

# 12.0 Re-use and collection systems



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**Summary:** A guide to help identify the key collection mechanisms for maximising the collection of products for re-use.

**Audience:** This section will be of interest to all those involved in the dispatch, storage, collection, handling and transportation of LCD screens (whether destined for re-use or recycling facilities). They will be able to understand the issues that may affect them and their staff or clients and the environment.

**Benefits:** This guide will lead to an understanding of collection mechanisms available and will ensure potential re-use is maximised to maintain product value.

## 12.1 What is re-use?

The purpose of the [WEEE Directive \(2002/96/EC\)](#) is, firstly, the prevention of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), and secondly, re-use, recycling, and other recovery (e.g. energy recovery) to reduce the disposal of waste.

Re-use of used or waste electrical appliances is best explained as items being made available (placed back on to the market) to the public and / or businesses in the format that was originally intended by the manufacturer. Preparing for re-use is viewed as a means of diverting waste material from disposal to landfill. It is seen as preferable to recycling and other recovery in the waste hierarchy.

Collection methods vary depending on local circumstances and factors such as existing contract arrangements, the geography of the area and whether the WEEE is hazardous or not. Collection methods will also vary depending on whether the waste is produced by a household or a commercial producer.

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## 12.2 Collection methods

To promote re-use of electrical items, it is important to understand which collection methods are used, how successful they are, and the environmental and social benefits associated with each. When deciding how to prioritise collection methods to have the greatest impact, some good practices are easier to implement, resulting in easy wins.

### 12.2.1 Advantages and disadvantages

This section identifies the advantages and disadvantages of different collection methods. These are discussed in more detail in the conclusions and recommendations section of this report.

Table 1: Advantages and disadvantages of different collection methods

Re-use collection method	Advantages	Disadvantages
<b>Designated Collection Facilities (DCF)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Large numbers of items.</li> <li>Well known recycling route therefore easy to divert items for re-use.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investment needed to ensure items can be stored in dry areas.</li> <li>Staff training required to handle goods.</li> <li>Pick or remove all WEEE.</li> <li>Local authorities and contractors are often reluctant to partner with small re-use organisations.</li> </ul>
<b>Bulky waste</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Well established collection system therefore easy to divert items for re-use.</li> <li>Large number of items.</li> <li>When items are collected at source, easier to protect the items.</li> <li>Collection crews are trained to handle large items.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Many local authorities charge for bulky waste collections.</li> <li>Requires access to the home to maximise re-use.</li> <li>Insurance and health and safety requirements.</li> <li>Increased costs associated with additional/ longer collection rounds.</li> <li>Local authorities and contractors are often reluctant to partner with small re-use organisations.</li> </ul>

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Re-use collection method	Advantages	Disadvantages
<b>Kerbside</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Easy for the resident.</li> <li>■ Ad hoc or included within scheduled recycling collections.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Only suitable for small non-hazardous items.</li> </ul>
<b>Charities and third sector re-use operators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Large numbers of items are used as complete appliances, or parts are salvaged.</li> <li>■ Provides social and economic as well as environmental benefits.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Can be difficult to access white goods due to producer take-back schemes.</li> </ul>
<b>Bring banks</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ More opportunity to collect items from those households without access to household waste recycling centres (HWRCs).</li> <li>■ Free to the resident.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Only suitable for small items.</li> <li>■ Items likely to be damaged at point of disposal reducing reusability.</li> </ul>
<b>Ad hoc and mobile collections</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Work well in very urban or rural areas.</li> <li>■ Involving an electrician means that items can be re-used immediately.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Requires publicity to ensure residents are aware of the service.</li> <li>■ Residents need to be able to transport item.</li> </ul>
<b>Commercial re-use operators and private second hand shops</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ May include asset management companies.</li> <li>■ Popular for items such as IT equipment, mobile phones, DVD players, sat navs.</li> <li>■ Good controls for data protection offered to companies by specialist commercial re-use operators.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Specialist markets.</li> <li>■ Tracking of appliances may be limited through private shops as re-use / recycling routes often not recorded or assessed for compliance.</li> </ul>
<b>Postal collections</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Easy and convenient for the consumer.</li> <li>■ Resident often receives income for the sale of the item.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Very small WEEE items only.</li> <li>■ Residents unaware that other items can be collected.</li> <li>■ Confusion over the term 'recycling' and 're-use'?</li> </ul>

The following sections outline current UK WEEE collection methods, setting out the context and operational requirements and good practice examples.

