



**Australian Government**

**Department of the Environment and Energy**

# **National Television and Computer Recycling Scheme**

## **Outcomes 2014–15**

October 2016



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The design of the National Television and Computer Recycling Scheme is based on the principles of product stewardship, an approach to managing the impact that different products and materials have on the environment and on human health throughout their lifecycle.

The National Television and Computer Recycling Scheme contributes to resource recovery and hazardous waste management, requiring television and computer importers to fund the collection and recycling of a proportion of the electronic waste generated in Australia each year.

The scheme's long-term goals include the diversion of hazardous television and computer waste from landfill, an increase in the recovery of useable materials, and greater access to recycling for communities across Australia.

Industry must take responsibility for a progressively higher proportion of total waste each year, from 30 per cent in 2012–13 to 80 per cent at the peak of the scheme's rollout.

In 2014–15, industry's responsibility was to fund the recycling of 35 per cent of waste arising. Management of television and computer e-waste beyond these targets, as well as management of other 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 130 liable parties in 2014–15. Liable party compliance as a proportion of the weight of liable imports was 99.8 per cent at 30 June 2015.

There were five co-regulatory arrangements operating in 2014–15: 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.

At the end of the financial year, the administrator of Reverse E-waste made an application under 28(3) of the *Product Stewardship Act 2011* for cancellation of the arrangement. This application was granted on 7 August 2015.

A total of 1,677 collection services were provided to the public under the scheme in 2014–15, and 1,060 of these services were shared between one or more co-regulatory arrangements. 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 121,866.3 tonnes of televisions and computers reached end-of-life in Australia in 2014–15. Industry's target under the scheme was to recycle 35 per cent of this amount, or 42,653.2 tonnes. A total of 44,730.5 tonnes of recycling was achieved in 2014–15.

### ACHIEVEMENT SUMMARY

- 44,730.5 tonnes of e-waste were recycled under the scheme in 2014–15
- 1,677 longer-term and event-based collection services were made available around Australia
- 130 TV and computer companies were identified as liable parties with obligations under the scheme
- By 30 June 2015, 127 of these parties had met their obligation to join and fund a co-regulatory arrangement.

# BACKGROUND

## Product stewardship principles

The design of the scheme is based on the principle of product stewardship, which is an approach to managing the impacts of different products and materials throughout their lifecycle. It acknowledges that those involved in producing, selling, using and disposing of products have a shared responsibility to ensure those products are managed in a way that reduces their impact on the environment and on human health and safety.

Televisions and computers are the first products to be regulated under Australian product stewardship legislation using a co-regulatory approach. A co-regulatory approach involves a combination of government regulation and industry action, where government sets the outcomes to be met, and industry funds and implements specified activities. To maximise efficiency, industry has flexibility in determining how best to achieve each outcome.

## Why television and computer e-waste?

As uptake of technology has increased over time, so have the number televisions and computer products reaching end of life in Australia. The recycling rate for these products has typically been low, with large amounts of e-waste sent to landfill each year. In landfill, the hazardous substances contained in e-waste such as lead, mercury, and a range of other toxic substances, can enter the environment and cause harm to ecosystems and human health. Landfilling of e-waste also means that valuable resources and materials are lost and cannot be reused.

## Operation of the scheme

Waste management in Australia is primarily the responsibility of state, territory, and local governments. The development of a national e-waste recycling programme arose in response to growing e-waste levels, strong leadership from the IT and television industries, and the desire of industry, the community and governments for a coordinated and consistent approach to e-waste recycling.

A key design feature of the scheme is that the television and computer industries take on an increasing proportion of the responsibility for managing television and computer e-waste over a number of years. While industry's actions have greatly increased the e-waste recycling rate across Australia; state, territory and local governments still have an important role to play in supplementing scheme services.

The scheme operates through the interaction and cooperation of a range of stakeholders, including television and computer importers, the Australian Government, state and territory governments, local governments, and householders and small businesses. Each of these stakeholder groups has an important role to play in e-waste management. These roles and responsibilities are outlined in 'Appendix C: Roles and responsibilities under the National Television and Computer Recycling Scheme'.

The scheme is fully funded by liable importers of television and computer products, who must join and fund a co-regulatory arrangement to enable it to plan and carry out e-waste collection and recycling activities across Australia. Each co-regulatory arrangement has an administrator; a body corporate responsible for administering the arrangement on behalf of members, who must ensure all reasonable steps are taken to meet outcomes specified in the Regulations. Co-regulatory arrangement administrators must be approved by the Minister for the Environment.

The collection services planned and managed by the co-regulatory arrangements are offered free of charge to members of the public and small businesses, incentivising the responsible disposal of end-of-life television and computer products by the public.

The Regulations require liable importers 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. Industry's target in 2014–15 was 35 per cent of waste arising.

## ENHANCEMENTS TO THE SCHEME IN 2014–15

### Completion of the operational review

On 22 September 2014, Environment Minister Greg Hunt announced an operational review of the scheme. This review was initiated to enable consideration of options to strengthen the scheme, and ensure that its settings and administration were effective and efficient.

Following the announcement of the operational review, the Department undertook the following work to develop publicly supported enhancements to the scheme by 1 July 2015:

- Development of a review paper outlining a range of options and proposals for public comment. This paper received 85 submissions, which were used to inform the outcomes of the review. The review paper and submissions are available at [www.environment.gov.au/protection/national-waste-policy/television-and-computer-recycling-scheme/review](http://www.environment.gov.au/protection/national-waste-policy/television-and-computer-recycling-scheme/review)
- A project to gather actual product weight data from television and computer importers, to update weighted conversion factors to reflect current average product weights
- Projects to consider cost implications for stakeholders under a range of proposed options, and assess the operation of the Australian e-waste recycling industry
- Extensive consultation activities, including roundtable meetings with co-regulatory arrangements, peak industry bodies, the recycling industry, and state and territory regulatory bodies. Public information sessions were also held in five capital cities across Australia.
- Development of a Regulatory Impact Statement for approval by the Office of Best Practice Regulation, available at [ris.dpmc.gov.au/2015/09/29/changes-to-the-national-television-and-computer-recycling-scheme/](http://ris.dpmc.gov.au/2015/09/29/changes-to-the-national-television-and-computer-recycling-scheme/)
- Supported the Office of Parliamentary Council to draft amendments to the Product Stewardship (Televisions and Computer) Regulations 2011. The Regulations are available at <https://www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/F2015C00726>.

