



**Australian Government**

**Department of the Environment**

# **National Television and Computer Recycling Scheme**

## **Outcomes 2013–14**

June 2015



# CONTENTS

<b>Executive Summary .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Background .....</b>	<b>4</b>
Developing the National Television and Computer Recycling Scheme .....	4
Consultation and stakeholder engagement .....	4
Implementing the scheme .....	5
Enhancements to the scheme.....	6
<b>Scheme outcomes 2013–14 .....</b>	<b>7</b>
Recycling of televisions and computers .....	7
Performance of co-regulatory arrangements against recycling targets .....	7
Provision of e-waste collection services .....	9
Participation of television and computer importers and manufacturers.....	12
Material recovery .....	13
<b>The scheme’s third target year: 2014–15.....</b>	<b>15</b>
Appendix A – List of liable parties 2013–14, by co-regulatory arrangement .....	16
Appendix B – Data table .....	20

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- **52,736 tonnes of e-waste were recycled under the scheme**
- **879 longer-term and 302 event-based collection services were made available around Australia**
- **141 TV and computer importers and manufacturers were liable; by 30 June 2014, 137 of these parties had met their obligation to participate in the scheme**

The National Television and Computer Recycling Scheme requires the television and computer industries to fund collection and recycling of a proportion of the televisions and computers disposed of in Australia each year. The scheme's long-term goals include the diversion of potentially hazardous television and computer waste from landfill, an increase in the recovery of useable materials and greater access to recycling for communities across Australia.

The scheme's design includes a stepped implementation over a number of years, with industry taking responsibility for a progressively higher proportion of total waste televisions and computers each year, from 30 per cent in 2012–13 to 80 per cent in 2021–22. In 2013–14, industry's responsibility was to fund the recycling of 33 per cent of waste arising. Management of television and computer e-waste beyond these targets, as well as management of other e-waste, is the responsibility of state and territory governments and, through them, local governments.

Companies importing or manufacturing over a threshold amount of television or computer products are liable under the scheme and must join and fund an approved co-regulatory arrangement to provide collection and recycling services on their behalf. There were 141 liable parties in 2013–14. Liable party compliance as a proportion of the weight of liable imports was 99.2 per cent at 30 June 2014.

Five approved co-regulatory arrangements were operating in 2013–14: Australia and New Zealand Recycling Platform Limited (ANZRP), DHL Supply Chain (Australia) Pty Limited, Ecycle Solutions Pty Ltd, Electronic Product Stewardship Australasia (EPSA) and Reverse E-waste. A total of 1181 collection services were provided by the five co-regulatory arrangements in 2013–14. These included longer-term services, such as drop off points at major electronics retailers and local government waste transfer stations, as well as temporary collection events.

An estimated total of 131,607 tonnes of televisions and computers reached end-of-life in Australia in 2013–14. Industry's target under the scheme was to recycle 33 per cent of this amount, or 43,430 tonnes. A total of 52,736 tonnes of recycling was achieved, in excess of the scheme target by approximately 9,304 tonnes. Each co-regulatory arrangement exceeded its recycling target.

# BACKGROUND

## Developing the National Television and Computer Recycling Scheme

In 2007–08 it was estimated that around 106,000 tonnes of televisions, computers and computer products (including printers, scanners, keyboards and mice) reached end-of-life in Australia. This figure represents approximately five kilograms of television and computer waste generated per capita. At that time, it was estimated that only 10 per cent of these products were recycled, with the remainder either stockpiled or sent to landfill. The amount of waste arising each year was also increasing due to rapid technological change, shorter life-spans of products and increasing ownership of electrical goods.

Waste management is primarily the responsibility of state and territory governments and, through them, local governments. The involvement of the Australian Government arose through the Council of Australian Governments (COAG), in response to the growing e-waste challenge and the desire of industry, the community and governments for a more consistent national approach to recycling.

Australian environment ministers agreed in 2009 that televisions and computers should be the first products to be regulated under the proposed national legislative framework for product stewardship. Product stewardship is an approach that acknowledges that those involved in producing, importing, selling, using and disposing of products have a shared responsibility to reduce the impact that those products and their use and disposal have on the environment and human health and safety.

The decision to implement a product stewardship scheme for televisions and computers was informed by a thorough analysis of the impact of a national regulated recycling scheme. This analysis demonstrated that an industry run and funded recycling scheme for televisions and computers would provide a significant net benefit to society over the period from 2008–09 to 2030–31.

A key design feature is that the television and computer industries take on increasing proportion of the responsibility for managing television and computer e-waste over a number of years. In endorsing the design, COAG recognised that continued management of television and computer e-waste beyond the scheme targets would be needed in support of industry's efforts in the early years of the scheme.

Work to develop the scheme was informed by a number of studies, which are available on the Department's website at <http://www.environment.gov.au/resource/national-waste-policy-publications-and-resources#research-ps>.

