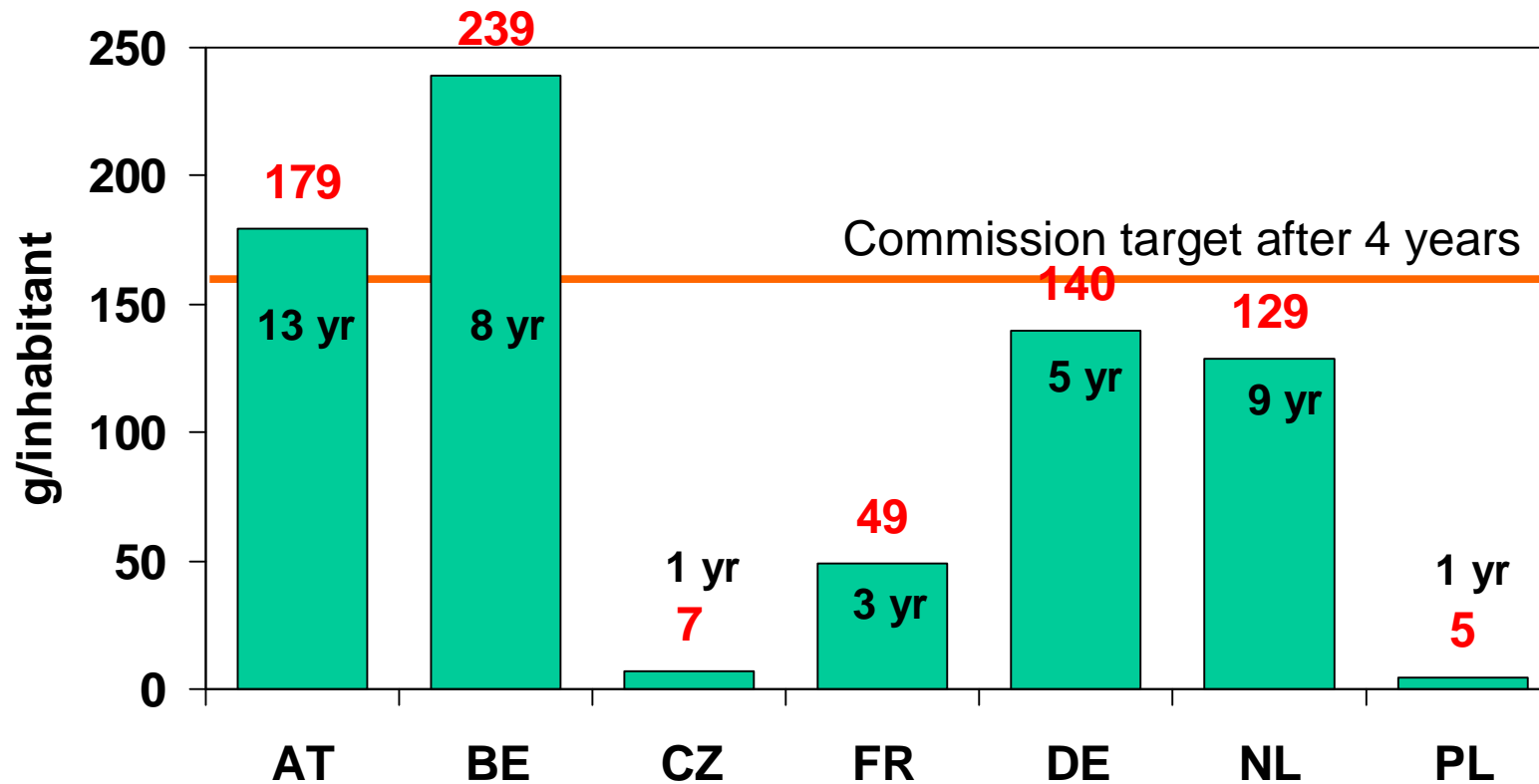
- Collection targets should be meaningful and measurable – percentage targets are neither
- Targets must be realistic and benefits of their achievement should exceed their costs
 - EP targets are arbitrary



Collection Rate – 2003 (weight per inhabitant)

