

Challenges and Perspectives on a Database Management System for the Sustainable Recovery of Critical Metals from Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment

Peñaherrera F.^{1,*}, Kousati A.², And Reinhardt R.³

¹Carl von Ossietzky University of Oldenburg, Germany

²Technical University of Crete, Greece

³Polytechnic University of Catalonia, Spain

*corresponding author:

e-mail: fernando.andres.penherrera.vaca@uni-oldenburg.de / Phone: +49-(0)441-798-2434

Abstract

Sustainable recovery of critical metals (CM) from Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) in the European Union (EU) requires information for detailed analysis, monitoring and decision making. Related knowledge is currently insufficient or disseminated through the network of stakeholders. This paper assesses the requirements of an adequate Database Management System (DBMS) with participation of different actors involved in the recovery of critical metals, and analyses the difficulties and the possibilities found for its implementation. The requirements of this DBMS and the interaction of the different actors are presented, with the aim of supplying standardized information for management and research. Barriers are studied through a survey to identify obstacles for its elaboration. Limitations for its development are addressed and practical solutions for its elaboration are presented.

Keywords: Database, Recovery, Critical Metals, Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment

1. Introduction

Due to the finite nature of raw materials stocks, the flow of substances through the various stages of processing, consumption and use should be managed to facilitate optimum reuse and recycling (OJEU 1993). The production of modern electronics requires the use of scarce and expensive resources (Eurostat 2016). Waste management is indicated as a key component for sustainable development (OJEU 1993). Reliable data on waste production, treatment facilities and management are requirements for the implementation of a Community legislation and for the evaluation of the waste management (OJEU 1993). Measures must be taken by actors across the lifecycle of a product to facilitate the preparation for re-use and correct treatment. The whole product lifecycle should be considered to optimize re-use and recovery (EU 7/4/2012, p. 39). For products in the category of Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE) and the generated Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE), statistics on their lifecycle are necessary to monitor the achievement of

the objectives of the European Union Directive (EU 7/4/2012, p. 41). There are existing sources for data regarding WEEE in Europe, such as Eurostat, which provides statistics collected under the Waste Statistics Regulation (Eurostat 2017), and a database on imported and exported goods. However, limited information on WEEE treatment capacity in the EU28 Member States (MS) is available in the existing databases. Additionally, precise information about the critical metals (CM) content in WEEE is difficult to get, a problem increased when looking for the content of CM in the individual components. Often the producers have insufficient information on content of specific CM (Bakas 2014). This indicates a lack of data and data accessibility across the distinct stages of the lifecycle (Huisman *et al.* 2007). Lack of available data and information does not allow for an assessment of the impacts of the EU WEEE Directive. The lack of this information, combined with poor collection rates and the threat of (illegal) exports from Europe creates a risky investment environment for recycling infrastructures (Bakas 2014). To increase recycling rates of CM in WEEE in the EU, improved access to data on CM quantities in different products is necessary. This includes understanding where the metals are in various components, the composition of collected WEEE, and accurate sales figures in the EU. Building such a database (DB) of information is additionally complicated by different national interpretations of the WEEE Directive. Instead of making a product information DB at national level, it seems more relevant to do it at a EU scale (Bakas 2014). The creation of a centralized Database Management System (DBMS) is presented as a solution to address the mentioned gaps and difficulties. This DBMS shall allow input of data from different actors, provide transparency on the calculation and estimation methods, give open access to the results to different actors, and allow the presentation of general information to the public. This paper discusses the general requirements of such a DBMS, and the limitations for its implementation.

2. Information requirements from the EU WEEE Directive

The EU WEEE Directive establishes requirements for information sharing and processing for reporting, to ensure the recycling quotas by MS. Information about the weight of EEE placed on the EU market and the rates of collection, preparation, recovery or recycling and export of WEEE collected is necessary to monitor the achievement of the objectives (EU 7/4/2012). MS shall ensure that information concerning the WEEE that is separately collected is transmitted free of charge, including information by collection and treatment facilities, by distributors, or by other means. Information is to be collected annually on the quantities and categories of EEE placed on the markets, collected through all routes, prepared for re-use, recycled and recovered within the MS, and on separately collected WEEE exported, by weight (EU 7/4/2012, p. 49). For calculation of collection rates, a common methodology for the calculation of weight of EEE should be developed (EU 7/4/2012, p. 41). MS shall ensure cooperation to establish an adequate flow of information, granting access to the relevant documents and information, subject to the provisions of the local data protection law (EU 7/4/2012, p. 50). Producers and suppliers of EEE in MS shall register and provide all relevant information regarding their activities, and shall provide information about preparation for re-use and treatment of each type of new EEE placed for the first time on market within one year after their placement, to identify the different EEE components and materials, as well as the location of dangerous substances (EU 7/4/2012, p. 49).

