
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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2013 No. 3113

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2013

Made - - - - - *7th December 2013*

Laid before Parliament *10th December 2013*

Coming into force in accordance with regulation 1(2) to (4)

Amended by:

SI 2014 No 1771 - The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment and Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Amendment) Regulations 2014

coming into force *25th July 2014*

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The Secretary of State is a Minister designated for the purposes of section 2(2) of the European Communities Act 1972 in respect of matters relating to the prevention and recovery of waste electrical and electronic equipment.

The Secretary of State, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 2(2) of that Act, makes the following Regulations.

PART 1 GENERAL

Citation, commencement and extent

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2013.

(2) Subject to paragraphs (3), (4) and (5) these Regulations shall come into force on 1st January 2014.

(3) Regulation 66(6) and Schedule 11, part 2, paragraph 15 shall come into force on 1st January 2016.

(4) Regulations 6, 11(11)(a)(ii), 11(13)(b), 17(1)(d)(ii), 20(2) 28(8)(a)(ii), 28(10)(b) 36,38,41, 57(g)(ii), 58(3)(c)(ii), 66(7), (8), schedule 7, part 1, paragraph 6(c), schedule 8 Part 3 and schedule 11, part 2, paragraph 16 shall come into force on 1st January 2019.

- (5) Regulations 59, 65 and 94 do not extend to Northern Ireland.

Interpretation

2. In these Regulations—

“the Directive” means Directive 2012/19/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4th July 2012 on waste electrical and electronic equipment of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8th December 2003 on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) which replaces Directive 2002/96/EC as amended by Directive 2003/108/EC and Directive 2008/34/EC;

“AATF” means an approved authorised treatment facility;

“the Waste Directive” means Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on Waste;

“active implantable medical device” means an active implantable medical device within the meaning of point (c) of Article 1(2) of Council Directive 90/385/EEC of 20 June 1990 on the approximation of laws of the Member States relating to active implantable medical devices which are EEE;

“appliances containing refrigerants” means—

- (a) large cooling appliances;
- (b) refrigerators;
- (c) freezers; and
- (d) other large appliances for refrigeration, conservation and storage of food that fall within category 1 of Schedule 1;

“approved authorised treatment facility” means an authorised treatment facility which is approved under regulation 61;

“approved exporter” means an exporter who is approved under regulation 61;

“appropriate authority” means—

- (a) for the purposes of any provision of these Regulations relating to the exercise of the functions of the appropriate authority in England, the Environment Agency;
- (b) for the purposes of any provision of these Regulations relating to the exercise of the functions of the appropriate body in Wales, the Natural Resources Body for Wales;
- (c) for the purposes of any provision of these Regulations relating to the exercise of the functions of the appropriate authority in Scotland, SEPA;
- (d) for the purposes of any provision of these Regulations relating to the exercise of the functions of the appropriate authority in Northern Ireland, the Department of the Environment;
- (e) for the purposes of Part 3 relating to the obligations of a producer or authorised representative under regulations 11, 14, 19 and 20 the appropriate authority who has registered that producer in respect of the relevant compliance period, or the relevant part of a compliance period, under regulation 26;
- (f) for the purposes of Part 3 relating to the obligations of a producer under regulation 14—
 - (i) where the producer’s registered office or principal place of business is in England, the Environment Agency;
 - (ii) where the producer’s registered office or principal place of business is in Wales, the Natural Resources Body for Wales;
 - (iii) where the producer’s registered office or principal place of business is in Scotland, SEPA;
 - (iv) where the producer’s registered office or principal place of business is in Northern Ireland, the Department of the Environment;
- (g) for the purposes of Part 4 relating to the obligations of an operator of a scheme, the appropriate authority which granted approval of that operator’s scheme under regulation 55;

- (h) for the purposes of Part 7 relating to the approval of schemes—
- (i) where the operator of the scheme’s registered office or principal place of business is in England, the Environment Agency;
 - (ii) where the operator of the scheme’s registered office or principal place of business is in Wales, the Natural Resources Body for Wales;
 - (iii) where the operator of the scheme’s registered office or principal place of business is in Scotland, SEPA;
 - (iv) where the operator of the scheme’s registered office or principal place of business is in Northern Ireland, the Department of the Environment;
- (i) for the purposes of Part 8 relating to the approval of authorised treatment facilities and exporters—
- (i) where the registered office or principal place of business of the operator of the ATF or of the exporter is in England, the Environment Agency;
 - (ii) where the registered office or principal place of business of the operator of the ATF or of the exporter is in Wales, the Natural Resources Body for Wales;
 - (iii) where the registered office or principal place of business of the operator of the ATF or of the exporter is in Scotland, SEPA; and
 - (iv) where the registered office or principal place of business of the operator of the ATF or of the exporter is in Northern Ireland, the Department of the Environment;
- (j) for the purposes of Schedule 12 relating to designated collection facilities—
- (i) where the operator of the collection facility’s registered office or principal place of business is in England, the Environment Agency;
 - (ii) where the operator of a the collection facility’s registered office or principal place of business is in Wales, the Natural Resources Body for Wales;
 - (iii) where the operator of the collection facility’s registered office or principal place of business is in Scotland, SEPA; and
 - (iv) where the operator of the collection facility’s registered office or principal place of business is in Northern Ireland, the Department of the Environment;

“ATF” means an authorised treatment facility;

“authorised representative” means any person who is established in the United Kingdom and who has been appointed by a producer under regulation 14(2);

“authorised treatment facility” means any facility operated by an establishment or undertaking carrying out treatment and which is licensed or otherwise permitted under or by virtue of any legislation made in the United Kingdom, or in any part of the United Kingdom, which implements Article 9 of the Directive;

“collection” has the meaning given by Article 3 the Waste Directive;

“code of practice” means the code of practice issued by the Secretary of State under regulation 72;

“compliance fee” means a fee calculated in accordance with the methodology approved by the Secretary of State under regulation 76;

“compliance period” means—

- (a) the first compliance period; or
- (b) any year following the first compliance period;

“dangerous substance or mixture” means any mixture which has to be considered dangerous under Directive 1999/45/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31st May 1999 concerning the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations or any substance which fulfils the

criteria for any of the following hazard classes or categories set out in Annex I of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16th December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures:

- (i) hazard classes 2.1 to 2.4, 2.6 and 2.7, 2.8 types A and B, 2.9, 2.10, 2.12, 2.13 categories 1 and 2, 2.14 categories 1 and 2, 2.15 types A to F,
- (ii) hazard classes 3.1 to 3.6, 3.7 adverse effects on sexual function and fertility or on development, 3.8 effects other than narcotic effects, 3.9 and 3.10,
- (iii) hazard class 4.1, and
- (iv) hazard class 5.1;

“declaration of compliance” means the declaration of compliance referred to in regulation 19(1) or 39(1);

“Department of the Environment” means the Department of the Environment in Northern Ireland;

“designated collection facility” means any establishment or undertaking carrying out collection operations and which is approved by the Secretary of State under regulation 70;

“display equipment” means—

- (a) personal computer screens that fall within category 3 of Schedule 1, and
- (b) television sets that fall within category 4 of Schedule 1;

“disposal” has the meaning given by Article 3 the Waste Directive;

“distributor” means any person in the supply chain who makes an item of EEE available on the market but a distributor may also be a producer;

“distributor take back scheme” means a distributor take back scheme approved by the Secretary of State under regulation 68;

“EEE” means electrical and electronic equipment;

“EEE producer registration number” means the registration number issued to a producer or their authorised representative by the appropriate authority under regulation 26;

“electrical and electronic equipment” 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;

“end-user” means any person who uses a piece of EEE;

“enforcement authority” has the meaning given in regulation 87(5);

“enforcement notice” means a notice in writing served in accordance with regulation 88; “enforcement officer” has the meaning given in regulation 89(15)(b);

“Environment Agency” means the body established under section 1(1) of the Environment Act 1995;

“evidence note” means an evidence note issued, in the format approved by the Secretary of State under regulation 73, by—

- (a) an operator of an AATF, as evidence of the receipt of tonnage of WEEE specified in the note for
 - (i) reuse as a whole appliance, or
 - (ii) treatment at an ATF, or

an approved exporter, as evidence of the receipt for export of tonnage specified in the note for:

- (iii) WEEE for reuse as a whole appliance outside the United Kingdom, or
- (iv) used EEE for reuse as a whole appliance outside the United Kingdom;

“exporter” means a person who, in the ordinary course of conduct of a trade, occupation or profession, exports—

(a) used EEE for reuse as a whole appliance outside the United Kingdom; or

(b) WEEE for treatment, recovery or recycling outside the United Kingdom;
“financial year” in relation to a scheme member—

(a) where that scheme member is a company is determined as provided in—

(i) section 390(1) to (3) of the Companies Act 2006, or

(ii) article 231(1) to (3) of the Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1986;

and

(b) in any other case has the meaning given in—

(i) section 390(4) of the Companies Act 2006, or

(ii) article 231(4) of the Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1986,

but as if the reference there to an undertaking were a reference to that scheme member;

“first compliance period” means the period commencing on 1st January 2014 and ending with 31st December 2014;

“first quarter period” means a period commencing on 1st January and ending with 31st March;

“fourth quarter period” means a period commencing on 1st October and ending with 31st December;

“gas discharge lamp” means a gas discharge lamp that falls within category 5 of Schedule 1;

“hazardous waste” has the meaning given by Article 3 of the Waste Directive;

“in vitro diagnostic medical device” means an in vitro diagnostic device or accessory within the meaning of respectively, point (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 which are EEE;

“issue” in relation to an evidence note means to sell or otherwise supply to any person;

“large-scale stationary industrial tools” means a large-scale 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;

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

(a) are assembled, installed and de-installed by professionals

(b) are intended to be used permanently as part of a building or a structure at a pre-defined and dedicated location; and

(c) can only be replaced by the same specifically designed equipment;

“LED light source” means a product that falls within category 5 of Schedule 1 and which uses an integrated light emitting diode as its light source;

“making available on the market” means any supply of a product for distribution, consumption or use on the market of a Member State in the course of a commercial activity, whether in return for payment or free of charge;

“medical device” means a medical device or accessory within the meaning of, respectively, point (a) or (b) of Article 1(2) of Council Directive 93/42/EEC of 14 June 1993 concerning medical devices which are WEEE;

“Member State” includes Norway, Iceland and Lichtenstein ;

“Natural Resources Body for Wales” means the body established by article 3 of the Natural Resources Body for Wales (Establishment) Order 2012;

“new scheme” has the meaning given in regulation 14(9)(a);

“non-obligated WEEE” means WEEE received by an AATF or approved exporter other than from or on behalf of a scheme;

“non-road mobile machinery” means machinery, with an 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;

“old scheme” has the meaning given in regulation 14(9);

“operator of an AATF” means the operator of a treatment facility that has been approved under regulation 61;

“operator of a collection facility” means the operator of an establishment or undertaking carrying out collection operations;

“operator of a scheme” means the operator of a scheme that has been approved under regulation 55;

“operator of a proposed scheme” means the operator of a proposed scheme that is the subject of an application for approval made under regulation 55;

“placing on the market” means the first making available of a product on the market within the territory of a Member State on a professional basis;

“Planning Appeals Commission” means the Planning Appeals Commission constituted under Article 110 of the Planning (Northern Ireland) Order 1991;

“premises” includes any land or means of transport;

“preparing for re-use” has the meaning given by Article 3 of, and Annex I of the Waste Directive;

“prevention” has the meaning given by Article 3 of, and Annex I of the Waste Directive;

“producer” means any natural or legal person who, irrespective of the selling technique used, including by means of distance communication in accordance with 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—

- (a) 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 own name or trademark within the territory of that Member State;
- (b) 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 subparagraph (a);
- (c) 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
- (d) 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.

“proposed scheme” means a proposed scheme that is the subject of an application for approval made under regulation 55;

“quarter period” means—

- (a) the first quarter period;
- (b) the second quarter period;
- (c) the third quarter period;
- (d) the fourth quarter period;

“recovery” has the meaning given by Article 3 of and Annex II of the Waste Directive, and “recover”, “recovered” and “recovery operation” shall be construed accordingly;

“recycling” has the meaning given by Article 3 of the Waste Directive and “recycled” and “recycling operation” shall be construed accordingly;

“register of producers” means the register of producers maintained by the appropriate authority under regulation 77;

“registered in the United Kingdom” means—

- (a) registered under the Companies Act 2006 or under the former Companies Acts (as defined in that Act); or
- (b) registered, or deemed to be registered, under the Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1986 or under the former Companies Acts (as defined in that Order);

“relevant approval period” has the meaning given in regulation 61(7);

“relevant authorisation” means—

- (a) a permit granted under regulation 13(1) of the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 or regulation 11 of the Pollution Prevention and Control (Scotland) Regulations 2012;
- (b) an exempt waste operation under the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 or any other operation exempt from the requirements of section 33(1)(a) and (b) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 under those Regulations;
- (c) an exemption registered or otherwise permitted under regulations 17 and 19 of the Waste Management Licensing (Scotland) Regulations 2011;
- (d) a permit granted under regulation 10 of the Pollution Prevention and Control (Industrial Emissions) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2013;
- (e) an exemption registered under regulation 18 of the Waste Management Licensing Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003, or
- (f) a waste management licence granted under article 8 of the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997;

“relevant compliance period” means any compliance period, or any part of a compliance period, in respect of which any person has any obligation under these Regulations;

“reprocessor” means a person who, in the ordinary course of conduct of a trade, occupation or profession, carries out one or more activities of recovery or recycling and who holds a relevant authorisation;

“removal” means manual, mechanical, chemical or metallurgic handling with the result that hazardous substances, mixtures and components are contained in an identifiable stream or are in an identifiable part of a stream within the treatment process. A substance, mixture or component is identifiable if it can be monitored to verify environmentally safe treatment;

“reuse” has the meaning given by Article 3 of, and Annex I of the Waste Directive and “reused” shall be construed accordingly;

“scheme” means a scheme that operates in the United Kingdom and has been approved the relevant appropriate authority under regulation 55;

“scheme member” means—

- (a) a producer who is a member of a scheme on their own behalf; or
- (b) where a producer has appointed an authorised representative under regulation 14, the authorised representative on behalf of the producer who has appointed them

“Scottish Environment Protection Agency” means the body established under section 20(1) of the Environment Act 1995;

“second quarter period” means a period commencing on 1st April and ending with 30th June;

“SEPA” means the Scottish Environment Protection Agency;

“small producer” means a person falling within the definition of producer and who places less than 5 tonnes of EEE onto the market in a compliance period;

“the transitional period” means 1st January 2014 until 31st December 2018;

“third quarter period” means a period commencing on 1st July and ending with 30th September;

“separate collection” has the meaning given by Article 3 of the Waste Directive;

“treatment” has the meaning given by Article 3 of the Waste Directive, and “treat”, “treated” and “treatment operation” shall be construed accordingly;

“turnover” means, in relation to a scheme member, their turnover as defined in—

- (a) section 474(1) of the Companies Act 2006, or
- (b) article 270(1) of the Companies (Northern Ireland) Order 1986, but as if the references to a company were references to that person;

“very small EEE” means an item of EEE with no external dimension more than 25cm;

“waste electrical and electronic equipment” means electrical or electronic equipment which is waste within the meaning of Article 3(1) of the Waste Directive including all components, subassemblies and consumables which are part of the product at the time of discarding;

“WEEE” means waste electrical and electronic equipment;

“WEEE collection stream” means—

- (a) large household appliances
- (b) appliances containing refrigerants
- (c) display equipment
- (d) lamps
- (e) all other WEEE that is separately collected at a designated collection facility during a compliance period
- (f) photovoltaic Panels

“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;

“writing” includes text that is—

- (a) transmitted by electronic means,
- (b) received in legible form, and
- (c) capable of being used for subsequent reference; and

“year” means a calendar year commencing on 1st January.

