WEEE Management Update from Colombia

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Outline

- Introduction

- Overview of E-Waste Situation

- Status of Policy Implementation or Development

- Current Status of WEEE Management

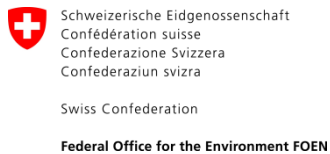- Lessons Learned and Future Goals

Introduction

- Introduction of CNPML (NCPC)
- Duties and responsibilities of CNPML
- Speaker's role and responsibilities
- Other agencies/organizations that have responsibilities for WEEE management
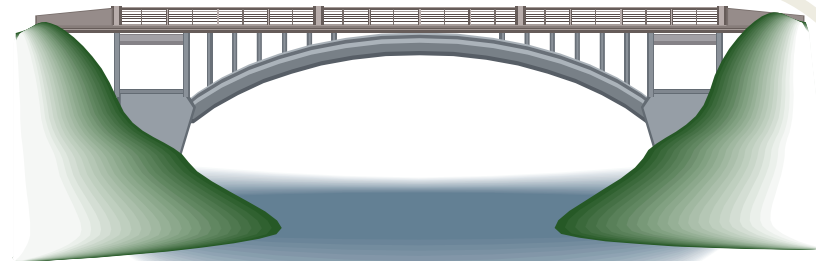
WEEE Project Colombia
2007-2012
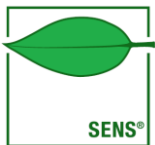
Sustainable Recycling Industries
SRI Project 2013 - 2015

The sustainable integration and participation of small and medium enterprises from developing and transition countries in the global recycling of secondary non renewable resources.

SRI PROJECT

WORK LINES	OUTPUTS
Policy Implementation	The currently existing e-waste legislation (policies & standards) is implemented and in support of sustainable e-waste management
Conformity Assessment	A regional recycling standard is available and has been adopted by Colombia and Peru
Management Systems	Individual or collective management systems based on the principle of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) have been established and are operative
Training & Skills Development	The key stakeholders are trained to participate successfully in the programme and skills are developed to sustain projects results in the long term.