## Consultation and stakeholder engagement

In July 2009, a consultation package was released on options for a national recycling scheme for televisions and computers. A total of 130 submissions were received from a broad range of stakeholders including television and computer manufacturers, industry associations, state and territory governments, local governments, environmental organisations and individuals. Submissions provided almost unanimous support for the introduction of a national scheme for television and computer recycling, underpinned by Australian Government regulation.

To inform the operational aspects of the scheme, the Australian Government established a Stakeholder Reference Group of representatives from the television, computer and recycling industries, environmental and community groups and state, territory and local governments. Between May 2010 and May 2012, the Stakeholder Reference Group facilitated engagement between key

stakeholders and the government on the development and implementation of regulations for television and computer recycling.

The Australian Government also undertook a national programme of facilitated discussion sessions with local government, recyclers and charities. A total of 360 councils, representing 84 per cent of Australia's population, took part in these sessions.

To assist with managing community expectations relating to demand for television and computer recycling, local governments were provided tailored communications and educational material on the scheme. The Australian Government also wrote to the mayors of all councils to provide information on the expected rollout timeframes, and to reiterate the importance of local governments continued involvement in the management of televisions and computer e-waste in the scheme's early years.

The Department is committed to continued consultation and stakeholder engagement, and is currently undertaking a range of communication and consultation activities as part of the operational review of the scheme. The operational review is discussed further on page 12 of this report.

## **Implementing the scheme**

The *Product Stewardship Act 2011* (the Act) provides a legislative framework for national product stewardship, and the Product Stewardship (Televisions and Computers) Regulations 2011 (the Regulations) establish the National Television and Computer Recycling Scheme. The Regulations require all importers and manufacturers of above threshold volumes of televisions and computers to join and fund an approved co-regulatory arrangement. Co-regulatory arrangements are responsible for meeting scheme outcomes on behalf of their members.

The Regulations require industry to fund collection and recycling services to meet progressively increasing annual recycling targets, set as a proportion of the estimated total television and computer waste arising in Australia. These targets started at 30 per cent in 2012–13 and will increase to 80 per cent at the peak of the scheme's rollout.

Each of the five approved co-regulatory arrangements must achieve its portion of the total scheme recycling target, based on the import or manufacture share of its members. Each co-regulatory arrangement must also provide access to recycling services for communities across metropolitan, regional and rural Australia, in line with metrics described in the Regulations.

Organisations applying to establish co-regulatory arrangements are assessed by the Department, and are required to demonstrate capacity to achieve collection and recycling outcomes, address environmental, health and safety matters, and administer governance arrangements for liable importers and manufacturers.

To provide consistent environmental guidance for the e-waste recycling industry, the Australian Government supported Standards Australia to develop Australian Standard 5377:2013 'Collection, storage, transport and treatment of end-of-life electrical and electronic equipment'. This standard was finalised and published in February 2013, followed by the Department working with the Joint Accreditation System of Australia and New Zealand (JAS-ANZ) to develop an accreditation process for certifying bodies to administer certification. This process was finalised and the requirements published in March 2015.

## Enhancements to the scheme

The Australian Government has actively monitored and sought feedback on the implementation of the Scheme. As the first scheme established under the Act and the largest product stewardship scheme ever rolled out in Australia, it has always been anticipated that opportunities would arise to enhance the scheme, and this has been achieved through regulatory amendments.

Product codes and conversion factors, which enable allocation of responsibility for recycling to individual companies and estimation of the weight of waste arising in a given year by reference to the quantities of new products imported in recent years, have been updated regularly to account for changes to the products imported over time.

The product codes and conversion factors developed prior to implementation of the scheme are included in Schedule 1 of the Regulations, and apply to products imported up to 31 December 2011.

Schedule 1A was added to the Regulations June 2012. It includes product codes and conversion factors for products imported between 1 January and 30 June 2012.

The product codes and conversion factors were updated again in 2012–13, and Schedule 1B was added to the Regulations in June 2013. It includes product codes and conversion factors imported from 1 July 2012.

As part of the operational review of the scheme, new conversion factors are under consideration for products imported between 1 July 2014 and 30 June 2015 (proposed Schedule 1C), and product codes and conversion factors are under consideration to apply to products imported from 1 July 2015 (proposed Schedule 1D).

In April 2013 the Department released a discussion paper outlining other potential opportunities to improve the scheme, based on experience and feedback received throughout the first year of operations. Following consultation, amendments were made to the scheme, including:

- Moving to a single target for all products covered by the scheme, where previously separate targets had been set for televisions and computers
- Updating the scheme's product codes to align with changes made to Australia's Customs Tariff Classifications
- Changes to enable co-regulatory arrangements to better manage financial risk.

These changes came into effect in 2013–14.

A significant event occurring in 2014–15 is an operational review of the scheme. On 22 September 2014, Environment Minister Greg Hunt announced an operational review of the scheme to consider options to strengthen the scheme and ensure that its settings will continue to support good outcomes over the coming years.