Interpretation of documents

3. In these Regulations—

- (a) any document which is to be provided or given to any person may be provided or given to that person by electronic means if the document is capable of being reproduced by that person in legible form;
- (b) any requirement to make, keep or retain a record or to maintain any register may be satisfied in electronic form if the text is capable of being produced in a legible documentary form by the person who is subject to the requirement;
- (c) any requirement for a signature may be satisfied by an electronic signature incorporated into the document; and

- (d) for the purposes of paragraph (c), “electronic signature” means data in electronic form which are attached to or logically associated with other electronic data and which serve as a method of authentication.

Service of documents

4.—(1) Any document required or authorised by these Regulations to be served on a person may be so served—

- (a) by delivering it to him at or by leaving it at—
- (i) the address provided by that person in accordance with these Regulations, or
 - (ii) his proper address;
- (b) by sending it by post to him at either of the addresses mentioned in sub-paragraph (a);
- (c) where the person is a partnership, by serving it in accordance with sub-paragraph (a) or (b) on a partner or on a person having control or management of the partnership business;
- (d) where the person is a body corporate, by serving it in accordance with sub-paragraph (a) or (b) on the secretary or clerk of that body corporate; or
- (e) where the person is an unincorporated body, by serving it in accordance with sub-paragraph (a) or (b) on a person having control or management of that body.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1), and for the purposes of section 7 of the Interpretation Act 1978 (which relates to the service of documents by post) in its application to that paragraph, the proper address of any person on whom a document is to be served in accordance with these Regulations will be his last known address except that—

- (a) in the case of service on a partnership or a partner or a person having the control or management of a partnership business, it will be the principal place of business in the United Kingdom of the partnership;
- (b) in the case of service on a body registered in the United Kingdom or its secretary or clerk, it will be the address of the registered office or principal place of business in the United Kingdom of the body; and
- (c) in the case of service on a body that is not registered in the United Kingdom, it will be the address of the principal place of business in the United Kingdom of the body.

PART 2

APPLICATION

Application during the transitional period

5.—(1) During the transitional period, these Regulations apply to EEE that is within the numbered categories set out in Schedule 1.

(2) Schedule 2 is an indicative list of those types of EEE which fall within the numbered categories set out in Schedule 1.

Application from 1st January 2019

6.—(1) From 1st January 2019, these Regulations apply to EEE that is within the numbered categories set out in Schedule 3.

(2) Schedule 4 is a non-exhaustive list of those types of EEE which fall within the numbered categories set out in Schedule 3.

Exemptions

7. These Regulations do not apply to EEE which is—

- (a) 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) 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.

Exclusions

8. These Regulations do not apply to the following EEE—

- (a) equipment designed to be sent into space;
- (b) large-scale stationary tools;
- (c) large-scale fixed installations;
- (d) any EEE constituting a means of transport for persons or goods, excluding electric two wheeled 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 devices, where such devices are expected to be infective prior to end of life, and active implantable medical devices.

First compliance period

9. These Regulations will apply in relation to the first compliance period in accordance with the provisions set out in Schedule 5.

Existing Union Legislation

10. Nothing in these Regulations will affect the application of existing EU legislation imposing requirements on—

- (a) safety and health;
- (b) chemicals, in particular Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18th December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency;
- (c) waste management; or
- (d) product design.

PART 3 PRODUCER OBLIGATIONS

Financing: WEEE from private households

11.—(1) In each compliance period, the financing of the costs of the collection, treatment, recovery and environmentally sound disposal of WEEE from private households, that—

- (a) is deposited at a designated collection facility; or
- (b) is returned under regulation 43 or 52 but is not deposited at a designated collection facility;

during that compliance period (“the relevant WEEE”) will be the responsibility of all producers or their authorised representatives, who placed EEE onto the market in the United Kingdom in the previous compliance period, excluding producers or their authorised representatives who have registered as small producers in that compliance period.

(2) Each producer or authorised representative to whom paragraph (1) applies will be responsible for financing the costs of the collection, treatment, recovery and environmentally sound disposal of an amount of the relevant WEEE.

(3) Where a producer or an authorised representative is responsible for financing an amount of WEEE under paragraph (2) the appropriate authority will calculate the amount of WEEE in tonnes to be collected by each producer or authorised representative in each category of EEE.

(4) Where a producer or authorised representative has put no EEE onto the market falling within a particular category of EEE, that producer or authorised representative will not be given an amount of WEEE in tonnes to collect and finance within that category in the following year.

(5) The amount of WEEE referred to in paragraph (2) will be calculated using information that has been provided to the appropriate authority by the producer or their authorised representative which indicates the amount of EEE which was placed onto the market in each category of EEE in the United Kingdom by that producer in the previous compliance period.

(6) The amount of WEEE for which each producer or authorised representative will be responsible under paragraph (2) will be calculated in relation to each of the categories of EEE as follows—

$$(A \div B) \times C$$

where—

“A” is the total amount in tonnes of EEE intended for use by private households and falling within one of the categories of EEE (“the relevant category”) that has been placed on the market in the United Kingdom by that producer or authorised representative in the previous compliance period, or part of the previous compliance period, (“the relevant compliance period”);

“B” is the total amount in tonnes of EEE intended for use by private households and falling within the relevant category that has been placed on the market in the United Kingdom by all producers and authorised representatives in the same compliance period used in “A”; and

“C” is the total amount in tonnes of WEEE from private households which is waste from electrical or electronic equipment that falls within the relevant category which the Secretary of State has determined under paragraph (7), to be the total amount in tonnes to be financed by producers and authorised representatives in that category in the compliance period that follows compliance period used in “A”.

(7) For each compliance period, the Secretary of State must, after consultation with such persons or bodies as appear to him to be representative of the interests concerned—

(a) set the amount in tonnes of WEEE falling within each category of EEE, that is to be financed by all producers to whom paragraph (1) applies who have placed EEE onto the market in the same compliance period used in A; and

(b) determine whether it is appropriate to deduct any of the following—

(i) an estimate of non-obligated WEEE,

(ii) an estimate of WEEE arising, that has been properly treated in compliance with the requirements of the Directive outside the system for the financing of the collection, treatment, recovery and environmentally sound disposal of WEEE,

(iii) an estimate of WEEE arising that will be retained under regulation 53; from the amount in tonnes of WEEE to be collected in the United Kingdom in each compliance period.

(8) Where regulation 14(10)(a) applies to a producer—

- (a) it will be the duty of the appropriate authority to determine the amount of relevant WEEE for which that producer or the authorised representative will be responsible under paragraph (2) by using the calculation set out in paragraph (6); and
- (b) the appropriate authority must serve a notification in writing on that producer or the authorised representative specifying the amount in tonnes of WEEE for which he will be responsible under this regulation within 28 days of the date on which it notifies the producer or authorised representative that approval has been withdrawn from the scheme of which they are a member in accordance with regulation 58(3).

(9) The amount in tonnes of WEEE for which a producer is responsible in the relevant compliance period is the aggregate of their obligations in each category of EEE in that compliance period. Where a producer places no EEE onto the market which falls within a particular category of EEE in the previous compliance period they will have no obligation in respect of that category in the relevant compliance period.

(10) A notification served under paragraph (8)(b) must include the following information—

- (a) the relevant compliance period;
- (b) the amount in tonnes of the relevant WEEE, by reference to the categories of EEE, for which the appropriate authority has determined under paragraph (8) that that producer or the authorised representative will be responsible under paragraph (2);
- (c) an explanation of how the amount of the relevant WEEE referred to in sub-paragraph (b) has been determined using the calculation set out in paragraph (6).

(11) For the purpose of determining the amount of relevant WEEE for which a producer or an authorised representative is responsible under paragraph (2) using the calculation set out in paragraph (6)—

- (a) the appropriate authority must take account of the information provided to it—
 - (i) during the transitional period, in compliance with regulations 35 and 37 in relation to the previous compliance period; or
 - (ii) from 1st January 2019, in compliance with regulations 36 and 38 in relation to the previous compliance period; and
 - (iii) where sub-paragraph (i) or (ii) applies, by that producer or the authorised representative in compliance with a notification served under regulation 59(3);
- (b) where any of the information referred to in sub-paragraph (a) has not been provided to it for any reason, the appropriate authority will make a reasonable estimate of what such information would have been had it been provided as required.

(12) Where paragraph (11)(b) applies, the appropriate authority must take account of any relevant information that is available to it in making a reasonable estimate.

(13) In this regulation,

- (a) during the transitional period, “categories of EEE” means—
 - (i) the categories of EEE listed in Schedule 1 (excluding display equipment, appliances containing refrigerants, gas discharge lamps, LED light sources and photovoltaic panels),
 - (ii) display equipment,
 - (iii) appliances containing refrigerants,
 - (iv) gas discharge lamps and LED light sources; and
 - (v) photovoltaic panels;
- (b) from 1st January 2019, “categories of EEE” means the categories of EEE listed in Schedule 3.

Financing: WEEE from users other than private households

12.—(1) Each producer or authorised representative will finance the costs of collection, treatment, recovery and environmentally sound disposal of—

- (a) WEEE from users other than private households arising during a compliance period from EEE placed on the market in the United Kingdom on or after 13 August 2005 (“the relevant WEEE”) by that producer or authorised representative; and
- (b) WEEE from users other than private households arising during a compliance period from EEE placed on the market in the United Kingdom before 13 August 2005 where that producer or authorised representative is supplying new EEE that—
 - (i) is intended to replace the relevant WEEE, and
 - (ii) is of an equivalent type or is fulfilling the same function as the relevant WEEE.

(2) Nothing in paragraph (1) will prevent a producer from concluding an agreement with users other than private households to make alternative arrangements between themselves to finance the costs of the collection, treatment, recovery and environmentally sound disposal of WEEE.

Producers supplying EEE by means of distance communication

13. A producer who is established in the United Kingdom and who places EEE onto the market in any Member State other than the United Kingdom by means of distance communication must comply with their obligations under the Directive in that Member State.

Obligation to join a scheme

14.—(1) A producer who is established in the United Kingdom must be a member of a scheme in respect of any compliance period or part of a compliance period, during which he puts EEE on to the market and the compliance period following the last compliance period during which he puts EEE on to the market in the United Kingdom unless paragraph (11) applies.

- (2) A producer who is established in a Member State other than the United Kingdom and who either—
 - (a) places EEE onto the market in the United Kingdom; or
 - (b) sells EEE by means of distance communication directly to consumers in the United Kingdom must either—
 - (i) appoint an authorised representative in the United Kingdom to fulfil their producer obligations under these Regulations on their behalf, or
 - (ii) comply with the requirements of paragraph (1).
- (3) Any authorised representative appointed under paragraph (2)(b)(i) will—
 - (a) be a member of a scheme, on behalf of the producer that they represent in respect of any compliance period, or any part of a compliance period during which the producer they represent places EEE on the market and the compliance period following the last compliance period during which he places EEE on the market in the United Kingdom, unless paragraph 10 applies; and
 - (b) be appointed by way of written mandate.
- (4) Subject to paragraph (5), a producer who is required by paragraph (1) to be a member of a scheme or an authorised representative who has been appointed under paragraph (2) must in respect of any compliance period join a scheme on or before 15th November in the year immediately preceding the commencement of that compliance period.

(5) Where a producer does not place, or form the intention of placing, EEE on the market in the United Kingdom until after the date by which that producer or the authorised representative should have joined a scheme under paragraph (4), that producer or the authorised representative must join a scheme within 28 days of the date that he puts or forms the intention of putting EEE on the market in the United Kingdom.

(6) Where paragraph (1) or (2) applies—

- (a) a producer or an authorised representative who has obligations under both regulations 11 and 12 in respect of any compliance period or any part of a compliance period may join—
 - (i) one scheme that has been approved under regulation 55 for the purposes of regulations 28 and 29, or
 - (ii) one scheme that has been approved under regulation 55 for the purposes of regulation 28 and one scheme that has been approved under regulation 55 for the purposes of regulation 29; and
- (b) a producer or authorised representative who has obligations under regulation 11 or 12 but not both in respect of any compliance period, or any part of a compliance period, may join—
 - (i) in the case of a producer or authorised representative who has obligations under regulation 11, one scheme that has been approved under regulation 55 for the purposes of regulation 28, or
 - (ii) in the case of a producer or authorised representative who has obligations under regulation 12, one scheme that has been approved under regulation 55 for the purposes of regulation 29.

(7) Subject to paragraph (10), where a producer or authorised representative is a member of a scheme that has been approved under regulation 55 for the purposes of regulation 28, that producer or authorised representative will be exempt from complying with any obligation that he has under regulation 11(1) or (2) in respect of a relevant compliance period during which his membership of that scheme subsists.

(8) Subject to paragraph (10), where a producer or authorised representative is a member of a scheme that has been approved under regulation 55 for the purposes of regulation 29, that producer or authorised representative will be exempt from complying with any obligation that he has under regulation 12(1) in respect of a relevant compliance period during which his membership of that scheme subsists.

(9) Where a producer or the authorised representative is a member of a scheme and he has been notified by the appropriate authority under regulation 58(3) that approval of that scheme (“the old scheme”) has been withdrawn under regulation 58(1)—

- (a) that producer or the authorised representative must, within 28 days of the date of the notification served on him by the appropriate authority under regulation 58(3), become a member of a scheme (“the new scheme”); or
- (b) that producer or the authorised representative must—
 - (i) within 28 days of the date of the notification served on him by the appropriate authority under regulation 58(3), notify the appropriate authority of his intention to become a member of a proposed scheme which is the subject of an application for approval made under regulation 55(2); and
 - (ii) in the case where that proposed scheme is—
 - (aa) approved by a decision made under regulation 55, become a member of a scheme within 28 days of the date of a notification given to that producer under regulation 55(8); or
 - (bb) not approved by a decision made under regulation 55, become a member of a scheme within 28 days of the date of a notification given to that producer or authorised representative under regulation 56(3).

