E-waste Management in Switzerland: a success story

12th December 2013
Agenda

• Situation in 2013
• ORDEE (Swiss legislation on e-waste)
• Swiss financing system and recycling System
• Challenges in E-Waste management in Switzerland
Growth of processed equipment quantities in Switzerland [t]

1) Up to 2002 small electrical and electronic appliances was recorded jointly

Technical Report 2013, SENS, SLRS, SWICO

E-waste Management in Switzerland | WIPO
Isabelle Baudin
Growth of processed equipment quantities in Switzerland [t]

- 129,100 tons e-waste collected and recycled
- 16 kg per person
- Recycling rate ca. 80%
- Material recycled 75%

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Composition fractions in 2012

- 55.29% Metals
- 11.85% Metal/plastic mixtures
- 13.99% Plastics
- 1.29% Cables
- 0.66% Toner cartridges
- 1.80% PCBs
- 0.38% LCDs
- 8.76% CRTs
- 1.06% Glass
- 4.91% Remaining materials
- 1.00% Pollutants

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Ordinance on the Return, Taking Back and Disposal of Electrical and Electronic Equipment (ORDEE)

ORDEE is to ensure that waste electrical and electronic equipment:

a) do not enter into municipal waste;
b) are disposed of in an environmentally sound manner.

• Mandatory take back obligation for traders, importers and producers
• Mandatory return obligation
• Mandatory recycling obligation
• State of the art recycling
Swiss Legislation for WEEE

State of the art recycling and final disposal:

- Recycling / final disposal of WEEE must follow state of the art technology
- Hazardous components must be disposed of separately
- Organic chemical components not recycled must be burnt in adequate incineration plants
- Recycling insofar as economically viable

Implementation:
- Licensing and controls on Cantonal (state) level
- Control of transboundary movements on Swiss government level (Basel Convention)
- Exports of WEEE in Non-OECD-Countries are prohibited
Appliances covered by the ORDEE

Current ordinance
1. Household appliances
2. Office, information and communication technology equipment
3. Consumer electronics
4. Lighting fixtures
5. Lamps (without incandescent lamps)
6. Tools (except large-scale stationary industrial tools)
7. Sport and leisure appliances as well as toys

In future the following categories will be added
8. Medical devices
9. Monitoring and control instruments
10. Automatic dispensers
11. Photovoltaic module
Swiss financing and recycling System

ARF = Advanced Recycling Fee

ARF Money flow

Waste Flow
Financing of the collecting and recycling system

- Is organized on a voluntary basis by manufacturers and importers. The E-branch runs an advanced recycling fee (ARF) system.

- SWICO, SENS and SLRS are private organisations and organize the collection and financing of the recycling (transport inclusiv)

- SWICO for IT, communication technology, Consumer electronics
- SENS for household appliances and tools
- SLRS for lamps

- ARF-income per year: around 70 Mio. CHF

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost of the recycling</th>
<th>0.60 CHF/kg e-waste</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Collection</td>
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(Figures 2012)
Challenges in E-Waste management in Switzerland

• Increase the resource efficiency of e-waste recycling
  • Diverse projects are on course to analyse the potential of recovering critical metals in e-waste
  • Electronic components in cars
  • Improved recovery of plastics

• Stabilize the financing system („free riders“ can jeopardize the voluntary financing systems!)
Thank you for your attention

Contact: isabelle.baudin@bafu.admin.ch
Federal Office for the Environment Switzerland
Waste Management and Resources Division
3003 Bern, Switzerland