



# **ORGALIME GUIDE**

A practical guide to understanding  
the scope and obligations of

Directive 2012/19/EU on  
Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment  
(WEEE)

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## FOREWORD – INTRODUCTION TO THIS ORGALIME GUIDE

The proper management of electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) throughout its life cycle, including its end of life stage, is essential from a circular economy, wider resource efficiency and sustainability point of view.

The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive has been one of the EU's first waste stream specific Directives harmonising among other the separate collection, proper treatment, recovery and recycling of WEEE throughout the EU. As such, the Directive is delivering important results: according to the European Commission<sup>1</sup>, in 2005, about 300.000 tons of WEEE were collected in Europe; today, this figure stands at more than 3.5 million tons. And successful implementation of the final target of the Directive would mean that in 2020, we will separately collect about 10 million tons of WEEE. These prominent figures are the results of significant efforts and investments made by the producers to properly implement the WEEE legislation.

From 15 August 2018, the current scope of the WEEE Directive is extended from its present scope of ten product categories to all EEE unless explicitly excluded. Consequently, the definition and number of the categories will change. Some EEE that has been previously out of scope is now in the scope. Therefore, ORGALIME has developed this Guide to help producers understand the new scope of this Directive and subsequent obligations. This Guide provides descriptions of the legal text of the recast WEEE Directive and related not legally binding Commission Frequently Asked Questions document, interpretations, criteria and decision trees to help producers to determine whether or not their products fall within the scope of this Directive. This Guide complements earlier Orgalime Guides and the 2006 [ORGALIME Guide](#) to help producers understanding the scope of the WEEE1 Directive 2002/96/EC and Directive 2002/95/EC on the Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in EEE (RoHS 1) in particular.

The first WEEE Directive - "WEEE 1" - [Directive 2002/96/EC](#) entered into force in February 2003. The "recast WEEE Directive" or "WEEE 2" - [Directive 2012/19/EU](#) entered into force on 13 August 2012 and was transposed by all Member States in 2016. Under the WEEE2 Directive, Member States are now obliged to increase the level of the WEEE collected: from 45% of EEE placed on the market in the three preceding years in 2016, to 65% of EEE placed on the market or 85% of WEEE generated in 2019. In April 2014, the European Commission published a [Frequently Asked Questions document on the WEEE2 Directive 2012/19/EU](#).

The WEEE 2 Directive is based on Article 192 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (Lisbon Treaty), which allows Members States to go beyond its requirements in their national transpositions under certain conditions.

**Disclaimer:** this ORGALIME Guide reflects the best knowledge of industry experts from all over Europe and the state of the art at the moment of its publication. The principles contained in this Guide are however not legally binding. A binding interpretation of Community legislation is of the exclusive competence of the European Court of Justice. ORGALIME recommends to producers, when using this Guide, to always first refer to the national legislation, and guidance if any, of the Member State they are dealing with, as many provisions on the scope are transposed in different ways by individual Member States.

Subject to new information, this document may be modified to accommodate new developments. Such information will be updated on ORGALIME's [website](#).

**ORGALIME** representing the European Technology Industries speaks for 42 trade federations of the mechanical, electrical, electronic, metalworking & metal articles industries of 23 European countries. The industry employs nearly 11 million people in the EU and in 2016 accounted for some €2,000 billion of output. The industry represents over a quarter of the output of manufactured products and over a third of the manufactured exports of the European Union.

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<sup>1</sup> [Speech Mr. Karmenu Vella, EU Environment Commissioner, Malta, May 2017](#)

## 1. WEEE SCOPE BEFORE 15 AUGUST 2018: “CLOSED SCOPE” WITH 10 CATEGORIES

### 1.1 Definition of “closed scope” before 15 August 2018

Article 2.1(a) of the [WEEE Directive](#) states:

*This Directive shall apply to electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) as follows:  
(a) from 13 August 2012 to 14 August 2018 (transitional period), ..., to EEE falling within the categories set out in Annex I. Annex II contains an indicative list of EEE which falls within the categories set out in Annex I;*

The WEEE Directive covers the equipment corresponding to the definition of EEE (Article 3.1(a) and falling in one of the 10 categories of the Directive (Annex I).

Article 3.1(a) of the [WEEE Directive](#) states:

*‘Electrical and electronic equipment’ or ‘EEE’ means equipment which is dependent on electric currents or electromagnetic fields in order to work properly and equipment for the generation, transfer and measurement of such currents and fields and designed for use with a voltage rating not exceeding 1 000 volts for alternating current and 1 500 volts for direct current.*

Annex I of the [WEEE Directive](#) states:

*Annex I - Categories of EEE covered by this Directive during the transitional period as provided for in Article 2(1)(a):*

1. Large household appliances
2. Small household appliances
3. IT and telecommunications equipment
4. Consumer equipment and photovoltaic panels
5. Lighting equipment
6. Electrical and electronic tools (with the exception of large-scale stationary industrial tools)
7. Toys, leisure and sports equipment
8. Medical devices (with the exception of all implanted and infected products)
9. Monitoring and control instruments
10. Automatic dispensers

The **Annex II** of the WEEE Directive provides an indicative list of EEE which falls within the categories of Annex I. See Annex A of this document.

### 1.2 Exclusions from “closed scope” before 15 August 2018

The WEEE Directive does not apply to the below EEE listed in Article 2.3.

Article 2.3 of the [WEEE Directive](#) states:

*This Directive shall not apply to any of the following EEE:  
(a) equipment which is necessary for the protection of the essential interests of the security of Member States, including arms, munitions and war material intended for specifically military purposes;  
(b) equipment which is specifically designed and installed as part of another type of equipment that is excluded from or does not fall within the scope of this Directive, which can fulfil its function only if it is part of that equipment;  
(c) filament bulbs.*

## 2. WEEE SCOPE FROM 15 AUGUST 2018: “OPEN SCOPE” WITH ALL ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT INCLUDED UNLESS EXPLICITLY EXCLUDED

From 15 August 2018, the current scope of the WEEE Directive is extended from its present scope, which is limited to 10 categories, to all categories of EEE and consequently the definition and number of the categories will change. This means that some EEE that was previously out of scope is now new in scope. Therefore, manufacturers must identify the electric and electronic equipment, which is not already covered today but will fall within the “open scope” from 15 August 2018. This is the equipment which does not fall in any of the 10 original categories but which is also not excluded from the “open scope”.

### 2.1 “Open scope” definitions

The recast WEEE Directive 2012/19/EU extends its scope to all electric and electronic equipment from 15 August 2018 unless explicitly excluded (“open scope”).

Article 2.1(b) of the [WEEE Directive](#) states:

*This Directive shall apply to electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) as follows:  
(b) from 15 August 2018, (...), to all EEE. (...)*

Section 3.2 of the [Commission Frequently Asked Questions document on WEEE Directive](#) states:

*3.2 What is the scope of the Directive from 15.8.2018 onwards?  
Starting from 15 August 2018, the Directive will have an ‘open scope’ (...). Under the open scope, any equipment that falls under the definition of EEE as set out in Article 3(1)(a) is in scope.  
From the open-scope period onwards, EEE is only out of scope if it falls under one of the exclusions explicitly mentioned in Article 2, paragraphs (3) and (4).*

This means that the Directive will not only apply to the equipment falling in the 10 above-mentioned categories, but will instead be extended to include ALL electrical and electronic equipment as defined in Article 3.1(a) unless it is explicitly excluded (see section 2.2 below).

Article 3.1(a) of the [WEEE Directive](#) states:

*‘Electrical and electronic equipment’ or ‘EEE’ means equipment which is dependent on electric currents or electromagnetic fields in order to work properly and equipment for the generation, transfer and measurement of such currents and fields and designed for use with a voltage rating not exceeding 1 000 volts for alternating current and 1 500 volts for direct current.*

Article 2.1(b) of the [WEEE Directive](#) states:

*(b) from 15 August 2018, (...) All EEE shall be classified within the categories set out in Annex III. Annex IV contains a non-exhaustive list of EEE which falls within the categories set out in Annex III (open scope).*

Section 3.2 of the [Commission Frequently Asked Questions document on WEEE Directive](#) states:

*(...) All EEE must then be placed in one of the six new categories set out in its Annex III.*

All EEE shall be then classified within one of the **6 categories** set out in **Annex III** (although some Member States or producer’s collective schemes may require producers to report against their own national categories which may differ from the categories in the Directive).

Please note that in **Annex III** the lists in the categories 3 “large equipment” and 4 “small equipment” are not limited to the products listed. **Annex IV** contains a non-exhaustive list of EEE which falls within the categories listed in Annex III.



Unlike Annexes I and II, which define the products falling into the scope of the WEEE Directive before 15 August 2018 (“the 10 product categories”), **Annexes III and IV are used to classify all EEE in the scope, however, not defining the scope as such.**

The term “dependent on electric currents or electromagnetic fields in order to work properly” in the above EEE definition (Article 3.1(a) of the WEEE Directive) is important to define if equipment functioning with other energy sources fall in the scope.

The following interpretation is provided in the **section 4.1 of the [Commission Frequently Asked Questions document on WEEE Directive](#)**:

*‘Dependent on electric currents or electromagnetic fields in order to work properly’ means that the equipment needs electric currents or electromagnetic fields (e.g. not petrol or gas) to fulfil its basic function (i.e., when the electric current is off, the equipment cannot fulfil its basic function). If electrical energy is used only for support or control functions, this type of equipment is not covered by the Directive. Examples of equipment that does not need electricity to fulfil its basic function, (but only requires, for example, a spark to start), include petrol lawn mowers and gas stoves with electronic ignition only.*

It is important to note that the above definition is not the same as the RoHS Directive ([Directive 2011/65/EU](#)) which refers to “at least one intended function”. Consequently, some products may fall within the scope of RoHS Directive but outside of the WEEE Directive.

## 2.2 “Open scope” exclusions

The WEEE Directive will not apply to the following EEE mentioned in the below Articles 2.3 and 2.4 of the WEEE Directive.

**Articles 2.3 and 2.4 of the [WEEE Directive](#) state:**

### Article 2.3:

*This Directive shall not apply to any of the following EEE:*

- (a) equipment which is necessary for the protection of the essential interests of the security of Member States, including arms, munitions and war material intended for specifically military purposes;*
- (b) equipment which is specifically designed and installed as part of another type of equipment that is excluded from or does not fall within the scope of this Directive, which can fulfil its function only if it is part of that equipment;*
- (c) filament bulbs.*

### Article 2(4):

*In addition to the equipment specified in paragraph 3, from 15 August 2018, this Directive shall not apply to the following EEE:*

- (a) equipment designed to be sent into space;*
- (b) large-scale stationary industrial tools;*
- (c) large-scale fixed installations, except any equipment which is not specifically designed and installed as part of those installations;*
- (d) means of transport for persons or goods, excluding electric two-wheel vehicles which are not type-approved;*



(e) non-road mobile machinery made available exclusively for professional use;  
 (f) equipment specifically designed solely for the purposes of research and development that is only made available on a business-to-business basis;  
 (g) medical devices and in vitro diagnostic medical devices, where such devices are expected to be infective prior to end of life, and active implantable medical devices.

## 2.3 Interpretations of scope exclusions

### 2.3.1 Large-scale stationary industrial tools (LSSIT)

Article 3(b) of the [WEEE Directive](#) states:

*'large-scale stationary industrial tools' means a large size assembly of machines, equipment, and/or components, functioning together for a specific application, permanently installed and de-installed by professionals at a given place, and used and maintained by professionals in an industrial manufacturing facility or research and development facility;*

Section 4.2 and Part 2 of the [Commission Frequently Asked Questions document on WEEE Directive](#) state:

#### 4.2. What are large-scale fixed installations (LSFI) and large-scale stationary industrial tools (LSSIT)?

Two of the WEEE scope exclusions listed in Article 2(4) refer to combinations of EEE in a professional context, i.e. "large-scale stationary industrial tools" (Article 2(4)(b)) and "large-scale fixed installations" (Article 2(4)(c)).

Both "large-scale stationary industrial tools" and "large-scale fixed installations" are defined in Article 3(1) (b) and (c) respectively. More information on the meaning of "large-scale" is provided in the RoHS 2 FAQ document (Q 3.1).

#### *Part II – Exclusions from the scope of the Directive:*

E	<b>Large-scale stationary industrial tools ('LSSIT')<sup>2</sup></b>	<p><b>Purpose:</b></p> <p>The idea is that large-scale industrial tools/machines that are installed, maintained, used and removed by professionals should be excluded from the new WEEE Directive.</p> <p><b>Example of misinterpretation:</b></p> <p>The exclusion from the scope of any industrial tool.</p> <p>Only those which meet the definition if LSSIT shall be excluded from the scope of the Directive.</p>
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Extracts of section 3 of the European WEEE Registers Network – [EWRN WEEE2 guidance document: Large-scale stationary industrial tools \("LSSIT"\)](#) state:

*Electrical and electronic **tools** are essentially machines, stand-alone or assemblies, often with moving parts, and used for example for the treatment or manufacturing of materials and work pieces. Tools can also be electrical pumps, power generators and compressors. Only if a tool is a LSSIT it is excluded from the WEEE2 scope.*

<sup>2</sup> **Definition of LSSIT according to Article 2(1)(b):** 'Large-scale stationary industrial tools' means a large size assembly of machines, equipment, and/or components, functioning together for a specific application, permanently installed and de-installed by professionals at a given place, and used and maintained by professionals in an industrial manufacturing facility or research and development facility;



The **definition of LSSIT** consists of three specific prerequisites. In detail:

- (i) assembly of machines, equipment, and/or components, functioning together for a specific application ("tools");
- (ii) permanently installed and de-installed by professionals at a given place and used and maintained by professionals in an industrial manufacturing facility or research and development facility;
- (iii) and large size.

All three prerequisites must be met for the exclusion to apply.

WEEE2 does not define what "large-scale" means metrically. Since there is no metric guidance that defines "large-scale" subject to LSSIT, EWRN proposes to introduce the following metrics as an orientation to determine "large-scale".

Both metrics must be met.

1. Weight: more than 2 tons

2. Volume: minimum of 15,625 m<sup>3</sup> (e.g. 2,5 m x 2,5 m x 2,5 m).

This interpretation is based on the legally not binding [Commission RoHS2 Frequently Asked Questions \(FAQ\) document](#) (see page 12).