(10) Where paragraph (9) applies and a producer or authorised representative has benefited from an exemption under paragraph (7) or (8) by virtue of his membership of the old scheme, the exemption in that paragraph will cease to apply to him and he must comply with—

- (a) any obligation that he has under regulations 11(1) or 12(1) until the date he joins a new scheme; and
- (b) regulation 19.

(11) A small producer or their authorised representative will not be required to join a producer compliance scheme provided that they are registered with the appropriate authority as a small producer in accordance with regulation 16.

Registration of small producers

15. A small producer or an authorised representative who puts EEE onto the market for the first time in the United Kingdom during any compliance period or part of a compliance period must register with the appropriate authority in that compliance period unless—

- (a) the details of the small producer or authorised representative already appear on a register kept by the appropriate authority under regulation 77; or
- (b) the producer or authorised representative is a member of a producer compliance scheme.

Application to register as a small producer

16.—(1) A small producer or authorised representative who is required to register with the appropriate authority under regulation 15, must make an application for registration as a small producer—

- (a) by 31st January in the compliance period to which the registration relates; or
- (b) within 28 days of the date on which that producer places EEE on the market for the first time in the United Kingdom.

(2) The application for registration which is submitted to the appropriate authority must—

- (a) be made in writing;
- (b) be signed—
 - (i) where the producer or authorised representative is an individual, by that individual,
 - (ii) where the producer is a partnership, by a partner,
 - (iii) where the producer is a body registered in the United Kingdom, by a director or the company secretary of that body,
- (c) contain the information set out in part 4 of schedule 8; and
- (d) be accompanied by—
 - (i) tonnage data, broken down by each category of EEE, which establishes that the small producer placed less than 5 tonnes of EEE onto the market during the preceding compliance period; and
 - (ii) where the appropriate authority is the Environment Agency, the Natural Resources Body for Wales or SEPA, the application charge specified in regulation 59(2); and
 - (iii) where the appropriate authority is the Department of the Environment, the application charge specified in the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Charges) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2014.

(3) The application for registration must be granted where—

- (a) the producer has complied with the requirements of paragraph (2); and
- (b) the producer who is the subject of the application for registration is not already registered with an appropriate authority under this regulation in relation to the compliance period in which the application is made.

(4) Where a small producer or authorised representative submits an application in accordance with—

- (a) regulation 16(1)(a), the appropriate authority must notify the producer or authorised representative in writing of the outcome of their application by no later than 28th February in the compliance period to which the application relates; or

- (b) regulation 16(1)(b), the appropriate authority must notify the producer or authorised representative in writing of the outcome of their application within 28 days of the date on which the application was received by the appropriate authority.

(5) Where a small producer or authorised representative is notified that their application has been granted under paragraph (4), the approval will cover the compliance period to which the application relates.

(6) A small producer or authorised representative who has been appointed to act on behalf of a producer, who is established in the United Kingdom who places EEE onto the market in any Member State other than the United Kingdom, including by means of distance communication, must comply with their obligations under the Directive in that Member State.

Small producers: Conditions of registration

17.—(1) Registration of a producer as a small producer or of an authorised representative appointed by a small producer will be subject to the following conditions—

- (a) the producer complies with his obligations under Part 3, as applicable;
- (b) that the producer must provide any information reasonably requested by the appropriate authority with regard to the obligations referred to in paragraph (a);
- (c) that the producer must pay the fee specified in regulation 59(2)(b) by 31st January in each compliance period or part of a compliance period during which they place EEE onto the market in the United Kingdom;
- (d) that the producer must, in relation to a compliance period, or any part of a compliance period, keep records in writing of the following information and submit these records to the appropriate authority by no later than 31st January in the year following the year to which the data relates—
 - (i) the amount in tonnes of all EEE which they have placed on the market in the United Kingdom during the compliance period which, during the transitional period, falls within—
 - (aa) each of the categories listed in Schedule 1 (excluding display equipment, equipment containing refrigerants gas discharge lamps and photovoltaic panels),
 - (bb) display equipment,
 - (cc) appliances containing refrigerants,
 - (dd) gas discharge lamps and LED light sources; and
 - (ee) photovoltaic panels; and
 - (ii) from 1st January 2019, the amount in tonnes of all EEE which they have placed on the market in the United Kingdom during the compliance period which falls within each of the categories listed in Schedule 3;
 - (iii) for each category referred to in sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii) the amount of tonnes of EEE intended for use by—
 - (aa) private households; and
 - (bb) users other than private households.
- (e) The records referred to in paragraph (d) must be kept for a period of at least four years commencing on the date on which any such record is made and must be made available to the appropriate authority on demand.

(2) Where a producer or authorised representative who has registered as a small producer in a particular compliance period places 5 tonnes of EEE or more onto the market during that compliance period, that producer or authorised representative must notify the appropriate authority that they are no longer a small producer within 28 days of the date on which they placed 5 tonnes or more of EEE onto the market.

(3) Any producer or authorised representative to whom paragraph (2) applies must join a producer compliance scheme within 28 days of the date on which they placed 5 tonnes of EEE or more onto the market in a particular compliance period.

Information provided to operators of schemes

18.—(1) Where a producer or an authorised representative is a member of a scheme, he must provide to the operator of that scheme any information which that operator will need to rely on for the purposes of—

- (a) making an application to register a producer under regulation 26;
- (b) making a notification under regulation 27;
- (c) complying with a reporting requirement under regulations 37 or 38; and
- (d) complying with a demand to produce records under regulation 40 or 41.

(2) A producer or authorised representative who provides to the operator of the scheme information to which paragraph (1) applies must—

- (a) ensure that the information is in writing and is signed by—
 - (i) where the producer or authorised representative is an individual, that individual,
 - (ii) where the producer is a partnership, a partner,
 - (iii) where the producer is a body registered in the United Kingdom, a director or the company secretary of that body; and
- (b) inform the operator of the scheme in writing of any material change in the information provided to that operator in accordance with this regulation within 28 days of the occurrence of any such change.

Declaration of Compliance

19.—(1) Where regulation 14(10) applies and a producer or an authorised representative has any obligation under regulations 11 and 12 during a relevant compliance period, or any part of a relevant compliance period, he must provide a declaration of compliance to the appropriate authority on or before 31st March in the year that immediately follows the end of that compliance period.

(2) A declaration of compliance must—

- (a) be in writing;
- (b) include the information set out in Part 1 of Schedule 7; and
- (c) be accompanied by copies of all evidence notes acquired in respect of the relevant compliance period to which the declaration relates.

(3) Where a producer or authorised representative is under an obligation to provide a declaration of compliance under this regulation, that declaration must be signed by—

- (a) where the producer or authorised representative is an individual, that individual;
- (b) where the producer is a partnership, a partner;
- (c) where the producer is a body registered in the United Kingdom, a director of that body.

Record keeping

20.—(1) A producer to whom the obligation in regulation 14(1) applies or an authorised representative appointed by a producer under regulation 14(2) in relation to a compliance period, or any part of a compliance period, must keep records in writing of the following information during the transitional period—

- (a) the amount in tonnes of all EEE which he has placed on the market in the United Kingdom during that compliance period which falls within—
 - (i) each of the categories listed in Schedule 1 (excluding display equipment, appliances containing refrigerants, gas discharge lamps, LED light sources and photovoltaic panels),
 - (ii) display equipment,
 - (iii) appliances containing refrigerants,
 - (iv) gas discharge lamps and LED light sources and
 - (v) photovoltaic panels; and;
- (b) for each category referred to in sub-paragraph (a), the amount in tonnes of EEE intended for use by—
 - (i) private households; and
 - (ii) users other than private households.

(2) From 1st January 2019, a producer to whom the obligation in regulation 14(1) applies or an authorised representative appointed by a producer under regulation 14(2) in relation to a compliance period, or any part of a compliance period, must, keep records in writing of the amount in tonnes of all EEE which he has placed on the market in the United Kingdom during that compliance period which falls within each of the categories listed in Schedule 3.

(3) The records referred to in paragraph (2) must, for each category referred to in schedule 3, show the amount in tonnes of EEE intended for use by—

- (i) private households; and
- (ii) users other than private households.

(4) The records referred to in this regulation must be kept for a period of at least four years commencing on the date on which any such record is made and must be made available to the appropriate authority on demand.

Declaration of EEE producer registration number

21. A producer or where one has been appointed, an authorised representative, must declare either—

- (a) his EEE producer registration number; or
 - (b) the producer registration number of the producer that he has been appointed to represent;
- to any distributor to whom he intends to sell, sells, or otherwise supplies EEE.

Marking EEE with the crossed out wheeled bin symbol

22.—(1) A producer or authorised representative must mark EEE that he puts on the market with the symbol shown in Schedule 6 (“the crossed out wheeled bin symbol”).

(2) Except where paragraph (3) applies, the crossed out wheeled bin symbol must be affixed in a visible, legible and indelible form to each item of equipment.

(3) In exceptional cases, where this is necessary because of the size or function of the product, the crossed out wheeled bin symbol must be printed on—

- (a) the packaging;
- (b) the instructions for use; and
- (c) the accompanying warranty.

Marking EEE with a date mark

23.—(1) A producer or authorised representative must mark EEE that he puts on the market in such a manner that the equipment can be easily identified as having been placed on the market after 13th August 2005 (“the date mark”).

(2) The date mark must be affixed in a visible, legible and indelible form to each item of equipment.

Information on new types of EEE

24.—(1) A producer or an authorised representative must provide information free of charge, about preparation for reuse and environmentally sound treatment for each new type of EEE that has been placed on the market for the first time by that producer within one year of such equipment being placed on the market.

(2) The information mentioned in paragraph (1) must identify so far as it may be reasonably required by any person carrying out treatment activities—

- (a) the different components and materials of the EEE; and
- (b) the location of any dangerous substances and mixtures in the EEE.

(3) A producer or authorised representative must make the information mentioned in paragraph (1) available to any person carrying out treatment activities in the form of manuals or by means of electronic media.

PART 4 SCHEME OBLIGATIONS

Registration of producers

25.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), an operator of a scheme must register each scheme member, with the appropriate authority for each compliance period, or part of a compliance period, during which that producer’s membership of the scheme subsists.

(2) Paragraph (1) will not apply where regulation 27 applies.

Application to register producers and authorised representatives

26.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), an operator of a scheme who is required by regulation 25 to register the scheme members of that scheme must for the purpose of registering scheme members for any compliance period, or any part of a compliance period, make an application to the appropriate authority on or before 30th November in the year immediately preceding the commencement of that compliance period.

(2) Where a producer or an authorised representative becomes a member of a scheme after 15th November in the year immediately preceding the commencement of the relevant compliance period, the operator of the scheme must make an application to register that producer or authorised representative to the appropriate authority within 28 days of the date when that producer or authorised representative becomes a member of the scheme.

(3) Where the operator of the scheme is a partnership, an application for registration made under paragraphs (1) or (2) must be made by any partner acting on behalf of the partnership.

(4) An application for registration made under paragraph (1) or (2) must—

- (a) be submitted in writing or online;
- (b) contain the information set out in Schedule 8 which, must be submitted in the format published by the appropriate authority under regulation 77; and
- (c) be accompanied by evidence that the operator of the scheme has been approved by the appropriate authority under regulation 55.

(5) An application for registration must be granted where—

- (a) the operator of the scheme has complied with the requirements of paragraph (4);
- (b) the scheme has been approved by the appropriate authority under regulation 55; and
- (c) the producer or the authorised representative who is the subject of the application is not already registered with an appropriate authority under this regulation in relation to the relevant compliance period.

(6) Where an application for registration is granted in respect of any compliance period, the appropriate authority must, on or before 15th January of that compliance period or within 28 days of the date of an application made under paragraph (2), whichever is the later—

- (a) confirm to the operator of the scheme in writing that specified scheme members are registered with it for that compliance period; and
- (b) subject to paragraph (11), issue an EEE producer registration number for each registered scheme member.

(7) Where an application for registration made under paragraph (1) is granted, the registration of any scheme member who is the subject of that application will take effect for the whole of the compliance period in respect of which the application was made.

(8) Where an application for registration made under paragraph (2) is granted, the registration of any scheme member who is the subject of that application will take effect from the date the application is granted or the date of the commencement of the relevant compliance period, whichever is the later, until the end of the relevant compliance period.

(9) Any information provided to the appropriate authority under this regulation must be as accurate and complete as reasonably possible.

(10) Where a scheme member notifies a scheme operator of a change in their details under regulation 18(2), a scheme operator must notify the appropriate authority of this change within 28 days of receiving notification from the scheme member.

(11) Where a scheme member has been issued with an EEE producer registration number by an appropriate authority in respect of a previous application made under this regulation within the last five years, the appropriate authority must not issue a new EEE producer registration number but must confirm to the operator of the scheme that that scheme member will retain his previous EEE producer registration number.

Notification of new scheme

27.—(1) Where a producer or an authorised representative becomes a member of a scheme in respect of a particular compliance period and is already registered with an appropriate authority in relation to that compliance period, the operator of the scheme must notify that appropriate authority within 28 days of the date when that producer or authorised representative becomes a member of the scheme.

(2) A notification made under paragraph (1) must—

- (a) be made in writing;
- (b) contain the information set out in Schedule 8, which must be submitted in the format published by the appropriate authority under regulation 77; and
- (c) be accompanied by evidence that the scheme has been approved by the appropriate authority under regulation 55.

(3) Any information provided to the appropriate authority under this regulation must be as complete and accurate as reasonably possible.

Financing: WEEE from private households

28.—(1) Where regulation 14(7) applies in relation to a scheme, the operator of that scheme will be responsible for financing the costs referred to in regulation 11(1) for which each scheme member is responsible under regulation 11 in any compliance period, or any part of a compliance period, during which his membership of that scheme subsists.

(2) It will be the duty of the appropriate authority to determine the amount of relevant WEEE for which each operator of a scheme will be responsible under paragraph (1) by applying the calculation set out in paragraph (3).

(3) The amount of the relevant WEEE for which each operator of a scheme will be responsible under paragraph (2) will be calculated in relation to each of the categories of EEE as follows—

$$(A \div B) \times C$$

where—

“A” is the total amount in tonnes of EEE intended for use by private households and falling within one of the categories of EEE (“the relevant category”) that has been placed on the market in the United Kingdom by all scheme members in the previous compliance period, or part of the previous compliance period (“the relevant compliance period”) during which their membership of that scheme subsists;

“B” is the total amount in tonnes of EEE intended for use by private households and falling within the relevant category that has been placed on the market in the United Kingdom by all producers in the same compliance period used in “A”; and

“C” is the total amount in tonnes of WEEE from private households which is waste from electrical or electronic equipment that falls within the relevant category which the Secretary of State has determined under paragraph (5) to be the total amount in tonnes to be financed by producers in that category in the compliance period that follows compliance period used in “A”.