The regulatory changes arising from the completion of the review include:

- Adjustment to industry's recycling target, bringing forward recycling volumes to meet public demand for recycling services and to ensure stability in the e-waste recycling industry

- A waste arising scaling factor of 0.8 for computers, reflecting higher exports of these products, and a waste arising scaling factor of 0.88 for printers, computer parts and peripherals
- Introduction of a settlement date for liable parties to have amendments to their import data finalised in order for any changes to be factored into their scheme liability
- A requirement that from 1 July 2016, co-regulatory arrangements must only contract with recycling service providers that are certified to Australian Standard 5377 for the collection, storage, transport and treatment of end-of-life electrical and electronic equipment.

More information regarding these regulatory changes is available on the Department's website at <http://www.environment.gov.au/protection/national-waste-policy/publications/factsheet-national-television-and-computer-recycling-scheme-changes>.

### **Operational review consultation and stakeholder engagement**

Consultation informing the operational review included preliminary industry engagement, public consultation on the operational review paper, and consultation on regulatory costs. A summary of these activities is provided in Table 1 below.

Table 1: *Summary of 2014–15 operational review consultation activities*

September to November 2014	Roundtables hosted with state, territory and local governments, industry associations and other stakeholders
November 2014	Review paper released, proposing possible regulatory and non-regulatory response options
December 2014	Roundtable meetings with industry associations and other stakeholders in the television and computer industries
January to February 2015	Public consultation sessions on the operational review paper held in Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth.
February 2015	85 written submissions received from stakeholders in response to the operational review paper
February 2015	Environment ministers from all jurisdictions informed of outcomes of consultation, and progress of regulatory impact analysis
December 2014 to March 2015	Consultation with co-regulatory arrangements, liable parties and industry to develop product codes and conversion factors
April 2015	Released a consultation paper on costing of options in the Regulatory Impact Statement (RIS)
May 2015	Revisions to costings consultation paper taking into account industry feedback

# CO-REGULATORY ARRANGEMENT OUTCOMES 2014–15

## Requirements for co-regulatory arrangements

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 set out a number of requirements for co-regulatory arrangements to meet on behalf of their members each financial year.

Meeting these outcomes is a significant undertaking for each co-regulatory arrangement, requiring strategic and responsive operational planning throughout the year. 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.

In 2014–15, co-regulatory arrangements were required to deliver on four key outcomes:

- provisions of reasonable access to collection services in metropolitan, inner regional, outer regional and remote areas
- meeting annual recycling targets allocated in proportion to their members' import liability
- achievement of a material recovery rate of at least 90 per cent from recycled products
- effective governance and management of the arrangement's activities, including oversight of work health and safety, environmental performance, and communication activities.

The performance of co-regulatory arrangements is monitored and assessed by the Department through regular meetings and correspondence, and through reporting provided on a quarterly and annual basis. Co-regulatory arrangement annual reports to the Department are required to be audited by an accredited auditor. Arrangements also provide public-facing annual reports, which are made available on the Department's website.

The following overview of scheme outcomes is based on information provided by each co-regulatory arrangement in their 2014–15 annual report. The public-facing annual reports provided to the Department are available at [www.environment.gov.au/ewaste](http://www.environment.gov.au/ewaste).

## Outcome 1: Reasonable access to e-waste collection services

Co-regulatory arrangements achievement in delivering reasonable access to collection services				
ANZRP	DHL Supply Chain	EPSA	E-Cycle Solutions	Reverse E-Waste
✓	✓	✓	✓	✗

*A total of 1,522 longer term and 155 shorter term collections were made available to households and small businesses across Australia in 2014-15.*

Co-regulatory arrangements are required to provide collection services for waste televisions and computers across metropolitan, inner and outer 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 providing an independent service from charging customers for disposal as part of their management of e-waste outside of scheme targets.

Collection locations have been provided at local government waste facilities, other transfer stations and recycling facilities and at a number of major retail outlets. Table 2 provides a summary of collection services in each state and territory, including both longer term services (e.g. waste transfer stations and retail sites) and shorter term services (periodic events).

Table 2: Number of scheme collection services in each state and territory, by type of collection service

State/Territory	Number of longer term services	Number of short term/event based services	Total collections
Australian Capital Territory	17	1	18
New South Wales	480	21	501
Northern Territory	30	8	38
Queensland	322	12	334
South Australia	144	11	155
Tasmania	41	0	41
Victoria	340	93	433
Western Australia	148	9	157



<b>Total</b>	<b>1522</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>1677</b>
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The Product Stewardship (Televisions and Computers) Regulations 2011 also set out a minimum number of collection services that must be provided across geographic areas to enable a co-regulatory arrangement to meet reasonable access requirements. The regional areas used are based on remoteness classifications developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Figure 1: *Minimum number of collection services that must be delivered by co-regulatory arrangements in order to meet reasonable access requirements*

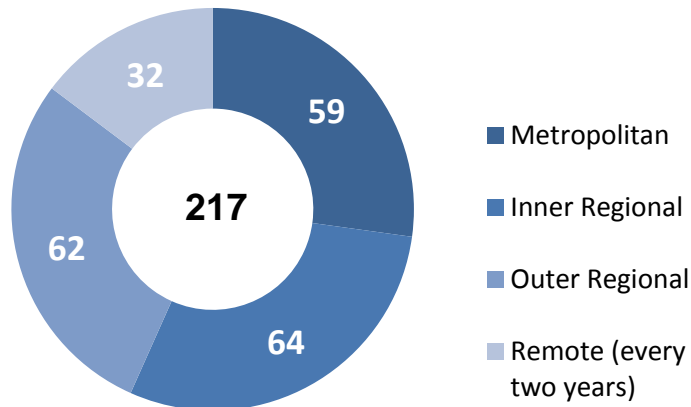


Table 3: *Number of collection services provided in 2014-15, by geographic region (Reverse E-waste collection data not available)*