**Examples dated May 2018 provided by Orgalime members of national interpretations of definition of Large-scale stationary industrial tools (LSSIT):**

EU MEMBER COUNTRY	NATIONAL INTERPRETATION
<b>Belgium</b>	From 1 July 2018, industrial tools with a minimum weight of 2 tons and with a minimum volume of 15,625 meters cube (e.g. 2,5m x 2,5m x 2,5m) are regarded as 'large'.
<b>France</b>	<a href="#">The French WEEE legal text</a> stipulates in its Article 3: 1. «Large»: cumulating once deprived from their separable external accessories (control and control devices connected by cables, supply conveyor ...) A. Weight: more than 2 tons; B. Overall dimensions that do not fit inside a 2.5 meters cube. 2. «Industrial»: intended for use in an industrial manufacturing facility or research and development facility 3. «Fixed»: intended to be used permanently on a given site.
<b>Denmark, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain and UK</b>	The national WEEE legal texts provide the same definition as the WEEE Directive. The reference is the European Commission's WEEE2 Frequently Asked Questions document.
<b>Other EU member countries</b>	For the specific situation in other EU members countries, we recommend that you contact the relevant national authorities – see Annex C of this Guide (WEEE MEMBER STATES CONTACTS).

### 2.3.2 Large-scale fixed installations, except any equipment which is not specifically designed and installed as part of these installations ('LSFI')

Article 3(c) of the [WEEE Directive](#) states:

'large-scale fixed installation' means a large-size combination of several types of apparatus and, where applicable, other devices, which:

- (i) are assembled, installed and de-installed by professionals;
- (ii) are intended to be used permanently as part of a building or a structure at a pre-defined and dedicated location; and
- (i) (iii) can only be replaced by the same specifically designed equipment;

**Section 4.2 and Part II of the [Commission Frequently Asked Questions document on WEEE Directive](#) states:**

**4.2. What are large-scale fixed installations (LSFI) and large-scale stationary industrial tools (LSSIT)?**

Two of the WEEE scope exclusions listed in Article 2(4) refer to combinations of EEE in a professional context, i.e. "large-scale stationary industrial tools" (Article 2(4)(b)) and "large-scale fixed installations" (Article 2(4)(c)).

Both "large-scale stationary industrial tools" and "large-scale fixed installations" are defined in Article 3(1) (b) and (c) respectively. More information on the meaning of "large-scale" is provided in the RoHS 2 FAQ document (Q 3.1).

**Part II – Exclusions from the scope of the Directive:**

F	<b>Large-scale fixed installations, except any equipment which is not specifically designed and installed as part of these installations ('LSFI')<sup>3</sup></b>	<p><b>Purpose:</b> The idea is that professional EEE which is of large size and fixed but not an industrial tool, can be exempted if it fulfils the criteria in the definition of 'large-scale fixed installation'. In recital 9, oil platforms, airport luggage transport systems and elevators are mentioned as examples of large-scale fixed installations.</p> <p><b>Example of misinterpretation:</b> To argue that a streetlamp or stadium lamp bolted to a pole or a TV set mounted on the wall is a fixed installation. To argue that equipment is out of scope as part of a LSFI even though the equipment is not specifically designed and installed as part of the installation.</p>
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**Extracts of section 3 of the European WEEE Registers Network [EWRN WEEE2 guidance document: Large-scale fixed installations \("LSFI"\)](#) state:**

*The definition of LSFI consists of four specific prerequisites. In detail:*

- (i) a large-size combination of several types of apparatus and, where applicable, other devices, which;*
- (ii) are assembled, installed and de-installed by professionals;*
- (iii) are intended to be used permanently as part of a building or a structure at a pre-defined and dedicated location; and*
- (iv) can only be replaced by the same specifically designed equipment;*

*All four prerequisites must be met for the exclusion to apply.*

*The installation must be large-scale. If the installation exceeds the minimum requirements for one of the following criteria, it can be considered "large-scale":*

*- If, when installing or de-installing the installation, it is too large to be moved in an ISO 20 foot container because the total sum of its parts as transported is larger than 5,71m x 2,35m x 2,39m (more than 32,07 m<sup>3</sup>), it can be considered large-scale.*

*- The maximum weight of many road trucks is 44 tons. Thus if, when installing or de-installing the installation, it is too heavy to be moved by a 44 ton road truck, because the total sum of its parts as transported weighs more than the truck's load capacity, it can be considered large-scale.*

<sup>3</sup> **Definition of LSSIT according to Article 2(1)(b):** 'Large-scale stationary industrial tools' means a large size assembly of machines, equipment, and/or components, functioning together for a specific application, permanently installed and de-installed by professionals at a given place, and used and maintained by professionals in an industrial manufacturing facility or research and development facility;

- If heavy-duty cranes are needed for installation or de-installation, the installation can be considered large-scale.
- An installation that does not fit within a normal industrial environment, without the environment needing structural modification, can be considered large-scale. Examples for modifications are modified access areas, strengthened foundations etc.
- If an installation has a rated power greater than 375 kW, it can be considered large-scale.

This interpretation is based on the legally not binding [Commission RoHS2 FAQ document](#).

**Examples dated May 2018 provided by Orgalime members of national interpretations of definition of large-scale fixed installations, except any equipment which is not specifically designed and installed as part of these installations ('LSFI'):**

EU MEMBER COUNTRY	NATIONAL INTERPRETATION
<b>Belgium</b>	From 1 July 2018, large-scale is being defined as larger than 5,71m x 2,35m x 2,39m (more than 32,07 m <sup>3</sup> = ISO 20-foot container) or heavier than 44 tons.
<b>France</b>	The <a href="#">French text</a> stipulates in its Article 3 that to be considered as "large-scale", the installations covered by this exclusion must either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Be larger than a ISO 20-foot container (5.71 m x 2.35 m x 2.39 m) for transportation to the site of use or from the site of use after removal</li> <li>2. Require for their transport, because of their size or weight, special vehicles intended for non-standard packages with a total weight of more than 44 tons.</li> </ol>
<b>Denmark, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain and UK</b>	The national WEEE legal texts provide the same definition as the WEEE Directive. The reference is the European Commission's WEEE2 Frequently Asked Questions document.
<b>Other EU member countries</b>	For the specific situation in other EU members countries, we recommend that you contact the relevant national authorities – see Annex C of this Guide (WEEE MEMBER STATES CONTACTS).

### 2.3.3 Equipment which is specifically designed and installed as part of another type of equipment that is excluded from or does not fall within the scope of this Directive, which can fulfil its function only if it is part of that equipment

Part II of the [Commission Frequently Asked Questions document on WEEE Directive](#) states:

#### 3.14. What type of equipment falls under the exclusion in Article 2(3)(b) as 'specifically designed and installed as part of another equipment...?'

*If equipment is specifically produced in order to be installed as part of another type of equipment that is excluded from or does not fall within the scope of the Directive and can fulfil its function only if it is part of that equipment, such equipment is 'specifically designed' and falls out of the scope of the Directive (Article 2(3)(b)). In these cases "specifically designed" equipment means that it is tailor made since it is designed to meet the needs of a specific application in the equipment that it is part of.*

**Part II – Exclusions from the scope of the Directive:**

<p><b>B</b></p>	<p><b>Equipment which is specifically designed and installed as part of another type of equipment that is excluded from or does not fall within the scope of this Directive, which can fulfil its function only if it is part of that equipment.</b></p>	<p><b>Purpose:</b> To ensure that equipment designed to be installed as part of another type of equipment that is either excluded from the scope or does not fall within the scope of this Directive and does not have an independent functionality of its own is not covered by the new WEEE Directive.</p> <p><b>Examples:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equipment designed to be installed as part of a ship or a car which can fulfil its function only if it is part of a ship or a car and is disposed according to the legislation for end-of-life vehicles and ships is covered by this exclusion. Such an example is an integrated radio or an equipment for navigation.</li> <li>• Equipment designed to be installed as part of a LSFI.</li> </ul> <p><b>Example of misinterpretation:</b> To consider that this exclusion also covers equipment with an independent function on the ground that it may happen to be part of another installation. For example, it is a mistake to exclude from the scope of the Directive an integrated refrigerator because it could be considered part of a kitchen cupboard which is excluded from the scope of the Directive or respectively to exclude from the scope a normal TV panel that is permanently mounted on a wall because it could be considered part of the wall.</p>
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**Section 3 of the European WEEE Registers Network [EWRN WEEE2 guidance document: Large-scale fixed installations \(“LSFI”\)](#) states:**

**Ad (iv). “Can only be replaced by the same specifically designed equipment”**

*Only specifically designed equipment can be part of a LSFI. Specifically designed equipment means that it must be tailor made (unique) for the installation. This is the case, if the equipment is specifically designed, dimensioned and customized, according to the specific needs of the installation.*

*Standardized, not tailor-made products can be combined in a LSFI but they are not excluded as LSFI or part of another type of equipment that is excluded.<sup>4</sup>*

The above means that non- specifically designed equipment which can fulfil its function even if it is not part of those installations is in the scope.

**Recital 9 of [WEEE Directive](#) states:**

*Any equipment which is not specifically designed and installed as part of those installations, and which can fulfil its function even if it is not part of those installations, should be included in the scope of this Directive. This refers for instance to equipment such as lighting equipment or photovoltaic panels.*

<sup>4</sup> Recital 9 WEEE2 Directive

Examples dated May 2018 provided by Orgalime members of national interpretations of equipment which is specifically designed and installed as part of another type of equipment that is excluded from or does not fall within the scope of this Directive, which can fulfil its function only if it is part of that equipment:

EU MEMBER COUNTRY	NATIONAL INTERPRETATION
Belgium	No specific interpretations (WEEE definitions).
France	The <a href="#">French text</a> stipulates in its Article 2 that an equipment which is specifically designed and installed to be integrated" is therefore a custom equipment that cannot operate alone or mounted on another installation, tool or equipment other than that for which it was" specifically designed.
Denmark, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain and UK	The national WEEE legal texts provide the same definition as the WEEE Directive. The reference is the European Commission's WEEE2 Frequently Asked Questions document.
Other EU member countries	For the specific situation in other EU members countries, we recommend that you contact the relevant national authorities – see Annex C of this Guide (WEEE MEMBER STATES CONTACTS).

### 2.3.4 Non-road mobile machinery (NRMM)

Article 3(d) of the [WEEE Directive](#) states:

*(d) 'non-road mobile machinery' means machinery, with on-board power source, the operation of which requires either mobility or continuous or semi-continuous movement between a succession of fixed working locations while working;*

Part II of the [Commission Frequently Asked Questions document on WEEE Directive](#) states:

*Part II – Exclusions from the scope of the Directive:*

<b>H</b>	<b>Non-road mobile Machinery made available exclusively for professional use<sup>5</sup></b>	<p><b>Purpose:</b> To exclude electric driven transport equipment and mobile machinery solely intended for professional use, which while working also moves around. Examples are forklifts, lawn movers, an electric wheelbarrow, street sweepers and mobile cranes.</p> <p><b>Example of misinterpretation:</b> The exclusion of a machine designed to mix dough for bread professional production, with the argument that it can be moved around in the bakery. The exclusion of a concrete mixer, with the argument that it is moved from one construction site to another.</p> <p>The exclusion of a (non-fixed) water pump with the argument that it is not fixed and therefore mobile. The prerequisite to exclude the pump from scope is that it has got wheels or similar and while pumping water (working) it is moving around on these wheels.</p>
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<sup>5</sup> **Definition of 'Non-road mobile machinery' according to Article 2(1)(d):** 'Non-road mobile machinery' means machinery, with on-board power source, the operation of which requires either mobility or continuous or semi-continuous movement between a succession of fixed working locations while working;



**Section 3 of the European WEEE Registers Network [EWRN WEEE2 guidance document: Non-road mobile machinery \("NRMM"\)](#) states:**

*This definition consists of three specific prerequisites. In detail:*

- (i) Non-road mobile machinery;*
- (ii) With on-board power source;*
- (iii) Its operation requires either mobility or continuous or semi-continuous movement between a succession of fixed working locations while working;*
- (iv) A machinery made available exclusively for professional use.*

*All four prerequisites must be met for the exclusion to apply.*

**Examples dated May 2018 provided by Orgalime members of national interpretations of definition of non-road mobile machinery (NRMM):**

EU MEMBER COUNTRY	NATIONAL INTERPRETATION
<b>Belgium</b>	No specific interpretations (WEEE definitions).
<b>France</b>	The French Association representing the non-road mobile machinery producers is using the definition newly modified of Art. 3.28 of the <a href="#">RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU</a> that has the following addition "or with a traction-drive": Art 3.28: " <i>non-road mobile machinery made available exclusively for professional use</i> ' means machinery, with a non-board power source <u>or with a traction-drive</u> , the operation of which requires either mobility or continuous or semi-continuous movement between a succession of fixed working locations while working, and is made available exclusively for professional use. »
<b>Denmark, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain and UK</b>	The national WEEE legal texts provide the same definition as the WEEE Directive. The reference is the European Commission's WEEE2 Frequently Asked Questions document.
<b>Other EU member countries</b>	For the specific situation in other EU members countries, we recommend that you contact the relevant national authorities – see Annex C of this Guide (WEEE MEMBER STATES CONTACTS).

## 2.4 Final products versus components

### 2.4.1 Description of final products versus components

With the deletion of the reference to the 10 categories of products, it is important to differentiate between items that are EEE in their own right ("final product") and "items that when assembled, enable an EEE to work properly".

**Section 3.6 of the [Commission Frequently Asked Questions document on WEEE Directive](#) states:**

**3.6. Do components fall within the scope of the Directive?**

*Components cover the range of items that, when assembled, enable an EEE to work properly. Components placed on the market separately in order to be used to manufacture and/or repair an EEE fall outside the scope of the Directive unless they have an independent function themselves.*

*However, a self-assembly kit that consists of components that form an EEE when assembled is an EEE at the stage when it is sold as an assembly kit (Example: remote controlled electric helicopter delivered as an assembly kit).*

This is essential in order to identify which equipment falls into the scope, which company is responsible for this equipment and also to prevent double counting when the product is placed on the national market. It indeed makes no sense to apply a take-back obligation to components which would be integrated into other equipment. There will be both a risk of double counting and a practical impossibility to assign legal responsibilities. However, it has to be taken into account, that from a legal perspective, the Directive is applicable at the time when the product is placed on the national market and that this principle has to be respected in any case.

The EEE definition refers to “equipment” and does neither mention products nor components.

**Article 3.1(a) of the [WEEE Directive](#)** states:

*‘Electrical and electronic equipment’ or ‘EEE’ means equipment which is dependent on electric currents or electromagnetic fields in order to work properly and equipment for the generation, transfer and measurement of such currents and fields and designed for use with a voltage rating not exceeding 1 000 volts for alternating current and 1 500 volts for direct current.*

The Commission Frequently Asked Questions document on WEEE Directive 2012/19/EU gives indication on certain components that are included or not in the scope.