(4) Where paragraph (1) applies—

- (a) it will be the duty of the appropriate authority to determine the amount of relevant WEEE for which that operator of a scheme will be responsible under paragraph (2) by using the calculation set out in paragraph (3); and
- (b) the appropriate authority must serve a notification in writing on that operator of a scheme specifying the total amount in tonnes of WEEE for which he will be responsible under this regulation on or before 31st March of the relevant compliance period.

(5) For each compliance period, the Secretary of State must, after consultation with such persons or bodies as appear to him representative of the interests concerned—

- (a) set the amount in tonnes of WEEE falling within each category of EEE, that is to be financed by all producers to whom paragraph (1) applies who have placed EEE onto the market in the same compliance period used in A; and
- (b) determine whether it is appropriate to deduct any of the following—
 - (i) an estimate of non-obligated WEEE,
 - (ii) an estimate of WEEE arising, that has been properly treated in compliance with the requirements of the Directive outside the system for the financing of the collection, treatment, recovery and environmentally sound disposal of WEEE; and
 - (iii) an estimate of WEEE arising that will be retained under regulation 53 from the amount in tonnes of WEEE to be collected in the United Kingdom each compliance period.

(6) The total amount in tonnes of WEEE for which a scheme is responsible in each compliance period is the aggregate of their obligations in each category of EEE in that compliance period.

(7) A notification served under paragraph (4)(b) must include the following information—

- (a) the relevant compliance period;

- (b) the amount in tonnes of the relevant WEEE, by reference to the categories of EEE, for which the appropriate authority has determined that the scheme will be responsible under paragraph (1);
- (c) an explanation of how the amount of the relevant WEEE referred to in sub-paragraph (b) has been determined using the calculation set out in paragraph (3).

(8) For the purpose of determining the amount of relevant WEEE for which a scheme will be responsible under paragraph (1) using the calculation set out in paragraph (3)—

- (a) the appropriate authority must take account of the information provided to it—
 - (i) during the transitional period, in compliance with regulations 35 and 37 in relation to the previous compliance period, or
 - (ii) from 1st January 2019, in compliance with regulations 36 and 38 in relation to the previous compliance period, and
 - (iii) where sub-paragraph (i) or (ii) applies, by that producer or the authorised representative in compliance with a notification served under regulation 58(3); and
- (b) where any of the information referred to in sub-paragraph (a) has not been provided to it for any reason, the appropriate authority will make a reasonable estimate of what such information would have been had it been provided as required.

(9) Where paragraph (8)(b) applies, the appropriate authority must take account of any relevant information that is available to it in making a reasonable estimate.

(10) In this regulation,

- (a) during the transitional period, “categories of EEE” means—
 - (i) the categories of EEE listed in Schedule 1 (excluding display equipment, appliances containing refrigerants, gas discharge lamps, LED light sources and photovoltaic panels),
 - (ii) display equipment,
 - (iii) appliances containing refrigerants,
 - (iv) gas discharge lamps and LED light sources; and;
 - (v) photovoltaic panels; and
- (b) from 1st January 2019, “categories of EEE” means the categories of EEE listed in Schedule 3.

(11) Where the appropriate authority grants an application made under regulation 26(2) or receives a notification under regulation 26(10) that may have the effect of changing the amount of relevant WEEE for which that operator of a scheme will be responsible under paragraph (1) the appropriate authority must—

- (a) re-determine the amount of relevant WEEE for which that operator of a scheme will be responsible under paragraph (2) by using the calculation set out in paragraph (4)(a); and
- (b) serve a revised notification on that operator of a scheme in accordance with paragraph 4(b) within 28 days of the grant being approved or the notification being received by the appropriate authority.

(12) Where the appropriate authority issues a revised notification under paragraph 11(b), any notification that:

- (a) has been issued under paragraph 4(b), and;
 - (b) relates to the same compliance period as the revised notification; will
- be superseded by the revised notification issued under paragraph 11(b).

Financing: WEEE from users other than private households

29.—(1) Where regulation 14(8) applies in relation to a scheme, the operator of that scheme will be responsible for financing the costs referred to in regulation 12(1) for which each scheme member is

responsible under regulation 12 in any compliance period, or any part of a compliance period, during which his membership of that scheme subsists.

(2) Nothing in paragraph (1) will prevent an operator of a scheme who is acting on behalf of a scheme member from concluding an agreement whereby the parties to the agreement make alternative arrangements between themselves to finance the costs of the collection, treatment, recovery and environmentally sound disposal of WEEE.

Prioritisation of the reuse of whole appliances

30. In respect of any WEEE for which it is responsible under these Regulations, an operator of a scheme must ensure that systems are set up to prioritise the reuse of whole appliances.

Treatment

31.—(1) In respect of any WEEE for which it is responsible under these Regulations, an operator of a scheme must ensure—

- (a) that systems are set up to provide for the separate collection and treatment of such WEEE using the best available collection, treatment, recovery and recycling techniques; and
- (b) that such WEEE is—
 - (i) treated at an ATF, or
 - (ii) exported by an approved exporter for treatment outside the United Kingdom.

(2) Paragraph (1)(b) does not apply to WEEE reused as a whole appliance.

Recovery

32.—(1) In respect of any WEEE for which it is responsible under these Regulations, an operator of a scheme must ensure—

- (a) that systems are set up to provide for the recovery of such WEEE; and
- (b) that such WEEE is—
 - (i) recovered or recycled by a reprocessor, or
 - (ii) exported by an approved exporter for recovery or recycling outside the United Kingdom.

(2) Paragraph 1(b) will not apply to WEEE reused as a whole appliance.

Payment of a compliance fee

33.—(1) Where a scheme has not financed the collection, treatment, recovery and environmentally sound disposal of the total amount of WEEE in each of the WEEE categories for which its members are responsible under regulation 11, through—

- (a) collecting WEEE from designated collection facilities; or
- (b) collecting WEEE that has been returned under regulation 43 or 52 but is not deposited at a designated collection facility; or
- (c) arrangements with third parties; or
- (d) a combination of (a), (b) and (c);

the operator of that scheme may choose to finance the collection, treatment, recovery and environmentally sound disposal of the amount of WEEE in tonnes which is equal to the amount in tonnes of WEEE which that scheme has not collected within the compliance period by paying a compliance fee.

(2) The amount of WEEE for which any scheme that chooses to pay the compliance fee under paragraph (1) will be responsible, will be calculated in relation to each of the categories of WEEE as follows—

$$(A \div B) \times C - D$$

where—

“A” is the total amount in tonnes of EEE intended for use by private households and falling within one of the categories of EEE (“the relevant category”) that has been placed on the market in the United Kingdom by all of the members of a particular scheme in the previous compliance period, or part of the previous compliance period (“the relevant compliance period”) during which their membership of that scheme subsists;

“B” is the total amount in tonnes of EEE intended for use by private households and falling within the relevant category that has been placed on the market in the United Kingdom by all producers in the same compliance period used in “A”;

“C” is the total amount in tonnes of WEEE from private households which is waste from electrical or electronic equipment that falls within the relevant category which the Secretary of State has determined under regulation 28(5) to be the total amount in tonnes to be financed by producers in that category in the compliance period that follows compliance period used in “A”; and

“D” is the total amount in tonnes of WEEE from private households that has been financed by the scheme in the relevant category during the compliance period used in “C”.

(3) A scheme operator who elects to pay the compliance fee referred to in paragraph (1) must ensure that the fee is paid to a third party approved by the Secretary of State under regulation 76 by 31st March in the compliance period following that to which the fee relates.

Collection Arrangements

34.—(1) In each compliance period, the operator of a designated collection facility may contact the operator of any scheme that has been approved under regulation 55 for the purposes of complying with the obligations imposed on that scheme under regulation 28 and request that operator of a scheme arranges for the collection, treatment, recovery and environmentally sound disposal of the WEEE that has been deposited at a facility (“the specified facility”) provided that the operator of the specified facility—

- (a) is a local authority or is acting on behalf of a local authority; and
- (b) has, either during the compliance period in which the request is made or in the previous compliance period, been party to an arrangement with a scheme for the collection, treatment, recovery and environmental disposal of WEEE deposited at its facilities, which has lapsed.

(2) Nothing in this regulation prevents the operator of the specified facility from contacting the operator of more than one scheme before making a request under paragraph (1).

(3) Any scheme that receives a request under paragraph (1) must arrange for collection, treatment, recovery and environmentally sound disposal of the WEEE that has been deposited at the specified facility.

(4) Nothing in this regulation will prevent a scheme who receives a request under paragraph (1) from entering into an arrangement with another scheme or schemes to collect the WEEE that has been deposited at the specified facility.

(5) Nothing in this regulation obliges a scheme receiving a request from a designated collection facility under paragraph (1) to comply with their obligations in that paragraph in relation to WEEE falling within a WEEE stream to which the operator of that facility has received approval to retain under regulation 53 during the compliance period in which the request under paragraph (1) is made.

Reporting: WEEE during the transitional period

35.—(1) An operator of a scheme must provide to the appropriate authority information on—

- (a) the total amount in tonnes of WEEE that the operator has been responsible for collecting from a designated collection facility;
- (b) the total amount in tonnes of WEEE that the operator has been responsible for delivering to an AATF for treatment or to an approved exporter for treatment outside the United Kingdom;

- (c) the total amount in tonnes of WEEE that has been returned to the operator under regulation 43;
- (d) the total amount in tonnes of WEEE that the operator has taken back under regulation 50; during a relevant compliance period.

(2) The information referred to in paragraph (1) must be—

- (a) in writing;
- (b) either submitted in the format published by the appropriate authority under regulation 79 or online; and
- (c) provided—
 - (i) on or before 30th April in a relevant compliance period in respect of the first quarter period in that compliance period,
 - (ii) on or before 31st July in a relevant compliance period in respect of the second quarter period in that compliance period,
 - (iii) on or before 31st October in a relevant compliance period in respect of the third quarter period in that compliance period; and
 - (iv) on or before 31st January in the year immediately following the end of a relevant compliance period in respect of the fourth quarter period in that compliance period.

(3) The information referred to in paragraph (1) must, during the transitional period—

- (a) specify the amount in tonnes of WEEE by reference to each of the following categories—
 - (i) the categories listed in Schedule 1 (excluding display equipment, appliances containing refrigerants, gas discharge lamps, LED light sources and photovoltaic panels),
 - (ii) display equipment,
 - (iii) appliances containing refrigerants,
 - (iv) gas discharge lamps and LED light sources; and
 - (v) photovoltaic panels; and
- (b) for each category referred to in sub-paragraph (a), specify the amount in tonnes of—
 - (i) WEEE from private households; and
 - (ii) WEEE from users other than private households.

(4) The information referred to in paragraph (1)(b) must specify to which AATF or approved exporter the relevant WEEE was delivered.

Reporting: WEEE from 1st January 2019

36.—(1) From 1st January 2019, an operator of a scheme must provide to the appropriate authority information on—

- (a) the total amount in tonnes of WEEE that the operator has been responsible for collecting from a designated collection facility;
 - (b) the total amount in tonnes of WEEE that the operator has been responsible for delivering to an AATF for treatment or to an approved exporter for treatment outside the United Kingdom;
 - (c) the total amount in tonnes of WEEE that has been returned to the operator under regulation 43;
 - (d) the total amount in tonnes of WEEE that the operator has taken back under regulation 50;
- during a relevant compliance period.

(2) The information referred to in paragraph (1) must be provided—

- (i) on or before 30th April in a relevant compliance period in respect of the first quarter period in that compliance period,
- (ii) on or before 31st July in a relevant compliance period in respect of the second quarter period in that compliance period,
- (iii) on or before 31st October in a relevant compliance period in respect of the third quarter period in that compliance period; and
- (iv) on or before 31st January in the year immediately following the end of a relevant compliance period in respect of the fourth quarter period in that compliance period.

(3) The information referred to in paragraph (1) must be—

- (a) in writing;
- (b) either submitted in the format published by the appropriate authority under regulation 79 or online;
- (c) specify the amount in tonnes of WEEE by reference to each of the categories listed in Schedule 3; and
- (d) for each category referred to in regulation 35(3)(a), specify the amount in tonnes of—
 - (i) WEEE from private households; and
 - (ii) WEEE from users other than private households.

(4) The information referred to in paragraph (1)(b) must specify to which AATF or approved exporter the relevant WEEE was delivered.

Reporting: EEE placed on the market during the transitional period

37.—(1) An operator of a scheme must provide to the appropriate authority information on the total amount in tonnes of EEE that each member of that scheme has placed on the market in the United Kingdom in each compliance period, or part of a compliance period, during which his membership of that scheme subsists.

(2) The information referred to in paragraph (1) must, during the transitional period—

- (a) be provided in writing or online;
- (b) specify the amount in tonnes of EEE by reference to each of the following categories—
 - (i) the categories listed in Schedule 1 (excluding display equipment, appliances containing refrigerants, gas discharge lamps, LED light sources and photovoltaic panels),
 - (ii) display equipment,
 - (iii) appliances containing refrigerants,
 - (iv) gas discharge lamps and LED light sources; and
 - (v) photovoltaic panels;
- (c) for each category of EEE referred to in sub-paragraph (b), specify the amount in tonnes of—
 - (i) EEE intended for use by private households; and
 - (ii) EEE intended for use by users other than private households;
- (d) be provided for EEE intended—
 - (ii) for use by private households for each quarter period of a relevant compliance period on or before the last day of the month that immediately follows the end of that quarter period, and
 - (iii) for use by users other than private households on or before 31st January of the year immediately following the end of the relevant compliance period;

(e) be submitted in the format published in regulation 79.

Reporting: EEE placed on the market from 1st January 2019

38.—(1) From 1st January 2019, an operator of a scheme must provide to the appropriate authority information on the total amount in tonnes of EEE that each member of that scheme has placed on the market in the United Kingdom in each compliance period, or part of a compliance period, during which his membership of that scheme subsists.

(2) From 1st January 2019 the information referred to in paragraph (1) must—

- (a) be in writing; and
- (b) specify the amount in tonnes of EEE by reference to each of the categories in Schedule 3;
- (c) for each category referred to in sub-paragraph (b), specify the amount in tonnes of—
 - (i) EEE intended for use by private households; and
 - (ii) EEE intended for use by users other than private households.

(3) The information referred to in paragraph (1) must be provided for EEE intended—

- (a) for use by private households for each quarter period of a relevant compliance period on or before the last day of the month that immediately follows the end of that quarter period;
- (b) for use by users other than private households on or before 31st January of the year immediately following the end of the relevant compliance period; and
- (c) must be submitted in the format published by the appropriate authority under regulation 79.