Overview of E-Waste Situation

Trends and Statistics

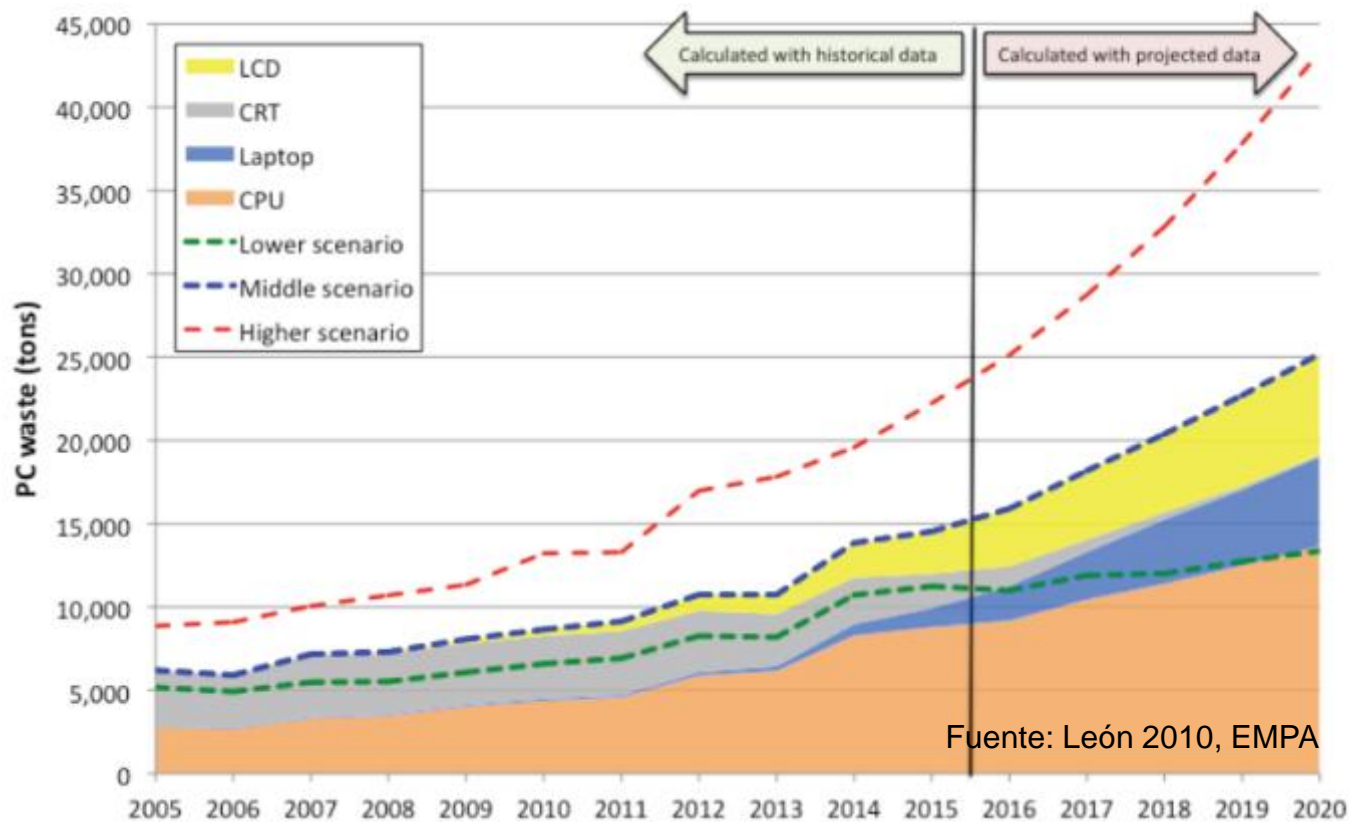| Indicator		2009	2010	2011	2012
WEEE National generation (All categories)	Tonnes	120'000	140'000	160'000	180'000
	kg/cap.	2.7	3.1	3.5	3.9
PCs and peripherals waste	Tonnes	8'500	10'000	12'000	15'000
	kg/cap	0.18	0.22	0.26	0.33
WEEE recycling formal companies	#	5	8	11	18
PC waste recycled by formal companies	Tonnes	1'200	2'000	3'000	4'000
Percentage of PC waste recycled by formal companies	%	14%	20%	25%	27%
Jobs associated with formal WEEE recycling and reconditioning	#	300 (100+200)	450 (250+200)	600 (400+200)	600 (400+200)

