

Recommendation to change to WF-RepTool 'model 2'

Dear WF-RepTool users,

It's now time to change to 'model 2'. We, the members of the WF-RepTool Expert Group, recommend changing to 'model 2' with **treatment reports for the year 2015**.

Some WEEE systems of the Expert Group will already do all treatment reports for 2015 with 'model 2' (e.g. on base of national legal requirements), others will start with annual reports for 2015. We recommend you to **start at least in 2016 to change** to 'model 2' e.g. with using reports for the year 2015 for the compilation to 'model 2'.

You may easily **convert** a report done in 'model 1' to 'model 2' (see user manual – reporter level point 5.3) but, be aware, not to change in the other direction. The WF-RepTool administrator may set the default calculation model, but may also fix the calculation model to be applied (see user manual – system level point 3.2.3).

What you should further do is, to **check the classification of uses** in converted reports especially the question **if defined products are achieved**. For example for non-target metals in a smelter and the case of metals being used as reducing agent, the 'positive case' of slag as by-product or as defined product has been 'estimated' for the automatic conversation of treatment results. You should check with the smelter which slag products are achieved & ask/take care that products for backfilling are not to be considered as 'recycling' by definition (see below). You may find some hints on 'defined products' in the 'Guidance document – issues of harmonization' at our website.

For the background and a short summary on relevant changes see below, for more information on the background please see the document '**What's new with model 2**' as well as a **comparison** of the 'old' and 'new' WF-RepTool model classification at the WF-RepTool website (www.wf-reptool.org) under Information > Guidance documents > What's new with model 2.

If you have any question, please contact us e.g. via our website.

The WF-RepTool Expert Group

Background:

The WEEE Directive 2012, respectively the Waste Framework Directive 2008 (WFD 2008) to which it refers to, provides a **stricter definition of 'recycling'** than given in the WEEE Directive 2002 – see WFD 2008, Article 3 (17):

- **'recycling'** means any recovery operation by which waste materials are **reprocessed into products, materials or substances** whether for the original or other purposes. It includes the reprocessing of organic material but does not include energy recovery and the reprocessing into materials that are to be used as fuels or for backfilling operations;

Most relevant for:

- use of waste fractions as **reducing agent** but **not being reprocessed into products** is not considered as 'recycling' anymore, relevant for e.g.:
 - **plastics** used as reducing agent in e.g. steel mills - see C as CO₂ emission
 - **metals** used as reducing agent but slag not classified as by-product or as defined product - see metal oxides to slag > slag not by-product or defined product and see products for backfilling excluded from 'recycling' by definition
- use of waste fractions, mainly glass, as **slag forming component** but **no definite products** of slag is not considered as 'recycling' anymore, relevant for e.g.:
 - glass to **Cu smelters** – if slag is not classified as by-product or as defined product
 - glass to **Pb smelters** – see slag mainly to landfills, not defined products for use
 - glass as e.g. drum protector to **hazardous waste incineration plants** – see slag mainly to landfills, not defined products for use

As these applications/uses do **meet** the requirements of the **definition of 'recovery'** as wastes being used for a useful purpose and fulfilling a particular function, but **not meet** the **'recycling' definition** (see above), we classified these uses/applications as **OMR = 'other material recovery'**, a classification which will count to the 'recovery rate' but not to the 'recycling rate'.