Declaration of compliance

39.—(1) Where an operator of a scheme has any obligation in relation to—

- (a) WEEE from private households under regulation 28, 31 or 32; or
- (b) WEEE from users other than private households under regulation 29, 31 or 32 during a relevant compliance period

that operator of a scheme must provide a declaration of compliance to the appropriate authority on or before 31st March of the year that immediately follows the end of that compliance period.

(2) A declaration of compliance must—

- (a) be made in writing;
- (b) include the information set out in Part 2 of Schedule 7;
- (c) be accompanied by copies of all evidence notes acquired in respect of the relevant compliance period to which the declaration relates; and
- (d) where a scheme operator has elected to pay a compliance fee in relation to regulation 33, contain evidence that the compliance fee has been paid.

(3) Where an operator of a scheme is under an obligation to provide a declaration of compliance under this regulation, that declaration must be signed by—

- (a) where that operator of a scheme is an individual, that individual;
- (b) where that operator of a scheme is a partnership, a partner;
- (c) where that operator of a scheme is a body registered in the United Kingdom, a director of that body; and
- (d) where that operator of a scheme is a body that is not registered in the United Kingdom, the individual who has control or management of that body.

Record keeping: transitional period

40.—(1) Each operator of a scheme who has obligations under regulations 28, 29, 31 or 32 in relation to any compliance period, or any part of a compliance period must, during the transitional period, keep records of the following information—

- (a) the amount in tonnes of all WEEE which that operator of a scheme has delivered to or collected from or caused to be deposited at or collected from—
 - (i) a designated collection facility,
 - (ii) an AATF, or
 - (iii) an approved exporter, during that compliance period, or that part of a compliance period;
- (b) the categories of the WEEE referred to in sub-paragraph (a) by reference to—
 - (i) each of the categories listed in Schedule 1 (excluding display equipment, appliances containing refrigerants, gas discharge lamps, LED light sources and photovoltaic panels),
 - (ii) display equipment,
 - (iii) appliances containing refrigerants,
 - (iv) gas discharge lamps and LED light sources; and
 - (v) photovoltaic panels;
- (c) for each category referred to in sub-paragraph (b), specify the amount in tonnes of—
 - (i) WEEE from private households, and
 - (ii) WEEE from users other than private households; and
- (d) the amount in tonnes of WEEE reused as a whole appliance.

(2) The records referred to in this regulation must be kept for a period of at least four years commencing on the date on which any such record is made and must be made available to the appropriate authority on demand.

Record keeping: From 1st January 2019

41.—(1) From 1st January 2019, an operator of a scheme who has obligations under regulation 28, 29, 31 or 32 in relation to any compliance period, or any part of a compliance period, must keep records of the following information—

- (a) the amount in tonnes of all WEEE which that operator of a scheme has delivered to or collected from or caused to be deposited at or collected from—
 - (i) a designated collection facility,
 - (ii) an AATF, or
 - (iii) an approved exporter, during that compliance period, or that part of a compliance period;
- (b) the categories of the WEEE referred to in sub-paragraph (a) by reference to each of the categories listed in Schedule 3; and
- (c) for each category referred to in sub-paragraph (b), specify the amount in tonnes of—
 - (i) WEEE from private households, and
 - (ii) WEEE from users other than private households; and
- (d) the amount in tonnes of WEEE reused as a whole appliance.

(2) The records referred to in this regulation must be kept for a period of at least four years commencing on the date on which any such record is made and must be made available to the appropriate authority on demand.

PART 5
DISTRIBUTOR OBLIGATIONS AND RIGHTS: WEEE FROM PRIVATE
HOUSEHOLDS

Takeback

42.—(1) A distributor who supplies new EEE to a person must ensure that WEEE from private households can be returned to them free of charge and on a one-to-one basis by that person, provided that any such WEEE—

- (a) is of an equivalent type to, and
- (b) has fulfilled the same function as,
the supplied equipment.

(2) A distributor who supplies new EEE from a retail premises with a sales area relating to EEE of at least 400m² must provide for the collection of very small WEEE free of charge to the end-user of the EEE with no obligation to buy EEE of an equivalent type. Such collection must take place at the retail premises or in its immediate proximity.

Returns

43.—(1) A distributor may return WEEE from private households free of charge to the system that has been set up by an operator of a scheme that has been approved under regulation 55 for the purposes of complying with that operator of a scheme's obligations in relation to WEEE from private households under regulation 28.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1), "system" means a system that an operator of a scheme has set up

- (a) in accordance with regulations 30, 31 and 32; and
- (b) under regulation 50.

Information

44. A distributor who supplies new EEE must make information available in writing to users of EEE in private households on—

- (a) the requirement on each Member State under Article 5(1) of the Directive to minimise the disposal of WEEE as unsorted municipal waste and to achieve a high level of collection (including separate collection) of WEEE for treatment, recovery and environmentally sound disposal;
- (b) the collection and take-back systems that are available to them;
- (c) their role in contributing to the reuse, recycling and other forms of recovery of WEEE under these Regulations;
- (d) the potential effects on the environment and human health as a result of the presence of hazardous substances in EEE; and
- (e) the meaning of the crossed out wheeled bin symbol shown in Schedule 6.

Record keeping

45.—(1) A distributor to whom the regulation 42 applies must keep a record of the number of units of WEEE from private households that are returned to him under that regulation.

(2) A distributor who returns WEEE from private households under regulation 43 must keep a record of the number of units of WEEE from private households returned by him under that regulation.

(3) Each distributor to whom the obligation in regulation 44 applies must keep a record of the information made available under that regulation.

(4) The records referred to in this regulation must be kept for a period of at least four years commencing on the date on which any such record is made and must be made available to the Secretary of State on demand.

Exemption for distributors who are current members of a distributor take back scheme

46. Where a distributor is a member of a distributor take back scheme, they will be exempt from complying with the requirements of regulation 42 and 45(1) for the period during which his membership of the scheme subsists.

PART 6 MISCELLANEOUS

Financing obligation: Collection of WEEE from users other than private households

47.—(1) Where WEEE from a user other than a private household arises from EEE placed on the market in the United Kingdom before 13th August 2005 and regulation 12(1)(b) does not apply, the final user of that WEEE will finance the costs of its collection, treatment, recovery and environmentally sound disposal.

(2) Nothing will prevent a user other than a private household from concluding an agreement with a third party whereby the parties to the agreement make alternative arrangements between themselves to finance the costs of collection, treatment, recovery and environmentally sound disposal of WEEE.

(3) In respect of any WEEE which he is responsible for financing the costs of under paragraph (1), a user other than a private household must ensure that such WEEE is—

(a) treated at an ATF, or

(b) exported by an approved exporter for treatment outside the United Kingdom.

(4) Paragraph (3) does not apply to WEEE reused as a whole appliance.

Obligation to optimise the reuse and recycling of WEEE

48. Any person who collects or transports WEEE in connection with the carrying out of any obligation under regulations 28 or 29 must ensure that all such WEEE is collected and transported in a way that optimises reuse and recycling of that equipment or of components of that equipment.

WEEE from private households which presents a health and safety risk

49. Nothing in these Regulations will prevent any person from refusing to handle WEEE from private households that presents a health and safety risk to any individual because of contamination.

Take back: WEEE from private households

50. Nothing in these Regulations will prevent an operator of a scheme from establishing and operating a system to take back WEEE from private households provided that system is consistent with the Directive.

Prohibition on showing the costs of financing the collection, treatment and environmentally sound disposal of WEEE from private households

51. A person must not show a purchaser at the time of sale of new EEE the costs of financing the collection, treatment and environmentally sound disposal of WEEE from private households.

Final holder right of return: WEEE from private households

52.—(1) A final holder may return WEEE from private households free of charge to the system that has been set up by an operator of a scheme that has been approved under regulation 55 for the purposes of

complying with that operator of a scheme's obligations in relation to WEEE from private households under regulation 28.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1), "system" means a system that an operator of a scheme has set up—

- (a) in accordance with regulations 30, 31 and 32; and
- (b) under regulation 50.

(3) For the purposes of this regulation, "final holder" means a final holder of WEEE from private households who is not able for any reason to return that WEEE free of charge to a designated collection facility.

Notification of an intention to retain WEEE falling within certain WEEE streams

53.—(1) Where the operator of a designated collection facility is a local authority, that operator may retain WEEE in any compliance period, which —

- (a) falls within one of the six WEEE collection streams; and
- (b) has been deposited for collection at a designated collection facility that he operates

provided that the operator of the facility has notified the Secretary of State of their intention to retain that WEEE.

(2) A notification submitted to the Secretary of State under paragraph (1), must—

- (a) be made in writing;
- (b) be submitted to the Secretary of State by 31st January in the compliance period during which the operator intends to retain WEEE;
- (c) be valid only during the compliance period specified in paragraph (b);
- (d) provide data relating to the tonnage of WEEE deposited at the designated collection facility in the compliance period before the compliance period during which the operator intends to retain WEEE in relation to each of the six WEEE collection streams that the operator intends to retain; and
- (e) confirm that any WEEE retained by the operator of a designated collection facility in accordance with paragraph (1) must be—
 - (i) prepared for re-use,
 - (ii) treated at an AATF; or
 - (iii) exported by an approved exporter for treatment outside the United Kingdom.

(3) The Secretary of State must acknowledge receipt of any notification submitted under paragraph (2) by 28th February in the compliance period during which the operator intends to retain WEEE falling within a particular WEEE stream.

(4) A notification submitted under paragraph (2) which has been acknowledged by the Secretary of State under paragraph (3) permits the operator of the facility submitting the notification to retain WEEE falling within the WEEE streams listed in the notification during the compliance period during which the notification applies.

(5) By 31st January in the compliance period following that to which a notification made under paragraph (2) relates, the operator of a facility who submitted that notification must provide to the appropriate authority information on the total amount in tonnes of WEEE that has been retained during the previous compliance period.

(6) The information referred to in paragraph (5) must—

- (a) be in writing;
- (b) specify the amount of WEEE retained in each WEEE stream listed in the notification submitted under paragraph (2) in the previous compliance period;

(c) be submitted in a format published by the Secretary of State.

(7) Any WEEE that is retained by the operator of a designated collection facility under this regulation must—

(a) be treated at an AATF; or

(b) exported by an approved exporter for treatment outside the United Kingdom.

Shipments of used EEE

54.—(1) An approved exporter who exports used EEE must comply with the requirements of Schedule 9.

(2) The records referred to in Schedule 9 must be kept for a period of at least four years commencing on the date on which any such record is made and must be made available to the appropriate authority on demand.

PART 7

APPROVAL OF PROPOSED SCHEMES AND WITHDRAWAL OF APPROVAL OF SCHEMES

Application for approval of a proposed scheme

55.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), an application for approval of a proposed scheme must be made to the appropriate authority by the operator of the proposed scheme in respect of an application for approval for a compliance period (“the relevant compliance period”), during the period commencing on 1st July and ending with 31st August in the year immediately preceding the commencement of that compliance period.

(2) Where a scheme member has been served with a notification under regulation 58(3) in relation to his membership of a particular scheme (“the old scheme”) and that scheme member has notified the appropriate authority under regulation 14(9) that he intends to join a proposed scheme, the operator of that proposed scheme must make an application under paragraph (1) within 28 days of the date of the notice served on that scheme member under regulation 58(3).

(3) Where the operator of a proposed scheme is a partnership the application for approval must be made by any partner acting on behalf of the partnership.

(4) An application for approval of a proposed scheme must—

(a) be made in writing;

(b) include—

(i) the information set out in Part 1 of Schedule 10, which must be submitted in the format published by the appropriate authority under regulation 79,

(ii) a copy of the constitution of the proposed scheme which must contain the information set out in Part 2 of Schedule 10; and

(c) be accompanied by—

(i) where the appropriate authority is the Environment Agency, the Natural Resources body for Wales, or SEPA the application charge specified in regulation 59(1), and

(ii) where the appropriate authority is the Department of the Environment, the application charge specified in the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Charges) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2014.

(5) An application for approval of a proposed scheme must be granted where—

- (a) the operator of the proposed scheme has complied with all of the requirements of paragraph (4); and
 - (b) the appropriate authority is satisfied that the information provided by the operator of the proposed scheme in accordance with paragraph (4) demonstrates that—
 - (i) the operator of the proposed scheme must comply with the code of practice, and
 - (ii) the criteria for approval of a scheme set out in Part 3 of Schedule 10 are met, and must otherwise be refused.
- (6) Where an application for approval under this regulation is granted—
- (a) the appropriate authority must notify the operator of the scheme in writing of that decision—
 - (i) in the case of an application made under paragraph (1), on or before 30th September of the year immediately preceding the relevant compliance period,
 - (ii) in the case of an application made under paragraph (2), on or before 30th September of the year immediately preceding the relevant compliance period or within 28 days of the date of receipt of that application, whichever is the later, and
 - (iii) in the case of an application made under paragraph (1) or (2) that has been the subject of a decision to refuse to grant approval and in respect of which there has been a successful appeal under regulation 84, on or before 30th September of the year immediately preceding the relevant compliance period or within 28 days of the date of the determination of the appeal, whichever is the later; and
 - (b) the approval will cover the period—
 - (i) in the case of an application made under paragraph (1), from the commencement of the relevant compliance period, and
 - (ii) in the case of an application made under paragraph (2), from the commencement of the relevant compliance period or the date of the decision to grant approval under this regulation, whichever is the later;and will remain in force unless approval is withdrawn for any reason under regulation 58;
 - (c) the appropriate authority must publish the following details of the scheme—
 - (i) name of the scheme,
 - (ii) name and address of the operator of the scheme; and
 - (iii) whether the scheme is approved for the purposes of complying with an operator of a scheme's obligations in relation to—
 - (aa) WEEE from private households under regulation 28;
 - (bb) WEEE from users other than private households under regulation 29; or
 - (cc) both (aa) and (bb).

(7) A notification served under paragraph (6)(a) must specify whether the scheme is approved for the purposes of complying with that operator of a scheme's obligations in relation to—

- (a) WEEE from private households under regulation 28;
- (b) WEEE from users other than private households under regulation 29; or
- (c) both (a) and (b).

(8) Where an application for approval made under this regulation by virtue of paragraph (2) is granted, the appropriate authority must notify each member of the old scheme who has served a notice under regulation 14(9)(b)(i) in writing of that decision within 14 days of the date of the decision.

Notification of a decision to refuse to approve a proposed scheme

56.—(1) Any decision of the appropriate authority under regulation 55 to refuse to approve a proposed scheme must be notified, within 14 days of the decision, to the applicant.

(2) A notification under paragraph (1) must—

- (a) be made in writing;
- (b) give the reasons for the decision; and
- (c) state the right of appeal under Part 12.

(3) Where the appropriate authority has made a decision under regulation 55 to refuse to approve a proposed scheme that is the subject of an application for approval under regulation 55(2), it must notify each member of the old scheme who has served a notice under regulation 14(9)(b)(i) in writing of that decision within 14 days of the date of the decision.

