

# Pol-PRIMETT II



## Tackling Metal Theft

### Police – Private Partnership to Tackle Metal Theft

# Forms, Institutions and Practices for Control of Scrap Yards in Member States

With the financial support from the Prevention of and Fight against Crime Programme of the European Union,  
European Commission - Directorate-General Home Affairs



# Waste Management and Metal Theft

- 1. Prime causes for Metal Theft resulting from waste management legislation**
  - illegal sites or sites not fulfilling the requirements
  - the manner of Implementation of Extended Producer's Responsibility (EPR) principle
- 2. Instruments for tackling Metal Theft by waste management authorities. Control responsibilities.**
  - Permitting and closing of illegal scrap yards and metal smelters
  - Data reporting and documents for tracking the waste origin
  - Inspections on spot and reported data verification
  - Changing the way of implementation of EPR



## 1. Actual situation

- Bulgaria – collection permit – strict requirements (bank guarantee; site location;)
- Austria – collection permit

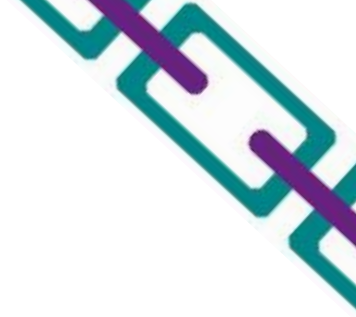
## 2. Problems

- growing shadow business
- natural persons collect waste to earn their living

## 3. Measures to tackle the problems

- Bulgaria – liquidation of small companies
- Austria – less stringent requirements; requiring natural persons to register a company and obtain permit; support from branch organizations and civil society





## 1. Actual situation

- Bulgaria – report book, annual report, certificate/declaration of origin
- Austria – report book, annual report, identification of the owner

## 2. Problems

- lack of e-reporting; inspectors don't know preliminary the waste quantities that should be on the site; fake declarations of origin; fake destruction certificates for ELV; no connection between declarations and reports

## 3. Measures to tackle the problems

- Bulgaria – less and less record keeping for origin
- Austria – on-line daily reporting; link to other databases



## Management (EDM) in Austria

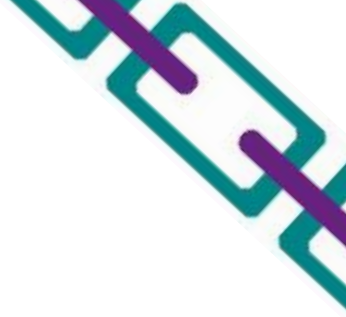
Basic data on enterprises, sites and - in part - installations are required for various purposes in the economy and administration:

*.....for internal economic purposes (in-company organisation, logistics, procurement and accounting*

*.....for public administration (applications for permits, granting of permits, record-keeping and reporting obligations)*

**⇒ Without INTEGRATED data-management, companies and authorities have to maintain and - in part - report the same data in different formats for different sectors**





## 1. Actual situation

- Bulgaria – planned inspections once per year and checks without pre-warning
- Austria – no planned inspections

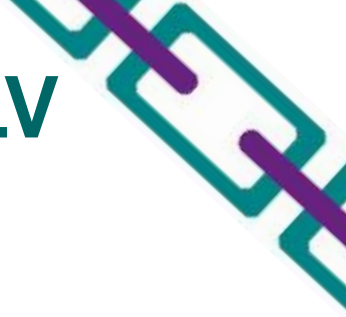
## 2. Problems

- due to lack of on-line reporting the quantities on site are not known – fake reports or illegal quantities
- No actual measuring of the quantities on the site
- Lack of inspection personnel and resources

## 3. Measures to tackle the problems

- Bulgaria – no real measures for improvement
- Austria – risk profiles for problematic companies





## 1. Actual situation

- Bulgaria – collection targets for end-of-life vehicles ELV are based on ELV generated during the last 3 years
- Austria – actual collection of ELV during the year

## 2. Problems

- there is a risk that average ELV quantity generated during the last 3 years is bigger than the quantity actually generated in the current year
- predominantly manual dismantling of ELV

## 3. Measures to tackle the problems



## 1. Actual situation

- Collection target for Waste Electric and Electronic Equipment is 4 kg/inh./y. Targets per categories

## 2. Problems

- there is not enough WEEE to meet the target
- predominantly manual dismantling of WEEE

## 3. Measures to tackle the problems

- Bulgaria – Executive Environment Agency
- Austria – Clearing House; separate collection exceeds 4 kg/inh./y.; high awareness of the population





- Reporting to the Clearing House
  - Reporting of collection points to the Clearing House
  - Reporting of masses of EEE put on the market by producers/importers to the Clearing House
- Aim: Share of collection quantity = market share
- Share of collection quantity < market share
  - Pick-up orders
  - Less volumes -> specific higher collection costs
- Share of collection quantity > market share
  - Higher collection costs
  - Higher tariffs



- Amendment of legal requirements needed
- Necessary organizational measures
- Control



**THANK YOU  
FOR  
YOUR ATTENTION**

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# PoI-PRIMETT II



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