An operational review paper setting out options and proposals for enhancing the scheme's operation was made available for consultation in December 2014. The paper noted three core issues to be addressed through the review. These were a shortfall in funded recycling over the next two to three years, instability in the recycling sector and equitable regulatory outcomes for the television and computer industries.

Written submissions to the review paper closed on 6 February 2015, and a total of 85 submissions were received. The submissions have been assessed, and will inform the outcome of the review process. The review paper and accompanying submissions are available at [www.environment.gov.au/ewaste](http://www.environment.gov.au/ewaste). Analysis and costing of options is now underway, and any amendments to the scheme are expected to be in place by 1 July 2015.

## SCHEME OUTCOMES 2013–14

Details on scheme outcomes included in this report are drawn from information provided in annual reports by each of the co-regulatory arrangements on their activities for 2013–14. Copies of the annual reports provided to the Department are available at [www.environment.gov.au/ewaste](http://www.environment.gov.au/ewaste).

### Recycling of televisions and computers

• <b>Total waste arising 2013–14:</b>	<b>131,607 tonnes</b>
• <b>Total scheme recycling target 2013–14:</b>	<b>43,430 tonnes</b>
• <b>Total scheme recycling 2013–14:</b>	<b>52,736 tonnes</b>

In 2013–14 an estimated 131,607 tonnes of televisions and computers reached end-of-life in Australia. This is calculated as the average converted weight of the previous three years' total imports and manufacturing of televisions and computers, multiplied by a scaling factor of 0.9. This scaling factor is used as not all imports replace an existing product, causing it to enter the waste stream. A weight-based conversion factor is applied to each imported product to allow liability to be expressed in tonnage rather than number of units. The total converted weight of all television and computers imported or manufactured in Australia was 159,165 tonnes in 2010–11, 143,324 tonnes in 2011–12, and 136,200 tonnes in 2012–13. Further data on imports and waste arising is available in Table B1 of [Appendix B](#).

The total scheme recycling target in 2013–14 was 33 per cent of total waste arising, or 43,430 tonnes of waste televisions and computers.

A total of 52,736 tonnes of televisions and computers were recycled under the Scheme in 2013–14. The scheme recycling target was exceeded by approximately 9,304 tonnes, equivalent to 21.4 per cent of the target. This is a substantial increase on the scheme's first target year, 2012–13, in which 40,813 tonnes was recycled. Annual recycling of televisions and computers in Australia prior to the commencement of the scheme was estimated at around 21,200 tonnes in 2009–10.

### Performance of co-regulatory arrangements against recycling targets

Each of the five co-regulatory arrangements exceeded its recycling target in 2013–14.

Figure 1, below, shows each co-regulatory arrangement's recycling target and their performance against this target. Data on the performance of the co-regulatory arrangements against their recycling targets are given in Table 1 below.

Figure 1: Recycling target and recycling achieved for each approved co-regulatory arrangement in 2013–14.