Conditions of approval

57. Approval of a scheme will be subject to the following conditions—

- (a) that the operator of that scheme must comply with his obligations under Part 4;
- (b) that where the operator of that scheme collects WEEE from a designated collection facility he must comply with the code of practice;
- (c) that the operator of that scheme must provide any information reasonably requested by the appropriate authority with regard to the obligations referred to in paragraph (a);
- (d) that the operator of that scheme must pay any charges imposed upon that scheme under regulation 59, by no later than 28th February in each compliance period or where a scheme accepts a new member after 28th February, within 28 days of the date on which the scheme accepted the new member;
- (e) that the operator of that scheme must inform the appropriate authority in writing, either in hardcopy, by email or online of—
 - (i) any change in the person who is the operator of the scheme and, in the case where the operator of the scheme is a partnership, any change of partners,
 - (ii) any material change in—
 - (aa) the information provided in accordance with regulation 26 or 27;
 - (bb) the information provided in accordance with regulation 55(4)(b)(i);
 - (cc) the constitution submitted in accordance with regulation 55(4)(b)(ii), or
 - (iii) a conviction of the operator of that scheme for an offence under these Regulations, within 28 days of their conviction,
- (f) that—
 - (i) where the appropriate authority is the Environment Agency, the Natural Resources Body for Wales or SEPA, the operator of that scheme, pays the annual producer charge specified in regulation 59(2) to the appropriate authority on receipt of an invoice for such a charge issued by that appropriate authority under regulation 79(3), and
 - (ii) where the appropriate authority is the Department of the Environment, the operator of that scheme pays the annual producer charge specified in the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Charges) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2014 on receipt of an invoice for such a charge issued by that appropriate authority under regulation 79(3);
- (g) that the operator of that scheme will provide records and reports to the appropriate authority in compliance with—

- (i) regulations 35 and 37 during the transitional period; or
- (ii) from 1st January 2019 regulations 36 and 38;
- (h) that the operator of that scheme will accept WEEE from private households free of charge from—
 - (i) a distributor in accordance with regulation 43, and
 - (ii) a final holder in accordance with regulation 52; and
- (i) that the operator of that scheme continues to meet the requirements for approval of a scheme set out in Part 3 of Schedule 10.

Withdrawal of approval of a scheme

58.—(1) The appropriate authority may withdraw approval of a scheme where—

- (a) the appropriate authority is satisfied that the operator of that scheme—
 - (i) is in breach of any condition in regulation 57,
 - (ii) knowingly or recklessly supplied false or misleading information in connection with—
 - (aa) the application for approval made under regulation 55;
 - (bb) an application for registration made under regulation 26;
 - (cc) a notification made under regulation 27; or
 - (dd) compliance with any condition in regulation 57;
- (b) the operator of that scheme has been convicted of an offence under these Regulations.

(2) Before the withdrawal of approval of a scheme under paragraph (1) the appropriate authority must serve a notification in writing on the operator of that scheme which must state—

- (a) that approval of the scheme is to be withdrawn;
- (b) the reasons for the decision;
- (c) the right of appeal under Part 12; and
- (d) the date when the withdrawal of approval will take effect, not being earlier than the expiration of the time limit for an appeal against the notification as provided for in Schedule 14.

(3) Where a notification has been served in accordance with paragraph (2) and any appeal against that notification has been dismissed, the appropriate authority must serve a notification in writing on each member of that scheme which must contain—

- (a) a statement that approval of that scheme has been withdrawn and the effective date of the withdrawal of approval;
- (b) the reasons for the decision to withdraw approval;
- (c) a request for details of the amount in tonnes of EEE that that member has placed on the market in the United Kingdom during any compliance period, or any part of a compliance period, where any such information has not been provided to the appropriate authority by the operator of that scheme in compliance with—
 - (i) regulation 35 during the transitional period, or
 - (ii) from 1st January 2019, regulation 36; and
 - (iii) where sub-paragraph (i) or (ii) applies, statement of the obligation of a producer to join a new scheme under regulation 14(9).

Charges

59.—(1) The application charge referred to in regulation 55(4)(c)(i) will be £12,150 for each scheme.

(2) Subject to paragraph (3), the annual producer charge referred to in regulation 57(f)(i) will be—

- (a) £30 for each scheme member who is not, and is not required to be, registered under the Value Added Tax Act 1994;
- (b) £30 each small producer;
- (c) £210 for each scheme member who is, or is required to be, registered under the Value Added Tax Act 1994 and who had a total turnover of £1 million or less in the last financial year; and
- (d) £445 for each scheme member who had a total turnover of more than £1 million in the last financial year.

(3) Where an operator of a scheme does not provide the appropriate authority with evidence to support a claim that a scheme member is eligible for the charge specified in paragraph (2)(a),(b) or (c), that scheme member will be deemed to be eligible for the charge specified in paragraph (2)(d).

(4) Where a small producer has submitted an application under regulation 17 for registration as a small producer in a particular compliance period the annual producer charge will be the same as that set out in regulation 59(2)(b).

(5) Where a small producer is required to pay an annual producer charge as a condition of his registration as a small producer under regulation 17 in a particular compliance period the annual producer charge will be the same as that set out in regulation 59(2)(b).

(6) Where for any reason approval is refused under regulation 55 or is withdrawn under regulation 58 the appropriate authority will not be under any obligation to refund the whole or any part of the application charge that has been paid in accordance with regulation 55(4)(c)(i).

(7) The provisions of paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4) (5) and (6) will not apply if, or to the extent that, they have been superseded by the provisions of a charging scheme made under section 41 of the Environment Act 1995—

- (a) by the Environment Agency in respect of applications for approval made under regulation 55 to that appropriate authority;
- (b) by the Natural Resources Body for Wales in respect of applications for approval made under regulation 55 to that appropriate authority; or
- (c) by SEPA in respect of applications for approval made under regulation 56 to that appropriate authority.

(8) A charging scheme made under section 41 of the Environment Act 1995 will specify the extent to which it supersedes any of the provisions in paragraphs (1), (2), (3) (4), (5) and (6).

(9) To the extent that any of the provisions of paragraphs (1), (2), (3) (4), (5) and (6) are superseded in accordance with paragraph (7), any reference in these Regulations to a charge specified in paragraph (1), (2) (3), (4) or (5) will be read as a reference to the charge which supersedes that charge and which is prescribed by a charging scheme.

PART 8

APPROVAL OF AUTHORISED TREATMENT FACILITIES AND EXPORTERS

Requirement for approval

60.—(1) A person must not issue an evidence note under regulation 61(2) unless they are at the time of issue an operator of an AATF and that evidence relates to WEEE received by, or on behalf of, that AATF in a relevant approval period.

(2) A person must not issue an evidence note under regulation 61(2)(b) unless they are at the time of issue an approved exporter and that evidence relates to WEEE received by them in a relevant approval period for export.

Application for approval

61.—(1) An application for approval of an ATF or an exporter under this Part must be made to the appropriate authority and must—

- (a) be made in writing,
- (b) contain the information set out in Part 1 of Schedule 11, which must be submitted in the format published by the appropriate authority under regulation 81; and
- (c) be accompanied by—
 - (i) where the appropriate authority is the Environment Agency, the Natural Resources Body for Wales or SEPA,
 - (aa) in the case of an applicant who undertakes to issue evidence notes for not more than 400 tonnes of WEEE in the approval period to which the application relates, the application charge specified in regulation 65(1)(a); and
 - (bb) in any other case, the application charge specified in regulation 65(1)(b); or
 - (ii) where the appropriate authority is the Department of the Environment;
 - (aa) in the case of an applicant who undertakes to issue evidence notes for not more than 400 tonnes of WEEE in the approval period to which the application relates; and
 - (bb) in any other case,
the application charge specified in the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Charges) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2014.

(2) An application for approval made by—

- (a) an operator of an ATF, to issue an evidence note in relation to WEEE received; or
- (b) an exporter, to issue an evidence note in relation to—
 - (i) WEEE that is received for treatment, recovery or recycling in one or more specified reuse, treatment, recovery or recycling operations at a specified site outside the United Kingdom or a combination of such operations, or
 - (ii) used EEE that is received for export for reuse as a whole appliance,will(must) be granted where the appropriate authority is satisfied as to the matters set out in paragraph (3) and will(must) otherwise be refused.

(3) The matters referred to—

- (a) in paragraph (2)(a) are—
 - (i) that the applicant is an operator of an ATF,
 - (ii) that the applicant will comply with the conditions referred to in regulation 63(1); and
 - (iii) that the application has been made in accordance with paragraph (1); and
- (b) in paragraph (2)(b) are—
 - (i) that the applicant is an exporter,
 - (ii) where the application for approval relates to one or more reuse, treatment, recovery or recycling sites outside the EEA, that the requirements of Article 9(3) of the Directive will be met in respect of each such site,
 - (iii) the applicant must comply with the conditions referred to in regulation 63(2); and
 - (iv) that the application has been made in accordance with paragraph (1).

(4) The appropriate authority must notify the applicant in writing of its decision under paragraph (2) no later than 12 weeks after the application was made and, if the decision is a decision to refuse approval, such a notification must state—

- (a) the reasons for the decision; and
- (b) the right of appeal under Part 12.

(5) Subject to regulation 64, where approval is granted under paragraph (2), it will take effect—

- (a) where the application is made in the preceding year to that in which the person has applied to be approved—
 - (i) from 1st January where the decision to grant approval was made before that date, and
 - (ii) in all other cases, from the date of the decision, andwill remain in force until 31st December in the year for which the person has applied to be approved;
- (b) where the application is made during the year in which the person has applied to be approved, from the date of the decision, and will remain in force until 31st December in that year.

(6) Where an operator of an ATF or an exporter who has—

- (a) given the undertaking referred to in paragraph (1)(c)(i)(aa); and
- (b) paid the application charge specified in regulation 65(1)(a),

subsequently breaches that undertaking, that operator of an ATF will from the date of that breach be liable to pay the appropriate authority the balance of the charge which would have been payable under paragraph (1)(c)(i)(bb) had the undertaking not been given.

(7) In this Part, “relevant approval period” means the period in respect of which a grant of approval that has been made under this regulation remains in force.

Application for extension of approval of an exporter to an additional site

62.—(1) An application to extend a grant of approval of an exporter made by an appropriate authority under regulation 61 during a relevant approval period to include an additional site to which he wants to export WEEE for reuse, treatment, recovery or recycling must be made to that appropriate authority and must—

- (a) be made in writing;
- (b) contain the information referred to in Part 1 of Schedule 11, which must be submitted in the format published by the appropriate authority under regulation 81; and
- (c) be accompanied by—
 - (i) where the appropriate authority is the Environment Agency, the Natural Resources body for Wales or SEPA the extension of approval charge specified in regulation 65(2), and
 - (ii) where the appropriate authority is the Department of the Environment, the extension of approval charge specified in the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Charges) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2014.

(2) An application to extend an exporter’s approval to include an additional site located within the EEA must be granted by the appropriate authority where it is satisfied that the application has been made in accordance with regulation 61, and must otherwise be refused.

(3) An application to extend an exporter’s approval to include an additional site located outside the EEA must be granted by the appropriate authority where it is satisfied that that site meets the requirements of Article 9(3) of the Directive and is satisfied that the application was made in accordance with regulation 61, and must otherwise be refused.

(4) The appropriate authority must notify the applicant in writing of a decision made under paragraph (2) or (3) no later than 12 weeks after the application was made and, if the decision is a decision to refuse approval, such a notification must state—

- (a) the reasons for the decision; and
- (b) the right of appeal under Part 12.

(5) Subject to regulation 64, where an application is granted under paragraph (2) or (3), it will take effect from the date of that decision or the date that the applicant's grant of approval under regulation 61 took effect, whichever is the later date, and will remain in force until the date that the applicant's approval granted under regulation 61 expires.

Conditions of approval

- 63.**—(1) An operator of an AATF must comply with the conditions specified in Part 2 of Schedule 11.
- (2) An approved exporter must comply with the conditions specified in Part 3 of Schedule 11.

Suspension and cancellation of approval

64.—(1) The appropriate authority may suspend or cancel the approval of an ATF or exporter where it appears to it that—

- (a) in the case of an AATF, the operator of that AATF has failed, or is likely to fail, to comply with any of the conditions specified in Part 2 of Schedule 11;
- (b) in the case of an exporter, the person who is approved has failed, or is likely to fail, to comply with any of the conditions specified in Part 3 of Schedule 11; or
- (c) the operator of an AATF or the approved exporter has knowingly or recklessly supplied false or misleading information—
 - (i) in his application for approval made under regulation 61 or 62,
 - (ii) in the case of an AATF, in connection with compliance with any of the conditions specified in Part 2 of Schedule 11, or
 - (iii) in the case of an approved exporter, in connection with compliance with any of the conditions specified in Part 3 of Schedule 11.

(2) Where the appropriate authority is no longer satisfied that the requirements of Article 9(3) of the Directive are met in relation to WEEE exported to a site outside the EEA, the appropriate authority must cancel the approval of an exporter to the extent that it relates to that site.

(3) Where the appropriate authority suspends or cancels a grant of approval under paragraph (1) or cancels the approval of an exporter to the extent that it relates to a site under paragraph (2), it must serve on the operator of the ATF or the exporter concerned a notification in writing stating—

- (a) its decision to cancel or suspend (as the case may be) the grant of approval;
- (b) its reasons for the decision;
- (c) the right of appeal under Part 12;
- (d) in the case of a cancellation, the date when the cancellation will take effect, not being earlier than the expiration of the time limit for an appeal against the notice as provided for in Schedule 14; and
- (e) in the case of a suspension,
 - (i) the date when the suspension will take effect, not being earlier than the date of receipt of the notification, and
 - (ii) the period of the suspension or any steps which are required to be taken in order to bring the suspension to an end.

- (4) The approval of an ATF or an exporter will be deemed to be cancelled—
- (a) on the date on which the approved facility ceases to be an ATF;
 - (b) on the date on which the person who is approved ceases to be an exporter;
 - (c) in the case where operator of an AATF requests that a grant of approval that relates to that AATF should be cancelled, with effect from the date of cancellation specified by that operator; or
 - (d) in the case where an approved exporter requests that a grant of approval that relates to him should be cancelled, with effect from the date of cancellation specified by that exporter.

Charges

65.—(1) The application charge referred to in—

- (a) regulation 61(1)(c)(i)(aa) will be £500; and
- (b) regulation 61(1)(c)(i)(bb) will be £2,570.

(2) The extension of approval charge referred to in regulation 62(1)(c)(i) will be £110.

(3) Where for any reason approval is refused under regulation 61 or 62 or is suspended or cancelled under regulation 64 the appropriate authority will not be under any obligation to refund the whole or any part of the application fee that has been paid in accordance with regulation 61(1)(c)(i)(aa), 61(1)(c)(i)(bb) or 62(1)(c)(i).