Estimated Generation of PC waste

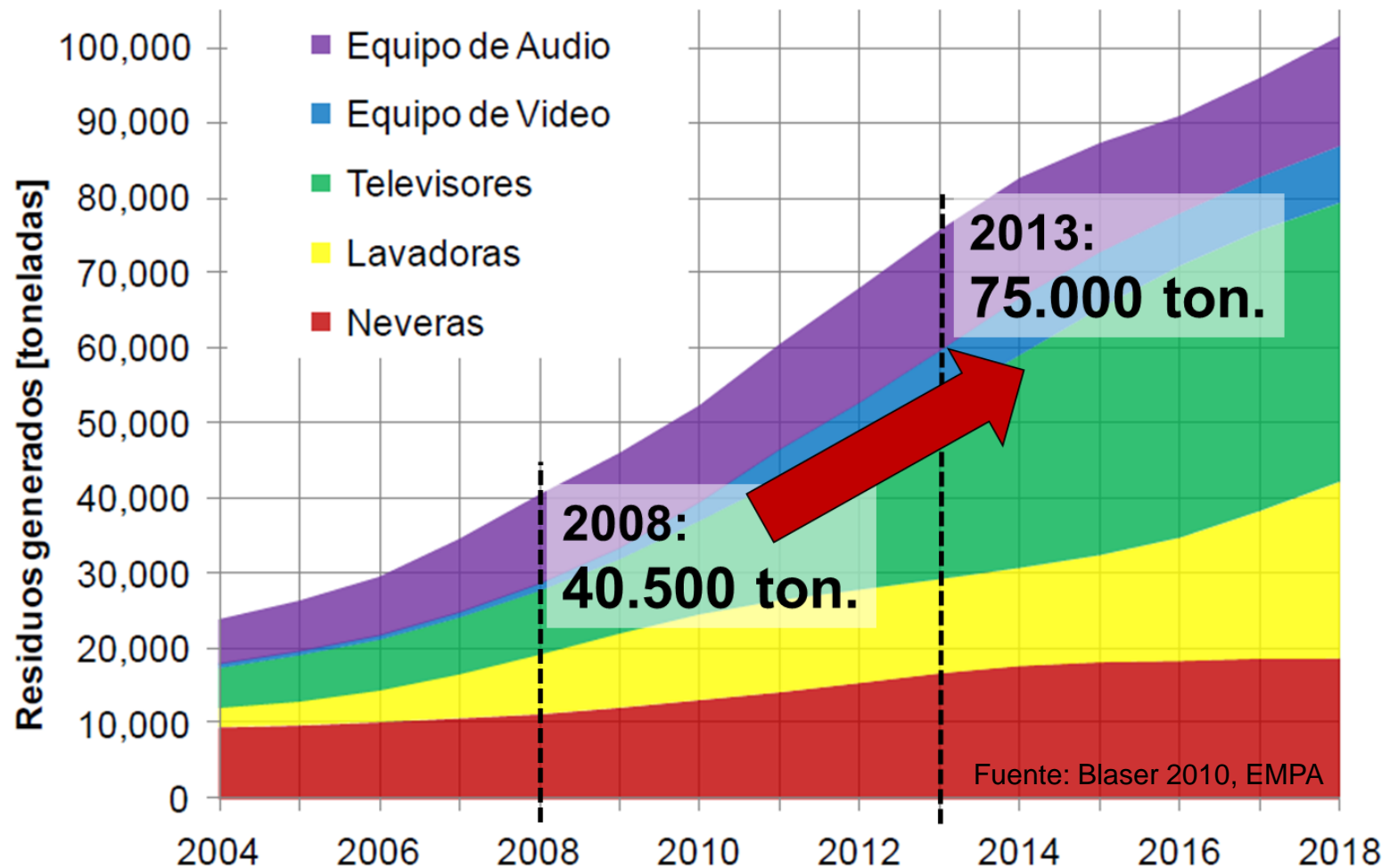Centro Nacional de Producción Más Limpia

In 2012: **11.000-15.000 tonnes generated**

(0.1 - 0.15 kg/capita)

Up to 2011: **70.000-90.000 ton accumulated**

Fuente: León 2010, EMPA

Household appliances waste generation and others

Centro Nacional de Producción Más Limpia

Capacity for E-Waste Treatment

- 8 formal companies authorized for WEEE dismantling, 3 of them with years of experience and joint ventures with international recyclers; growing interest of new companies entering the market.

- 10 formal companies authorized for collection and storage.

- Formal PCs recycling capacity of about 20% (of total generation)

- High collection efficiency by informal sector: more than 50% of computers.

- Companies mainly provide services B2B.

Capacity for E-Waste Treatment

- Common practices": disassembly, plastics recycling, copper recycling, ferrous metal recycling, export of printed circuit boards, disposal of hazardous and non hazardous wastes.

- Since 2000, more than 120.000 PCs donated to the program "Computers for Schools", 68% of them being suitable for refurbishment.