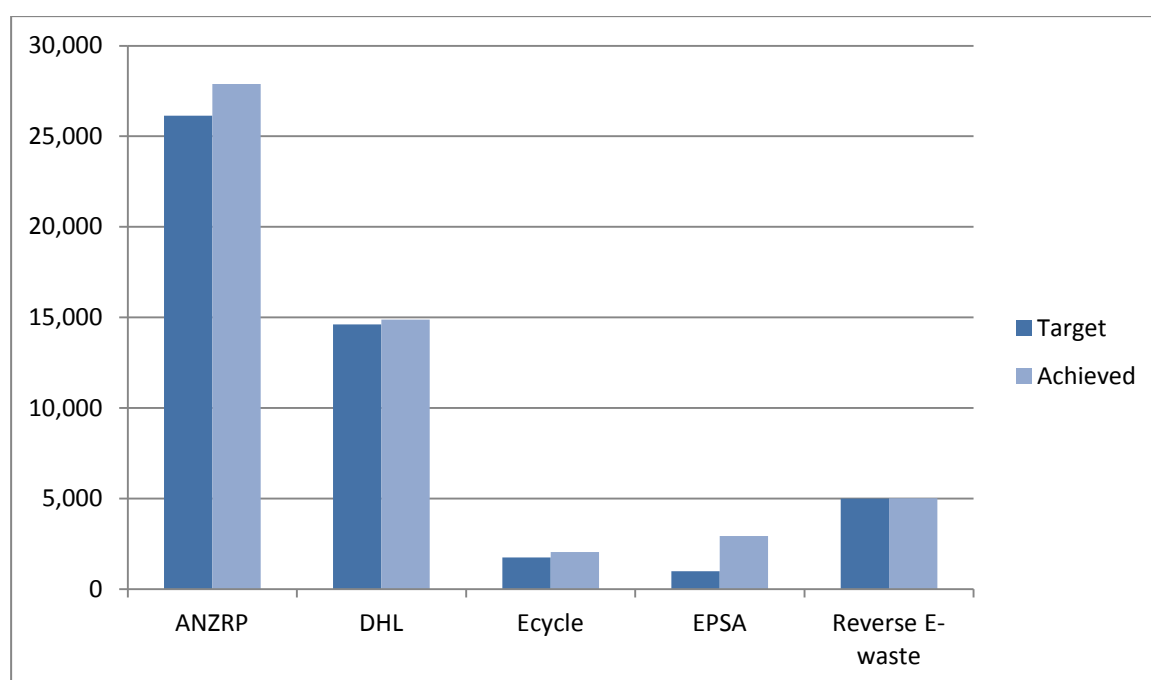


Table 1: Performance against 2013–14 co-regulatory arrangement recycling targets (all figures rounded to nearest tonne)

	Televisions and computers (tonnes)		2013–14 excess recycling (tonnes)
	Target	Recycled	
ANZRP	26,134	27,894	1,760
DHL Supply Chain	14,614	14,874	260
Ecycle Solutions	1,735	2,037	302
EPSA	973	2,918	1,945
Reverse E-waste	4,992	5,013	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,448*</b>	<b>52,736</b>	<b>N/A</b>

\*The sum of co-regulatory arrangements' recycling targets is greater than the scheme target for 2013–14 because ANZRP's 2013–14 recycling target included a 5,239 tonne shortfall carried over from 2012–13.

Excess recycling undertaken by co-regulatory arrangements may be carried forward and acquitted against future targets. The results against recycling targets are as follows:

- ANZRP exceeded its recycling target in 2013–14 and will carry forward total excess recycling of 1,760 tonnes. ANZRP's target of 26,134 tonnes included 5,239 tonnes carried forward as a shortfall against its 2012–13 target, and 20,895 arising from its 2013–14 liable party members' import/manufacture share.
- DHL Supply Chain exceeded its recycling target in 2013–14 and will carry forward total excess recycling of 260 tonnes. In addition, DHL carried forward 4,348 tonnes of excess recycling from 2012–13, giving it a total of 4,608 tonnes of excess recycling at 1 July 2014.



- Ecycle Solutions exceeded its recycling target in 2013–14 and will carry forward total excess recycling of 302 tonnes. In addition, Ecycle Solutions carried forward 377 tonnes of excess recycling from 2012–13, giving it a total of 679 tonnes of excess recycling at 1 July 2014.
- EPSA exceeded its recycling target in 2013–14 and will carry over total excess recycling of 1,945 tonnes.
- Reverse E-waste exceeded its recycling target in 2013–14 and will carry over total excess recycling of 21 tonnes.

## Provision of e-waste collection services

- **A total of 879 longer term and 302 event-based collection locations were made available to households and small businesses across Australia**

Each co-regulatory arrangement is required to provide access to collection services for waste televisions and computers to communities across metropolitan, regional and remote Australia. A co-regulatory arrangement may do this in a variety of ways, such as by partnering with an existing recycling service or facility or holding periodic collection events. Temporary or event-based collection services are treated the same as ongoing collection services, provided that they meet reasonable access requirements.

Householders and small businesses must not be charged for the disposal of television and computer e-waste to a scheme collection service. This requirement does not prevent local councils from charging customers for disposal as part of their management of e-waste outside of scheme targets.

*Table 2: Scheme collection locations and weight of products collected from 1 July 2013 to end June 2014 in each state and territory.*

State/Territory	Number of longer term services	Number of event based services	Total collected weight (tonnes)*
Australian Capital Territory	7	0	873.17
New South Wales	269	42	8772.47
Northern Territory	6	10	21.69
Queensland	161	206 <sup>1</sup>	4419.28
South Australia	70	9	3962.92
Tasmania	14	0	768.15
Victoria	297	11	8529.03
Western Australia	62	24	1737.97
<b>Total</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>29,084.68</b>

\* Excludes television and computer e-waste collected outside of publicly available scheme collection services.

<sup>1</sup> Includes kerbside collections for 183 Brisbane suburbs.

In addition to the e-waste disposed of by the community and collected through scheme collection services, total scheme recycling also includes recycling which is undertaken independently by members of the co-regulatory arrangements (i.e. television and computer companies), or e-waste which is sourced directly from businesses. This recycling is also counted against scheme targets. The weight of material collected through business and directly by liable parties is shown in Table 3.

Collection locations have been provided at local government waste facilities, other transfer stations and recycling facilities and at a number of major retailers. The total number of collection services provided by the co-regulatory arrangements in each state and territory and the total television and computer e-waste collected in 2013–14 is given in Table 2, above.