**Section 3.6 of the [Commission Frequently Asked Questions document on WEEE Directive](#)** states:

**3.6**

*Components cover the range of items that, when assembled, enable an EEE to work properly. Components placed on the market separately in order to be used to manufacture and/or repair an EEE fall outside the scope of the Directive unless they have an independent function themselves.*

Therefore, components that have no independent function are not EEE and are therefore outside the scope of the WEEE Directive.

The following **examples** are provided in the **sections 3.8, 3.10 and 3.13** of the [Commission Frequently Asked Questions document on WEEE Directive](#):

**3.8**

*cables that are components of another EEE (either internal – permanently attached – or externally connected and removable, but sold together or marketed/shipped for use with the EEE) do not fall within the scope of the Directive. Cables placed on the market individually that are not part of another EEE are considered as EEE themselves.*

**3.10**

*an inverter does not fall within the scope of the Directive in the following cases:*

- *when it is designed and placed on the market as a component to be integrated into another EEE,*
- *when it benefits from an exclusion on the basis of Article 2: e.g. it is specifically designed and installed as part of another type of equipment that is excluded from or does not fall within the scope of the Directive, and the inverter can fulfil its function only if it is part of that equipment.*

**3.13**

*light sources such as LED chips or integral modules placed on the market in order to be integrated or built-in in LED lamps or luminaires do not fall within the scope of the Directive because they are components of an EEE.*



In the above scenario of a component **designed and placed on the market to be integrated into another EEE**, this component does not fall within the scope. This point is confirmed by the above section 3.10 of the Commission's FAQ document. Examples include an electric motor in a washing machine, or an industrial automation product in a machine or control panel. (If the above logic were not followed, then the weight of the motor would be reported twice – firstly by the motor manufacturer, and secondly by the washing machine manufacturer as part of the weight of the complete washing machine. This would mean that two motors would have to be recycled to meet the WEEE target, but only one motor exists in real life.)

#### 2.4.2 Three possible scenarios for final products versus components

According to the experience of Orgalime members, the following three possible scenarios can be used to determine the requirements that apply to an individual product and its producer:

- **Scenario 1: products can benefit from the exclusion given in Article 2(3)(b) when they are specifically designed to be used for an excluded application** provided the following conditions are met:
  - they are installed as an integral part of the excluded equipment;
  - they are tailor made (i.e. designed to meet the needs of a specific application in the excluded equipment that they are part of);
  - they can fulfil their function only if they are part of the excluded equipment.Products meeting all of the aforementioned criteria are outside the scope of the WEEE Directive.
- **Scenario 2: products sold directly to original equipment manufacturers (OEM's) / panel builders / systems integrators (Sis) for incorporation in an application in EEE that is itself within the scope of WEEE.**

Some products need to be professionally installed, integrated with other equipment from different manufacturers, and then configured in order to perform a specific function. Such products can be considered to be "components" according to Question 3.6 of the WEEE FAQ (see above section 2.4.1) which states: *"Components cover the range of items that, when assembled, enable an EEE to work properly. Components placed on the market separately in order to be used to manufacture and/or repair an EEE fall outside the scope of the Directive unless they have an independent function themselves."*

We recommend that you contact your national authorities for advice concerning your obligations. See Annex C of this Guide (WEEE MEMBER STATES CONTACTS).
- **Scenario 3: Products intended for direct use by the end user.**

These products are within the scope of the WEEE Directive.

### 3. RECOMMENDATIONS TO DETERMINE WHETHER PRODUCTS ARE IN THE WEEE SCOPE OR NOT

**For the collection of information:**

- Given that the Member States can go beyond the requirements of the EU WEEE Directive in their national transpositions (WEEE is based on Article 192 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union - Lisbon Treaty) and due to differing implementations by Member States, it is possible that an equipment may be excluded in one Member State but included in another Member State. Therefore, we first recommend that you **check the national legislation of EU Member States implementing the WEEE Directive**. The list of national WEEE implementing laws is available in the Annex C of this Guide (WEEE Member States contacts).

- We then recommend that you check the [European Commission Frequently Asked Questions document on the WEEE Directive](#) against national legislation of EU Member States implementing the WEEE Directive.
- We recommend that you also consult the guides established by [European WEEE Registers Network \(EWRN\)](#), which is a network of National Registers.
- In addition, we recommend that you consult **possible guidance documents** on the 2018 WEEE open scope published by your **national Association** or if **sectorial guidelines** for specific products are available at **EU or national level**.

#### For the decision:

- We recommend that you contact the relevant Member State authorities or the national collective schemes. The list is available in the Annex C of this document (WEEE Member States contacts).

As a concluding remark, **we recommend that you act as soon as possible** in order to comply on time with the requirements of the WEEE Directive

## 4. PRODUCER OBLIGATIONS FOR PRODUCTS IN THE WEEE SCOPE

The below section describes the following main obligations for producers having products falling into the scope of the WEEE Directive:

- Registration
- Reporting
- Separate collection
- Financing
- Information for users
- Marking
- Information for treatment facilities

Producer obligations are defined at EU level and transposed by Member states. Compliance is only legally possible on a country-by-country basis.

### 4.1 Introduction and definitions

The WEEE Directive provides the below definition of producer of EEE.

**Article 3.1(f) of the [WEEE Directive](#)** states:

*'producer' means any natural or legal person who, irrespective of the selling technique used, including distance communication within the meaning of Directive 97/7/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 1997 on the protection of consumers in respect of distance contracts<sup>6</sup>:*

*(i) is established in a Member State and manufactures EEE under his own name or trademark, or has EEE designed or manufactured and markets it under his name or trademark within the territory of that Member State;*

*(ii) is established in a Member State and resells within the territory of that Member State, under his own name or trademark, equipment produced by other suppliers, a reseller not being regarded as the 'producer' if the brand of the producer appears on the equipment, as provided for in point (i);*

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<sup>6</sup> OJ L 144, 4.6.1997, p. 19.

*(iii) is established in a Member State and places on the market of that Member State, on a professional basis, EEE from a third country or from another Member State; or (iv) sells EEE by means of distance communication directly to private households or to users other than private households in a Member State, and is established in another Member State or in a third country.*

*Whoever exclusively provides financing under or pursuant to any finance agreement shall not be deemed to be a 'producer' unless he also acts as a producer within the meaning of points (i) to (iv).*

Producers can choose to fulfil their **obligations either individually or by joining a collective scheme**.

The WEEE Directive makes a distinction between **WEEE from private households** ("domestic WEEE") and **WEEE from other users than private households** ("professional WEEE"). This distinction impacts the producers' obligations including the financial obligations (see below section 4.5).

Waste from EEE likely to be used by both private households and users other than private households shall in any event be considered to be WEEE from private households.

**Article 3(h) of the [WEEE Directive](#)** states:

*WEEE from private households' means WEEE which comes from private households and WEEE which comes from commercial, industrial, institutional and other sources which, because of its nature and quantity, is similar to that from private households. Waste from EEE likely to be used by both private households and users other than private households shall in any event be considered to be WEEE from private households;*

Based on the above distinction on the nature of the waste (domestic or professional WEEE), the nature of the equipment placed on the market is defined.

## 4.2 Registration

Each EEE producer has to register to a national 'register of producers' in each Member State where he fulfils the definition of EEE producer. That register shall serve to monitor compliance with the requirements of this Directive.

Producers supplying EEE by means of distance communication shall be registered in the Member State that they sell to. Where such producers are not registered in the Member State that they are selling to, they shall be registered through their authorised representatives.

**Article 16.1 of the [WEEE Directive](#)** states:

*Member States shall, in accordance with paragraph 2, draw up a register of producers, including producers supplying EEE by means of distance communication. That register shall serve to monitor compliance with the requirements of this Directive.*

*Producers supplying EEE by means of distance communication as defined in Article 3(1)(f)(iv) shall be registered in the Member State that they sell to. Where such producers are not registered in the Member State that they are selling to, they shall be registered through their authorised representatives as referred to in Article 17(2).*

**Annex X of the [WEEE Directive](#)** states:

**ANNEX X - INFORMATION FOR REGISTRATION AND REPORTING REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 16**

**A. Information to be submitted upon registration:**

1. Name and address of the producer or of the authorised representative where appointed under Article 17 (postal code and location, street name and number, country, telephone and fax number, e-mail, as well as a contact person). In the case of an authorised representative as defined in Article 17, also the contact details of the producer that is represented.
2. National identification code of the producer, including European tax number or national tax number of the producer.
3. Category of EEE set out in Annex I or III, as appropriate.
4. Type of EEE (household or other than household equipment).
5. Brand name of EEE.
6. Information on how the producer meets its responsibilities: individual or collective scheme, including information on financial guarantee.
7. Selling technique used (e.g. distance selling).
8. Declaration stating that the information provided is true.

Note: A Commission Implementing Regulation establishing the format for registration and reporting and the frequency of reporting to the register will be published in the second half of 2018.

### 4.3 Reporting

Producers have to report to the national 'register of producers' of the category and quantity of EEE placed on national markets as requested in Annex X of the WEEE Directive (see below).

In case a producer joins a collective scheme:

- The reporting obligation to the national 'register of producers' can be carried out by the collective scheme on behalf of the producers.
- In this case, producers have to report directly to their collective scheme based on the reporting arrangements defined by the collective scheme (contractual obligations).

**Annex X of the [WEEE Directive](#)** states the following for the reporting to national 'registers of producers':

**ANNEX X - INFORMATION FOR REGISTRATION AND REPORTING REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 16**

**B. Information to be submitted for reporting:**

1. National identification code of the producer.
2. Reporting period.
3. Category of EEE set out in Annex I or III, as appropriate.
4. Quantity of EEE placed on the national market, by weight.
5. Quantity, by weight, of waste of EEE separately collected, recycled (including prepared for re-use), recovered and disposed of within the Member State or shipped within or outside the Union.

*Note: information set out in points 4 and 5 must be given by category. EN 24.7.2012 Official Journal of the European Union L 197/67.*

Note: a Commission Implementing Regulation establishing the format for registration and reporting and the frequency of reporting to the register will be published in the second half of 2018.

#### 4.4 Separate collection

The WEEE Directive obliges Member States to adopt appropriate measures to minimise the disposal of WEEE in the form of unsorted municipal waste, to ensure the correct treatment of all collected WEEE and to achieve a high level of separate collection of WEEE.

Producers are responsible for the financing of the collection of WEEE from private households and they are allowed to set up and to operate individual and/or collective take-back systems. Producers or third parties acting on their behalf are also responsible to provide for the collection of WEEE other than WEEE from private households.

The collection and transport of separately collected WEEE is carried out in a way which allows optimal conditions for preparing for re-use, recycling and the confinement of hazardous substances.

**Article 5.2(d) of the [WEEE Directive](#) states:**

*(...) Producers are allowed to set up and to operate individual and/or collective take-back systems for WEEE from private households provided that these are in line with the objectives of this Directive;*

**Article 5.5 of the [WEEE Directive](#) states:**

*In the case of WEEE other than WEEE from private households, and without prejudice to Article 13, Member States shall ensure that producers or third parties acting on their behalf provide for the collection of such waste.*

#### 4.5 Financing

Producers provide at least for the financing of the collection, treatment, recovery and environmentally sound disposal of WEEE from private households ("domestic WEEE") that has been deposited at collection facilities set up to ensure the separate collection of WEEE.

**Article 12 of the [WEEE Directive](#) states:**

*(...) Producers provide at least for the financing of the collection, treatment, recovery and environmentally sound disposal of WEEE from private households that has been deposited at collection facilities set up under Article 5(2).*

**Article 12.3 of the [WEEE Directive](#) states:**

*(...) Each producer provides a guarantee when placing a product on the market showing that the management of all WEEE will be financed (...). This guarantee shall ensure that the operations referred to in paragraph 1 relating to this product will be financed. The guarantee may take the form of participation by the producer in appropriate schemes for the financing of the management of WEEE, a recycling insurance or a blocked bank account.*

Producers and users can agree, in a contractual manner, on the financial responsibility of the take back and recovery of professional WEEE when it reaches the end of life stage (e.g. contractual clauses defining that the possible costs are borne by the end user).

**Article 13.2 of the [WEEE Directive](#) states:**

*Producers and users other than private households may (...) conclude agreements stipulating other financing methods.*

## 4.6 Information for users

The WEEE Directive defines obligations to inform users about the management of WEEE.

**Article 14.1 of the [WEEE Directive](#)** states:

*Member States may require producers to show purchasers, at the time of sale of new products, the costs of collection, treatment and disposal in an environmentally sound way. The costs mentioned shall not exceed the best estimate of the actual costs incurred.*

Producers (and/or distributors) can also be required by Member States to provide the below information (a) to (e) of the Article 14.2 to the users of EEE in private households.

**Article 14.2 of the [WEEE Directive](#)** states:

*Member States shall ensure that users of EEE in private households are given the necessary information about:*

- (a) the requirement not to dispose of WEEE as unsorted municipal waste and to collect such WEEE separately;*
- (b) the return and collection systems available to them, encouraging the coordination of information on the available collection points irrespective of the producers or other operators which have set them up;*
- (c) their role in contributing to re-use, recycling and other forms of recovery of WEEE;*
- (d) the potential effects on the environment and human health as a result of the presence of hazardous substances in EEE;*
- (e) the meaning of the symbol shown in Annex IX.*

## 4.7 Marking

In order to facilitate the separate collection of WEEE, producers have to appropriately mark - preferably in accordance with the European standard EN 50419 - all EEE (domestic and professional EEE) placed on the market with the symbol shown in Annex IX of the WEEE Directive.

**Article 14.4 of the [WEEE Directive](#)** states:

*With a view to minimising the disposal of WEEE as unsorted municipal waste and to facilitating its separate collection, Member States shall ensure that producers appropriately mark — preferably in accordance with the European standard EN 50419 — EEE placed on the market with the symbol shown in Annex IX. In exceptional cases, where this is necessary because of the size or the function of the product, the symbol shall be printed on the packaging, on the instructions for use and on the warranty of the EEE.*

**Article 15.2 of the [WEEE Directive](#)** states:

*In order to enable the date upon which the EEE was placed on the market to be determined unequivocally, Member States shall ensure that a mark on the EEE specifies that the latter was placed on the market after 13 August 2005. Preferably, the European Standard EN 50419 shall be applied for this purpose.*

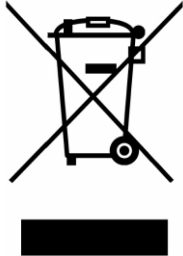
**Annex IX of the [WEEE Directive](#)** states:

**Annex IX - SYMBOL FOR THE MARKING OF EEE**

*The symbol indicating separate collection for EEE consists of the crossed-out wheeled bin, (...). The symbol must be printed visibly, legibly and indelibly.*



The legal obligations are to mark all EEE with the 'symbol shown in annex IX' (the crossed out wheeled bin symbol) and to 'ensure that a mark on the EEE specifies that the latter was placed on the market after 13/08/2005'. The standard EN 50419 states that this second obligation can be fulfilled by placing a solid bar under the symbol (as shown below) and/or by mentioning the date of manufacture/placed on the market.