Engagement from different sectors

- Public
- Private
- Academia
- NGOs
- Public Awareness

Status of Policy Implementation or Development

- Summary of current rules/regulation on WEEE management
  - Overall goal and requirements of policies
  - Types of Items/Devices covered under policy
  - Types of activities regulated (collection, dismantling, refining, etc); types of activities not regulated
  - Roles/Responsibilities of manufacturers, recyclers, consumers
  - Agencies or Authorities Responsible for Implementation
  - Relationship to waste management policies for non-WEEE items

STATUS OF POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

Published Resolutions

- Establish Selective Collection Systems (SCS) and Waste Environmental Management

- Resolution 1512: computers and/or Peripherals

– Resolution 1511: luminaries (bulbs)

– Resolution 1297: Batteries and portable accumulators

Applies to:

Activity	• *Manufacturers* • *Importers* • *Assemblers (for computers)* • *Own brands distributors*
Product	• *Type of device* • *Corresponding tariff record*
Anual production quantity	• *Lamps: 3.000 o more units per year* • *Computers: 100 o more units per year*

What is asked ?

Strategy plan
- *Document content is defined in the resolutions.*
- *Evaluated by National Licensing Authority*

Collection targets
- *Base unit the products sold in previous years*
- *Goals grow annually at a fixed rate defined in the norm*
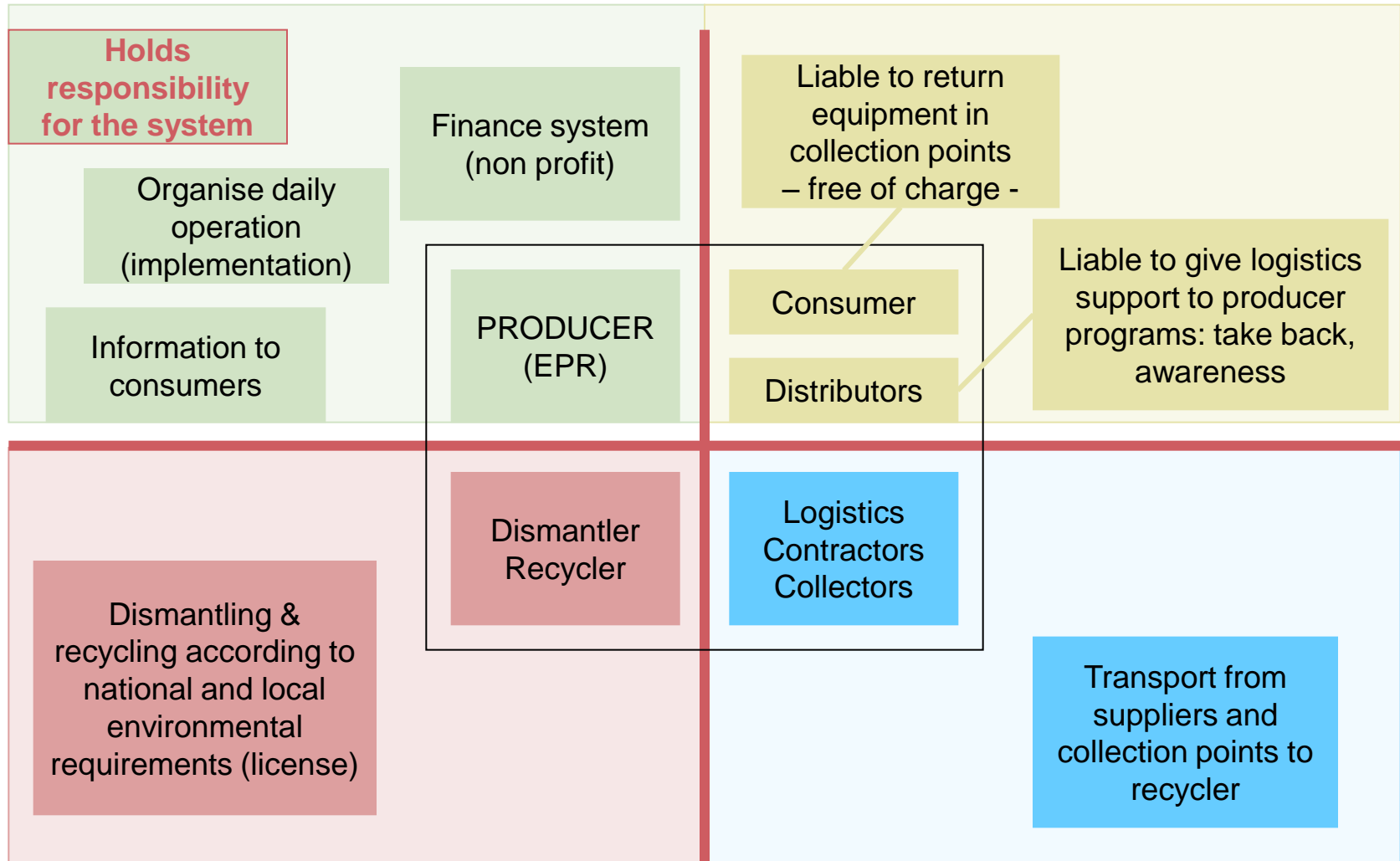- *Computers include a refurbishment goal*