3. Data Base Management Systems for WEEE

A DB is an integrated collection of logically related records or files consolidated into a common pool which provides data for one or more multiple uses (Halvorsen 2016). A DBMS is a collection of interrelated data and a set of programs to access those data, to provide a way to store and retrieve information conveniently and efficiently (Taneja 2017). A DBMS consist of different subsystems that perform diverse functions working jointly to manage the data stored (Masood 2017). A primary goal of a DBMS is to retrieve information from and to store additional information in the DB (Taneja 2017). Additional functions of a DBMS include: data management and structuring, data manipulation, provision of data security, and concurrent control (Wei-Pang 2017). Key advantages of a DBMS are data independence, efficient access and administration, and reduced development time (Taneja 2017).

Database Architecture

Standardization of DBMS is convenient for future growth, facilitating expansion, development and integration with existing ones (Masood 2017). A DBMS standard proposed by ANSI SPARK in 1975 is used worldwide and is the agreed upon standard for DBMS. It proposes an architecture layer which decouples external views on data and the implementation view of data (Darbar and Suthar 2014). Three levels of data description within the DBMS are in the ANSI SPARK model: conceptual, external, and internal level (Fig. 1). They correspond to different views of the data in the data (Darbar and Suthar 2014). Users have different limitations in data access at all DBMS levels, restricting the access of data and the system (Masood 2017). Core of the DB architecture is the internal level of schema, which implements all the inner details and

defines the intentions of the DBMS (Masood 2017). The conceptual level contains the definition of all data to be stored as well as rules and information about that structure and type of that data (Masood 2017). The external view level is explicitly an end user level.

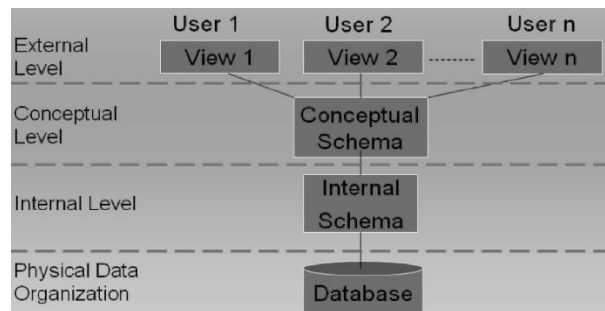


Figure 1. Three Level Architecture of a DBMS
Source: Masood 2017

Requirements of WEEE Data

The required DB shall capture the dynamics of WEEE flows. A proposal for a relational measurement framework was developed by Baldé (2015). It is based on flows and stocks of EEE and WEEE (Fig 2). Parameters that can be used to gather data for WEEE statistic include: sales of EEE, possession of EEE (in stock), collection of WEEE, non-collected WEEE, export and imports of WEEE and lifetime of products (Baldé 2015). Data should reflect country totals for the EU-28 nations. Data might need the application of estimation techniques to obtain the national totals. The classification system for WEEE statistics should categorise products by similar function, comparable material composition (in terms of hazardous substances and CM) and related end-of-life attributes. To categorize diverse EEE, UNU-KEYS can be used to collect statistical data on sales. The 54 categories described can be grouped into 10 primary categories, according to the EU WEEE Directive (Baldé 2015). DB need to comply with certain formats to ensure that data processing is efficient. Harmonized aggregates can be constructed from the DB, and key indicators according to the distinct categories can be calculated.

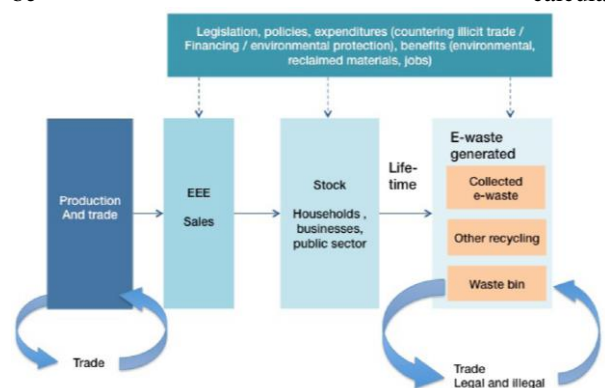


Figure 2. Measurement framework for WEEE flow
Source: Baldé 2015

(Baldé 2015). Once collected, the totals can be processed into indicators. The indicators developed shall provide an overview of the size of the local electronic market, collection and recovery volumes: Total EEE put on market (kg/inh), Total WEEE generated (kg/inh), WEEE