Co-regulatory arrangement	Inner Regional	Metropolitan	Outer Regional	Remote	Grand Total
ANZRP	59	117	45	47	268
DHL	163	241	65	21	490
Ecycle	118	290	74	58	540
EPSA	91	197	56	35	379
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>1677</b>

In addition to the e-waste collected by service providers contracted to co-regulatory arrangements, total scheme recycling also includes recycling which is undertaken independently by liable party members of the co-regulatory arrangement (i.e. television and computer importers), or e-waste which is sourced directly from businesses. This material is able to be counted against scheme targets, once it is recycled by the co-regulatory arrangement. The weight of material collected through these different sources is shown in Table 3.

Table 4: *Weight of material collected from 1 July 2014 to end June 2015, by type of collection (kg)*  
(Reverse E-waste collection data not available)

State/ Territory	Weight of material collected by CA service providers	Weight of material collected by liable party members	Weight of material collected from business	Total weight from all sources
ACT	367,852.00	277,690.00	1,220.00	<b>646,762.00</b>
NSW	8,960,533.20	3,905,760.00	1,843,670.00	<b>14,709,963.20</b>
NT	74,314.00	2,410.00	0	<b>76,724.00</b>
QLD	3,516,939.30	1,350,470.00	141,910.00	<b>5,009,319.30</b>
SA	2,510,715.00	740,260.00	77,750.00	<b>3,328,725.00</b>
TAS	689,081.00	54,030.00	0	<b>743,111.00</b>
VIC	7,082,015.00	2,185,860.00	223,160.00	<b>9,491,035.00</b>
WA	2,157,077.70	962,660.00	66,910.00	<b>3,186,647.70</b>
<b>Total collected</b>	<b>25,358,527.20</b>	<b>9,479,140.00</b>	<b>2,354,620.00</b>	<b>37,192,287.20</b>

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).

The Department's assessment of each arrangement's reasonable access performance is complete for the period to 30 June 2015.

ANZRP, DHL Supply Chain, E-Cycle Solutions and EPSA all reported that they achieved reasonable access in 2014–15, delivering more than the required number of collection services in each of the four geographic zones set out in the Product Stewardship Regulations 2011: metropolitan, inner regional, outer regional, and remote.

The reasonable access assessment undertaken by the Department involves taking the geographical collection service data submitted by co-regulatory arrangements and mapping the data against population zones across Australia, in line with delivery requirements for each region. The Department's assessment confirmed that the four co-regulatory arrangements listed above successfully delivered services in each reasonable access zone.

Based on the available information, Reverse E-Waste did not meet the reasonable access requirement.

## Outcome 2: Meeting allocated recycling targets

Co-regulatory arrangements successful in meeting 2014–15 recycling target				
ANZRP	DHL Supply Chain	EPSA	E-Cycle Solutions	Reverse E-Waste
✓	✓	✓	✓	✗

In 2014–15 an estimated 121,866 tonnes of televisions and computers reached end-of-life in Australia. This figure is calculated based on the average converted weight of the previous three years' total imports and manufacturing of televisions and computers. The purpose of using an average of the three previous year's imports is to smooth out any peaks and troughs in annual import activity. Scaling factors for televisions, computers, printers and parts and peripherals are then applied to the waste arising figure, to reflect the different product lifecycles and disposal trends in the Australian waste stream.

Each scheme product imported into Australia has a weight-based conversion factor applied to it, to allow each importer's liability to be expressed in weight rather than in number of units. Further data on total imports and waste arising is available in Table B1 of [Appendix B](#).

Figure 1, below, shows each co-regulatory arrangement's recycling target and their performance against this target.

RECYCLING ACHIEVEMENT
<b>Total waste arising:</b> 121,868.9 tonnes
<b>Scheme recycling target:</b> 42,653.2 tonnes
<b>Scheme recycling outcome:</b> 44,730.5 tonnes

Figure 1: Recycling target and recycling achieved for each approved co-regulatory arrangement in 2014–15.