All EEE have to be marked with the crossed-out wheeled symbol. The aim of the marking is to minimise the disposal of WEEE as unsorted municipal waste and to facilitate its separate collection. However, the marking does not indicate how the producer is fulfilling its obligations. In addition, the marking of a product does not automatically indicate that this product is an EEE falling in the scope.

Please note that even if not foreseen in the Directive, some Member States may not require professional EEE to be marked. However, in order to ensure that the EEE is compliant in all EU/EEA Member States all EEE it is recommended to mark all EEE that is in the scope.

#### 4.8 Information for treatment facilities

The WEEE Directive requires producers to provide information to treatment facilities.

**Article 15.1 of the [WEEE Directive](#)** states:

*Producers provide information free of charge about preparation for re-use and treatment in respect of each type of new EEE placed for the first time on the Union market within one year after the equipment is placed on the market. This information shall identify, as far as it is needed by centres which prepare for re-use and treatment and recycling facilities in order to comply with the provisions of this Directive, the different EEE components and materials, as well as the location of dangerous substances and mixtures in EEE. It shall be made available to centres which prepare for re-use and treatment and recycling facilities by producers of EEE in the form of manuals or by means of electronic media (e.g. CD-ROM, online services).*

[APPLiA](#) (the home appliance industry in Europe) and [DIGITALEUROPE](#) (the digital technology industry in Europe) with the [WEEE Forum](#) (e-waste producer responsibility organisations) launched in February 2018 a central online platform – the **[Information for Recyclers Platform \(I4R\)](#)** – where recyclers can access recycling information at product category level.

#### 4.9 Product design

According to the WEEE Directive, Member States shall take the below appropriate measures.

**Article 4 of the [WEEE Directive](#)** states:

*(...) Member States shall take appropriate measures so that the ecodesign requirements facilitating re-use and treatment of WEEE established in the framework of Directive 2009/125/EC are applied and producers do not prevent, through specific design features or manufacturing processes, WEEE from being re-used, unless such specific design features*



or manufacturing processes present overriding advantages, for example, with regard to the protection of the environment and/or safety requirements.

#### 4.10 Collection rate

In line with the below Article 7(1) of the WEEE Directive, Member States shall ensure that the collection rates referred to in paragraph 7(1) are achieved.

**Article 7.1 of the [WEEE Directive](#)** states:

*(...) Each Member State shall ensure the implementation of the 'producer responsibility' principle and, on that basis, that a minimum collection rate is achieved annually. From 2016, the minimum collection rate shall be 45 % calculated on the basis of the total weight of WEEE collected in accordance with Articles 5 and 6 in a given year in the Member State concerned, expressed as a percentage of the average weight of EEE placed on the market in the three preceding years in that Member State. Member States shall ensure that the volume of WEEE collected evolves gradually during the period from 2016 to 2019, unless the collection rate laid down in the second subparagraph has already been achieved.*

National authorities have to ensure that collection rates are achieved taking into account all the channels, as specified in the below Article 16(4).

**Article 16.4 of the [WEEE Directive](#)** states:

*Member States shall collect information, including substantiated estimates, on an annual basis, on the quantities and categories of EEE placed on their markets, collected through all routes, prepared for re-use, recycled and recovered within the Member State, and on separately collected WEEE exported, by weight.*

Member States should put in place measures to gather information on all WEEE that has been separately collected. It is critical for Member States to ensure that anyone who handles WEEE (e.g. recyclers, waste collectors, local authorities, traders), properly reports it, including the type and the quantity of WEEE they handle.

#### 4.11 Proper treatment

**Article 8.3 of the [WEEE Directive](#)** states:

*(...) Producers or third parties acting on their behalf set up systems to provide for the recovery of WEEE using best available techniques.*

**Annex VIII of the [WEEE Directive](#)** states:

**ANNEX VIII - TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 8(3)**

1. Sites for storage (including temporary storage) of WEEE prior to its treatment (without prejudice to the requirements of Council Directive 1999/31/EC of 26 April 1999 on the landfill of waste):

- impermeable surfaces for appropriate areas with the provision of spillage collection facilities and, where appropriate, decanters and cleanser-degreasers,
- weatherproof covering for appropriate areas.

2. Sites for treatment of WEEE:

- scales to measure the weight of the treated waste,
- impermeable surfaces and waterproof covering for appropriate areas with the provision of spillage collection facilities and, where appropriate, decanters and cleanser-degreasers,
- appropriate storage for disassembled spare parts,

— appropriate containers for storage of batteries, PCBs/PCTs containing capacitors and other hazardous waste such as radioactive waste,  
— equipment for the treatment of water in compliance with health and environmental regulations. EN 24.7.2012 Official Journal of the European Union L 197/65.

**Article 8.5 of the [WEEE Directive](#)** states:

*For the purposes of environmental protection, Member States may set up minimum quality standards for the treatment of the WEEE that has been collected.*

*Member States which opt for such quality standards shall inform the Commission thereof, which shall publish these standards.*

*The Commission shall, not later than 14 February 2013, request the European standardisation organisations to develop European standards for the treatment, including recovery, recycling and preparing for re-use, of WEEE. Those standards shall reflect the state of the art.*

*In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Article, the Commission may adopt implementing acts laying down minimum quality standards based in particular on the standards developed by the European standardisation organisations. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 21(2).*

*A reference to the standards adopted by the Commission shall be published.*

The **WEEE Treatment standard** is the EN 50625 Series of standards “Collection, logistics & treatment requirements for WEEE”.

Note: the final version of the draft Commission Implementing Decision establishing **best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for waste treatment, under the Industrial Emissions Directive 2010/75/EU** is expected to be published in the Official Journal of the European Union during the second half of 2018. The latest version of the Commission Implementing Decision is available [here](#) and the related annex with the (BAT) conclusions for waste treatment [here](#).

#### 4.12 Recovery targets

**Article 11.1 of the [WEEE Directive](#)** states:

*Regarding all WEEE separately collected in accordance with Article 5 and sent for treatment in accordance with Articles 8, 9 and 10, Member States shall ensure that producers meet the minimum targets set out in Annex V.*

## **ANNEX A - WEEE SCOPE BEFORE 15 AUGUST 2018: “CLOSED SCOPE” WITH 10 CATEGORIES**

### **Annex I of the [WEEE Directive 2012/19/EU](#)**

**Annex I: Categories of EEE covered by this Directive during the transitional period as provided for in Article 2(1)(a):**

1. Large household appliances
2. Small household appliances
3. IT and telecommunications equipment
4. Consumer equipment and photovoltaic panels
5. Lighting equipment
6. Electrical and electronic tools (with the exception of large-scale stationary industrial tools)
7. Toys, leisure and sports equipment
8. Medical devices (with the exception of all implanted and infected products)
9. Monitoring and control instruments
10. Automatic dispensers

Source: [WEEE Directive 2012/19/EU](#)

## **Annex II of the [WEEE Directive 2012/19/EU](#)**

### **Annex II: Indicative list of EEE which falls within the categories of Annex I**

#### **1. LARGE HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES**

Large cooling appliances

Refrigerators

Freezers

Other large appliances used for refrigeration, conservation and storage of food

Washing machines

Clothes dryers

Dish washing machines

Cookers

Electric stoves

Electric hot plates

Microwaves

Other large appliances used for cooking and other processing of food

Electric heating appliances

Electric radiators

Other large appliances for heating rooms, beds, seating furniture

Electric fans

Air conditioner appliances

Other fanning, exhaust ventilation and conditioning equipment

#### **2. SMALL HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES**

Vacuum cleaners

Carpet sweepers

Other appliances for cleaning

Appliances used for sewing, knitting, weaving and other processing for textiles

Irons and other appliances for ironing, mangling and other care of clothing

Toasters

Fryers

Source: [WEEE Directive 2012/19/EU](#)

Grinders, coffee machines and equipment for opening or sealing containers or packages

Electric knives

Appliances for hair cutting, hair drying, tooth brushing, shaving, massage and other body care appliances

Clocks, watches and equipment for the purpose of measuring, indicating or registering time

Scales

### **3. IT AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT**

Centralised data processing:

Mainframes

Minicomputers

Printer units

Personal computing:

Personal computers (CPU, mouse, screen and keyboard included)

Laptop computers (CPU, mouse, screen and keyboard included)

Notebook computers

Notepad computers

Printers

Copying equipment

Electrical and electronic typewriters

Pocket and desk calculators

and other products and equipment for the collection, storage, processing, presentation or communication of information by electronic means

User terminals and systems

Facsimile machine (fax)

Telex

Telephones

Pay telephones

Cordless telephones

Source: [\*WEEE Directive 2012/19/EU\*](#)

Cellular telephones

Answering systems

and other products or equipment of transmitting sound, images or other information by telecommunications

#### **4. CONSUMER EQUIPMENT AND PHOTOVOLTAIC PANELS**

Radio sets

Television sets

Videos cameras

Videos recorders

Hi-fi recorders

Audio amplifiers

Musical instruments

and other products or equipment for the purpose of recording or reproducing sound or images, including signals or other technologies for the distribution of sound and image than by telecommunications

Photovoltaic panels

#### **5. LIGHTING EQUIPMENT**

Luminaires for fluorescent lamps with the exception of luminaires in households

Straight fluorescent lamps

Compact fluorescent lamps

High intensity discharge lamps, including pressure sodium lamps and metal halide lamps

Low pressure sodium lamps

Other lighting or equipment for the purpose of spreading or controlling light with the exception of filament bulbs

#### **6. ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC TOOLS (WITH THE EXCEPTION OF LARGE-SCALE STATIONARY INDUSTRIAL TOOLS)**

Drills

Saws

Source: [WEEE Directive 2012/19/EU](#)

Sewing machines

Equipment for turning, milling, sanding, grinding, sawing, cutting, shearing, drilling, making holes, punching, folding, bending or similar processing of wood, metal and other materials

Tools for riveting, nailing or screwing or removing rivets, nails, screws or similar uses

Tools for welding, soldering or similar use

Equipment for spraying, spreading, dispersing or other treatment of liquid or gaseous substances by other means

Tools for mowing or other gardening activities

## **7. TOYS, LEISURE AND SPORTS EQUIPMENT**

Electric trains or car racing sets

Hand-held video game consoles

Video games

Computers for biking, diving, running, rowing, etc.

Sports equipment with electric or electronic components

Coin slot machines

## **8. MEDICAL DEVICES (WITH THE EXCEPTION OF ALL IMPLANTED AND INFECTED PRODUCTS)**

Radiotherapy equipment

Cardiology equipment

Dialysis equipment

Pulmonary ventilators

Nuclear medicine equipment

Laboratory equipment for in vitro diagnosis

Analysers

Freezers

Fertilization tests

Other appliances for detecting, preventing, monitoring, treating, alleviating illness, injury or disability

Source: [WEEE Directive 2012/19/EU](#)



## **9. MONITORING AND CONTROL INSTRUMENTS**

Smoke detector

Heating regulators

Thermostats

Measuring, weighing or adjusting appliances for household or as laboratory equipment

Other monitoring and control instruments used in industrial installations (e.g. in control panels)

## **10. AUTOMATIC DISPENSERS**

Automatic dispensers for hot drinks

Automatic dispensers for hot or cold bottles or cans

Automatic dispensers for solid products

Automatic dispensers for money

All appliances which deliver automatically all kinds of products

Source: [WEEE Directive 2012/19/EU](#)

## ANNEX B - WEEE SCOPE FROM 15 AUGUST 2018: “OPEN SCOPE” WITH ALL ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT INCLUDED UNLESS EXPLICITLY EXCLUDED

The Commission Frequently Asked Questions document on WEEE Directive 2012/19/EU, Part 1 provides for the following decision tree:

### Annex I - Part 1 - Decision Tree of the [Commission Frequently Asked Questions document on WEEE Directive 2012/19/EU](#)

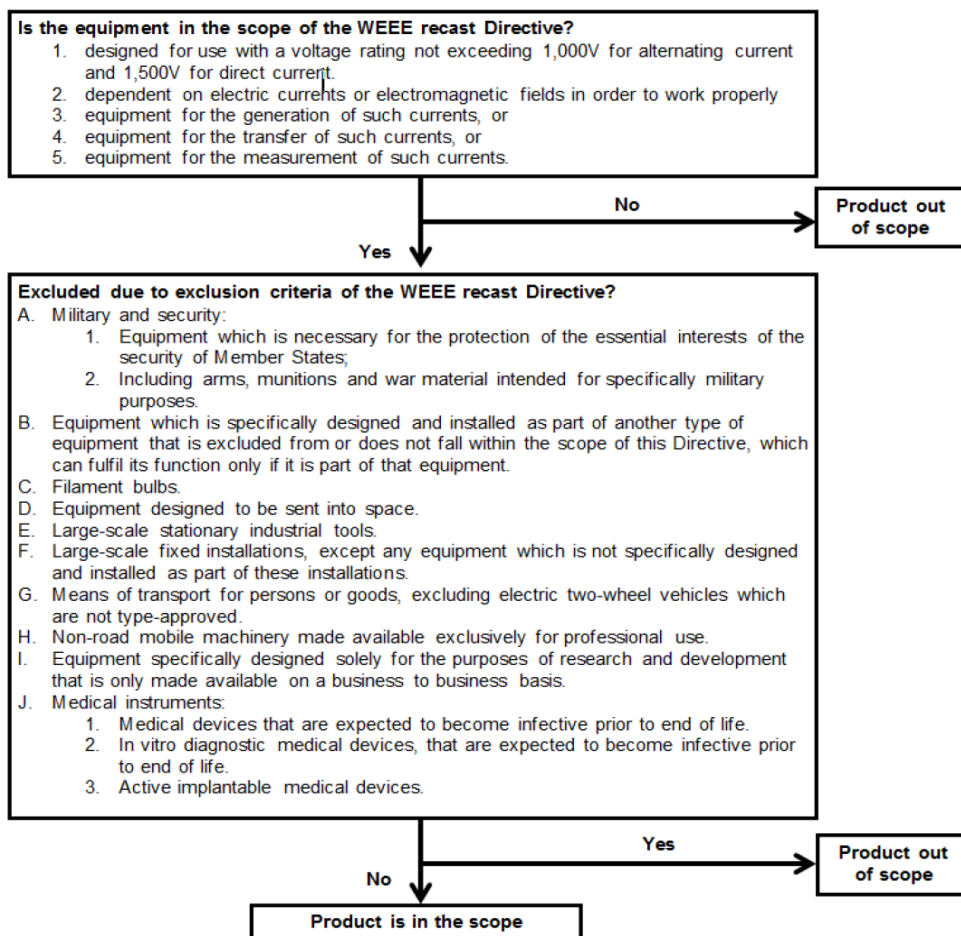
#### Part 1: decision tree

#### How can I find out if the Directive applies to my product?

To find out if the requirements of the Directive apply to your product follow the decision tree below. Go through each box. If you can answer **YES** to criterion 1 and to one of the criteria 2-5 in the first box the equipment is considered to be an EEE and is, as a point of departure, **IN** scope of the Directive. If you can answer **NO** to all of the criteria in the first box, your equipment is not regulated by the Directive.