Collected (kg/inh), WEEE Collection Rate (%) (Baldé 2015). No data that can identify individual companies is to be published

Models of a DBMS

A data model is a conceptual representation of the data structures. There are two major methodologies used to create a data model: The Entity-Relationship (ER) approach and the Object Model. The focus of this paper is the ER approach, often used in statistical DBMS. This model consists of a collection of basic objects, called entities, and of relationships among these objects (Taneja 2017). A relational DB matches data using common characteristics, so that such data can be easily accessed (Halvorsen 2016). A basic component of the model is the ER diagram which is used to visually represent data objects (Taneja 2017). The information of the requirements of the DBMS is transformed into a conceptual design stage connected with the analysis phase for the different requirements of information of WEEE. An initial ER diagram with entities and relationships containing the different information flows is developed in this paper (Fig 3). The goal is to provide a general structure of the DBMS, reaching a logical design level, indicating what attributes should be recorded in the database.

4. Objectives of the WEEE DBMS

Users of the DBMS are to provide data according to the WEEE Directive. These actors are categorized in the Directive as: Producers, Distributors, Consumers, Collectors, Treatment Plants, and Refiners. Information of the running programs and projects, as well as from the legislators, shall be contained. Advanced users include administrators and designers, who shall develop the proposed conceptual model. The goal is to provide access to all users regarding the following items: contents of EEE placed in the market, existence of hazardous materials, quantities of WEEE collected, location, composition, WEEE material flows. Additional to this data, information regarding results on specific projects shall be shared among users to avoid duplication of knowledge and allowing a common poll. This information gathered from different actors will account for estimations of the target rates set by the EU directive in every member state. Public reports shall be available to all users to verify the achievement of the different recycling quotas. The model of the DBMS is developed to fulfil these requisites (Fig. 3).

4.1 Survey on Existing DB for WEE

EEE Producers that have chosen to deal with the WEEE Directive report to the national authorities, who report the data every two years to Eurostat, which provides access for its complete database (Eurostat 2017). It contains data on waste generation and treatment, total waste, waste treated, total waste flows, imports and exports, and capacity of disposal facilities by country. Within the waste DB, an overview of WEEE is presented for the EU and some European non-member countries according to the WEEE Directive. Data of EEE placed on the market and of WEEE collected and treated for the EU is presented. Missing data is estimated to show developments for the EU. Data of WEEE collected is presented by country in kg per inhabitant, and subdivided in ten categories of EEE

covered by the EU Directive (Eurostat 2016). Methodologies for estimations are not explained on the internet site. ProdCom provides statistics annual on the domestic production and import/export volumes of manufactured goods for all European countries (Johnson and Fitzpatrick 2016). Country specific EEE and WEEE data for France, Italy, the Netherlands and Belgium (Table 1) is already available from previous research conducted by the United Nations University (Huisman 2014). This data shows that there is already a development towards publishing statistics on this fields, but the data published contains only parts of the required field, and it is presented heterogeneously, providing difficulties for its aggregation. There is no distinction between generated and collected waste, so the collection rates are not clearly presented.

4.2 Issues with WEEE Data and practical solutions

Given the various sources of data, the problem of heterogeneous disaggregated data appears as a challenge (Table 1). This can be addressed by implementing a common standardization for data transfer, so it can be easily processed. Data content of hazardous materials and CM contents is missing on all of the DB, presenting difficulties to estimate these values, since a harmonized methodology is lacking (Huisman 2014). Estimations on the contents of CM can be done based on sample testing of WEEE, information to be gathered by research institutions. Within the EU, the key challenge of how to establish reliable information flows of WEEE and CM content remains. However, currently data is quite unreliable and insufficient as the quality of the sources is not ensured since procedures are not in place to check the accuracy of these data sets. As EEE producers and distributors place products on the markets, questions on the feasibility of the participation of such actors in the proposed DBMS arise. Due to the following reasons this paper assumes that such a participation is rather unlikely. First, the quantities of EEE products they put on the market is their key business and mainly profit driven. Second, the participation in the proposed DBMS may present additional administrative work. Third, there is a lack of product eco-design policy principles, such as extended/individual producer responsibility, and their current effective integration would rather raise questions on side of the producers as no economic incentives for a transition towards a more circular economic approach are given.