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## 12.3 Household WEEE

While the main reason for disposing of WEEE is because the householder considers the item to be broken, many items are also disposed of because they are no longer wanted or have been updated or replaced. An understanding of the quantity of reusable items that may be available from household sources can be found in the WRAP report [Realising the Re-use Value of Household WEEE](#).

The following collection methods have been found to be successful for maximising re-use:

- collection facilities at local authority household waste recycling centres (HWRCs) – these are normally part of the UK Designated Collection Facility network;
- bulky waste collections direct from the householder’s premises;
- donations to charities and third sector re-use operators;
- bring banks; and
- retail take-back schemes.

### 12.3.1 Designated Collection Facilities

Under the WEEE Directive, retailers and distributors have to ensure there is an adequate network of take-back or collection facilities for household WEEE to be deposited by the consumer free of charge.

In the UK, retailers and the Government set up a nationwide system by working with local authorities and utilising the existing HWRCs. The WEEE collection facility is known as a “Designated Collection Facility” (DCF) and there are now in excess of 1100 facilities across the UK. Commercial DCFs have also been set up by private waste management companies where businesses can bring WEEE that is of a similar nature and volume to that found in a household – for example, a small office may have a fridge or kettle that would not differ to any appliance found in the home. Information about DCFs and how to register to become one can be found on the [Environment Agency’s website](#).

The DCF shown below is one of the new flag ship sites operated by Viridor on behalf of Greater Manchester Waste disposal Authority (GMWDA).

Registering as a DCF means the site must comply with the Department for Business Innovation and Skills (BIS) Code of Practice, which requires minimum levels of separate storage at sites and storage to enable re-use. The BIS Code of Practice was updated in 2010, information on the changes to the code of practice can be found at [www.bis.gov.uk](http://www.bis.gov.uk)

### Bromley Council: DCF collections

The re-use organisation collecting from the DCF prioritises and allocates its vehicles depending on the type of WEEE selected for re-use. By selecting the appropriate vehicle it is able to preserve the condition of the appliances, which increases the success rate for the amount of re-use electrical and electronic equipment (REEE) available for sale.

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### 12.3.2 Bulky waste collections from household premises

Bulky household waste collections are usually provided by local authorities as an additional service to the usual kerbside collections of waste and recyclables. Some authorities provide this service free of charge, others charge per item and some have a fixed fee which covers bulky waste removal for a specified maximum number of items. Collections may be carried out by the local authority themselves using their own vehicles and employees or by subcontractors, third sector partners or commercial waste collector.

The collections are usually only for large appliances that the householder is unable to remove, due to their physical size, shape or weight.

WRAP has published information identifying **good practice for bulky kerbside collections** from private households. We highlighted issues such as identifying potential re-use, separating re-use from recycling, and the need to protect the items identified for potential re-use, along side useful information on the health and safety implications of handling bulky household items.

There are typically five different bulky waste collection methods:

1. Informal referral to the approved re-use partner from a member of the public or an organisation wishing to donate the item for re-use. This is usually instigated by an individual who makes contact with the re-use organisation by calling in with the appliances, enquiring by email or by telephoning the re-use organisation to see if they are interested in the appliances. These donations are beneficial to both parties as they are fully functioning appliances that may have become available because of an upgrade.
2. Reusable items collected via a main bulky waste service and set aside for an approved re-use partner. It is good practice for the re-use organisation or a contractor providing the bulky waste collection service to be trained about the requirements of the re-use organisation in order to ensure they use appropriate vehicles and collection methods that do not cause damage to the appliances.
3. Items collected separately by specialist organisations for WEEE re-use. These specialists may be refrigeration engineers that are capable of regassing a fridge/freezer, or an IT expert capable of formatting computer hard drives and installing/upgrading operating systems.
4. Reusable items collected by an approved re-use specialist partner via a local authority or third party call centre. From the householder's perspective, the service needs to be convenient and the information provided at the call centre clear so that items are not rejected at collection. Information on who benefits from this service is also important to the householder.
5. All bulky items collected by re-use and recycling specialists. This option provides the householder with one point of contact and all the items are collected at one time.