If you can answer YES to one of the criteria A-J in the second box, your equipment is likely to be excluded from the scope of the Directive. The first three criteria (A, B, C) apply already during the transitional period while the rest apply from 15 August 2018 onwards. In case of doubt, contact the national authority in the Member State concerned. If no exclusion criteria apply for your equipment it is IN scope of the Directive.

Decision Tree



Source: [Commission WEEE FAQ document](#)

## Annex II - Part 2 - Criteria of the [Commission Frequently Asked Questions document on WEEE Directive](#)

The Commission Frequently Asked Questions document on WEEE Directive 2012/19/EU, part 2 provides for the following scope criteria:

### Part 2: criteria determining whether or not specific equipment is in scope of the Directive and providing specific examples

Criteria determining EEE falling with the scope of the Directives <sup>7</sup>		
No	Criterion	Explanation
1	Equipment designed for use with a voltage rating not exceeding 1000 Volt for alternating current and 1500 Volt for direct current,	<p><b>Purpose:</b> To exclude equipment where the voltage of the electrical input or output exceeds the specified and common limits.</p> <p><b>Example of misinterpretation:</b> The exclusion of tools/machinery/equipment where the voltage that appears inside the equipment exceeds the limits. For example, the electric flyswatter that short-circuits when a fly hits the wires and briefly releases a high voltage, despite being powered by two AA batteries.</p>
2	Equipment dependent on electric currents or electromagnetic fields in order to work properly,	<p><b>Purpose:</b> To ensure that equipment that does not need electricity to fulfil its basic function, (but only requires, for example, a spark to start), is excluded from the scope of the Directive. Examples are petrol lawn mowers, lighters, gas stoves with electronic ignition only.</p> <p><b>Example of misinterpretation:</b> The exclusion of equipment that is differentiated through an electric function (e.g., an electrical toothbrush falls clearly within the scope of the Directive since it depends on electric currents or electromagnetic fields in order to work properly and should not be excluded because it can still be used as a simple toothbrush if electric current of electromagnetic field is off.</p>
3	Equipment for the generation of electric currents or electromagnetic fields,	<p><b>Purpose:</b> To ensure that all generators of electricity, designed for use with a voltage rating not exceeding 1 000 Volt for alternating current and 1 500 Volt for direct current, are included in the scope of the Directive, including power generators working by combustion, wind, water, solar or other means of power. The purpose is not to include an entire power plant, but merely the equipment for the generation of electric currents or electromagnetic fields.</p>

Source: [Commission WEEE FAQ document](#)

<sup>7</sup> In any case equipment meeting the definition of EEE falls within the scope of the Directive unless it benefits from an exclusion on the basis of Article 2 of the Directive

		<b>Example of misinterpretation:</b> The inclusion into the scope of an entire power plant or the inclusion of a generator that is covered by any of the exclusions from the scope (e.g. generator specifically designed and installed as part of another type of equipment that is excluded or does not fall within the scope of the Directive).
4	Equipment for the transfer of electric currents or electromagnetic fields,	<b>Purpose:</b> To ensure that all media for the transfer of electric currents or electromagnetic fields, including wires, cables, transformers and antennas, are included into the scope as EEE unless they are covered by any of the exclusions from scope.  <b>Example of misinterpretation:</b> The exclusion of cables and antennas with the argument that they have no independent function. Their core function is transferring electric currents or electromagnetic fields.
5	Equipment for the measurement of electric currents or electromagnetic fields,	<b>Purpose:</b> To ensure inclusion into the scope of equipment for the measurement of electric currents or electromagnetic fields even if it is not in itself power consuming, for example a voltmeter.  <b>Example of misinterpretation:</b> Not identified.
<b>Exclusions from the scope of the Directive</b>		
A	Equipment which is necessary for the protection of the essential interests of the security of Member States including arms, munitions and war material intended for specifically military purposes.	<b>Purpose:</b> To ensure that equipment which is necessary for the protection of the essential interests of the security of Member States (e.g., military intelligence equipment) and war material for specifically military purposes can be constructed with otherwise banned constituents and disposed of without bringing their construction to the knowledge of the public. Thus, it is essential that the equipment is not commercially available for other users than national security and military forces and will not follow ordinary waste streams.  <b>Example of misinterpretation:</b> The exclusion of equipment which is publicly available with the argument that it is either part of or monitors for example a military weapons stock. An army green torch and military material where the secrecy of the equipment is not significant for national security do fall into the scope of the Directive.
B	Equipment which is specifically designed and installed as part of another type of equipment that is excluded from or does not fall	<b>Purpose:</b> To ensure that equipment designed to be installed as part of another type of equipment that is <i>either</i> excluded from the scope <i>or</i> does not fall within the scope of this Directive and does not have an independent functionality of its own is not covered by the new WEEE Directive.  Source: <a href="#">Commission WEEE FAQ document</a>

	<b>within the scope of this Directive, which can fulfil its function only if it is part of that equipment.</b>	<p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equipment designed to be installed as part of a ship or a car which can fulfil its function only if it is part of a ship or a car and is disposed according to the legislation for</li> <li>• end-of-life vehicles and ships is covered by this exclusion. Such an example is an integrated radio or a equipment for navigation.</li> <li>• Equipment designed to be installed as part of a LSFI.</li> </ul> <p><b>Example of misinterpretation:</b> To consider that this exclusion also covers equipment with an independent function on the ground that it may happen to be part of another installation. For example, it is a mistake to exclude from the scope of the Directive an integrated refrigerator because it could be considered part of a kitchen cupboard which is excluded from the scope of the Directive or respectively to exclude from the scope a normal TV panel that is permanently mounted on a wall because it could be considered part of the wall.</p>
<b>C</b>	<b>Filament bulbs</b>	<p><b>Purpose:</b> To exclude equipment which is already being phased out of the European market.</p> <p><b>Example of misinterpretation:</b> The exclusion of lamps which are explicitly mentioned in Annex IV of the new WEEE Directive as in scope.</p>
<b>D</b>	<b>Equipment designed to be sent into space</b>	<p><b>Purpose:</b> To exclude equipment that is not designed to get back to earth.</p> <p><b>Example of misinterpretation:</b> The exclusion of equipment used for the process to control satellites etc., but never leaves the ground.</p> <p>The exclusion of equipment originally designed to be sent into space, which has subsequently found applications on ground.</p>
<b>E</b>	<b>Large-scale stationary industrial tools ('LSSIT')<sup>8</sup></b>	<p><b>Purpose:</b> The idea is that large-scale industrial tools/machines that are installed, maintained, used and removed by professionals should be excluded from the new WEEE Directive.</p> <p><b>Example of misinterpretation:</b> The exclusion from the scope of any industrial tool.</p> <p>Only those which meet the definition if LSSIT shall be excluded from the scope of the Directive.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Source: <a href="#">Commission WEEE FAQ document</a></p>

<sup>8</sup> **Definition of LSSIT according to Article 2(1)(b):** 'Large-scale stationary industrial tools' means a large size assembly of machines, equipment, and/or components, functioning together for a specific application, permanently installed and de-installed by professionals at a given place, and used and maintained by professionals in an industrial manufacturing facility or research and development facility;

<b>F</b>	<b>Large-scale fixed installations, except any equipment which is not specifically designed and installed as part of these installations ('LSFI')<sup>9</sup></b>	<p><b>Purpose:</b> The idea is that professional EEE which is of large size and fixed but not an industrial tool, can be exempted if it fulfils the criteria in the definition of 'large- scale fixed installation'.</p> <p>In recital 9, oil platforms, airport luggage transport systems and elevators are mentioned as examples of large-scale fixed installations.</p> <p><b>Example of misinterpretation:</b> To argue that a streetlamp or stadium lamp bolted to a pole or a TV set mounted on the wall is a fixed installation.</p> <p>To argue that equipment is out of scope as part of a LSFI even though the equipment is not specifically designed and installed as part of the installation.</p>
<b>G</b>	<b>Means of transport for persons or goods, excluding electric two-wheel vehicles which are not type-approved</b>	<p><b>Purpose:</b> To exclude lorries, cars, motorbikes, trains, boats, airplanes and other means of transport. The intention is to differentiate between means of transport that are type approved and these that are not type approved.</p> <p><b>Example of misinterpretation:</b> The exclusion of electric toy cars where 1 or 2 children can sit inside. Such a toy vehicle is regarded as a toy first and foremost and it is not excluded from scope of the Directive.</p> <p>The exclusion of an electric bike or an electric roller which is not type-approved.</p>
<b>H</b>	<b>Non-road mobile machinery made available exclusively for professional use<sup>10</sup></b>	<p><b>Purpose:</b> To exclude electric driven transport equipment and mobile machinery solely intended for professional use, which while working also moves around. Examples are forklifts, lawn movers, an electric wheelbarrow, street sweepers and mobile cranes.</p> <p><b>Example of misinterpretation:</b> The exclusion of a machine designed to mix dough for bread professional production, with the argument that it can be moved around in the bakery.</p> <p>The exclusion of a concrete mixer, with the argument that it is moved from one construction site to another.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Source: <a href="#">Commission WEEE FAQ document</a></p>

<sup>9</sup> **Definition of LSFI according to Article 2(1)(c):** 'large-scale fixed installation' means a large size combination of several types of apparatus and, where applicable, other devices, which:

(i) are assembled, installed and de-installed by professionals,  
(ii) are intended to be used permanently as part of a building or a structure at a pre-defined and dedicated location, and  
(iii) can only be replaced by the same specifically designed equipment.

<sup>10</sup> **Definition of 'Non-road mobile machinery' according to Article 2(1)(d):** 'Non-road mobile machinery' means machinery, with on-board power source, the operation of which requires either mobility or continuous or semi-continuous movement between a succession of fixed working locations while working;



		The exclusion of a (non-fixed) water pump with the argument that it is not fixed and therefore mobile. The prerequisite to exclude the pump from scope is that it has got wheels or similar and while pumping water (working) it is moving around on these wheels.
I	<b>Equipment specifically designed solely for the purposes of research and development (R&amp;D) that is only made available on a business to business basis</b>	<p><b>Purpose:</b> Some R&amp;D equipment can be so specialised that the producer does not wish to make its means of construction publicly known. Thus, it is essential that the equipment is only available for research and development and it is excluded in order not to place a burden on research, scientific advancement, development and innovation in the EU.</p> <p><b>Example of misinterpretation:</b> The boundaries between R&amp;D equipment for private households and R&amp;D equipment for users other than private households can be hard to define. To argue that equipment is still covered by this exclusion when it has become more widely available is a misinterpretation of the exclusion.</p> <p>The exclusion of equipment such as a centrifuge or blood gasses measuring devices if the equipment is both used for R&amp;D but also for ordinary caretaking in e.g. hospitals or for education purposes.</p>
J	<b>Medical devices and in vitro diagnostic medical devices, where such devices are expected to be infective prior to end of life, and active implantable medical devices<sup>11</sup></b>	<p><b>Purpose:</b> To avoid removing electrical equipment from deceased persons.  To avoid that infected equipment ends up in the waste stream, causing risks to human health.</p> <p><b>Example of misinterpretation:</b> The exclusion of anything having been in contact with body liquids, including, thermometers, medical reusable equipment, where the infected minor parts of the equipment (tubes) are disposed each time the equipment is used, whereas the key equipment may be disinfected.</p> <p>Example: an automatic insulin control and infusion device consists of a re-use electric product, a valve through the human skin and a pipe between the electric device and the valve. The re-use electric product is not expected to be infected. A misinterpretation would therefore be to exclude the electric control and infusion device.</p> <p>Source: <a href="#">Commission WEEE FAQ document</a></p>

<sup>11</sup> **Definition of 'Medical device' according to Article 2(1)(m):** 'Medical device' means a medical device or accessory within the meaning of, respectively, points (a) or (b) of Article 1(2) of Directive 93/42/EEC of 14 June 1993 concerning medical devices(24) which is EEE;

**Definition of 'in vitro diagnostic medical device' according to Article 2(1)(n):** 'in vitro diagnostic medical device' means an in vitro diagnostic device or accessory within the meaning of, respectively, points (b) or (c) of Article 1(2) of Directive 98/79/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 October 1998 on in vitro diagnostic medical devices(25) which is EEE;

**Definition of 'active implantable medical device' according to Article 2(1)(o):** 'active implantable medical device' means an active implantable medical device within the meaning of point © of Article 1(2) of Council Directive 90/385/EEC of 20 June 1990 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to active implantable medical devices(26) which is EEE.



## ANNEX C: WEEE MEMBER STATES CONTACTS

The European Commission provides the following overview tables of WEEE Member States contacts (dated April 2017). Possible updates may also be made available at the [Commission webpage](#).