Hence, the following practical solutions are presented:

- a.) Use End of Life (EOL) estimations to forecast stocks and when EEE comes out of life.
- b.) Use market models to estimate the quantity of EEE put on the market each year.
- c.) Estimate, based on laboratory results, contents of CM metals for different EEE and WEEE categories.

To achieve these solutions, the following is recommended:

Tighten research relationships between leading WEEE research institutions

Within the EU, research institutions can support to extend this DB. Several existing EU projects focus on the recovery of CM such as REECOVERY (Scandinavia), HydroWEEE (with partners from Italy) and BIOLOX (partners from Belgium). Such research shall be aligned

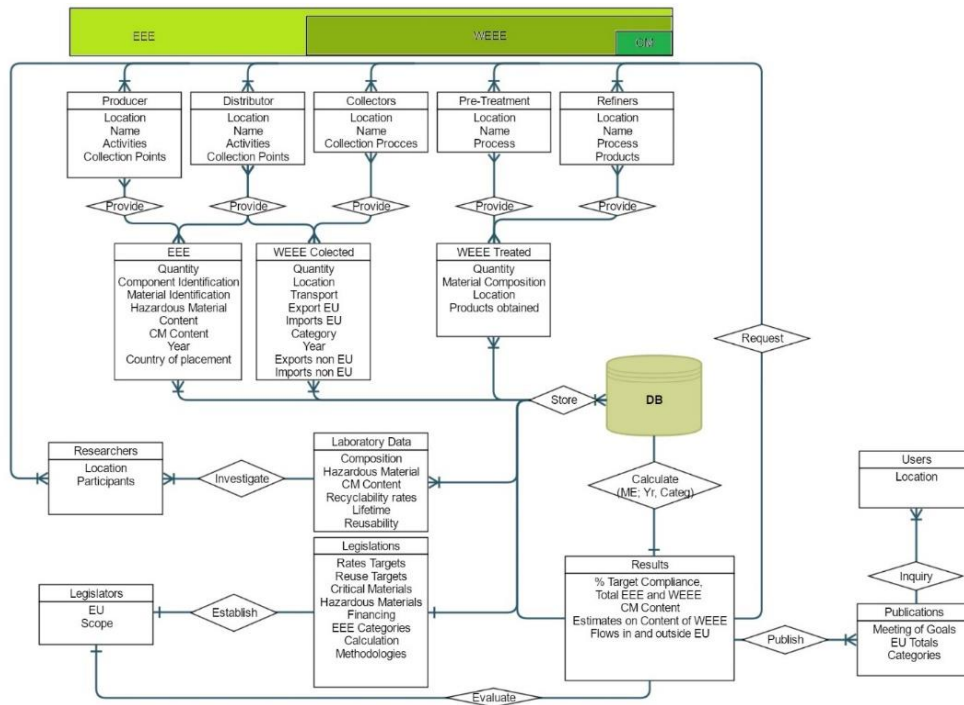


Figure 3. Conceptual Design for Data Flow for a DBMS

Table 1. Survey on WEEE Statistics in different Member States

Country	Producer Registry	Collector Registry	EEE Placed	Stock	WEEE	WEEE Treated	WEEE Flows	WEEE Recycled	Format
Denmark	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Generated	Yes	No	No	PDF
UK	No	No	Yes	No	Collected	Yes	No	No	XLSX
Ireland	No	No	No	No	Collected	Yes	No	Yes	XLSX
Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Generated	Yes	Yes	No	PDF
Belgium	No	No	Yes	Yes	Generated	No	Yes	No	PDF
Italy	No	No	Yes	Yes	Generated	No	No	No	PDF

Sources: Huisman 2017; DPA 2015; UK EA 2017; EPA 2013; Huisman and Baldé 2013; Magalani 2014

and orientated on estimations of EOL, composition of WEEE, CM contained in WEEE, recycling mechanisms, recyclability of WEEE mixtures, economic feasibility of WEEE recycling and CM recovery. This would avoid duplication of results, coordinate actions of these projects, integrate state of the art research results at faster pace (such as tags in EEE products that estimate CM compositions) and provide reliable results and conclusions of these projects, creating conditions so EEE producers investigate CM compositions in their products through eco-design and legislators include state policy making for the increased recovery of CM.

Recyclers (Pre-Treatment and Refinery Companies)

Recyclers may find some incentives since the information on WEEE existing is critical for their business. Reliable information of treated WEEE volumes and recovered CM

rates can be crucial for incentivising its recovery, therefore feedback on this information is key for successful evaluation.

