

BD	SWEDEN
Scope	
Art.2 - all battery types except military/sent to space	Section 9 - Same as in BD
Definitions	
Art.3 - Battery or accumulator - Battery pack - Portable battery or accumulator - Button cell - Automotive battery or accumulator - Industrial battery or accumulator - Waste battery or accumulator - Recycling - Disposal - Treatment - Appliance - Producer - Distributor - Placing on the market - Economic operators - Cordless power tool - Collection rate	Section 2 Not all definitions are included - Battery - Industrial battery - Automotive battery - Portable batteries - Producer - Collection system: system that a producer maintains or is affiliated to and to which waste batteries can be delivered in order to be transported and recycled or disposed of on behalf of the producer For all other terms used, a reference is made to the Swedish Environmental Code and Waste Ordinance
Prohibitions	
Art.4 - less 0,0005% Hg - less 0,002% Cd - button cells – no more than 2% Hg Exception - emergency and alarm systems - medical equipment - cordless power tools	Section 11 - Reference to the chemical products Ordinance prohibiting sale, transfer or import to Sweden of certain environmentally hazardous batteries
Increased environmental performance	
Art.5 - MS to promote research	
Placing on the market	
Art.6 - MS should not prohibit placing on market of batteries that	

<p>meet the requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MS to ensure not placing/withdrawn from the market of batteries that do not meet the requirements 	
<p>Collection schemes</p>	
<p>Art.8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MS to ensure appropriate collection schemes are in place to: enable users to discard; require distributors to take back waste at no charge; no charge or obligation to buy for end-users 	<p>Section 10</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reference to Environmental code on provisions directing that municipalities shall be responsible for the transportation and recycling or disposal of household waste. This responsibility is only restricted by the provisions of this ordinance in the case of waste delivered under the ordinance to a responsible producer or collection system referred to in Section 16. <p>Section 14</p> <p>A producer shall deal with waste batteries</p> <p>Section 16</p> <p>Producers have to set up one or more suitable collection systems</p> <p>Section 19</p> <p>A collection system is considered suitable if it:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is easily accessible and offers good service to households, municipalities, distributors and other parties that can be assumed to want to deposit waste batteries; 2. Makes it easier for households and other parties to separate batteries from other waste; 3. Offers collection points with suitable geographical distribution in relation to the expected use of the batteries sold, the population density and other circumstances; 4. Is designed so that parties managing the batteries in the system are not exposed to health or safety risks on account of the batteries' characteristics; 5. Accepts batteries of the type for which system is designed regardless of chemical composition or origin of batteries 6. Is accessible to all producers on non-discriminatory terms. <p>Schemes that fulfil WEEE/ELV scheme requirements are suitable for batteries included in appliances, vehicles.</p> <p>Section 20</p> <p>A producer shall fulfil his obligation for waste batteries by:</p>

	<p>Ensuring that the waste batteries deposited at the collection system(s) as described in (1), or deposited with a distributor in accordance with Section 10, are transported, treated, reused, recycled or managed in some other way that is acceptable from an environmental perspective.</p>
Economic instruments	
<p>Art. 9 - MS may use economic instruments to promote the collection or usage of products with less polluting substances</p>	<p>Section 24 A producer of sealed NiCd shall pay a charge of SEK 300 per kg (€28,4) of sealed NiCd batteries that he places on the market. The charge is to be paid to the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency.</p>
Collection targets	
<p>Art.10 Minimum collection rates: - 25% by 26 September 2012 - 45% by 26 September 2016 - transitional agreements can be laid down - common methodology for calculation of annual sales of portable batteries by 26 September 2007</p>	<p>Section 7 & note 5 on page 8 Automotive and industrial batteries: 95 % Other automotive and industrial batteries - 95 % of the total number of batteries pre-sold Portable batteries - 65% by 26 September 2012, - 75% by 26 September 2016.</p>
Removal of waste batteries and accumulators	
<p>Art.11 MS shall ensure that manufacturers design appliances in such a way that batteries are easily removable</p>	
Treatment and recycling	
<p>Art. 12 Deadline 26 September 2009 - producers or third parties set up collection schemes - ensure all batteries collected undergo treatment Exception: MS can dispose of batteries containing Hg, Cd or Pb in landfills or underground storage if: - no viable end market id available - as part of a strategy to phase out heavy metals Batteries collected with waste appliances according to WEEE shall be removed from the appliances.</p>	<p>Section 8 – recycling targets - Same as in Directive but one additional target is included - 98% of the mercury content is to undergo special treatment Note 6 (page 8) Recycling targets to be reached by 26 September 2010</p>