*Table 3: Weight of material collected through business and directly by liable parties from 1 July 2013 to end June 2014 in each state and territory*

<b>State/Territory</b>	<b>Total weight of collections by business (tonnes)</b>	<b>Total weight of collections by members (tonnes)</b>
Australian Capital Territory	1	102.18
New South Wales	8478.72	5295.2
Northern Territory	0	0.36
Queensland	168.31	762.10
South Australia	869.41	380.65
Tasmania	51	2.24
Victoria	995.95	1932.64
Western Australia	357.54	519.49
<b>Total</b>	<b>10921.93</b>	<b>8994.86</b>

Table 3 does not reflect material that was collected from businesses or members in an earlier financial year and stored for recycling in 2013–14. For this reason, total recycling reported under the scheme for 2013–14 is greater than the sum of material from public collections and material from businesses and members. Additional information on the collection services provided by the arrangements is given in each co-regulatory arrangement's annual report, available at [www.environment.gov.au/ewaste](http://www.environment.gov.au/ewaste).

Each arrangement is required to deliver reasonable access to collection services to communities in metropolitan, regional and remote Australia. The Department's assessment of each arrangement's performance against the requirement to deliver reasonable access is complete for the period to 30 June 2014. The assessment found that:

- DHL met the reasonable access requirement by 31 December 2013, and for financial year 2013–14.
- ANZRP did not meet the reasonable access requirement by 31 December 2013 by a small number of sites, but met the requirement for financial year 2013–14.

- Ecycle Solutions did not meet the reasonable access requirement by 31 December 2013 by a small number of sites, but met the requirement for financial year 2013–14.
- EPSA did not meet the requirement to provide reasonable access to collections by 3 April 2013 and for financial year 2013-14, having failed to provide collections to two remote locations. EPSA has since provided collection services at those locations.
- Reverse E-Waste failed to provide reasonable access to collection services by both 25 June 2014 and for financial year 2013-14, having failed to provide collections to a significant proportion of the required sites.

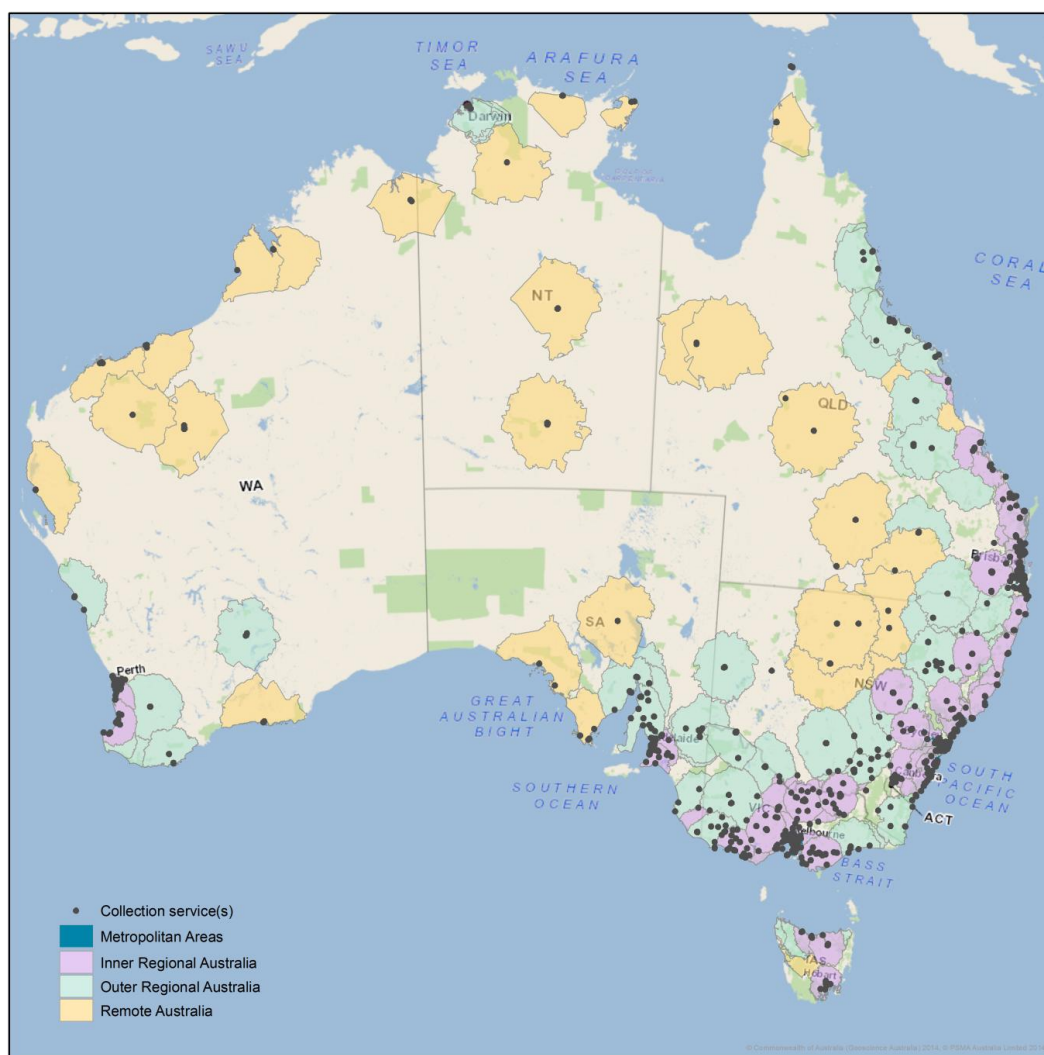
*Table 4: Number of services delivered by co-regulatory arrangements, by geographical region and percentage of total reasonable access achieved.*