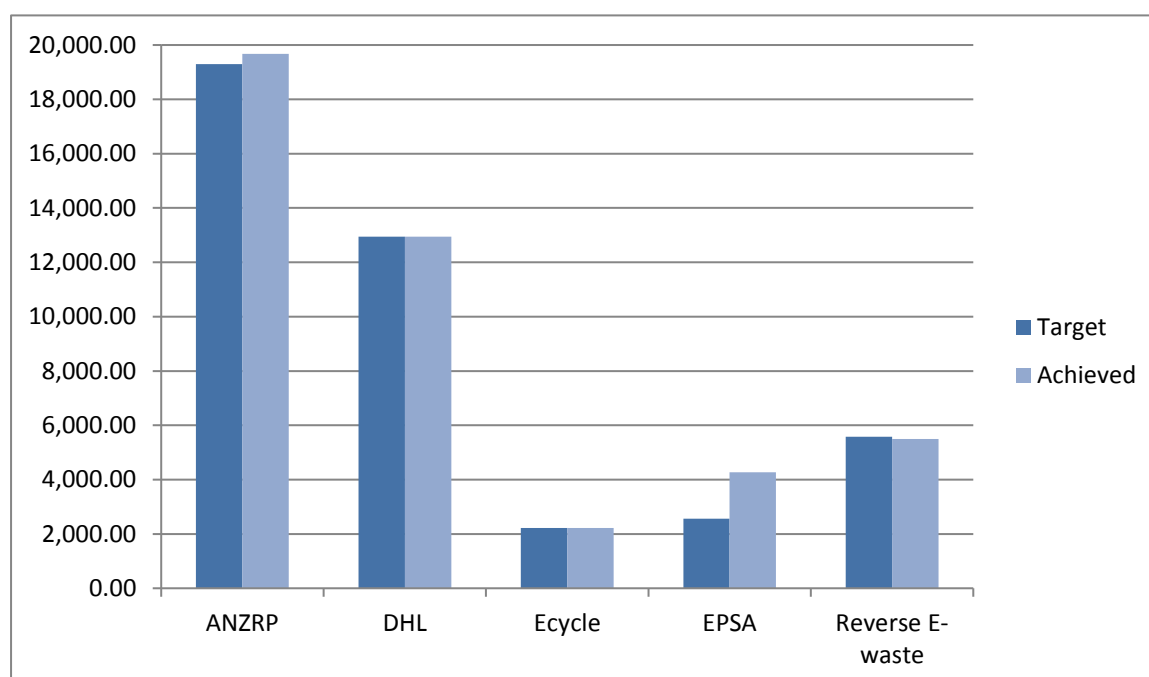


Figure 3 shows each co-regulatory arrangement's recycling achievement, by quarter. E-Cycle, EPSA and Reverse E-waste increased their recycling rate progressively through 2014–15, ANZRP recycled a larger proportion of e-waste in quarter one, and DHL reported recycling peaks in quarters two and four.

Figure 3: Quarterly breakdown of recycling achievement by co-regulatory arrangement 2014–15

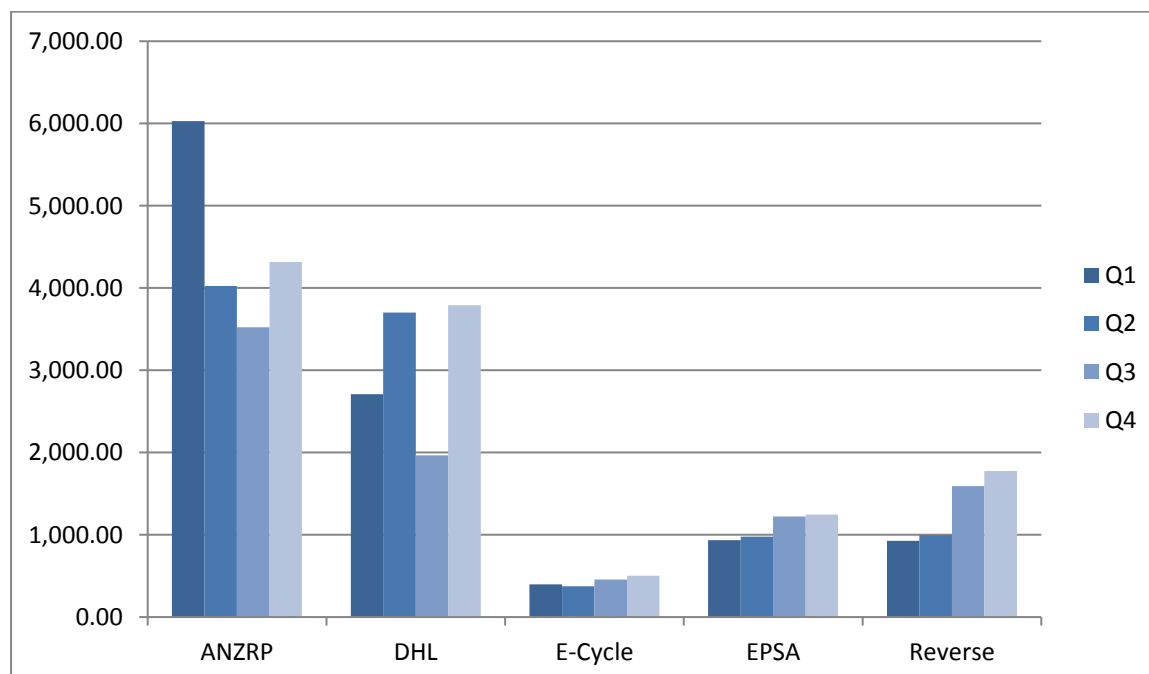


Table 5 gives a summary of recycling performance, including a breakdown of carryover volumes acquitted against each co-regulatory arrangement's target. Excess recycling undertaken by co-regulatory arrangements may be carried forward and acquitted against future targets. ANZRP, DHL Supply Chain and E-Cycle Solutions chose to acquit a portion of their carryover from previous years

against their 2014–15 recycling target. ANZRP, E-Cycle Solutions and EPSA also generated excess carryover volumes which may be acquitted against a future year recycling target.

Table 5: *Performance against 2014–15 co-regulatory arrangement recycling targets (tonnes)*

<b>Co-regulatory arrangement</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Recycled</b>	<b>Excess recycling acquitted in 2014-15</b>	<b>Carryover of excess available in future years</b>
ANZRP	19,295.35	17,913.10	1,760.04	377.73
DHL Supply Chain	12,949.74	12,162.00	787.00	3,821.16
E-Cycle Solutions	2,217.61	1,784.65	554.4	246.98
EPSA	2,559.88	4,274.48	0	3,659.60
Reverse E-Waste	5,580.10	5,494.00	N/A	N/A
Non-allocated*	50.52	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,653.20</b>	<b>44,730.53</b>		<b>8,105.47</b>

\*Target share allocated to liable parties who did not meet their obligation to join a co-regulatory arrangement in 2014–15.

### Outcome 3: Achieving the material recovery target

Co-regulatory arrangements reported meeting 90 per cent annual recovery target				
ANZRP	DHL Supply Chain	EPSA	E-Cycle Solutions	Reverse E-Waste
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Material recovery refers to the separation or extraction of materials from end-of-life televisions or computers for processing into useable materials. Initial dismantling processes result in the separation of a range of commodities and components which require further processing. In addition, there are normally small amounts of unusable or low-value material which are separated and disposed of to landfill.