(4) The provisions of paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) will not apply if, or to the extent that, they have been superseded by the provisions of a charging scheme made under section 41 of the Environment Act 1995—

- (a) by the Environment Agency in respect of applications for approval made under regulation 61 or 62 to that appropriate authority;
- (b) by the Natural Resources Body for Wales in respect of applications for approval made under regulation 61 or 62 to that appropriate authority; or;
- (c) by SEPA in respect of applications for approval made under regulation 61 or 62 to that appropriate authority.

(5) A charging scheme made under section 41 of the Environment Act 1995 will specify the extent to which it supersedes any of the provisions in paragraphs (1), (2) and (3).

(6) To the extent that any of the provisions of paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) are superseded in accordance with paragraph (4), any reference in these Regulations to a charge specified in paragraph (1) or (2) will be read as a reference to the charge which supersedes that charge and which is prescribed by a charging scheme.

Reporting

66.—(1) An operator of an AATF or an approved exporter must provide reports to the appropriate authority—

- (a) on or before 30th April in a relevant approval period in respect of the first quarter period in that approval period;
- (b) on or before 31st July in a relevant approval period in respect of the second quarter period in that approval period;
- (c) on or before 31st October in a relevant approval period in respect of the third quarter period in that approval period; and
- (d) on or before 31st January in the year immediately following the end of a relevant approval period in respect of the fourth quarter period in that approval period.

(2) During the transitional period, the reports referred to in paragraph (1) must, include details

of—

- (a) in the case of an AATF—
- (i) the total amount in tonnes of WEEE received for treatment under these Regulations, and
 - (ii) the total amount in tonnes of WEEE delivered to another ATF for treatment under these Regulations,
 - (iii) where sub-paragraph (a)(ii) applies
 - (aa) the name and address of the operator of the ATF referred to in that subparagraph; and
 - (bb) the address of the ATF where the treatment referred to in that sub-paragraph was carried out;
 - (iv) the total amount in tonnes of WEEE in respect of which evidence of reuse as a whole appliance has been issued by that AATF under these Regulations,
 - (v) where sub-paragraph (iv) applies and the evidence relates to WEEE that has not been received at the premises of that AATF, the name and address of the reuse establishment or undertaking in receipt of that WEEE, and
 - (vi) where sub-paragraph (a)(i), (ii) or (iv) applies, details of the amounts in tonnes of WEEE must be provided by reference to the following categories—
 - (aa) each of the categories listed in Schedule 1 (excluding display equipment, appliances containing refrigerants, gas discharge lamps, LED light sources and photovoltaic panels),
 - (bb) display equipment,
 - (cc) appliances containing refrigerants,
 - (dd) gas discharge lamps, and LED light sources; and
 - (ee) photovoltaic panelsand in the case of each category must specify the amount in tonnes of WEEE from private households, WEEE from users other than private households and from or on behalf of which scheme it was received;
- (b) in the case of an approved exporter, the total amount of WEEE in tonnes received and the total amount of WEEE in tonnes exported for reuse as a whole appliance, treatment, recovery or recycling by reference to the following categories—
- (i) each of the categories listed in Schedule 1 (excluding display equipment, appliances containing refrigerants, gas discharge lamps, LED light sources and photovoltaic panels),
 - (ii) display equipment,
 - (iii) appliances containing refrigerants,
 - (iv) gas discharge lamps and LED light sources, and;
 - (v) photovoltaic panels
- and in the case of each category must specify the amount in tonnes of WEEE from private households, WEEE from users other than private households and from or on behalf of which scheme it was received; and
- (c) in relation to each scheme to whom an evidence note has been issued—
- (i) the name of the scheme; and
 - (ii) the total tonnage of WEEE stated in all evidence notes issued to that scheme.

(3) In addition to the requirements in paragraph (2), the reports referred to in paragraph (1) must include details of the total amount in tonnes of non-obligated WEEE received by the AATF or approved exporter and must also specify the total amount in tonnes of non-obligated WEEE received by the AATF that was retained by the operator of a designated collection facility under regulation 53, by reference to the following categories—

- (a) each of the categories listed in Schedule 1 (excluding display equipment, appliances containing refrigerants, gas discharge lamps, LED light sources and photovoltaic panels);
- (b) display equipment;
- (c) appliances containing refrigerants;
- (d) gas discharge lamps and LED light sources; and
- (e) photovoltaic panels.

(4) In addition to the requirements in paragraph (2), the report referred to in paragraph (1)(d) must include all of the information provided in the quarterly reports that relate to the relevant approval period.

(5) From 1st January 2014 until 31st December 2015 an operator of an AATF or an approved exporter must allow the appropriate authority to assess whether the conditions in Schedule 11 part 2 paragraph 14 have been met during the relevant approval period.

(6) From 1st January 2016 until 31st December 2018 an operator of an AATF or an approved exporter must allow the appropriate authority to assess whether the conditions in Schedule 11 part 2 paragraph 15 have been met during the relevant approval period.

(7) From 1st January 2019, an operator of an AATF or an approved exporter must allow the appropriate authority to assess whether the conditions in Schedule 11 part 2 paragraph 16 have been met during the relevant approval period.

(8) From 1st January 2019, the reports referred to in paragraph (1) must, include details of—

- (a) in the case of an AATF—
 - (i) the total amount in tonnes of WEEE received for treatment under these Regulations, and
 - (ii) the total amount in tonnes of WEEE delivered to another ATF for treatment under these Regulations,
 - (iii) where sub-paragraph (a)(ii) applies
 - (aa) the name and address of the operator of the ATF referred to in that subparagraph; and
 - (bb) the address of the ATF where the treatment referred to in that sub-paragraph was carried out;
 - (iv) the total amount in tonnes of WEEE in respect of which evidence of reuse as a whole appliance has been issued by that AATF under these Regulations,
 - (v) where sub-paragraph (iv) applies and the evidence relates to WEEE that has not been received at the premises of that AATF, the name and address of the reuse establishment or undertaking in receipt of that WEEE; and
 - (vi) where sub-paragraph (a)(i), (ii) or (iv) applies, details of the amounts in tonnes of WEEE must be provided by reference to each of the categories listed in Schedule 3 and in the case of each category must specify the amount in tonnes of WEEE from private households, WEEE from users other than private households and from or on behalf of which scheme it was received,
- (b) in the case of an approved exporter, the total amount of WEEE in tonnes received and the total amount of WEEE in tonnes exported for reuse as a whole appliance, treatment, recovery or recycling by reference to each of the categories listed in Schedule 3 and in the case of each category must specify the amount in tonnes of WEEE from private households, WEEE from users other than private households and from or on behalf of which scheme it was received; and

(c) in relation to each scheme to whom an evidence note has been issued—

- (i) the name of the scheme, and
- (ii) the total tonnage of WEEE stated in all evidence notes issued to that scheme.

(9) In addition to the requirements in paragraph (8) the reports referred to in paragraph (1) must include details of the total amount in tonnes of non-obligated WEEE received by the AATF and the approved exporter by reference to each of the categories listed in Schedule 3.

(10) In addition to the requirements in paragraph (8), the report referred to in paragraph (1)(d) must include all of the information provided in the quarterly reports that relate to the relevant approval period.

Record keeping

67.—(1) An AATF or an approved exporter must maintain records that enable completion of the reports referred to in regulation 66(1), 66(2), 66(5), 66(6) and 66(7) for each quarter period in a relevant approval period.

(2) The records referred to in paragraph (1) must be kept for a period of at least four years commencing on the date on which any such record is made and must be made available to the appropriate authority on demand.

PART 9

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Distributor take back scheme

68. The Secretary of State may, after consultation with such persons or bodies as appear to him representative of the interests concerned, approve a distributor take back scheme to carry out the functions of—

- (a) providing a system that will ensure the availability and accessibility free of charge of designated collection facilities in the United Kingdom for the purpose of achieving a high level of collection of WEEE from private households at such facilities; and
- (b) providing distributors with an alternative means of discharging the obligation under regulation 42(1).

Take back: Application to use existing collection facilities

69.—(1) Where a distributor to whom regulation 42(2) applies, does not provide in-store take back and has not joined a distributor take back scheme approved by the Secretary of State under regulation 68 he must—

- (a) comply with all of the obligations which a take back scheme must discharge on behalf of its members; or
- (b) submit an application to the Secretary of State requesting to use existing take back facilities.

(2) The application referred to in paragraph (1)(b) must—

- (a) be submitted in writing or online;
- (b) be submitted to the Secretary of State on or before 1st November in the year immediately preceding the commencement of the compliance period in which the exemption applied for is to apply;
- (c) provide details of the alternative collection facilities available; and
- (d) provide evidence that these facilities are likely to be at least as effective either providing in-store take back or joining a take back scheme approved under regulation 68 and commit to publish this evidence.

(3) An application to use existing collection schemes under paragraph (1)(b) must be granted where the Secretary of State is satisfied that—

- (a) alternative existing collection schemes are likely to be at least as effective as in-store take back or membership of a scheme; and
- (b) that the WEEE collected by alternative existing schemes must be—
 - (i) treated by an ATF, or
 - (ii) exported by an approved exporter for treatment outside of the United Kingdom.

(4) Where the application referred to in paragraph (3) is granted, in respect of any compliance period, the Secretary of State must, on or before 15th January provide written notification to the distributor that their application has been approved.

Approval of designated collection facilities

70.—(1) The Secretary of State may, after consultation with such persons or bodies as appear to him representative of the interests concerned, approve any establishment or undertaking carrying out collection operations as a designated collection facility.

(2) The Secretary of State must not approve any establishment or undertaking under paragraph (1) unless he is satisfied that the criteria set out in Schedule 12 are met.

(3) The Secretary of State may review any decision made under paragraph (1) at any time.

(4) It will be the duty of the Secretary of State to publish details of all designated collection facilities.

Withdrawal of approval of designated collection facilities

71.—(1) The Secretary of State may decide to withdraw his approval of a designated collection facility where he is satisfied that it—

- (a) no longer meets the criteria set out in Schedule 12; or
- (b) is jeopardising or is likely to jeopardise the achievement of the United Kingdom's obligations under the Directive.

(2) Where the Secretary of State decides to withdraw approval of a designated collection facility under paragraph (1), within 14 days of that decision being made, he must notify the operator of the collection facility in writing—

- (a) of his decision to withdraw approval of the designated collection facility;
- (b) of the reasons for that decision;
- (c) of the date when the decision will take effect, not being earlier than 28 days from the date of the notification; and
- (d) that the operator of the collection facility may make representations in writing to the Secretary of State in relation to the decision within 14 days of the date of the notification.

(3) The Secretary of State must consider any representations made to him in writing by the operator of the collection facility under paragraph (2)(d) at any time before the decision mentioned in paragraph (1) takes effect.

(4) The Secretary of State may decide against withdrawing his approval of the designated collection facility at any time before the decision mentioned in paragraph (1) takes effect.

Code of Practice

72.—(1) The Secretary of State must, after consultation with such persons or bodies as appear to him representative of the interests concerned, prepare and issue a code of practice for the purpose of providing practical guidance on the standards that must be met by—

- (a) the operator of a designated collection facility; and
- (b) by the operator of a scheme that collects WEEE from private households from a designated collection facility.

(2) The Secretary of State may revise the code of practice issued under paragraph (1) by revoking, amending or adding to the provisions of the code.

Evidence notes

73. It will be the duty of the Secretary of State to approve the format of evidence notes issued by an operator of an AATF or an approved exporter.

Product Design

74.—(1) It will be the duty of the Secretary of State to encourage the design and production of EEE that takes into account and facilitates dismantling and recovery, in particular the reuse and recycling of WEEE, including components and materials.

(2) In carrying out the duty mentioned in paragraph (1), the Secretary of State must take appropriate measures so that—

- (a) eco-design requirements facilitating the re-use and treatment of WEEE established in the framework of Directive 2009/125/EC are applied; and
- (b) producers do not prevent, through specific design features or manufacturing processes, WEEE from being reused, unless such specific design features or manufacturing processes present overriding advantages, for example, with regard to the protection of the environment or safety requirements.

Duties of the appropriate authority in relation to registration of small producers

75.—(1) The appropriate authority must grant an application for registration where an applicant—

- (a) has complied with the requirements of regulation 16;
- (b) is not a member of a producer compliance scheme; and
- (c) does not appear in the register of producers maintained by the appropriate authority under regulation 77,

otherwise the appropriate authority must refuse the application.

(2) Where the application for registration is granted, the Secretary of State must, within 28 days of receipt of the application—

- (a) confirm to the applicant that he is registered with the appropriate authority; and
- (b) subject to paragraph (3), allocate a new producer registration number to the producer and confirm it in writing.

(3) If the applicant appeared on the register maintained under regulation 79 during any of the five previous compliance periods preceding the compliance period during which the application for registration is made, the appropriate authority must, instead of allocating a new producer registration number, allocate the applicant's most recently allocated producer registration number.

Approval of compliance fee; methodology and administration

76.—(1) The Secretary of State may, after consultation with such persons or bodies as appear to him representative of the interests concerned, approve—

- (a) a methodology for the calculation of a compliance fee; and
- (b) the appointment of a third party to oversee the administration of that compliance fee.

(2) Any person or body referred to in paragraph (1) may submit a proposed methodology to the Secretary of State by no later than 30th September in the compliance period in which the methodology will apply.

(3) The Secretary of State must publish the methodology for the calculation of a compliance fee where one has been approved in accordance with paragraph (1).

(4) Any methodology approved by the Secretary of State in accordance with paragraph (1) will take into account the different costs associated with the collection, treatment, recovery and environmentally sound disposal of each of the WEEE collection streams and will be set at a level which encourages schemes to take all reasonable steps to meet their collection target without recourse to the compliance fee.

(5) The Secretary of State will only approve one methodology in each compliance period.

PART 10

DUTIES OF THE APPROPRIATE AUTHORITIES

Registration of producers and authorised representatives

77.—(1) The appropriate authority must maintain and make available in accordance with this regulation a register containing the information specified in Schedule 13, relating to those producers and authorised representatives who are registered with it in accordance with regulations 15 and 25.

(2) The appropriate authority must—

- (a) ensure that the register is open for inspection at its principal office by members of the public free of charge at all reasonable hours;
- (b) permit members of the public to obtain copies of entries in the register on payment of a reasonable charge.

(3) The register may be kept in any form but must be indexed and arranged so that members of the public can readily trace information contained in it.

(4) The appropriate authority will(must) amend the relevant entry in the register to record any change to the information entered and will(must) note the date on which the amendment is made.

(5) Nothing in this regulation will require a register maintained by the appropriate authority to contain any information which has been superseded by later information after four years have elapsed from that later information being entered in the register.