	Metropolitan	Inner Regional	Outer regional	Remote	
<b>Minimum required collection services</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>Reasonable access achieved (%)</b>
ANZRP	59	64	62	32	100
DHL	59	64	62	32	100
Ecycle Solutions	59	64	62	32	100
EPSA	59	64	62	30	99.08
Reverse E-waste	6	15	5	3	13.36

Activities to address non-compliance with reasonable access requirements are outlined in the Compliance section of this report. Map 1, below, depicts scheme collection locations and reasonable access areas for 2013–14.

The coloured polygons in Map 1 indicate the areas in which collection services must be provided. The actual collections that have been provided by all co-regulatory arrangements are shown by the grey dots. Some metropolitan areas are hidden by their collections.

Map 1: Scheme collection services provided to the public in 2013-14 by all co-regulatory arrangements.



## Participation of television and computer importers and manufacturers

- **141 television and computer importers and manufacturers were liable in 2013–14**
- **Liable parties responsible for 99.2 per cent of total imports by liable parties complied with their obligations to join a co-regulatory arrangement in 2013–14**

Companies importing or manufacturing over a specified threshold of television or computer products are liable under the scheme. The Regulations specify liability thresholds for the products covered by the scheme. These thresholds are:

- for televisions – 5000 units
- for computers – 5000 units
- for computer parts or peripherals – 15,000 units.

Importers or manufacturers that exceeded one of these thresholds were required to join and fund an approved co-regulatory arrangement, which undertook collection and recycling services on their behalf. Liability for 2013–14 was determined by the number of products imported or manufactured in 2012–13.

A total of 141 companies were identified as liable in 2013–14. These liable parties imported or manufactured a total of 136,200 tonnes of televisions and computers in 2012–13, which was 91.4 per cent of the total televisions and computers imported or manufactured in Australia that year. By 30 June 2014, liable parties responsible for 99.2 per cent of liable parties met their obligations under the scheme to join an approved co-regulatory arrangement for 2013–14.

### **Material recovery**

Recycling processes result in the separation of a range of commodities and components that are sent for further processing into useable materials. In addition, there are normally small amounts of unusable or low-value materials are separated and disposed, often to landfill. Material recovery refers to the proportion of material that is sent for further processing into useable materials.

From 1 July 2014, the Regulations require a minimum material recovery rate of 90 per cent, in order to minimise the amount of television and computer material that is disposed of to landfill and maximise the recovery of resources. A methodology to simplify reporting of material recovery has been provided to each of the co-regulatory arrangements. The Department anticipates that the introduction of this methodology will increase the consistency of material recovery calculations for all co-regulatory arrangements.

The material recovery reporting requirement under the Regulations was not in effect during 2013–14. Information on the co-regulatory arrangements' material recovery rates for 2013–14 is available in their annual reports.

### **Compliance activity since 1 July 2013**

The Department undertakes monitoring, compliance and enforcement activities to detect and respond to non-compliance under the *Product Stewardship Act 2011* and the Product Stewardship (Televisions and Computers) Regulations 2011.

The activities of co-regulatory arrangements are monitored by the Department through regular meetings and reports provided on a quarterly and annual basis. Co-regulatory arrangement annual reports to the Department are required to be audited, and the matters that they must address are specified in the Regulations. Arrangements also provide a version of their annual report for publication on the Department's website. Approved arrangements in 2013–14 were required to deliver two key outcomes:

- provide reasonable access to collection services in metropolitan, inner regional, outer regional and remote areas, and
- meet annual recycling targets.

### Provision of Reasonable Access

During 2013–14, the Department undertook a range of activities to inform co-regulatory arrangements of their reasonable access requirements and monitor their achievement of this outcome. The Department is undertaking targeted compliance action to address failure to meet the reasonable access outcome, and it is expected that this will be finalised in 2014–15. Future assessment of the reasonable access outcome will occur on a financial year basis.

### Annual Recycling Targets

All arrangements reported complying with their recycling targets for financial year 2013–14.

### Improvement Notices

The Department issued an improvement notice under section 29 of the *Product Stewardship Act 2011* to ANZRP in June 2014 in relation to its recycling target in the 2012–13 financial year, requirement to provide reasonable access to collection services by 31 December 2013 and requirement to take all reasonable steps to ensure the arrangement achieves its required outcomes. ANZRP has complied fully with the improvement notice.