From 1 July 2014, each co-regulatory arrangement is required to meet a minimum material recovery rate of 90 per cent across its material processing streams. The purpose of this material recovery target is to minimise the amount of television and computer material that is disposed of to landfill and maximise the recovery of resources. E-waste recyclers operating under the scheme are contracted to co-regulatory arrangements, and must provide documentation of their material recovery outcomes as directed by the administrator of their co-regulatory arrangement.

A methodology to simplify reporting of material recovery has been provided to each of the co-regulatory arrangements, and is available at <http://www.environment.gov.au/protection/national-waste-policy/publications/material-recovery-measurement-reporting-methodology>. A range of recovery operations are used by recyclers to extract material fractions, and examples of permitted processes are included in the material recovery reporting methodology.

Co-regulatory arrangements are required to validate material recovery rates achieved by their downstream processors, and to the adequacy of health, safety and environmental processes and procedures. It is anticipated that the use of this methodology will increase the consistency of material recovery calculations for all co-regulatory arrangements. The Department is also undertaking additional activities to ensure that co-regulatory arrangement processes for measuring and reporting their material recovery are fit for purpose.

#### MATERIAL RECOVERY STATISTICS

**Total weight of useable material recovered from recycling:**

39,811.72 tonnes

**Total weight of e-waste fractions exported for further processing:**

14,706.9 tonnes

**Material sent to landfill in Australia:**

921.2 tonnes

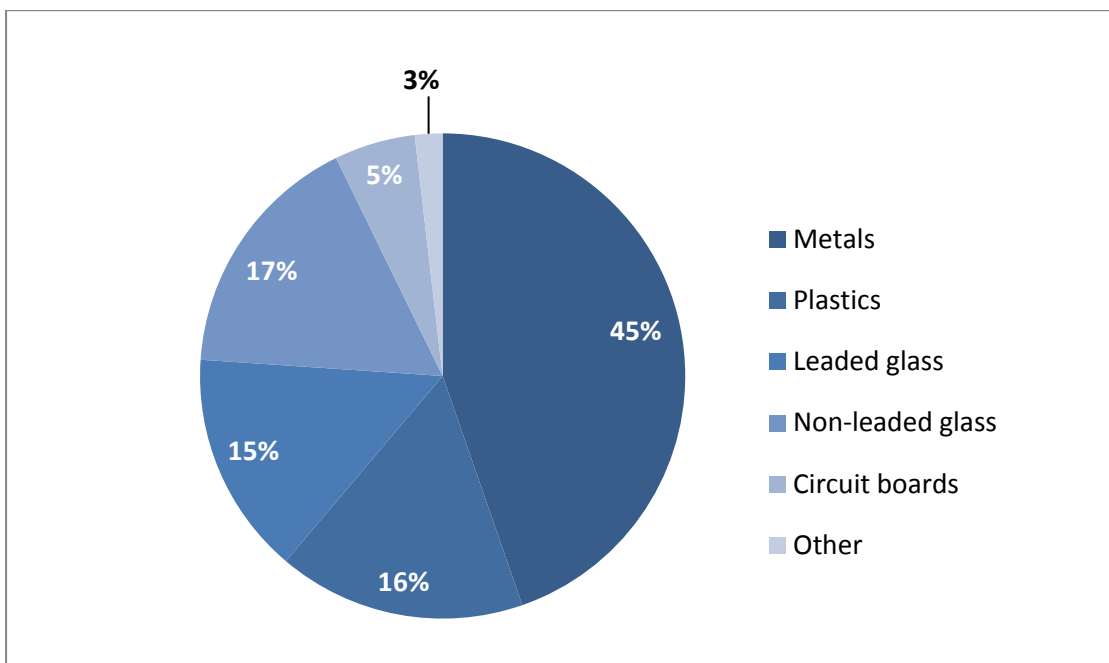
**Material sent to landfill from secondary overseas processing:**

191.6 tonnes

Co-regulatory arrangements reported that an excess of 39,800 tonnes of useable material was recovered from recycling in 2014–15 and made available for reuse and manufacturing into new products.

Approximately 920 tonnes of material was sent to landfill in Australia from the recycling of products, and 191 tonnes was sent to landfill outside of Australia as a by-product of material exported for further processing.

Figure 4: *Material categories recovered from products recycled in 2014-15 (percentage) (includes Reverse E-waste material recovery data provided in glossy report)*



### 3.1 Export of e-waste fractions

An e-waste material fraction is a component which has been dismantled manually or mechanically, and may contain impurities or materials which need to be extracted before the fraction is ready for use and/or remanufacturing. The Australian recycling industry does not currently have sufficient technological capacity to undertake all downstream processing of material fractions arising from dismantled e-waste.

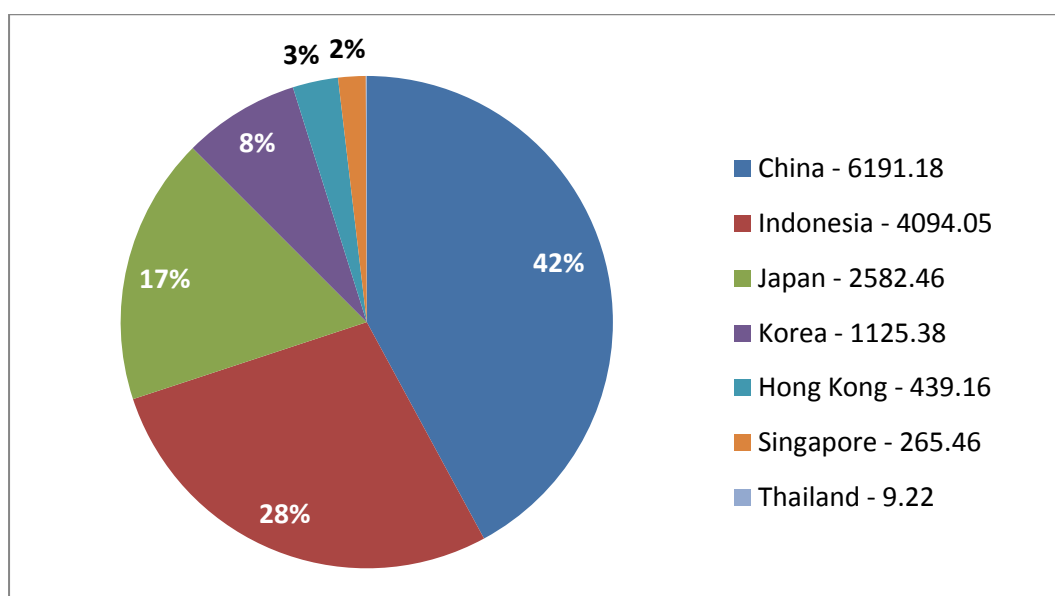
Australia operates a permit scheme under the *Hazardous Waste (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1989* (the *Hazardous Waste Act*) for the import, export and transit of hazardous waste, including for recycling and recovery operations. Whole electronic and electrical waste is generally considered to be hazardous waste and requires a valid permit for its international movement. Some material fractions are not considered hazardous and do not require an export permit.