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Providing a quick efficient service when collecting appliances for re-use is good practice, as appliances that are not collected quickly are likely to be left outside exposing them to the elements and potentially rendering them unfit for re-use, or be removed by unlicensed individuals interested in the scrap value of the appliance and / or possible fly-tipping.

## Hammersmith and Fulham Borough Councils: good practice partnerships

Hammersmith and Fulham Borough Councils have a partnership with a re-use organisation that also includes a private waste management company and a Producer Compliance Scheme. The re-use project incorporates a hotline with a central call centre to arrange collections, take payments and allocate the collections to the appropriate re-use organisation. The project also offers an onsite repair and refurbishment unit at the DCF.

### Good practice principles

- Place re-use shops on HWRC sites with trained staff to portable appliance test (PAT) items.
- Site operatives actively segregate items suitable for re-use.
- Segregate larger WEEE items for re-use.
- Use a standardised method e.g. from the Fit for Re-use manual to assess items for re-use.
- Collect all appliances for re-use (irrespective of their condition).
- Implement trainee placement programmes with disadvantaged adults.
- Help low income families by providing low cost re-use appliances.
- Collect additional data, monitor and evaluate projects.
- Store reusable items in lockable containers to minimise damage and theft.
- Handle all appliances as if they will be re-used.
- Build a partnership with a WEEE re-use company to collect and re-use televisions and small domestic appliances.
- PAT test small domestic appliances and sell them from an onsite shop, removing the need to transport the items.

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### 12.3.3 Kerbside collections

Kerbside collection is where certain (pre-determined) materials are placed in boxes, bags or similar containers by the householder and left at appointed / pre-agreed times outside their property. Operatives then sort the materials at the kerbside into separate compartments on their vehicle. Each vehicle has a number of compartments varying in size depending on the types and quantities of material. Any hazardous wastes (such as televisions and PC monitors) need to be excluded from the list of acceptable materials or easily identifiable by the operatives to allow their separation and safe handling.

In 2009, Defra published Guidance on the [Kerbside Collection of Household Hazardous Waste](#) which included mobile phones and small WEEE items as a material stream.

This research suggested that mobile phones are suitable for collection with kerbside sorted dry recycling collection. Mobile phones can be sent to a third sector organisation or a commercial company for re-use or recycling. It is good practice to encourage the householder to place the mobile phone in a bag and include the phone charger in order to maximise the re-use possibilities.

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## Scarborough and North Lincolnshire: good practice kerbside collections

Recently some local authorities such as Scarborough and North Lincolnshire have started to collect small WEEE via kerbside collections because it is possible to select items like mobile phones or laptop computers for re-use. This additional service provision increases re-use within the local area of waste items. Householders are advised that appliances placed in the containers for the kerbside collection should be securely packaged to prevent any health and safety risks to the collection crews, while at the same time protecting the appliance from elements. To reduce the chance of theft for potentially valuable items the appliances should only be put out on the morning of the collection. Where possible, peripherals such as remote controls, leads and cables should be placed in the same bag to maximise the re-use potential.

### Good practice principles

- Setup a re-use hotline with a central call centre to arrange collections, take payment and allocate collections to the appropriate re-use organisation.
- Partner with a third sector organisation to increase the re-use of products and materials received from the bulky waste stream.
- Carry out onsite repairs and refurbishment at a dedicated unit on the DCF/HWRC.
- Work with the third sector to identify funding streams which can support the training of workshop staff (e.g. Groundwork London and the Government's work programme).
- Run a publicity programme to encourage behaviour change related to re-use to ensure residents are aware of quality requirements of reusable items.
- Allow third sector organisations to perform the bulky waste collection service, including collection of all WEEE items (irrespective of their condition).
- Prioritise the re-use of whole appliances, followed by re-use of parts, recycling and finally disposal for non reusable or recyclable bulky waste.
- Provide collections from inside the home – increasing the potential for re-use.
- Provide free re-use collection services.
- Support low income families by providing low cost, re-used appliances.
- Partner with retailers to pass on large appliances collected by the retailer via reverse logistics.
- Run a communications campaign to encourage householders to use re-use organisations rather than retailer reverse logistics.
- Communicate activities by promoting re-use organisations on the council website and produce a 'Too Good to Throw Away' leaflet promoting the local re-use organisations.
- Provide support to develop a local Approved Authorised Treatment Facility (AATF) to repair and re-use items.
- Charge for bulky waste collections and use income to support further re-use and repair activities.