Country	Code	National Authority	Implementing Law	Producer Register(s)	Producer Collective Scheme(s)
Austria	AT	Adresse: Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Umwelt und Wasserwirtschaft Stubenbastei, 5 A – 1010 Wien e-mail: <a href="mailto:abt.52@bmlfuw.gv.at">abt.52@bmlfuw.gv.at</a> Internet: <a href="http://www.bmlfuw.at/greentec/abfall-ressourcen/elektroaltgerate.html">http://www.bmlfuw.at/greentec/abfall-ressourcen/elektroaltgerate.html</a>	WEEE Ordinance <a href="http://www.bmlfuw.gv.at/greentec/abfall-ressourcen/abfall-ressourcen/abfall-altlastenrecht/awg-verordnungen/eagvo.html">http://www.bmlfuw.gv.at/greentec/abfall-ressourcen/abfall-ressourcen/abfall-altlastenrecht/awg-verordnungen/eagvo.html</a>	Register: <a href="http://edm.gv.at">edm.gv.at</a>	
Belgium	BE	OVAM (Flemish Region) Stationsstraat 110 B-2800 Mechelen <a href="http://www.ovam.be">http://www.ovam.be</a> • DSD (Soil and waste department) Walloon Region)Avenue Prince de Liège 15 B-5100 Jambes <a href="http://www.environnement.wallonie.be">http://www.environnement.wallonie.be</a> <a href="http://www.environnement.wallonie.be">http://www.environnement.wallonie.be</a> • BIM (Brussels Region) Gulledelle 100 B-1200 Woluwe <a href="http://www.ibgebim.be">http://www.ibgebim.be</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OVAM : Waste and Materials Act</li> <li>• VLAREMA <a href="https://navigator.emis.vito.be/mijn-navigator?wold=43991">https://navigator.emis.vito.be/mijn-navigator?wold=43991</a></li> <li>• DSD <a href="http://environnement.wallonie.be/">http://environnement.wallonie.be/</a> under "déchets – législation"</li> <li>• BIM <a href="http://www.ibgebim.be/">http://www.ibgebim.be/</a> under "wetgeving" or "législation"</li> </ul>	<a href="http://www.beweee.be">www.beweee.be</a>	Recupel

Source: [Commission WEEE Member States Contacts](#)

Country	Code	National Authority	Implementing Law	Producer Register(s)	Producer Collective Scheme(s)
Bulgaria	BG	<p>1. Ministry of Environment and Water Waste Management and Soil Protection Directorate Wide spread waste management and control department Address: 1000 Sofia, 22 Maria Luiza Blvd.</p> <p>2. Executive Environment Agency Directorate Environmental Monitoring Waste Management Department Address: 1618 Sofia, 136 Tsar Boris III Blvd.</p>	ORDINANCE ON WASTE ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT (Adopted with a Decree of the Council Of Ministers № 256 dated from 13.11.2013, promulgated - State Gazette, issue 2 from 19.11.2013)	<a href="http://www.moew.government.bg/">http://www.moew.government.bg/</a> <a href="http://www.eea.government.bg">http://www.eea.government.bg</a>	<p>1. GreenTech, <a href="http://greentechbg.com/">http://greentechbg.com/</a>;</p> <p>2. ELTECHRESOURCE, <a href="http://eltechresource.com/">http://eltechresource.com/</a>;</p> <p>3. NOORO, <a href="http://nooro.eu/">http://nooro.eu/</a>;</p> <p>4. Transins Techno Recycling Company, <a href="http://www.transinsweee.com/">http://www.transinsweee.com/</a>;</p> <p>5. ECOBULTEH, <a href="http://www.ecobultex.com/">http://www.ecobultex.com/</a>;</p> <p>6. Electroopolzotio-rjavane <a href="http://elektroopolzotvorjava.com/">http://elektroopolzotvorjava.com/</a></p> <p>7. Teneco Recycling <a href="http://teneco-recycling.com">http://teneco-recycling.com</a></p>
Croatia	CRO	<p><b>Ministry of Environment and Energy</b> (<a href="http://www.mzoip.hr">www.mzoip.hr</a>) Radnička cesta 80, HR - 10 000 Zagreb Phone: +385 1 3717-111 Fax: +385 1 3717-149 DIRECTORATE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT Phone: +385 1 3717-125 Fax: +385 1 3717-135 E-mail: <a href="mailto:okolis.otpad@mzoip.hr">okolis.otpad@mzoip.hr</a></p> <p><b>Croatian Environment Agency (Agency)</b> (<a href="http://www.azo.hr">www.azo.hr</a>) Radnička cesta 80, HR – 10 000 Zagreb Phone: +385 1 4886 840</p>	<p><b>Act on Sustainable Waste Management</b> (<a href="#">OG No. 94/13</a>)</p> <p><b>Ordinance on the management of waste electrical and electronic equipment</b> (OG No. <a href="#">42/14</a>, <a href="#">48/14</a>, <a href="#">107/14</a>, <a href="#">139/14</a>)</p> <p><b>Ordinance on waste management</b> (OG No. <a href="#">23/14</a>, <a href="#">51/14</a>, <a href="#">121/15</a>, <a href="#">132/15</a>)</p>	The Fund keeps a register of producers / importers who place EEE on Croatian market and who are obliged to pay EE waste management fee (the fee paid by producers of EEE when placing EEE on the market of the Republic of Croatia, intended to cover the expenses of separate collection and treatment of WEEE) to the Fund. With each placement of EEE on the market the producer has to submit to the Fund a prescribed report form, until the 5th of the current month for the previous month. Additionally, producers are obliged to submit to the Fund information in accordance with Annex X of the WEEE Directive in MS Word document form (official form is not prescribed yet). Furthermore, EEE producers are	<p>The Fund is a legal person having public authorities who carries out activities in the field of EE waste management coordination. Fund collects all information related to producers, collection operators and recovery operators. Collected data Fund annually forwarded to the Agency which prepares annual reports on EE waste management.</p> <p>Producers pay prescribed fee per kg of EEE placed on the market to Fund which pays collection operators and recovery operators for collection or recovery, also</p>

Source: [Commission WEEE Member States Contacts](#)

Country	Code	National Authority	Implementing Law	Producer Register(s)	Producer Collective Scheme(s)
		<p>Fax: +385 1 4826 173 E-mail: <a href="mailto:info@azo.hr">info@azo.hr</a></p> <p><b>Environmental protection and energy efficiency Fund (Fund)</b> <a href="http://www.fzoeu.hr">www.fzoeu.hr</a> Radnička cesta 80, HR - 10 000 Zagreb Phone: +385 1 5391 800 Fax: +385 1 5391 810 E-mail: <a href="mailto:kontakt@fzoeu.hr">kontakt@fzoeu.hr</a></p>		<p>obliged to report once a year to the Agency. The registration is free of charge and lasts forever.</p>	<p>per kg of WEEE.</p> <p>The system covers collection of WEEE from registered persons and from natural persons too (from households).</p> <p>WEEE can be given to collection operator, to seller and to collection center (<a href="#">Contacts and addresses</a>).</p> <p>Currently, the Fund is only model of collective scheme that "brings together" producers, end users (consumers), collection operators and WEEE treatment operators and producers who paid the prescribed fee to the Fund, has no further obligations in connection with the collection and treatment of WEEE.</p>

Source: [Commission WEEE Member States Contacts](#)

Country	Code	National Authority	Implementing Law	Producer Register(s)	Producer Collective Scheme(s)
Cyprus	CY	Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment  Department of Environment 1411 Nicosia tel: 0035722866231 fax: 0035722774945  email: <a href="mailto:apapanastasiou@environment.moa.gov.cy">apapanastasiou@environment.moa.gov.cy</a>  <a href="http://www.moa.gov.cy/environment">http://www.moa.gov.cy/environment</a>	<a href="#">Waste Law 2011-2016</a>  <a href="#">Waste WEEE Regulation ΚΔΠ 73/2015</a>	Department of Environment <a href="http://www.moa.gov.cy/environment">http://www.moa.gov.cy/environment</a>	WEEE Electrocyclosis Cyprus Ltd Tel +357 7000 9333 Fax +357 22586001 e-mail <a href="mailto:admin@electrocyclosis.com.cy">admin@electrocyclosis.com.cy</a>
Czech Republic	CZ	Ministry of Environment Vrsovicke 65 10010 Prague 10 (Waste Management Department)	Act no. 185/2001 Coll. On Waste Decree no. 352/2005 Coll. On WEEE	<a href="http://www.mzp.cz/en/waste_eee">www.mzp.cz/en/waste_eee</a>	Asekol s.r.o. EKOLAMP s.r.o. Elektrowin a.s. OFO - recycling s.r.o. REMA Systém a. s. RETELA, s.r.o. Bren, s.r.o. System for PV panels Overview: <a href="http://www.mzp.cz/en/collective_systems">www.mzp.cz/en/collective_systems</a>

Source: [Commission WEEE Member States Contacts](#)

Country	Code	National Authority	Implementing Law	Producer Register(s)	Producer Collective Scheme(s)
Denmark	DK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Danish EPA Strandgade 29 DK-1401 Copenhagen K <a href="mailto:mst@mst.dk">mst@mst.dk</a> <a href="http://www.mst.dk">www.mst.dk</a> Tel. +45 7254 4000</li> <li>• WEEE national authority: Danish EPA – Soil &amp; Waste, <a href="mailto:mstjoaff@mst.dk">mstjoaff@mst.dk</a></li> <li>• RoHS national authority: Danish EPA – Chemicals, <a href="mailto:kemikalier@mst.dk">kemikalier@mst.dk</a></li> </ul>	<p>WEEE Statutory Order no. 130 of 6 February 2014 on placing on the market of electrical and electronic equipment and management of waste electrical and electronic equipment. <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=161674">https://www.retsinformation.dk/forms/r0710.aspx?id=161674</a></p> <p>RoHS is implemented in the Statutory Order 1331 of 17 November 2016 limiting the import and sale of electrical and electronic equipment containing certain dangerous substances. Link to this regulation (in Danish): <a href="https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=184564">https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=184564</a></p>	<p>Producer register: DPA-System, Vesterbrogade 6D, 4., DK-1780 København V, Tel. +45 33779191, E-mail: <a href="mailto:info@dpa-system.dk">info@dpa-system.dk</a>, <a href="http://www.dpa-system.dk">www.dpa-system.dk</a></p>	

Source: [Commission WEEE Member States Contacts](#)

Country	Code	National Authority	Implementing Law	Producer Register(s)	Producer Collective Scheme(s)
Estonia	EE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Environment Narva mnt 7A, 15172 Tallinn <a href="http://www.envir.ee">www.envir.ee</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jäätmeseadus (Waste Act);</li> <li>Vabariigi Valitsuse 20.04.2009 määrus nr 65 "Elektri- ja elektroonikaseadmetest tekkinud jäätmete kogumise või kõrvaldamise nõuded ja sihtarvude saavutamise tähtajad" (Regulation of Government; requirements for collection, collection rate, recovery targets);</li> <li>Keskkonnaministri 09.02.2005 määrus nr 9 "Elektri- ja elektroonikaseadmete romude käitlusnõuded" (Regulation of Minister of Environment; WEEE treatment requirements);</li> <li>Keskkonnaministri 27.04.2009 määrus nr 21 „Elektri- ja elektroonikaseadmete märgistamise viis ja kord“ (Regulation of Minister of the Environment; EEE labelling);</li> <li>Keskkonnaministri 06.04.2011 määrus nr 24 „Teabe esitamise tähtaegade täpsustatud loetelu elektri- ja elektroonikaseadmete kategooriate lõikes“ (Regulation of Minister of Environment; visible fee).</li> <li>All information in English: <a href="http://www.envir.ee/en/weee">http://www.envir.ee/en/weee</a></li> <li>Jäätmeseadus;</li> <li>National Producer Register: Vabariigi Valitsuse 23.07.2009 määrus nr 135 "Probleemtooteregistri põhimäärus" (Regulation of Government No. 135, 23.07.2009, „Statutes of Register of Products of Concern“);</li> <li>Keskkonnaministri 16.02.2011 määrus nr 12 „Probleemtooteregistri registrikaardi vormid“ (Regulation of Minister of Environment No. 12, 16.02.2011 „Forms of registry card of Register of Products of Concern“).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Authorized body of National Producer Register: Estonian Environment Agency (EEIC) , Mustamäe tee 33, 10616 Tallinn, <a href="http://www.keskkonnainfo.ee">www.keskkonnainfo.ee</a>, <a href="http://proto.keskkonnainfo.ee">http://proto.keskkonnainfo.ee</a></li> </ul>	1) MTÜ EES-Ringlus <a href="http://www.eesringlus.ee">www.eesringlus.ee</a> ; 2) MTÜ Eesti Elektroonikaromu <a href="http://www.elektroonikaromu.ee">www.elektroonikaromu.ee</a> ; 3) OÜ Ekogaisma Eesti <a href="http://www.ekogaisma.ee">www.ekogaisma.ee</a> (only lamps)

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Country	Code	National Authority	Implementing Law	Producer Register(s)	Producer Collective Scheme(s)
Finland	FI	Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment for Pirkanmaa Po Box 297 (Yliopistonkatu 38) FIN-33101 TAMPERE	Waste Act 646/2011 (chapter 6) on Producer Responsibility <a href="http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/2011/en20110646.pdf">www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/kaannokset/2011/en20110646.pdf</a>  WEEE Decree VnA 519/2014 Valtioneuvoston asetus sähkö- ja elektroniikkalaiteromusta <a href="http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/alkup/2014/20140519">http://www.finlex.fi/fi/laki/alkup/2014/20140519</a>	Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment for Pirkanmaa Po Box 297 (Yliopistonkatu 38) FIN-33101 TAMPERE	Sertyr ry <a href="http://www.serty.fi">www.serty.fi</a>  Flip ry <a href="http://www.elker.fi">www.elker.fi</a>  Selt ry <a href="http://www.elker.fi">www.elker.fi</a>  ICT ry <a href="http://www.elker.fi">www.elker.fi</a>  ERP Finland <a href="http://www.erp-recycling.fi">www.erp-recycling.fi</a>
France	FR	Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Énergie et de la Mer (MEEM) 246, boulevard Saint-Germain 75007 Paris	WEEE and ROHS regulations available on :  <a href="http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/dechets-dequipements-electriques-et-electroniques">http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/dechets-dequipements-electriques-et-electroniques</a>	Body in charge of the register : ADEME ( <a href="http://www.ademe.fr">www.ademe.fr</a> )	ECO-systèmes : <a href="http://www.eco-systemes.fr">http://www.eco-systemes.fr</a>  Ecologic : <a href="http://www.ecologic-france.com">http://www.ecologic-france.com</a>  Recylum : <a href="http://www.recylum.com">http://www.recylum.com</a>  PV CYCLE France (Photovoltaic Panels) : <a href="http://www.pvcycle.fr">http://www.pvcycle.fr</a>

Source: [Commission WEEE Member States Contacts](#)