Domestic facilities are generally the first preference for the processing of e-waste, and export permits may not be granted in instances where domestic processing capacity is available. In some cases, the Australian e-waste recycling industry does not have sufficient capacity, or sufficient technology, to fully process e-waste to the point where it becomes a saleable commodity.

The 2014–15 financial year was the first time that co-regulatory arrangements were required to report publically on e-waste fractions exported for processing, and the recipient countries for this material. No products were reported as being exported for recycling as whole units by any co-regulatory arrangement during the financial year.

A total of 14,706 tonnes of material fractions from e-waste were exported for further processing in 2014–15. This material was sent to seven countries for processing, with recipient countries set out in Figure . China received the highest volume of material, at 6,191 tonnes, followed by Indonesia and Japan.

Figure 5: *Export destinations of material fractions (tonnes)*



#### **Outcome 4: Governance and management of the arrangement's activities**

Co-regulatory arrangements are required under the *Product Stewardship (Televisions and Computers) Regulations 2011* to provide information on notifiable incidents or breaches that occur in relation to work health and safety and environmental management. Incidents or breaches must be reported if they occur during the collection, transportation, storage or recycling of television or computer products under co-regulatory arrangements.

Actions undertaken by the co-regulatory arrangements to reduce and manage any environmental or work health and safety incidents are outlined in their annual reports. These actions may include safety training for the staff of e-waste recycling providers in relation to management of hazardous materials, and regular audits and inspections of recycling providers, collection partners and transport providers.



From 1 July 2016, for material to be considered 'recycled' under the scheme, it must be undertaken at a facility certified to Australian/New Zealand Standard 5377:2013 for the 'Collection, storage, transport and treatment of end-of-life electrical and electronic equipment. Having all recyclers certified to this Standard will assist co-regulatory arrangements to maximise the re-use and recovery of e-waste, safeguard worker health, and minimise harm to the environment.

# DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT - OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES 2014-2015

The Department undertakes monitoring and risk management activities to ensure that regulated parties meet their requirements under the *Product Stewardship Act 2011* and the Product Stewardship (Televisions and Computers) Regulations 2011.

## Liabe party compliance

- **130 television and computer importers and manufacturers were liable in 2014–15**
- **Liabe parties responsible for 99.8 per cent of total liabe imports complied with their obligations to join a co-regulatory arrangement**

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.

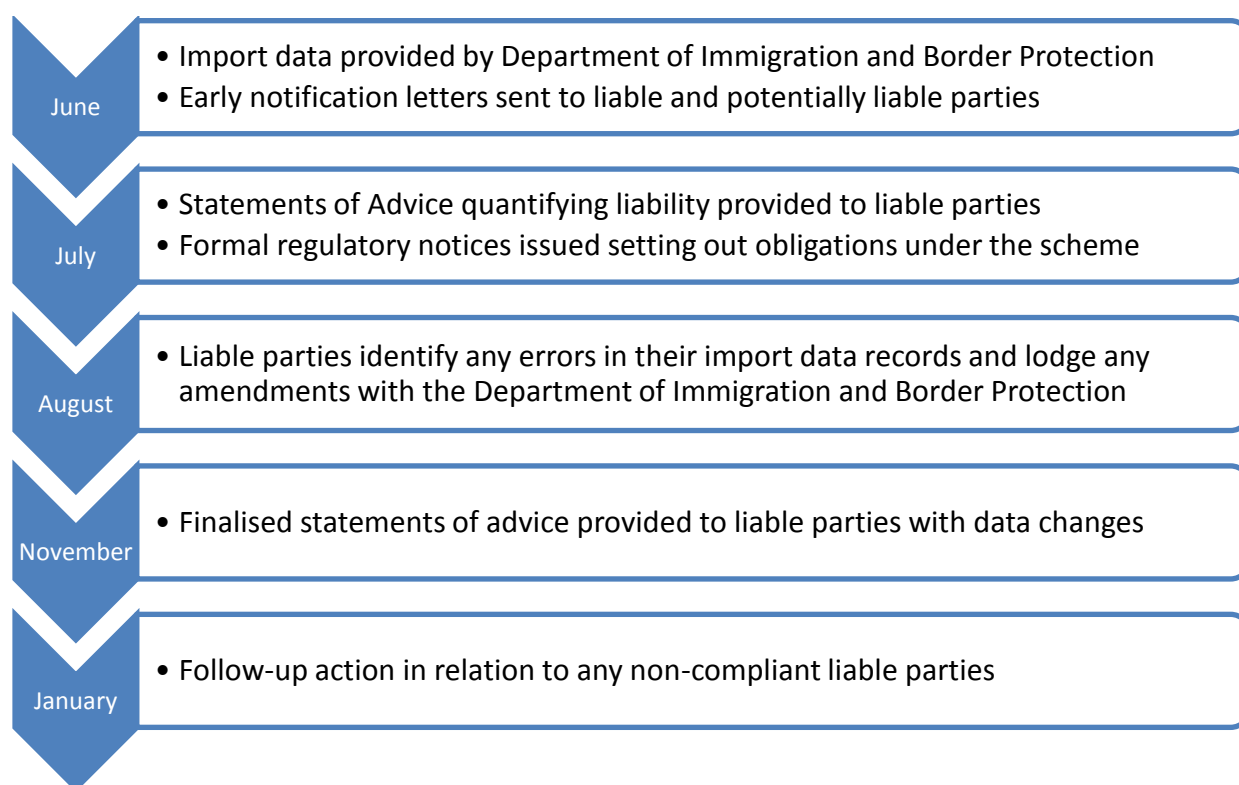
In 2014–15, consistent with preceding years, the rate of liable party compliance with obligations under the scheme was very high. This is a very positive outcome for a programme which was initiated to eliminate free riders and share the costs of producer responsibility activities fairly among industry competitors.