The Department issued an improvement notice under section 29 of the *Product Stewardship Act 2011* to Ecycle Solutions in August 2014 in relation to its requirement to provide reasonable access to collection services by 31 December 2013 and requirement to take all reasonable steps to ensure the arrangement achieves its required outcomes. Ecycle Solutions has complied fully with the improvement notice.

### Review of the operations of a co-regulatory arrangement

On 27 April 2015, the Department announced that it was undertaking a formal review of the operation of Reverse E-Waste, under section 27 of the *Product Stewardship Act 2011*, with the review scheduled for completion in June 2015.

### Liable Parties

The Department utilises a range of tools and strategies to encourage liable party compliance with the scheme. These include education and persuasion, formal written notices, enforceable undertakings, civil penalty orders, and injunctions. In 2013–14, the Department provided letters advising parties of their liability, issued formal notices requiring liable parties to join an arrangement, issued warning letters, as well as made follow-up phone calls and inspector visits. As a result, a high level of liable party compliance was achieved.

The members of each co-regulatory arrangement in 2013–14 are included in [Appendix A](#). Liable parties that fail to comply with their obligation to join a co-regulatory arrangement during 2013–14 are subject to compliance action, which may include substantial civil penalties, and remain liable for any outstanding liability in future years.

Table 5 below provides further information on liable party compliance.

Table 5: Liable Party compliance statistics 2013-14

<b>Actions/Outcomes in 2013–14</b>	
Number of Liable Parties	141
Liable Party compliance as a proportion of weight of liable imports (%)	99.2
Number of inspector visits to premises of Liable Parties	7
Regulatory notices issued:	
- Section 18 – the requirement for a liable party to be a member of approved co-regulatory arrangement	33
- Section 90 – the provision which allows the Minister to require a person who has product stewardship information to provide requested information	1

## THE SCHEME'S THIRD TARGET YEAR: 2014–15

In 2014–15 all approved co-regulatory arrangements are again required to provide access to recycling services across metropolitan, regional and remote areas of Australia.

Television and computer waste arising for 2014–15 is 121,869 tonnes. This is calculated from the average converted weight of the previous three years' total imports and manufacturing of televisions and computers, multiplied by a scaling factor of 0.9.

The scheme target in 2014–15 is 35 per cent of the total waste arising, or 42,654 tonnes.

As industry achieves its target over the course of the year, it will be important that this effort is supported by the continuation of e-waste management by state, territory and local governments of waste televisions and computers falling outside scheme targets.

By May 2015, liable parties responsible for 99.8 per cent of liable imports, had met their obligation to be a member of a co-regulatory arrangement for 2014–15.

## **Appendix A – List of liable parties 2013–14, by co-regulatory arrangement**

### **ANZRP:**

Amicroe Holdings Ltd & Desert Computer Design Inc  
Anyware Corporation Pty Ltd  
Apple Pty Ltd  
Bluechip Infotech Pty Ltd  
Brother International (Australia) Pty Ltd  
Cablelist Pty Ltd  
Canon Australia Pty Ltd  
Catchoftheday.com.au Pty Ltd  
Cherry Australia Pty Ltd  
Chimei Innolux Corporation  
Cisco Systems Australia Pty Ltd  
Com 1 International Pty Ltd  
Competition Team Ireland Ltd  
Datalogic ADC Pty Ltd  
Dell Asia Pacific SDN  
Dell Australia Pty Ltd  
Dell Global B.V. (Singapore Branch)  
Dicker Data Ltd  
DMA Unit Trust  
DSG Holdings Australia Pty Ltd  
EMC Information Systems International  
Epson Australia Pty Ltd  
Express Data Holdings Pty Ltd  
Foxteq Australia Pty Ltd  
Fuji Xerox Asia Pacific Pte Ltd  
Fuji Xerox Australia Pty Ltd  
Goodson Imports Pty Ltd  
Hewlett-Packard Australia Pty Ltd  
Hitachi Data Systems Australia Pty Ltd  
Hon Hai Precision Industry Co Ltd  
Huawei Technologies (Australia) Pty Ltd  
IBM Australia Ltd  
Just Group Ltd  
King World Developments Pty Ltd  
Konica Minolta Business Solutions Australia Pty Ltd  
Kyocera Document Solutions Australia Pty Ltd  
Laser Corporation Holdings Pty Ltd  
Lenovo (Australia & New Zealand) Pty Ltd  
Lexmark International (Australia) Pty Ltd  
Medion AG  
Microsoft Regional Sales Corporation  
Multimedia Technology Pty Ltd  
NEC Australia Pty Ltd  
Panasonic Australia Pty Ltd  
Pegatron Corporation  
Pioneer Electronics Australia Pty Ltd