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### 12.3.4 Donations to charities and third sector re-use operators

Direct donations of appliances to charities like [Computers for Africa](#), the [British Heart Foundation](#) and third sector re-use operators like [The Sofa Project](#) in Bristol for re-use should be considered. Donated appliances are often fully functional as they have become surplus to requirements, through renovation to a property, moving house or bereavement etc.

Third sector re-use operators are specialist organisations set up to accept and prepare suitable used or waste electrical appliances for re-use. Partnerships with the third sector can have a very positive impact as they often work with disadvantaged groups, by providing training and employment opportunities. The work that these organisations provide enables transferable skills. The finished appliances are made available to at an affordable cost with guarantees to low income families in the community.

Prior to donating appliances to charities and third sector organisations, it is good practice to contact the organisation first to make sure they can accept and refurbish the appliance they are offering. Often re-use organisations arrive at work to find that well meaning members of the public have dropped off appliances that are actually useless or are classed as hazardous waste, such as a refrigerator or television.

A re-use organisation is likely to want the accessories that are needed to make an item work as a re-used appliance. These accessories include power adaptors/chargers, remote controls and original instruction books.

#### Good practice principles

- Provide a local employment opportunity for collections, re-use and sales.
- Resell WEEE back into the community.
- Offer local solutions to WEEE collections.
- Provide training opportunities for disadvantaged groups.

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### 12.3.5 Bring banks

Bring banks have been commonly used for collecting dry recyclables such as newspapers, bottles and cans for many years. Often the sites are well established at popular locations like supermarket car parks.

Since 2009 bring banks for the collection of small non-hazardous WEEE has become more popular and some local authorities have introduced them at sites such as libraries and community centres.

Bring banks that are no longer required from another material stream can be renovated and re-used as small mixed WEEE banks. This type of collection, although small scale helps increase recycling options and provides an alternative collection route for this waste stream for residents that cannot access DCFs.

Bring banks offer the following benefits; they:

- offer a convenient location to deposit WEEE without having to travel to a DCF;
- help prevent small WEEE items entering the waste stream via domestic wheelie bins;
- can help raise money for local good causes like charities; and
- allow more WEEE to be collected.

They do however have some disadvantages such as:

- appliances often get broken when being deposited because they fall to the bottom;
- they get full quickly;
- once full, people leave WEEE items around the base of the bank, which may get stolen, broken or cause health and safety risks;
- the openings are too small for larger items of WEEE that will not fit in the WEEE bank, but are too small to be regarded as bulky household waste; and
- other waste, such as items from the other collection banks nearby, or litter gets dumped in with the WEEE.

Bring banks offer a convenient collection method for those who may otherwise dispose of small WEEE in with their general household waste. It is not yet really known how successful these are for collecting items for re-use. If they are considered as a collection options, their presence can serve to raise awareness about recycling and re-use. It is important to choose locations wisely. The most successful WEEE bring banks are likely to be placed in popular public locations, which should be easily accessible and have good lighting for the winter nights. Because space is limited within the bank for items that have been deposited, they should be regularly emptied otherwise the unsightly fly-tipping of WEEE around its base is likely to occur.

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**Good practice principles**

- Provide an easy convenient collection method for residents who may otherwise dispose of small WEEE within their residual waste.
- The presence of banks can raise awareness of all WEEE recycling and re-use activity.
- Request that householders protect the appliance to preserve integrity, e.g. wrap in bubble wrap or newspaper so it does not get damaged when disposed of in the bank.
- Identify the small WEEE will be viable to re-use if it is a desirable item or brand. This should be considered before assuming it is only recyclable.
- Promote re-use within the local area on council websites and published literature.
- Plan to develop and promote a campaign to increase participation in, and understanding of the collection scheme.
- Communicate to local residents that working items can be suitable for re-use and encourage them to handle and dispose of them appropriately.
- Segregate potentially reusable items for testing and resale before recycling.
- Remind people that bring banks provide an easy to use service for local residents.
- Understand that appliances can be easily diverted for re-use when a suitable re-use outlet is identified or there is a desire from the council to increase re-use.
- Produce promotional leaflets to encourage householders to prioritise re-use.