Importers or manufacturers that exceed a scheme threshold are required to join and fund an approved co-regulatory arrangement. Liability for 2014–15 is determined based on imports undertaken in 2013-14.

A total of 130 companies were identified as liable in 2014–15. These liable parties imported or manufactured a total of 126,705 tonnes of televisions and computers in 2013–14, which was 93.7 per cent of the total televisions and computers imported or manufactured in Australia that year. By 30 June 2015, liable parties responsible for 99.8 per cent of liable imports met their obligations under the scheme to join an approved co-regulatory arrangement.

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 2014–15, the Department issued each liable party with a formal regulatory notice under section 18 of the *Product Stewardship Act 2011*, requiring liable parties to meet their scheme obligations by a specified date. The Department provided letters advising parties of their liability, issued warning letters, and followed up instances of non-compliance. As a result, a high level of liable party compliance was achieved.

Figure 2: Activities undertaken by the Department of the Environment to achieve liable party compliance



The members of each co-regulatory arrangement in 2014–15 are included in [Appendix A](#). Liable parties that fail to comply with their obligation to join a co-regulatory arrangement are subject to compliance action, which may include substantial civil penalties, and remain liable for any outstanding liability in future years. Their assigned liability transfers to the following financial year, and continues to accumulate for each period of non-compliance.

## Co-regulatory arrangement compliance

### 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*. This review was initiated based on the failure of Reverse E-waste to meet a number of scheme outcomes. Before the review of the arrangement was finalised, Beverich Holdings International Pty Ltd, the administrator of the arrangement, applied for cancellation of the arrangement's approval. Cancellation was granted on 7 August 2015, and Reverse E-waste's members were notified of the requirement to join an alternative arrangement.

## **THE SCHEME'S THIRD TARGET YEAR: 2015–16**

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' (AS 5377).

As the rate of e-waste recycling increases nationally, it is essential that all stakeholders commit to best practice health and safety and environmental processes. From 1 July 2016, all scheme recycling must be undertaken by recycling service providers that are certified to AS 5377. This requirement is intended to provide a consistent industry standard for scheme recycling providers and to ensure positive work health and safety outcomes.

Following regulatory amendments to the Product Stewardship (Televisions and Computers) Regulations 2011 arising from the operational review, a number of changes apply to scheme metrics and operations in 2015–16. The total scheme recycling target for 2015–16 rises to 50 per cent of waste arising, or approximately 52,850 tonnes.

Television and computer waste arising for 2015–16 is 106,682 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 for televisions, 0.8 for computers, and 0.88 for printers, computer parts and peripherals.

In 2015–16 all approved co-regulatory arrangements are again required to provide access to recycling services across metropolitan, regional and remote areas of Australia.

As industry achieves its target over the course of the year, it will be important that this effort is supported through e-waste management by state, territory and local governments.

## **Appendix A – List of liable party members for 2014–15, by co-regulatory arrangement**

Australia and New Zealand Recycling Platform (ANZRP) members 2014-15

<b>ABN</b>	<b>Name</b>
11000614577	Scholastic Australia Pty Ltd
13878074746	Hon Hai Precision Industry Co Ltd
14171054462	Primax Electronics Ltd
16898438694	The Leader Computer Wholesale Trust
16962466872	Wistron Corporation
17001393835	Brother International (Aust) Pty Ltd
18084618543	Top Victory Investments Ltd
19001320421	Toshiba (Australia) Pty Ltd
19138872385	QCLNG Operating Company Pty Ltd
26103964629	Fuji Xerox Asia Pacific Pte Ltd
27571860044	Suzhou Raken Technology Co Ltd
29118600463	E3 Style Pty Ltd
30094507098	Teleplan Service Solutions Asia BV
38114305494	Foxteq Australia Pty Ltd
40003039405	Sharp Corporation Of Australia Pty Ltd
46002510054	Apple Pty Limited
46003855561	Dell Australia Pty Limited
46070943449	Yale Prima Pty Ltd
49097104492	The Trustee For The Coast RV Unit Trust
52050332940	Cisco Systems Australia Pty Limited
53010075555	BSG Australia Pty Ltd
54113965825	Laser Corporation Holdings Pty Ltd
55113989389	Wacom Australia Pty. Ltd.
58374786475	Dell Asia Pacific SDN

59547297213	Microsoft Regional Sales Corporation
60074912011	Com1 International Pty Ltd
65005610079	Hitachi Data Systems Australia Pty Ltd
66005002951	Canon Australia Pty Ltd
66305473245	Quanta Computer Inc
74001016593	Goodson Imports Pty Ltd
74004394763	Hewlett-Packard Australia Pty Ltd
77003852444	Kyocera Document Solutions Australia Pty Ltd
78139853544	King World Developments Pty Ltd
78502141245	EMC Information Systems International
79000024733	IBM Australia Ltd
82456481234	Qisda Corporation
83001592187	Panasonic Australia Pty Ltd
83218750498	Competition Team Ireland Ltd
86001217527	NEC Australia Pty Ltd
86050148466	Lexmark International (Australia) Pty Limited
89718746791	Dell Global BV (Singapore Branch)
91002625783	Epson Australia Pty Ltd
91058914784	Multimedia Technology Pty Ltd
94063886199	Funtastic Ltd
96243340910	Pegatron Corporation