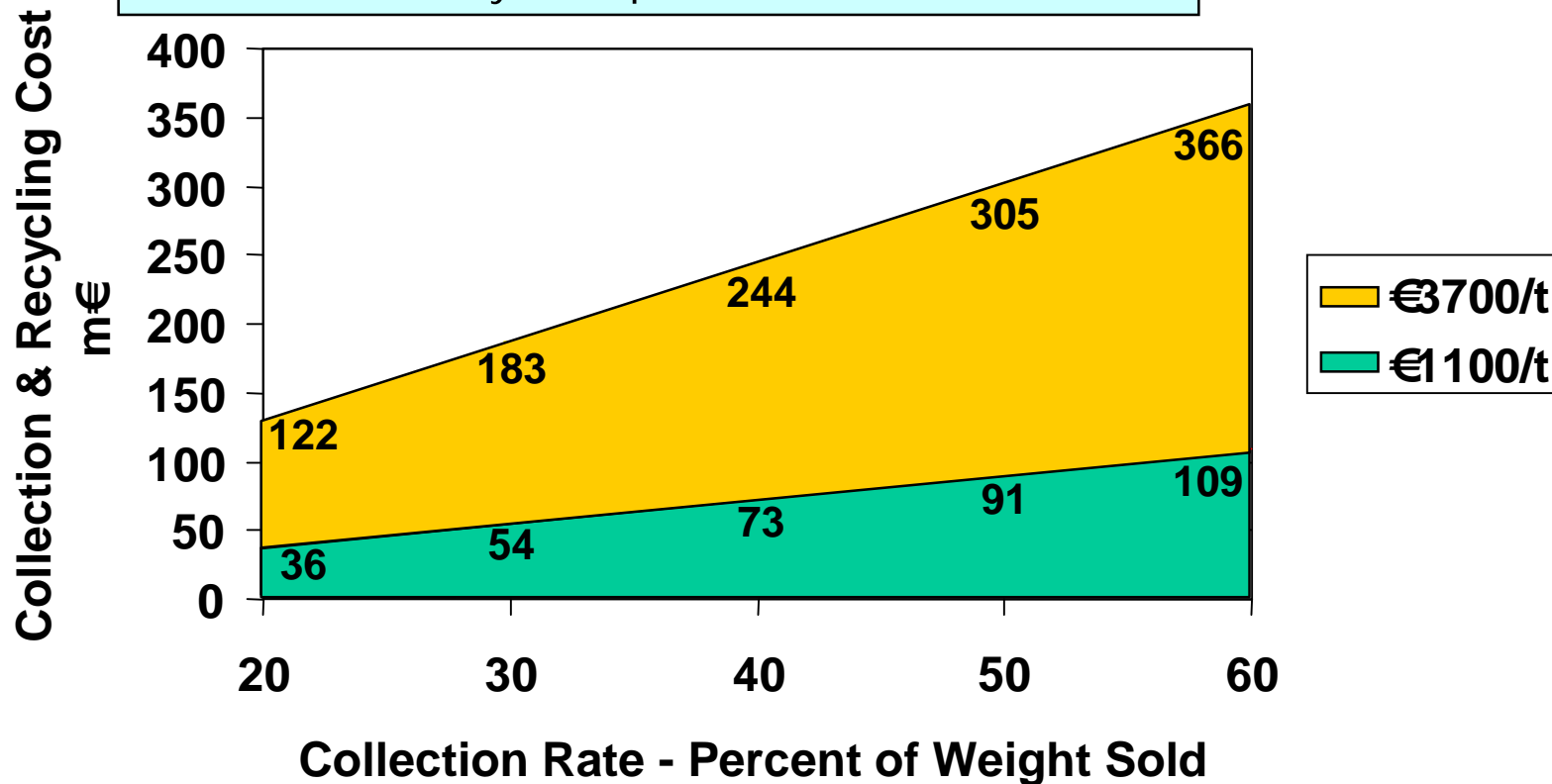
EPBA recommendations:

- Collection targets are meaningful and measurable in weight per inhabitant
- Targets must be realistic and benefits should exceed cost – 110 g/inhabitant after 5 years
- Member States must be allowed derogation from a universal target



2007 Cost Projection Projection EPBA

- Basis :- EU25 Sales = 165000t,
- 2002 CRO min and max cost for AT, BE, FR, DE, NL
- Upper tier costs needed to attain target,
- Cost benefit analysis required.



Collection Principles

- Member States require the collection of batteries in order to prevent the release of hazardous materials into the environment.
 - More than 80% of batteries sold in Europe – alkaline and zinc carbon types – are not classified as hazardous in the EU waste catalogue. The EPBA agrees to their collection for the purpose of resource recovery.
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- Collection is organised variously in Member States, including:
 - Municipalities – 29%
 - Retailers – 37%
 - Schools – 25%
 - Businesses, etc - 8%
 - To minimise adverse environmental impacts the EPBA advocates collection of batteries with other recyclable wastes such as WEEE, packaging or glass, where possible and economically feasible.
 - In the future magnetic separation of batteries together with the metal fraction from MSW, as being tried out in the Netherlands at present, could become an option.
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- Financing of battery collection is best managed by producers,
 - Collection should be responsibility of municipalities and retailers,
 - Collection targets should respect principle of legal certainty i.e. be meaningful and measurable,
 - percentage targets are neither,
 - weight per inhabitant targets meet the requirements,
 - Targets must be realistic and benefits of their achievement should exceed their costs,
 - Member States must be allowed derogation from a universal target,
 - Resource recovery is an important reason for battery collection,
 - Collection methods should aim to minimise adverse impacts on the environment.
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