PLE Computers Pty Ltd  
Primax Electronics Ltd  
Quanta Computer Inc  
Qisda Corporation  
Rectron Electronics Pty Ltd  
Scholastic Australia Pty Ltd  
Sharp Corporation of Australia Pty Ltd  
Soanar Pty Ltd  
Super-Mem Pty Ltd  
Suzhou Raken Technology Co Ltd  
Targus Australia Pty Ltd  
Teleplan Service Solutions Asia B.V.  
The Leader Computer Wholesale Trust  
The Trustee for the Coast RV Unit Trust  
The Trustee for Thermal Take Unit Trust  
Top Victory Investments Ltd  
Toshiba (Australia) Pty Ltd  
Uniden Australia Pty Ltd  
Wacom Australia Pty Ltd  
Wistron Corporation  
Yetimo Marketing Pty Ltd

**DHL:**

A Royale & Co (Aust) Pty Ltd  
Acco Australia Pty Ltd  
Advantech Australia Pty Ltd  
Anabelle Bits Pty Ltd  
Audion Innovision Pty Ltd  
Australia I.T. Pty Ltd  
Avnet (Australia) Pty Ltd  
Avnet Pacific Pty Ltd  
Avnet Technology Solutions (Australia) Ltd  
BCI International Development Pty Ltd  
Belkin Ltd  
Brightpoint Australia Pty Ltd  
Bush Australia Pty Ltd  
Cellnet Group Ltd  
Dick Smith (Wholesale) Pty Ltd  
Electus Distribution Pty Ltd  
Element14 Pty Ltd  
Fujitsu Australia Ltd  
Imation ANZ Pty Ltd  
Ingram Micro Pty Ltd  
Intermec Technologies Australia Pty Ltd  
Kmart Australia Ltd  
Kogan Australia Pty Ltd  
LG Electronics Australia Pty Ltd  
Motorola Solutions Australia Pty Ltd  
Pendo Industries Pty Ltd

POS – P.O.S Pty Ltd  
Samsung Electronics Australia Pty Ltd  
Sony Australia Ltd  
Target Australia Pty Ltd  
TEAC Australia Pty Ltd  
Teco Australia Pty Ltd  
Tempo (Aust) Pty Ltd  
The Trustee for Systemax Trust  
Verbatim Australia Pty Ltd  
Viano Corporation Pty Ltd  
Woolworths Ltd

**Ecycle Solutions:**

Benq Australia Pty Ltd  
Changhong Electric (Australia) Pty Ltd  
Compucon Computers (NSW) Pty Ltd  
Eternal Asia (Australia) Pty Ltd  
Hisense Australia Pty Ltd  
La Cie Australia Pty Ltd  
Phoenix Distribution (Australia) Pty Ltd  
TCL Electronics Australia Pty Ltd  
Technicolor Delivery Technologies Aust Pty Ltd  
Ultra Imagination Technology Pty Ltd  
V.B Distributors Pty Ltd

**EPSA:**

D-Link Australia Pty Ltd  
J2 Retail Systems Pty Ltd  
Newell Australia Pty Ltd  
Oracle Corporation Australia Pty Ltd  
Ricoh Australia Pty Ltd  
VMax Pty Ltd

**Reverse E-waste:**

Acer Computer Australia Pty Ltd  
Achieva Technology Australia Pty Ltd  
Altech Computers Corporation Pty Ltd  
Asus Service Australia Pty Ltd  
Avico Electronics Pty Ltd  
BPM Australia Pty Ltd  
Demaltic Pty Ltd  
Forwell Trading Pty Ltd  
Gemalto Pty Ltd  
Home Entertainment Suppliers Pty Ltd  
Hyundai Electronics (Australia) Pty Ltd  
ICT Century Pty Ltd  
One Laptop Per Child Australia Ltd  
PowerhousePC Australia Pty Ltd  
Powertek International Pty Ltd

Quatius Aust Pty Ltd  
Synnex Australia Pty Ltd  
The Reject Shop Ltd

## **Appendix B – Data table**

*Table B1: Scheme data 2009–10 to 2014–15*

Financial year	Total imports		Imports by all liable parties				Waste arising (tonnes)	Scheme recycling target		Liable parties	
	Units	Converted weight (tonnes)	Units	Proportion of total units	Converted weight (tonnes)	Proportion of total converted weight		Percentage target	Recycling target (tonnes)	Number of liable parties	Compliance by converted weight of imports
<b>2009–10</b>		156,696.0									
<b>2010–11</b>	41,152,643	159,165.4	38,197,909	92.82%	152,390.4	95.74%					
<b>2011–12</b>	40,529,607	143,324.1	37,612,652	92.80%	136,607.7	95.31%				168	100.0%
<b>2012–13</b>	38,222,952	136,200.5	34,718,616	90.83%	124,196.8	91.18%	137,755.7	30%	41,326.7	131	100.0%
<b>2013–14</b>	34,353,813	126,705.2	31,540,256	91.81%	118,588.4	93.59%	131,607.0	33%	43,430.3	141	99.2%
<b>2014–15</b>	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	121,868.9	35%	42,654.1	132	99.7%