Deadline 26 September 2011 : recycling shall meet annex III provisions.	
New recycling technologies	
Art.13 MS shall encourage development of new recycling and treatment technologies	
Disposal	
See <i>Treatment and recycling</i> Art. 12	
Exports	
Art. 15 Treatment and recycling can take place outside MS or EU if in compliance with regulations Waste exports shall count towards fulfilment of obligations if there is evidence of the same standards as outlined in the directive.	Section 21§2 The producer shall be able to show that batteries have been dealt with in compliance with the requirements of the BD
Financing	
Art. 16 MS to ensure that producers finance any net costs arising from collection, treatment and recycling MS to ensure that double charging of producers under different schemes is avoided (WEEE, end-of-life) MS to ensure producers or third parties on their behalf finance any net costs of public information campaigns on collection, treatment and recycling	Section 17 Producers shall deal with waste batteries 'without payment'. Section 26 The funds collected from the NiCd charge will be allocated to a fund Section 27 The fund can allocate compensations to a municipality or producer for - the costs of sorting, recycling, disposal of sealed NiCd - costs of information on treatment of NiCd batteries The fund can also be allocated for compensation of the administrative costs of the registrar
Registration	
Art.17 MS should ensure that each producer is registered.	Section 12 - Name, address, personal or corporate identity number - Data on collection system(s) that producer intends to use - Description of how producer intends to meet obligations

	<p>under ordinance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It should be mentioned if coordination will take place with systems for ELV or WEEE
Small producers	
<p>Art.18 Possibility of exemptions for producers that place small quantities on the market, if this does not impede the proper functioning of the collection schemes.</p>	<p>Section 15 De minimis is foreseen for producers placing on the market:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - less than 1kg of Hg batteries - less than 2kg of Cd batteries - less than 250kg of Pb batteries (each should be heavier than 3kg) - less than 100kg of Pb batteries (each should be lighter than 3kg) - less than 50 kg of batteries other than above mentioned
Information for end-users	
<p>Art.20 MS should ensure through information campaigns that end-users are fully informed + requirements</p>	<p>Section 22</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The potential effects on human health and the environment resulting from the substances used in batteries; 2. The meaning of the labelling described in Section 8, with the exception of information about batteries' capacity; 3. The obligation to sort waste comprising batteries in accordance with the provisions in the Waste Ordinance (2001:1063) and how the sorting shall take place; 4. The collection systems to which the users have access; 5. How the users can help recycle waste batteries. <p>The information shall be exhaustive and supplied in such a way that it reaches those users who can be expected to want to hand in batteries to the producer or collection system</p> <p>The producers shall consult with municipalities on how the information is to be provided locally. If found appropriate, the information may be provided through the municipality in its information to households.</p>
Labelling	
<p>Art.21 MS shall ensure that all batteries are marked with the symbol:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at least 3% or largest side of the battery up to 5x5cm - cylindrical: 1,5% of the battery up to 5x5cm - in case it would be smaller than 0,5x0,5cm – the symbol measuring at least 1x1cm on packaging 	<p>Section 13 & Annex</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Same as in BD

<p>- possibility of exemptions</p> <p>MS shall ensure that the capacity of all portable and automotive batteries is indicated on them by 26 September 2009.</p> <p>Batteries containing more than the allowed percentages shall be marked with the chemical symbol.</p>	
Penalties	
<p>Art.25 MS shall lay down rules on penalties and see to their implementation.</p> <p>MS to notify the measures to the Commission by 26 September 2008.</p>	<p>Section 32 Fines can be imposed when the requirements on labelling (section 13) and overall producer responsibility are not fulfilled (section 14 & 16)</p>
Voluntary agreements	
<p>Art.27 Requirements for agreements between competent authorities and economic operators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - enforceable - must specify objectives and deadlines - must be published in official journal (nationally/locally) - regular monitoring reported to authorities and EC - if non-compliance, MS to take measures 	
Reporting	
<p>-</p>	<p>Section 21</p> <p>For each calendar year, a producer shall provide the following information to the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The types of batteries and quantities of each type that the producer has placed on the market 2. The quantity of batteries collected in the collection system, or deposited with the producer, and recycled, discarded or exported from Sweden for recycling or disposal; 3. The recycling efficiency attained 4. How the producer has fulfilled his obligations in accordance with this Ordinance.