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### 12.3.6 Retail take back and reverse logistics

Within the WEEE Regulations there is an obligation for retailers and other distributors who sell electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) to the public to ensure that their customers can return their EEE for re-use or recycling free of charge. Many retailers fulfil this obligation by joining the Distributor Take-back Scheme (DTS), which is a Government approved alternative system to in-store take back. The DTS system (funded by contributions from retailers) set up the national network of Designated Collection Facilities and provides support and promotional material to members.

Retailers that do not participate in the DTS must accept WEEE in-store, usually on a like for like basis. Many retailers within the DTS system also offer in-store take back as a customer service. Acceptance criteria can include protection for the health and safety of their staff, for example refusing to take hazardous items such as those that may have bodily fluids or other organic contamination.

As space is usually limited, collections are often bulked up and returned to central warehouse depots on a weekly basis or passed to other nominated collectors for onward transport to re-use centres or recycling facilities. It is essential to ensure that appropriate licences are held for all this activity.

A number of retailers also offer consumers the option of taking away an old appliance when a new one is delivered (this is called 'reverse logistics'). This may be a chargeable service and is often offered as a result of consumer demand as it can be seen as the easiest option for householders.

Incentives are available in high street stores and online for returning electrical goods like mobile phones, MP3 players, cameras and other appliances. They all use different systems for returns, some ask you to bring your old appliance in, others depending on size and weight send out envelopes to post your old appliance or mobile back. This system works by going onto a webpage and telling the retailer what model appliance you have, for example you would tell a mobile phone retailer which model you want to trade recycle, they then send you a quote stating what is worth and an envelope to post it back, once they have received your mobile and inspected it, they send you a cheque.

Other incentives include extra points being awarded onto store loyalty cards, vouchers for money off your next purchase, part exchanging your old appliance for a new one or incentives to upgrade to newer more expensive model.

There are a number of mobile phone recycling companies that operate online and require a householder to post their mobile phone to the company, in return for cash. There are six large mobile phone recyclers:

- Mobile Cash Monster;
- Fonebank;
- Mazuma Mobile;
- Royal Mail Simply Drop;
- Envirofone; and
- Money4urmobile.

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## Game and CEX: good practice high street take back and resale

High street retailers that offer incentives for upgrades often resell the appliances they have accepted in part exchange. Organisations like **GAME** resell part exchanged gaming consoles and other electrical accessories, as an add-on to its business of selling new games consoles. Other organisations like the **Complete Equipment Exchange (CEX)** which opened in London in 1992, rely on part exchange as part of its core business.

These are seen as good practice examples because re-use is visible on the high street, in popular shopping areas and town centres. Individuals have a financial incentive to part exchange or upgrade and popular brands are easily available at a competitive price.

### 12.4 Ad hoc collections

One off or quarterly collection events are one way of raising awareness as well as collecting WEEE that is suitable for re-use. It does not require any infrastructure change and can complement other collection systems already in place.

#### 12.4.1 Bring day events and WEEE amnesties

Bring day events or as they are sometimes referred to WEEE amnesties, are generally one-off events in a local area where residents can bring their unwanted electrical items to a collection point in the area for re-use, recycling or safe disposal.

They are often held in conjunction with local approved re-use partners, to decide what could be re-used and recycled. Some Producer Compliance Schemes also advertise on their websites to work in conjunction with organisations wanting to hold amnesty days.

To be successful these events require publicity to encourage residents to drop off their items. They can be particularly popular for IT equipment as householders are often nervous about data on hard drives. However, as long as the local authority has audited and approved the re-use partner (having checked that suitable data destruction services are included), residents can be reassured that the hard drives will be professionally wiped before being re-used.

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## City of London: good practice “Give and Take Day”

Appliances brought to the WEEE amnesty event was prioritised for re-use, with residents allowed to select items to take away as well as to bring their own to the event. The appliances that were not taken away by residents were offered for re-use on Freecycle and to local charities. A qualified portable appliance tester was available on the day to test appliance safety. The location was easily accessible for local residents to bring along their WEEE, which helped to promote community action.