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Germany	DE	<p><b>Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB)</b> Division WR II 3 "Sector-based product responsibility" P.O.Box 12 06 29, D-53048 Bonn <a href="http://www.bmub.de">www.bmub.de</a></p> <p><b>Federal Environment Agency (UBA)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Section III 1.6 "Product responsibility",</li> <li>Section III 1.2 "Legal matters, enforcement ElektroG and BattG"</li> </ul> <p>P.O.Box 14 06, D-06813 Dessau <a href="http://www.uba.de">www.uba.de</a></p>	<p>Elektro- und Elektronikgerätegesetz (Electrical and Electronic Equipment Act - ElektroG) vom 20.10.2015</p>	<p>National Producer Register: Stiftung Elektro-Altgeräte-Register (EAR) Benno-Strauß-Straße 1, D-90763 Fürth <a href="http://www.stiftung-ear.de">www.stiftung-ear.de</a></p>	no
Greece	EL	<p>Ministry of Environment and Energy General Directorate of Environmental Policy Directorate for the protection of biodiversity, soil, and waste management. Department of Recycling-Alternative management</p> <p>147, Patission str. 11251 Athens, Greece TEL.: (+30) 210 8654950, 8627444 FAX: (+30) 210 8662968 e-mail: <a href="mailto:a.psaila@prv.ypeka.gr">a.psaila@prv.ypeka.gr</a> <a href="mailto:a.karpodini@prv.ypeka.gr">a.karpodini@prv.ypeka.gr</a> <a href="http://www.ypeka.gr">www.ypeka.gr</a></p>	<p><i>Legal act for the transposition of WEEE2 Directive:</i> Common Ministerial Decision H.Π.23615/651/E.103, published in OJG No B 1184 on 9.5.2014) available (in Greek) through: <a href="http://www.eoan.gr/uploads/files/274/fa6d8b4516fe4ad9998285ddf1b2330138bbcd5c.pdf">http://www.eoan.gr/uploads/files/274/fa6d8b4516fe4ad9998285ddf1b2330138bbcd5c.pdf</a></p> <p><i>National Producers Register:</i> Common Ministerial Decision 181504/2016, published in OJG No B 2454 on 9.8.2016</p> <p>available (in Greek) through: <a href="http://www.eoan.gr/uploads/files/435/448af12060c99cdf8e0dc1d54e51fead0b1a2098.pdf">http://www.eoan.gr/uploads/files/435/448af12060c99cdf8e0dc1d54e51fead0b1a2098.pdf</a></p> <p>Common Ministerial Decision 892/2017, published in OJG and No B 538 on 22.2.2017</p>	<p>Body in charge of the register: HELLENIC RECYCLING AGENCY (HRA)</p> <p>147, Patission str. 11251 Athens, Greece Tel: (+30) 210 8647420 Fax: (+30) 210 8665988 E-mail: <a href="mailto:info@eoan.gr">info@eoan.gr</a> <a href="http://www.eoan.gr">www.eoan.gr</a></p> <p>National Producers Register (NPR): <a href="mailto:register@eoan.gr">register@eoan.gr</a> <a href="http://empa.eoan.gr/login.php">http://empa.eoan.gr/login.php</a></p>	<p><b>APPLIANCES RECYCLING SA</b> Address: Sygrou Av. &amp; Charokopou 2, Kallithea, PC 17671, Athens, Greece Tel: (+30) 210 5319780, 210 5319762-5 Fax: (+30) 210 5319766 e-mail: <a href="mailto:info@electrocycle.gr">info@electrocycle.gr</a></p> <p><b>2) FOTOKIKLOSI SA</b> Address: Tatoiou 349, PC 136 77, Acharnes, Greece Tel: (+30) 210 4831164 (+30) 210 4837517 e-mail: <a href="mailto:info@fotokiklosi.gr">info@fotokiklosi.gr</a></p>

Source: [Commission WEEE Member States Contacts](#)

Country	Code	National Authority	Implementing Law	Producer Register(s)	Producer Collective Scheme(s)
			available (in Greek) through: <a href="https://www.eoan.gr/uploads/files/481/505a1ce85661571520e9a0ed8cfc5eff147251e0.pdf">https://www.eoan.gr/uploads/files/481/505a1ce85661571520e9a0ed8cfc5eff147251e0.pdf</a>		
Hungary	HU	Ministry of Agriculture, State Secretariat for Environmental Affairs Department of Environmental Development, H-1055 Budapest Kossuth Lajos tér 11.	RoHS legislation (in Hungarian) available on: <a href="http://net.jogtar.hu/jr/gen/hjegy_doc.cgi?docid=A1200374.KOR">http://net.jogtar.hu/jr/gen/hjegy_doc.cgi?docid=A1200374.KOR</a>  WEEE legislation (in Hungarian) available on: <a href="http://net.jogtar.hu/jr/gen/hjegy_doc.cgi?docid=A1400197.KOR">http://net.jogtar.hu/jr/gen/hjegy_doc.cgi?docid=A1400197.KOR</a>	National producer register/ general information: <a href="http://www.kormanyhivatal.hu/hu/pes/t/szervezeti-egysegek-elertetosegei/kornyezetvedelmi-es-termeszetvedelmi-foosztaly/belfoldi-hulladekgazdalkodasi-es-termekdij-osztaly">http://www.kormanyhivatal.hu/hu/pes/t/szervezeti-egysegek-elertetosegei/kornyezetvedelmi-es-termeszetvedelmi-foosztaly/belfoldi-hulladekgazdalkodasi-es-termekdij-osztaly</a>  <a href="http://web.okir.hu/sse/?group=HNYR">http://web.okir.hu/sse/?group=HNYR</a> Organization: Department of Environment and Nature of Government Office for Pest County Budapest. <a href="http://www.kormanyhivatal.hu/hu/pes/t/szervezeti-egysegek-elertetosegei/kornyezetvedelmi-es-termeszetvedelmi-foosztaly/belfoldi-hulladekgazdalkodasi-es-termekdij-osztaly">http://www.kormanyhivatal.hu/hu/pes/t/szervezeti-egysegek-elertetosegei/kornyezetvedelmi-es-termeszetvedelmi-foosztaly/belfoldi-hulladekgazdalkodasi-es-termekdij-osztaly</a>	

Source: [Commission WEEE Member States Contacts](#)

Country	Code	National Authority	Implementing Law	Producer Register(s)	Producer Collective Scheme(s)
Latvia	LV	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development 25, Peldu Str. LV-1494 Riga  <a href="http://www.varam.gov.lv">www.varam.gov.lv</a>	<a href="http://www.varam.gov.lv/lat/likumdosana/normativi_e_akti/?doc=14567_umd.htm">http://www.varam.gov.lv/lat/likumdosana/normativi_e_akti/?doc=14567_umd.htm</a>	<a href="http://www.elektroregistrs.lv/">http://www.elektroregistrs.lv/</a>	"Zala Josta", Ltd. – <a href="http://www.zalajosta.lv">www.zalajosta.lv</a> JSC "Latvijas Zalais punkts" – <a href="http://www.zalais.lv">www.zalais.lv</a> "Ekogaisma", Ltd. – <a href="http://www.ekogaisma.lv">www.ekogaisma.lv</a> JSC "Latvijas Zalais electrons" – <a href="http://www.lze.lv">www.lze.lv</a>
Lithuania	LT	Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania Jakšto str. 4/9 LT-01105 Vilnius Lithuania Phone: +370 5 2663659 fax.: +370 5 2663663 e-mail: <a href="mailto:info@am.lt">info@am.lt</a> <a href="http://www.am.lt">http://www.am.lt</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amendment No. XI-1892 to the Law on Waste Management, adopted on 22/12/2011;</li> <li>• Amendment No. 936 to the Government Resolution No. 61 on Rules for Preparation and Implementation of Bank Guarantee, Insurance or other Agreements, ensuring that WEEE Management will be Financed, as well for Accumulation, Usage and Refund of Resources Received based on these Agreements and WEEE management targets, adopted on 18/07/2012;</li> <li>• Order of the Minister of Environment No. D1 481 on Rules on Management of WEEE, adopted on 10/09/2004 (amendments adopted by the Orders of the Minister of Environment No. D1-395 on 16/08/2005, No. D1-300 on 20/06/2006, No. D1-676 on 17/12/2007, No.D1-174 on 04/03/2010, No.D1-574 on 28/06/2010, No.D1-31 on 13/01/2012, No.D1-565 on 02/07/2012);</li> <li>• Order of the Minister of Environment No. D1 291 on Rules on Registration of producers and importers, adopted on 27/05/2009;</li> <li>• Order of the Minister of Environment No. D1-290 on Accounting and Reporting on Marketed Products and Waste Management, adopted on 27/05/2009.</li> </ul> <p>Legislation is available in Lithuanian language only.</p>	Environmental Protection Agency <a href="http://gamta.lt">http://gamta.lt</a> Ph.: +370 706 62008 e-mail: <a href="mailto:aaa@aaa.am.lt">aaa@aaa.am.lt</a>	<p>1) Association of electronic distributors "EEPA" <a href="http://www.epa.lt">http://www.epa.lt</a> Director Mr. Linas Ivanauskas Mob.: +370 678 58584 fax: +370 5 2729985 e-mail: <a href="mailto:bendras@epa.lt">bendras@epa.lt</a></p> <p>2) The Organization of Electronics Producers and Importers <a href="http://www.eei.lt">http://www.eei.lt</a> Director Mr. Alfredas Skinulis Mob: +370 67330915 Ph./fax: +370 5 2730084 e-mail: <a href="mailto:info@eei.lt">info@eei.lt</a></p> <p>3) Public Institution Ekosviesa (lamps only) <a href="http://www.eko-sviesa.lt">http://www.eko-sviesa.lt</a> Country manager Mr. Tadas Ruzele Mob.: (+370) 655 65863 e-mail: <a href="mailto:tadas@eko-sviesa.lt">tadas@eko-sviesa.lt</a></p>

Source: [Commission WEEE Member States Contacts](#)

Country	Code	National Authority	Implementing Law	Producer Register(s)	Producer Collective Scheme(s)
Ireland	IE	<p>Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment Newtown Road Wexford Y35 AP90 Ireland <a href="http://www.dccae.ie">www.dccae.ie</a> Email: <a href="mailto:pri@dccae.gov.ie">pri@dccae.gov.ie</a></p> <p>Enforced by: Environmental Protection Agency PO Box 3000 Johnstown Castle Estate Wexford Y35 W821 Ireland <a href="http://www.epa.ie/enforcement/prod/">www.epa.ie/enforcement/prod/</a> <a href="http://www.epa.ie/enforcement/weee/">www.epa.ie/enforcement/weee/</a> <a href="http://www.epa.ie/enforcement/rohs/">www.epa.ie/enforcement/rohs/</a> Email: <a href="mailto:info@epa.ie">info@epa.ie</a> or <a href="mailto:weee@epa.ie">weee@epa.ie</a></p>	<p>European Union (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations 2014- S.I. No. 149 of 2014. <a href="http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2014/si/149/made/en/print">http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2014/si/149/made/en/print</a></p>	<p>The National Producer Registration Body Unit 47 Block 5 Northwood Court Santry Dublin 9 D09 FY88 Ireland <a href="http://www.producerregister.ie">www.producerregister.ie</a> Email: <a href="mailto:info@producerregister.ie">info@producerregister.ie</a> Tel: +353 1 5522606 Fax: +353 1 5618058</p>	<p>WEEE Ireland <a href="http://www.weeeireland.ie">www.weeeireland.ie</a></p> <p>ERP Ireland <a href="http://www.erp-recycling.ie">www.erp-recycling.ie</a></p>
Italy	IT	<p>Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea  <a href="http://www.minambiente.it">http://www.minambiente.it</a></p> <p>ISPRA - Institute for Environmental Protection and Research  <a href="http://www.isprambiente.it">http://www.isprambiente.it</a></p>	<p>Decree n. 49/2014 on WEEE management – transposition of WEEE directive 2  <a href="http://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2014/03/28/14G00064/sq">http://www.gazzettaufficiale.it/eli/id/2014/03/28/14G00064/sq</a></p>	<p>Weee national register Web site:  <a href="http://www.registroaee.it">www.registroaee.it</a></p>	<p>Coordinator center of Producer collective schemes  <a href="http://www.cdcaee.it">www.cdcaee.it</a></p>

Source: [Commission WEEE Member States Contacts](#)

Country	Code	National Authority	Implementing Law	Producer Register(s)	Producer Collective Scheme(s)
Luxembourg	LU	Administration de l'Environnement 1, Avenue du Rock'n Roll L-4361 Esch/Alzette Luxembourg	Règlement grand-ducal du 30 juillet 2013 relatif aux déchets d'équipements électriques et électroniques	Register:  <a href="http://www.environnement.public.lu/guichet_virtuel/GV_dechets/enreg_deee/index.html">http://www.environnement.public.lu/guichet_virtuel/GV_dechets/enreg_deee/index.html</a>	national collectif system for household appliances : ECOTREL <a href="http://www.ecotrel.lu">www.ecotrel.lu</a>
Malta	MT	Environment and Resources Authority, (ERA) Hexagon House, Spencer Hill, Marsa, MRS 1441, Malta <a href="http://www.era.org.mt/">http://www.era.org.mt/</a>  Malta Competition and Consumer Affairs Authority, (MCCAA) <a href="http://www.mccaa.org.mt">www.mccaa.org.mt</a>	Subsidiary Legislation 549.89 – the Waste Management (Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations as published by Legal Notice 204 of 2014 and amended by Legal Notice 232 of 2015 <a href="#">[Click Here]</a>  Subsidiary Legislation 427.57 – Restriction of Use of Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations as published by Legal Notice 84 of 2013, amended by Legal Notices 118 of 2014 and 39 of 2015 <a href="#">[Click Here]</a>	Register for producers of EEE is accessible at: <a href="http://era.org.mt/en/Pages/WEEE.aspx">http://era.org.mt/en/Pages/WEEE.aspx</a>	WEEE Recycle (GreenPak Coop Society Ltd) <a href="http://www.weee.com.mt/">http://www.weee.com.mt/</a>  WEEE Malta Ltd
Netherlands	NL	Ministry of Infrastructure and Environment DG Environment and International PO Box 20901 NL – 2500 EX Den Haag <a href="http://www.minienm.nl">www.minienm.nl</a>	LEGISLATION:  <a href="https://www.ilent.nl/onderwerpen/leefomgeving/afval/producentenverantwoordelijkheid/elektronische_apparatuur/">https://www.ilent.nl/onderwerpen/leefomgeving/afval/producentenverantwoordelijkheid/elektronische_apparatuur/</a>	<a href="#">Nationaal</a> (W)EEE Register	PRO's: <a href="http://www.pvcycle.org">http://www.pvcycle.org</a> <a href="http://www.stichtingrta.nl/">http://www.stichtingrta.nl/</a> <a href="http://www.nvmp.nl/">http://www.nvmp.nl/</a> <a href="http://www.weee.nl/nl">http://www.weee.nl/nl</a>