Compliance with obligations
- *Obligations defined by actor*
- *Including environmental authorities obligations*

Compliance with management conditions
- *Formal recycling enterprises require environmental license*
- *Pre-management activities do not require an environmental license*

RESPONSABILITIES

Holds responsibility for the system

Organise daily operation (implementation)

Information to consumers

Finance system (non profit)

PRODUCER (EPR)

Consumer

Distributors

Liable to return equipment in collection points – free of charge -

Liable to give logistics support to producer programs: take back, awareness

Dismantler Recycler

Logistics Contractors Collectors

Dismantling & recycling according to national and local environmental requirements (license)

Transport from suppliers and collection points to recycler

Centro Nacional de Producción Más Limpia

Environmental Authorities Responsibility

MDAS: to issue specific regulation and public policies on WEEE management

National Authority for Environmental Licenses: Take back Systems Assessment and monitoring

Local Environmental Authorities and Municipalities: to support producer programs diffusion and awareness. Surveillance and control of management activities.

Bill 17 de 2010

- Establishes guidelines for the adoption of a public policy on WEE management.

- Applies to all WEEE categories

- Residue Management differentiated (according to MADS directives)

- Principles: EPR, active participation, prevention, production and sustainable consumption, etc.

- Producer: Manufacturers, Importers, assemblers, remanufacturers with own.

- Obligations for the government, producers, marketer, final user, recyclers.

Compliance of regulated industries

Product	Individual Systems	Collective Systems	%National market	Units per year	Goal 2012 (Units)
Lamps	2	1	80.5	25.000.000	1.200.000
Computers	13	1	75	3.000.000	150.000

How programs are evaluated

- National Licensing Authority follows up on the goals through annual reports submitted by producers.

- Administrative acts are generated to accept, approve or deny, and also to impose specific obligations to programs.

Colombia: Collective System ECOCOMPUTO

- ANDI led initiative supported by the project.

- Currently 47 companies   including OEMs, importers, wholesalers and local assemblers.

- Market share of approx. 51% open to new members.

- Operational from January 1, 2012

ECOCOMPUTO`s Goals

	Unidades	Peso (Ton)
Average Importations 2009-2010	1.303.576	9.228
Goal 2012 (5%)	65.179	461
Goal 2021 (50%)	651.788	4.614

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Producción Más Limpia

ECOCOMPUTO - Collection

- 2013: 145.837 units – 949 tons

- Hitherto (2013): 250 tons

- 2012: 190 tons

- Total: 440 tons

Conclusions and challenges

– Law Implementation: all categories (implementation studies?)

– Institutional coherence and cross curricular subject (stakeholder consensus?)

– Recycling infrastructure: valuation, final disposal

– Technical standards for WEEE Recycling (technical requirements for permits)

– Recycling solutions for certain (problematic) fractions of WEEE: No local solution for CRT glass and plastics with BFR; technical feasibility studies are under way.

– Informal sector inclusion

– Increase end user awareness

– Auditing process (monitoring & control)

– "Regionalization" vs. Transboundary Movements (import & export of WEEE)

Suggested Web Sites

www.empa.ch

www.cnpml.org

www.raee.org.co

www.ewasteguide.info

www.step-initiative.org

www.residuoselectronicos.net

THANK YOU!

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