### Good practice principles

- On the day ensure re-use is prioritised. Any items that are not taken by residents can be re-used via Freecycle and local charities.
- Have a qualified PAT tester available at the event to ensure all items are fit for re-use.
- Provide easily accessible locations for local residents.
- Promote the event to raise awareness and participation rates amongst the local community.
- Monitor and record impact of the event.
- Realise that WEEE amnesties develop community spirit.
- Involve an IT re-use organisation on the day (third sector or private) in order to identify and re-use IT equipment that requires data wiping.
- Develop a partnership with social enterprises and private companies to increase WEEE re-use.
- Provide easy opportunities for residents and businesses to arrange collections.
- Arrange regular events (e.g. quarterly) to continue to capture these appliances.

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### 12.4.2 Mobile site collections

Both very rural and very urban authorities have provided mobile WEEE collection services to their residents. For small mixed WEEE (SMW) a suitable vehicle can be sited for a short period of time (e.g. three hours) at a farmers market or housing estate community centre. In rural areas, annual (or more frequent) mobile collections are often made for bulky waste items including household WEEE. Advice needs to be given to the public to tell them what will be accepted or rejected to prevent fly-tipping. The collection operatives on these rounds would need to be trained to maximise re-use by handling the WEEE appropriately and would need to use an enclosed vehicle with tail lift facilities to protect the items from damage.

#### Good practice principles

- Provide a valuable take back solution for unwanted WEEE in rural communities.
- Provide one off solutions to a particular problem.
- Increase the collection rates of WEEE as people know the collection days in advance.

### 12.4.3 Postal collections

The Royal Mail 'Simply Drop' system accepts MP3 players, digital cameras and accessories (e.g. battery chargers) and inkjet cartridges. This postal service allows the user to get an estimate of the value of their product before sending it off for re-use or recycling. The value of items is determined by the re-use market and whether items are refurbished and resold in the UK or elsewhere. Recycling of component parts also occurs e.g. screens, hard drives, processors are sometimes used in new products. Retailers including Tesco, The Co-operative and Boots also have mobile phone recycling schemes. These postal and retailer collection systems are seen as examples of good practice as they divert mobile phones away from the waste stream. In order to deliver a similar service it is important to consider all the stakeholders involved.

#### Good practice principles

- Provide a simple scheme which provides people with a financial incentive to re-use small WEEE.
- Small items can be easily posted and re-used through this scheme.

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## 12.5 Business end user / commercial WEEE

Specialist equipment is only likely to be re-used or recycled if there is a recognised value associated with the equipment and an end market for re-use. For example electronic medical equipment is often auctioned and either bought by an NHS Trust in the UK, or sent for re-use overseas. Refrigerated commercial vending machines are often replaced in the UK because a brand is re-imaged or marketed in a different way. The old machines are not classed as waste and are often shipped overseas to other countries where the old branding may just be launched.

Commercial WEEE that is suitable for re-use may require specialist skills to refurbish it to make them available as REEE.

These skills may involve procedures like, re-programming operating systems, or using specialist certified data erasure programs such as **Blanco**. Re-use organisations that work with asset management companies can provide additional services. These services include:

- asset management for the procurement, delivery and removal of the old surplus equipment;
- remarketing the surplus equipment after it has been refurbished for re-use and has been tested for electrical safety;
- recycling equipment that is not suitable to be re-used; and
- redeploying existing assets within an organisation, this could be moving computers, upgrading and testing them and then placing them in another office or warehouse.

Items such as large printers and photocopiers are often leased; therefore the equipment remains the property of the lease hire company and it will be responsible (through take-back schemes) for the proper disposal of this equipment at the end of the lease or the end of its useful life. Organisations purchasing new electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) can arrange to have their old equipment returned to the producer free of charge. This arrangement needs to be put in place as part of the procurement process for the new equipment. Business Used Electrical and Electronic Equipment (UEEE) and REEE appliances can be refurbished and made available on global markets having first been refurbished and upgraded to the latest specifications. These appliances are often more expensive to manufacture, so re-use saves the costs of resources involved in manufacturing new equipment as well as the use of virgin raw materials.

### Good practice principles

- The model can be widened (or replicated) for other small WEEE items.
- Provide a visible re-use option as stores are located in town centres and popular shopping areas.
- Give a financial incentive (or the money is donated to charity) for the householder as income is received for the item.

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