Source: [Commission WEEE Member States Contacts](#)

Country	Code	National Authority	Implementing Law	Producer Register(s)	Producer Collective Scheme(s)
Norway	NO	Norwegian Environment Agency Pb 5672 Sluppen, 7485 Trondheim, Norway	• Link to the national regulation regarding WEEE: <a href="http://lovdata.no/dokument/SF/forskrift/2004-06-01-930/KAPITTEL_1#KAPITTEL_1">http://lovdata.no/dokument/SF/forskrift/2004-06-01-930/KAPITTEL_1#KAPITTEL_1</a>	EE-registeret c/o COWI AS, Pb 6412 Etterstad, 0605 Oslo  <a href="http://www.eeregisteret.no/ShowHTML.aspx?file=Hjem.htm">http://www.eeregisteret.no/ShowHTML.aspx?file=Hjem.htm</a> (in Norwegian) <a href="http://www.eeregisteret.no/ShowHTML.aspx?file=English.htm">http://www.eeregisteret.no/ShowHTML.aspx?file=English.htm</a> (in English)	ERP Norway AS <a href="http://www.erp-recycling.no/">http://www.erp-recycling.no/</a>  Norsirk AS (former Elretur AS) <a href="http://www.norsirk.no/">http://www.norsirk.no/</a>  Renas AS: <a href="http://www.renas.no/">http://www.renas.no/</a>
Poland	PL	Department of Waste Management Ministry of the Environment <a href="http://www.mos.gov.pl">www.mos.gov.pl</a> Chief Inspectorate of Environmental Protection Department of Market Control 52/54 Wawelska St. 00-922 Warsaw	LEGISLATION WEEE <a href="https://www.mos.gov.pl/pl/srodowisko/odpady/odpady-pouzytkowe/zuzyty-sprzet-elektryczny-i-elektroniczny/">https://www.mos.gov.pl/pl/srodowisko/odpady/odpady-pouzytkowe/zuzyty-sprzet-elektryczny-i-elektroniczny/</a>	NATIONAL PRODUCER REGISTER <a href="http://rzseie.gios.gov.pl/szukaj_rzseie.php">http://rzseie.gios.gov.pl/szukaj_rzseie.php</a>	<a href="http://rzseie.gios.gov.pl/szukaj_rzseie.php?nazwa_podmiotu=&amp;state_id%5B%5D=0&amp;nr_rej=&amp;nr_nip=&amp;literal_id%5B%5D=S&amp;szukaj=Wyszukaj">http://rzseie.gios.gov.pl/szukaj_rzseie.php?nazwa_podmiotu=&amp;state_id%5B%5D=0&amp;nr_rej=&amp;nr_nip=&amp;literal_id%5B%5D=S&amp;szukaj=Wyszukaj</a>
Country	Code	National Authority	Implementing Law	Producer Register(s)	Producer Collective Scheme(s)
Portugal	PT	Agência Portuguesa do Ambiente Rua da Murgueira, 9/9A- Zambujal Ap. 7585 - 2611-865 Amadora Tel: 21 472 82 00 Fax: 21 471 90 74 e-mail: <a href="mailto:geral@apambiente.pt">geral@apambiente.pt</a> <a href="http://www.apambiente.pt">www.apambiente.pt</a>	Decree-Law no. 67/2014, dated 7 <sup>th</sup> May	ANREEE-Associação Nacional para o Registo de Equipamentos Elétricos e Eletrónicos <a href="mailto:geral@anreee.pt">geral@anreee.pt</a> Tel: 707 027 027 <a href="http://www.anreee.pt">www.anreee.pt</a>	Amb3E - Associação Portuguesa de Gestão de Resíduos e-mail: <a href="mailto:amb3e@amb3e.pt">amb3e@amb3e.pt</a> Tel: 21 416 90 20 <a href="http://www.amb3e.pt">www.amb3e.pt</a> and ERP - Portugal - Associação Gestora de Resíduos e-mail: <a href="mailto:info@erp-portugal.pt">info@erp-portugal.pt</a> Tel: 21 911 96 30 <a href="http://www.erp-recycling.pt">www.erp-recycling.pt</a>

Source: [Commission WEEE Member States Contacts](#)

Country	Code	National Authority	Implementing Law	Producer Register(s)	Producer Collective Scheme(s)
Romania	RO	<p>Ministry of Environment Waters and Forests 12 Libertatii avenue, sec.5, Bucharest, Romania <a href="http://www.mmediu.ro">www.mmediu.ro</a></p> <p>• Ministry of Economy Commerce and Tourism 152 Calea Victoriei 71101 Bucharest Romania <a href="http://www.minind.ro">www.minind.ro</a></p> <p>• Bodies in charge of the market surveillance: National Environmental Guard 78 Unirii avenue, bl.J2, sector 3 Bucharest <a href="http://www.gnm.ro/">http://www.gnm.ro/</a></p> <p>• National Authority for Consumer Protection 5 Georges Clemenceau street, sector 1 Bucharest <a href="http://www.anpc.ro">www.anpc.ro</a> <a href="http://www.deseurielctrice.ro">www.deseurielctrice.ro</a> <a href="http://www.deseurielctrice.eu">www.deseurielctrice.eu</a></p>	<p>• Order no. 1225/2005 for approving the procedure and criteria of evaluation and permitting for the collective organization in view of overtaking the responsibility concerning the annual objectives achievement of reusing, recycling and recovery</p> <p>• Order no. 1223/2005 regarding the registration procedure of produce recording and reporting procedure of data regarding EEE and WEEE (MO 1/03.01.2006) <a href="http://www.mmediu.ro/dep_mediu/informatii_echipamente_en.htm">http://www.mmediu.ro/dep_mediu/informatii_echipamente_en.htm</a></p> <p>Governmental Emergency Ordinance No 5/2015 on WEE</p>	<p>Body in charge of the register: NEPA (National Environmental Protection Agency): <a href="http://www.anpm.ro/">http://www.anpm.ro/</a> Order 1441/2011 on financial guarantee</p>	<p>Ecotic CCR Recolamp RoRec Environ Ecopoint Ecomold Eco Lighting Collect</p>
Slovakia	SK	<p>Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic Waste Management Department Nám. Ľ. Štúra 1 812 35 Bratislava <a href="http://www.enviro.gov.sk">www.enviro.gov.sk</a></p>	<p>Act on waste Nr. 79/2015 Z.z. Decree Nr. 373/2015 Z.z. Decree Nr. 371/2015 Z.z. Decree Nr. 366/2015 Z.z.</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic Waste Management Department Nám. Ľ. Štúra 1 812 35 Bratislava</p> <p>URL: <a href="http://elektro.sazp.sk/">http://elektro.sazp.sk/</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.enviro.gov.sk/servlets/files/23394">http://www.enviro.gov.sk/servlets/files/23394</a></p>

Source: [Commission WEEE Member States Contacts](#)



Country	Code	National Authority	Implementing Law	Producer Register(s)	Producer Collective Scheme(s)
Slovenia	SI	Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning Dunajska 48 1000- Ljubljana <a href="mailto:gp.mop@gov.si">gp.mop@gov.si</a>	Decree on waste electrical and electronic equipment (Official Journal of RS 55 /15 and 47/16)	<p>NATIONAL PRODUCER REGISTER: Activities of the register are divided within the Ministry of the Environment/ Environmental Agency and Financial Administration. In accordance with the national WEEE legislation only Slovene legal entities can register.</p> <p>Environmental Agency of the Republic of Slovenia: Vojkova 1b 1000 Ljubljana Web: <a href="http://www.arso.gov.si">http://www.arso.gov.si</a></p> <p>Contact person: Ms. Janja Podakar Email: <a href="mailto:janja.podakar@gov.si">janja.podakar@gov.si</a></p> <p>Producers have to register and announce the start of their operation also with the Financial Administration of Republic of Slovenia and report their sales data (quantity of EEE placed on the market).</p>	<p>Producer Collective Schemes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Zeos, ravnanje z električno in elektronsko opremo d.o.o. (<a href="http://www.zeos.si">www.zeos.si</a>)</li> <li>- Slopak d.o.o. (<a href="http://www.slopak.si">www.slopak.si</a>)</li> <li>- Interseroh d.o.o. (<a href="http://www.interseroh-slo.si">www.interseroh-slo.si</a>)</li> <li>- Trigana d.o.o</li> </ul>

Source: [Commission WEEE Member States Contacts](#)

Country	Code	National Authority	Implementing Law	Producer Register(s)	Producer Collective Scheme(s)
Spain	ES	Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery Food and Environment Plaza de San Juan de la Cruz s/n, Madrid 28071 +34915976126 Sub Deputy of Wastes: Begona Fabrellas, <a href="mailto:bfabrellas@magrama.es">bfabrellas@magrama.es</a>	ROYAL DECREE 110/2015, of 20 February 2005 on wastes of electric and electronic equipments  <a href="http://www.mapama.gob.es/es/calidad-y-evaluacion-ambiental/temas/prevencion-y-gestion-residuos/flujos/aparatos-electr/Royal-Decree-on-wastes-electronic-electric-equipments.aspx">http://www.mapama.gob.es/es/calidad-y-evaluacion-ambiental/temas/prevencion-y-gestion-residuos/flujos/aparatos-electr/Royal-Decree-on-wastes-electronic-electric-equipments.aspx</a>	National Register of Electronics and Appliances Manufacturers Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade Pº de la Castellana, 160 28071, Madrid  <a href="mailto:raee_cm@minetur.es">raee_cm@minetur.es</a> <a href="http://www.minetur.gob.es/es-ES/Paginas/index.aspx">http://www.minetur.gob.es/es-ES/Paginas/index.aspx</a>	In transitional period of adaptation to the new conditions of Royal Decree 110/2015:  <a href="http://www.mapama.gob.es/es/calidad-y-evaluacion-ambiental/temas/prevencion-y-gestion-residuos/flujos/responsabilidad-ampliada/#para14">http://www.mapama.gob.es/es/calidad-y-evaluacion-ambiental/temas/prevencion-y-gestion-residuos/flujos/responsabilidad-ampliada/#para14</a>
Sweden	SE	Swedish Environmental Protection Agency Naturvårdsverket SE-106 48 Stockholm <a href="mailto:eeefraga@naturvardsverket.se">eeefraga@naturvardsverket.se</a>	Ordinance (2014:1075) on Producer Responsibility for Electrical and Electronic Equipment. <a href="http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/04/70/12/c88be157.pdf">http://www.regeringen.se/content/1/c6/04/70/12/c88be157.pdf</a>  The Ordinance was dated 2014 and has been amended several times since then. For updated information please contact the Swedish EPA	Electronic register (EE-register), accessible via Swedish EPA's homepage: <a href="http://www.naturvardsverket.se">www.naturvardsverket.se</a> , has been working since 2007. <a href="http://eeb.naturvardsverket.se">http://eeb.naturvardsverket.se</a>	EI - Kretsen ( <a href="http://www.el-kretsen.se">http://www.el-kretsen.se</a> ) Elektronikåtervinning i Sverige ( <a href="http://www.elektronikatervinning.com">http://www.elektronikatervinning.com</a> )
UK	UK	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), 17 Smith Square, SW1P 3JR <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs">https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs</a>  Tel +44 (0) 20 7238 6951	UK Statutory Instrument 2013 No. 3113 (as amended) Enforced by: - The Environment Agency (for England): <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/environment-agency">https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/environment-agency</a> - The Scottish Environment Protection Agency : <a href="http://www.sepa.org.uk">http://www.sepa.org.uk</a> - Natural Resources Wales: <a href="https://naturalresources.wales">https://naturalresources.wales</a> - The Northern Ireland Environment Agency : <a href="https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/contacts/contacts-az/northern-ireland-environment-agency">https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/contacts/contacts-az/northern-ireland-environment-agency</a> -	Maintained by the appropriate environment agency. Details available at: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/guidance/electrical-and-electronic-equipment-eee-producer-responsibility">https://www.gov.uk/guidance/electrical-and-electronic-equipment-eee-producer-responsibility</a>	Maintained by the appropriate environment agency. Register available at: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/weee-registered-producers-public-register">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/weee-registered-producers-public-register</a>

Source: [Commission WEEE Member States Contacts](#)

## ANNEX D: LIST OF ACRONYMS

- **COM WEEE FAQ:** European Commission [Frequently Asked Questions document on the WEEE Directive 2012/19/EU](#)
- **EEE:** Electrical and Electronic Equipment
- **EWRN:** European WEEE Registers Network
- **LSFI:** Large-scale fixed installations, except any equipment which is not specifically designed and installed as part of these installation
- **LSSI:** Large-scale stationary industrial tools
- **NRMM:** Non-road mobile machinery
- **WEEE:** Waste from Electrical and Electronic Equipment
- **WEEE 1 Directive:** [Directive 2002/96/EC](#) entered into force in February 2003.
- **The “recast WEEE Directive” or “WEEE 2 Directive”:** [Directive 2012/19/EU](#) entered into force on 13 August 2012 and was transposed by all Member States in 2016.

## ANNEX E: ORGALIME MEMBERS

The below list is dated April 2018. We recommend to you to check possible updates of this list on the [website of ORGALIME](#).

<b>Austria</b> FEEI FMTI	<b>France</b> FIEEC FIM	<b>Lithuania</b> LINPRA	<b>Spain</b> SERCOBE	<b>ASSOCIATE MEMBERS</b>
<b>Belgium</b> AGORIA	<b>Germany</b> VDMA WSM ZVEI	<b>Luxembourg</b> Fedil Metal	<b>Sweden</b> Teknikföretagen	<b>Turkey</b> MAKFED
<b>Bulgaria</b> BASSEL	<b>Hungary</b> MAGEOSZ	<b>Netherlands</b> FME METAALUNIE	<b>Switzerland</b> SWISSMEM	<b>European Sector Associations</b>
<b>Croatia</b> CEA HGK	<b>Ireland</b> IEEF	<b>Norway</b> Norsk Industri	<b>United Kingdom</b> BEAMA EAMA GAMBICA	AFECOR C.E.F.A.C.D CEIR EFCEM EGMF ELA EURALARM EUROPUMP FEM PNEUROP
<b>Denmark</b> DI	<b>Italy</b> ANIE ANIMA	<b>Portugal</b> AIMMAP		
<b>Finland</b> Technology Industries of Finland	<b>Latvia</b> MASOC	<b>Slovenia</b> GZS-MPIA		

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