## DHL Supply Chain Australia members 2014-15

ABN	Name
11113998048	Teac Australia Pty Ltd
15090111890	Avnet (Australia) Pty Ltd
16000265047	Acco Australia Pty Ltd
19001011427	Fujitsu Australia Ltd
23109953335	Bush Australia Pty Ltd
28137825015	Pendo Industries Pty Ltd
30000087347	Electus Distribution Pty Ltd
33156498421	Sanmina-Sci Systems Australia Pty Ltd
36004763526	Officeworks Superstores Pty Ltd
38088274195	Australia I.T. Pty Ltd
39005706374	Verbatim Australia Pty Ltd
39072799592	Mecari Pty Ltd
45074027919	Imation ANZ Pty Ltd
45112487966	Ingram Micro Pty Ltd
50161320378	Viano Corporation Pty Ltd
53152570351	Kogan Australia Pty Ltd
55003365599	Intermec Technologies Australia Pty Ltd

59001215354	Sony Australia Ltd
61000003592	NCR Australia Pty Ltd
63002915648	Samsung Electronics Australia Pty Ltd
64095402663	Belkin Limited
65000445956	Dick Smith (Wholesale) Pty Ltd
65002593277	Advantech Australia Pty Ltd
70106100252	Tempo (Aust) Pty Ltd
72119042527	Audion Innovision Pty Ltd
73004700485	Kmart Australia Ltd
75004250944	Target Australia Pty Ltd
77002595388	Teco Australia Pty Ltd
77107656833	Avnet Technology Solutions (Australia) Ltd
85299809794	Sony Mobile Communications AB
88000014675	Woolworths Ltd
95003211345	Element14 Pty Ltd
97010721749	Cellnet Group Ltd
98064531264	LG Electronics Australia Pty Ltd

Electronic Product Stewardship Australasia (EPSA) members  
2014-15

ABN	Name
17085770332	Rectron Electronics Pty Ltd
30000593171	Ricoh Australia Pty Ltd
31260452208	The Trustee For The Olbertz Family Trust
33146544309	V Max Pty Ltd
35003527008	Targus Australia Pty Ltd
37164758883	Seiki Australia Pty Ltd
38150345645	Winplus Australasia Pty Ltd
39005706374	Verbatim Australia Pty Ltd
49005017087	Pioneer Electronics Australia Pty Ltd
49052202838	D-Link Australia Pty Ltd
50001065096	Konica Minolta Business Solutions Australia Pty Ltd
51063589935	Bci International Development Pty Ltd
54073200496	Datalogic ADC Pty Ltd
63008454439	Thorn Australia Pty Ltd
68075071233	Newell Australia Pty Ltd
70112394411	Lenovo (Australia & New Zealand) Pty Ltd

E-Cycle Solutions Pty Ltd members 2014-15

ABN	Name
16063659816	Compucon Computers (NSW) Pty Ltd
16539727488	Medion AG
32095276181	Changhong Electric (Australia) Pty Ltd
32125587180	PowerhousePC Australia Pty Ltd
34009701213	T.V. Rentals Pty Ltd
43000225025	V.B. Distributors Pty Ltd
44093179134	Benq Australia Pty Ltd
55105022080	Hisense Australia Pty Ltd
83111032896	TCL Electronics Australia Pty Ltd
88114705038	Mittoni Pty Ltd
88864275205	Amicroe Holdings Ltd & Desert Computer Design Inc
90153485066	Eternal Asia (Australia) Pty Ltd
95000969362	Dicker Data Ltd

## Reverse E-waste members 2014-15

ABN	Name
13095774262	Altech Computers Corporation Pty Ltd
15090111890	Avnet (Australia) Pty Ltd
17072340062	Silicon Memory Technologies Pty Ltd
27082740145	La Cie Australia Pty Ltd
32076483808	Bluechip Infotech Pty Ltd
33006122676	The Reject Shop Ltd
34000908716	Dick Smith Electronics Pty Ltd
34082863750	Achieva Technology Australia Pty Ltd
34141060586	One Laptop Per Child Australia Ltd
39000712265	Home Entertainment Suppliers Pty Ltd
40052285882	Synnex Australia Pty Ltd
42124795919	ICT Century Pty Ltd
45621296136	The Trustee For The Calderara Family Trust
51106648202	Westwell Australia Pty Ltd
57146529400	Futurelogic Australia Pty Ltd
59055364335	Avico Electronics Pty Ltd
69500836953	DMA Unit Trust
70684402139	The Trustee For Thermal Take Unit Trust
78003872768	Acer Computer Australia Pty Ltd
87149256048	Asus Service Australia Pty Ltd
90130310048	Quatius Aust Pty Ltd
93096717056	Anyware Corporation Pty Ltd



**Appendix B – Scheme Data Table (highlighted numbers are from PS-Online, but not longer align with previously published data)**

**Appendix B: Scheme import data 2009–10 to 2015–16**

Import data provided by the Department of Immigration and Border Protection is used to inform individual importers' liability, co-regulatory arrangement targets, and the scheme target for the following financial year.

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
2009–10		156,696.0									
2010–11	41,152,643	159,165.4	38,197,909	92.82%	152,390.4	95.74%					
2011–12	40,529,607	143,324.1	37,612,652	92.80%	136,607.7	95.31%				168	100.0%
2012–13	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%
2013–14	34,353,813	126,705.2	31,540,256	91.81%	118,785.9	93.59%	131,607.0	33%	43,430.3	141	99.2%
2014–15	35,240,370	108,275.3	30,967,835	87.88%	98,616.9	91.10%	121,868.9	35%	42,653.2	130	99.8%
2015–16	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	106,682.0	50%	52,850	139	96.5%