Reinforce EU Member states local data gathering and collection schemes

A cross country flow of information, such as in the case of Nordic countries, as examples of high collection rates and successful policies, can be useful to develop MS policies where recycling rates are not being achieved. The models of gathering and processing data shall be shared across the EU. A minimum requirement of WEE statistics is also proposed, which can be obtained via household surveys (Baldé 2015).

5. Conclusions

Knowledge on CM compositions in WEEE in the EU currently lacks reliable information for detailed analysis as the information is insufficient and disseminated through different stakeholders included in the EEE value chain. Hence, a common DBMS is proposed, which incorporates different relevant actors that can help to gather key information on the recovery of CM, and follows the requirements of the EU Directive. The architecture of the DBMS shall ensure an appropriate flow of information, availability for different actors, and clarity on the mechanism of processing this information. Practical difficulties appear when considering the role of EEE producers and distributors, which can have access to relevant information on the CM compositions in their products, and are unlikely to participate in the proposed DBMS without sufficient economic incentives in place. Furthermore, current data sets are insufficient, as it does not include information on CM, recoverability, and the methodologies for calculations are not clear, making their results uncertain. Heterogeneous unstructured data from different countries hinders aggregation and comparison between MS. It is recommended thus that research institutions within the EU tighten their relationships to collectively produce relevant results for CM recovery methods that may lead to enhanced pressure on EEE producers and EU policy makers to help make the proposed DBMS feasible.

References

- Bakas, I. *et al* (2014): Present and potential future recycling of critical metals in WEEE. Copenhagen, Denmark: Copenhagen Resource Institute.
- Baldé, K. *et al* (2015): E-waste Statistics. Guidelines on classification, reporting and indicators. Bonn, Germany.
- Darbar, G. and Suthar, M. (2014): Study Of The ANSI/SPARC Architecture.
- DPA (2015): WEEE, BAT, and ELV Statistics 2014. Copenhagen, Denmark: DPA-System.
- EPA (2013): WEEE Statistics for Ireland in 2013. Environmental Protection Agency. Available online at <http://www.epa.ie/pubs/reports/waste/stats/weeedata2013/>, checked on 4/10/2017.
- EU (7/4/2012a): Directive 2012/19/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE). OJ 197.
- eurostat (2017): Complete Database. Available online at <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>, checked on 4/10/2017.
- Halvorsen, H. (2016): Introduction to Database Systems. Notodden, Norway: University College of Southeast Norway.
- Harrison, R. (1997): Database Systems Concepts, 1997. Available online at <http://codex.cs.yale.edu/avi/db-book/db4/slide-dir/ch1-2.pdf>.
- Huisman, J. and Baldé, K. (2013): (W)EEE Mass Balance and Market Structure in Belgium. Brussels, Belgium.
- Huisman, J., *et al* (2007): Review of Directive 2002/96 on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment. Bonn, Germany: United Nations University.
- Huisman, J., *et al* (2014): Database and WEEE classification listing. Deliverable 2.3. Bonn, Germany: United Nations University.
- Huisman, J., *et al* (2017): The Dutch WEEE Flows. 2011 Dutch e-Easte Quantification. Bonn, Germany: United Nations University.
- Johnson, M., and Fitzpatrick, C. (2016): The Development of a Model to Ascertain Future Levels of Historic WEEE Arising (Historic WEEE). Wexford, Ireland: Environmental Protection Agency.
- Magalani, F. (2014): Household WEEE Generated in Italy. Analysis on Volumes & Consumer Disposal Behaviour for Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment. Bonn, Germany. Available online at http://www.weee-forum.org/system/files/2012_ecodom_weee_arising_in_italy_en.pdf.
- Masood, N. (2017): Database Management System. Pakistan.
- OJEU (1993): Towards Sustainability. A European Community programme of policy and action in relation to the environment and sustainable development: Official Journal of the European Communities.
- Taneja, A. (2017): Database Management Systems, 2017. Available online at <http://www.ddegjust.ac.in/studymaterial/mca-3/ms-11.pdf>, checked on 4/10/2017.
- UK Environment Agency (2017): Waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) in the UK. UK Environment Agency. Available online at <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/waste-electrical-and-electronic-equipment-in-the-uk-2013>.
- Wei-Pang, Y. (2017): Introduction to DBMS. Database Management Systems. National DongHwa University, 2017. Available online at http://opencourse.ndhu.edu.tw/pluginfile.php/944/mod_resource/content/0/Advanced_Database_Management_System/unit1.pdf, checked on 4/10/2017.