(6) The appropriate authority must—

- (a) publish the format in which the information referred to in Schedule 8 must be submitted to it in an application for registration made under regulation 26 or in a notification made under regulation 27, and;
- (b) publish details of how producers and authorised representatives may complete their registration and provide the information referred to in schedule 8 online.

Monitoring

78. The appropriate authority must monitor—

- (a) compliance with their obligations under regulations 11 to 14 and 18 to 20 of these Regulations by persons who are or may be producers or authorised representatives;
- (b) the accuracy of the information provided in, or in connection with, a declaration of compliance submitted under regulation 19 or 39;
- (c) operators of schemes that have been approved under Part 7;

- (d) the accuracy of the information provided by operators of schemes in support of or in connection with an application for registration made under regulation 26;
- (e) the accuracy of the information provided by operators of schemes in support of or in connection with a notification made under regulation 27;
- (f) the accuracy of the information provided by any person in or in connection with the reporting requirements in—
 - (i) regulations 35 and 37 and 66 during the transitional period; or
 - (ii) from 1st January 2019, regulations 36 and 38 and 66;
- (g) the accuracy of the information provided by operators of schemes in support of or in connection with an application for approval under regulation 55, together with any changes notified in accordance with regulation 57(e);
- (h) the accuracy of the information provided by an operator of an AATF or an approved exporter in support of or in connection with an application for approval made under regulation 61;
- (i) the accuracy of the information provided by an approved exporter in support of or in connection with an application for an extension of a grant of approval made under regulation 62; and
- (j) the register of producers maintained under regulation 77.

Approval of schemes

79.—(1) The appropriate authority must maintain and publish a register of—

- (a) all schemes that it has approved under regulation 55; and
- (b) the operators of the schemes referred to in sub-paragraph (a).

(2) A register maintained by the appropriate authority in accordance with paragraph (1) will not be required to contain any information that has been superseded by later information after four years have elapsed from that later information being entered in the list.

(3) The appropriate authority must issue an invoice for payment of the annual producer charge referred to in regulation 59 to each operator of a scheme that it has approved under regulation 55.

(4) The appropriate authority must publish the format in which—

- (a) the information referred to in Part 1 of Schedule 10 must be submitted to it in an application for approval made under regulation 55; and
- (b) the information referred to in regulation 35 or 37 must be submitted to it in accordance with that regulation; or
- (c) the information referred to in regulation 36 or 38 must be submitted to it in accordance with that regulation.

Information

80.—(1) An appropriate authority must publish information—

- (a) on the total amount of EEE placed on the market in the United Kingdom by producers in a compliance period, or any part of a compliance period; and (b) on the total amount of WEEE that—
 - (i) is deposited at a designated collection facility, or
 - (ii) is returned under regulation 43 or 52 but is not deposited at a designated collection facility, in a compliance period, or any part of a compliance period.

(2) The information referred to in paragraph (1) must be based on the information provided to the appropriate authority—

- (a) by the operator of a scheme under regulation—
 - (i) 35 or 37 during the transitional period and,
 - (ii) 36 or 38 from 1st January 2019,
- (b) by a producer in relation to a request made in a notification served under regulation 58(3); or
- (c) by another appropriate authority.

Approval of authorised treatment facilities and exporters

81.—(1) The appropriate authority must maintain and publish a list of all AATFs, operators of AATFs and approved exporters.

(2) The appropriate authority must publish the format in which the information referred to in Part 1 of Schedule 11 must be submitted to it in an application for approval made under regulation 61 or in an application for an extension of a grant of approval made under regulation 62.

PART 11

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

Disclosure of information

82.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), information of any description may be disclosed by—

- (a) the Secretary of State;
- (b) an appropriate authority; or
- (c) an enforcement authority,

to any person for the purpose of facilitating the carrying out by the Secretary of State, that appropriate authority or that enforcement authority of any of his or its functions under these Regulations.

(2) Nothing in paragraph (1) authorises a disclosure of information—

- (a) to a person other than the Secretary of State, an appropriate authority or an enforcement authority where disclosure of that information would, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, be contrary to the interests of national security; or
- (b) which contravenes any other legislation made in the United Kingdom, or in any part of the United Kingdom.

(3) No information disclosed to any person under or by virtue of paragraph (1) will be disclosed by that person to any other person otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph or any provision of any other legislation made in the United Kingdom, or in any part of the United Kingdom, which authorises or requires disclosure, where that information is information—

- (a) which relates to a trade secret of any person or which otherwise is or might be commercially confidential in relation to any person; or
- (b) whose disclosure otherwise than under or by virtue of paragraph (1) would, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, be contrary to the interests of national security.

(4) Any authorisation under or by virtue of paragraph (1) of the disclosure of information by or to any person will also be taken to authorise the disclosure of that information by or to any officer of his who is authorised by him to make the disclosure or to receive the information.

(5) Subject to paragraph (6), no person will be subject to any civil or criminal liability in consequence of any disclosure made under or by virtue of paragraph (1).

(6) A person commits an offence if he discloses information in contravention of paragraph (3).

PART 12

APPEALS

Right of appeal

83.—(1) An operator of a scheme or an operator of a proposed scheme may appeal—

- (a) to the Secretary of State against a decision of the Environment Agency;
- (b) to the Welsh Ministers against a decision of the Natural Resources Body for Wales;
- (c) to the Scottish Ministers against a decision of SEPA; and
- (d) to the Planning Appeals Commission against a decision of the Department of the Environment.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1), a decision means a decision—

- (a) to refuse to grant an approval allowing a distributor to rely on existing take back facilities, under regulation 69;
- (b) to refuse to grant approval of that operator's proposed scheme under regulation 55; or
- (c) to withdraw approval of that operator's scheme under regulation 58.

(3) An operator of an ATF or an exporter may appeal—

- (a) to the Secretary of State against a decision of the Environment Agency;
- (b) to the Welsh Ministers against a decision of the Natural Resources Body for Wales;
- (c) to the Scottish Ministers against a decision of SEPA; and
- (d) to the Planning Appeals Commission against a decision of the Department of the Environment.

(4) For the purposes of paragraph (3), a decision means a decision—

- (a) to refuse to grant an application for approval made by that operator of an ATF or that exporter under regulation 61;
- (b) to refuse to grant an extension of a grant of approval made to that exporter under regulation 62; or
- (c) to suspend or cancel a grant of approval made in relation to that ATF or that exporter under regulation 64.

(5) For the purposes of this Part and Schedule 14, "appeal body" means one of the following—

- (a) the Secretary of State;
- (b) the Welsh Ministers;
- (c) the Scottish Ministers; or
- (d) the Planning Appeals Commission.

Procedure of appeals

84.—(1) Where an appeal is made to an appeal body under regulation 83, that body may—

- (a) appoint any person to exercise on its behalf, with or without payment, the function of determination of the appeal; or
- (b) refer any matter involved in the appeal to such person as that body may appoint for the purpose, with or without payment.

(2) If the appellant so requests, or the appeal body so decides, the appeal will be or continue in the form of a hearing (which may, if the person hearing the appeal so decides, be held or held to any extent in private).

(3) Schedule 14 will have effect with respect to the procedure of any such appeal.

Determination of appeals

85. Where, on an appeal made under regulation 83, the appeal body determines that the decision of the appropriate authority will be altered it will be the duty of that appropriate authority to give effect to the determination.

Status of a decision pending appeal

86. Where an appeal made under regulation 83 is pending in a case falling within regulation 58 or 64—

- (a) a decision—
 - (i) to withdraw approval of a scheme, or
 - (ii) to cancel approval of an ATF or an exporter,will be ineffective until the appeal is disposed of; and if the appeal is dismissed or withdrawn the decision will become effective from the end of the day on which the appeal is dismissed or withdrawn; and
- (b) a decision to suspend approval will remain in force.

PART 13 ENFORCEMENT

Enforcement

87.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), it will be the duty of the Secretary of State to enforce these Regulations and in carrying out his duties he may appoint any person to act on his behalf.

(2) It will be the duty of the following authorities to enforce regulations 11 to 20, 33, 34 48, 54, 57, 60, 61 63, 66 and 67 and Part 4 —

- (a) in England, the Environment Agency;
- (b) in Wales, the Natural Resources Body for Wales;
- (c) in Scotland, SEPA; and
- (d) in Northern Ireland, the Department of the Environment.

(3) No proceedings for an offence under these Regulations may be instituted in the United Kingdom, or in any part of the United Kingdom, except by or on behalf of an enforcement authority.

(4) Nothing in these Regulations will authorise an enforcement authority to bring proceedings in Scotland for an offence.

(5) In this Part, “enforcement authority” means any person mentioned in this regulation.

Enforcement notice

88.—(1) Where an enforcement authority has reasonable grounds for suspecting that any of the requirements of the following regulations have not been complied with—

- (a) regulations 11 to 24;
- (b) regulations 25 to 41 and 57;
- (c) regulations 42, 44 and 45, and;
- (d) regulations 54, 61, 63, 66 and 67;

it may serve an enforcement notice on—

- (i) in a case under sub-paragraph (a), the producer or an authorised representative,
- (ii) in a case under sub-paragraph (b), the operator of the scheme,
- (iii) in a case under sub-paragraph (c), the distributor, and
- (iv) in a case under sub-paragraph (d), the operator of the AATF or the approved exporter (as the case may be).

(2) A notice which is served under paragraph (1) must—

- (a) state that the enforcement authority suspects that a specified requirement of these Regulations has been contravened;
- (b) specify the reason it is suspected that a requirement of these Regulations has been contravened;
- (c) require the person to whom the enforcement notice is given (“the relevant person”)—
 - (i) to comply with the requirements of these Regulations; or
 - (ii) to provide evidence to the enforcement authority demonstrating that the requirements of these Regulations have been met;
- (d) specify the period of time within which the relevant person must comply with the enforcement notice issued by the enforcement authority; and
- (e) warn the relevant person that unless the requirement is complied with, or evidence has been provided within the period specified in the notice, he may be prosecuted.

(3) Where an enforcement authority serves an enforcement notice on a person under this regulation, proceedings for an offence under regulation 90 will not commence unless the time limit specified for compliance in the enforcement notice has expired.

Entry and inspection

89.—(1) For the purposes of carrying out his functions under these Regulations, an enforcement officer may exercise the powers of entry and inspection referred to in this regulation.

(2) Subject to the production if so requested of his credentials, an enforcement officer may—

- (a) enter at any reasonable time any business premises which he considers necessary for him to enter;
- (b) on entering any business premises by virtue of sub-paragraph (a), take with him—
 - (i) such other persons as may appear to him necessary and, where there is reasonable cause to apprehend any serious obstruction in the execution of his duty, a constable, and
 - (ii) any equipment or materials required for any purpose for which the power of entry is being exercised;
- (c) make such examination and investigation as may in any circumstances be necessary;
- (d) take such measurements and photographs and make such recordings as are considered necessary for the purpose of any examination or investigation under sub-paragraph (c);
- (e) take samples, or cause samples to be taken, of any records, parts of any records, copies of any records, copies of parts of any records, products and parts of products found in or on any premises which the enforcement officer has power to enter;
- (f) in the case of any such sample of a record or product as is mentioned in sub-paragraph (e), to take possession of it and detain it for 90 days from the date of seizure for any of the following purposes—

- (i) to examine it, or cause it to be examined, and to do, or cause to be done, to it anything which he has the power to do under that paragraph,
- (ii) to ensure that it is not tampered with before examination of it is completed; and
- (iii) to ensure that it is available for use as evidence in any proceedings for an offence under these Regulations or in any other proceedings relating to an enforcement notice under regulation 88,

any record, products or parts of products seized in accordance with this paragraph may be detained for longer than 90 days if it is to be used as evidence;

- (g) require any person who is considered to be able to give information relevant to any examination or investigation under sub-paragraph (c) to answer (in the absence of any person other than a person nominated by that person to be present and any person whom the enforcement officer may allow to be present) such questions as the enforcement officer thinks fit to ask and to sign a declaration of the truth of his answers;
- (h) require the production of, or where the information is recorded in computerised form the furnishing of extracts from, any records—
 - (i) which are required to be kept under these Regulations, or
 - (ii) which it is necessary to see for the purposes of an examination or investigation under sub-paragraph (c), and inspect and take copies of, or of any entry in, the records; and
- (i) require any person to afford such facilities and assistance with respect to any matters or things within that person's control or in relation to which that person has responsibilities as are necessary to enable the enforcement officer to exercise any of the powers conferred on them by this regulation.

(3) Where records, products, or parts of products are seized in accordance with paragraph (2) the enforcement officer must—

- (a) allow the trader to make copies of any records seized, if requested to do so;
- (b) provide the trader with a receipt for the records, products or parts of products seized.

(4) Any receipt issued in accordance with paragraph (3)(b) must state the date on which the records, products or parts of products were seized.

(5) In the application of paragraph (2)(b)(i) to Northern Ireland, “constable” has the meaning given in the Interpretation Act (Northern Ireland) 1954.

(6) If a justice of the peace, on written information on oath—

- (a) is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds to believe that any information or material relevant to any examination or investigation under paragraph (2)(c) is on any premises, and;
- (b) is also satisfied either that—
 - (i) admission to the premises has been, or is likely to be, refused, and that notice of intention to apply for a warrant has been given to the occupier; or
 - (ii) an application for admission, or the giving of such a notice would defeat the object of the entry, or that the case is one of urgency, or that the premises are unoccupied and the occupier is temporarily absent,

the justice may by warrant under his hand, which will continue in force for a period of one month, authorise the enforcement officer to enter the premises, if need be by force.

(7) In the application of paragraph (6)—

- (a) to Scotland, “justice of the peace” includes a sheriff and references to written information on oath will be construed as references to evidence on oath; and
- (b) to Northern Ireland, the references to a “justice of the peace” will be construed as being references to a “lay magistrate” as defined in section 9 of the Justice (Northern Ireland) Act 2002.

(8) An enforcement officer on entering any premises by virtue of this regulation may direct that those premises, or any part of them, or anything in them, will be left undisturbed (whether generally or in particular respects) for so long as is reasonably necessary for the purpose of any examination or investigation under paragraph (2)(c).

(9) Where an enforcement officer leaves any premises that he has entered by virtue of this regulation and such premises are unoccupied or the occupier of which is temporarily absent, he must leave them as effectively secured against a trespasser as he found them.

(10) If an enforcement officer or other person who enters any premises by virtue of this regulation discloses to any person any information obtained by him in the premises with regard to any secret manufacturing process or trade secret, he will, unless the disclosure was made in the performance of his duty, be guilty of an offence.

(11) It will not be an offence under paragraph (10) for a person to disclose information in circumstances where—

- (a) the person from whom the information was received has consented to the disclosure; or
- (b) the information is disclosed more than 49 years after it was received.

(12) Nothing in this regulation will authorise any person to stop any vehicle on a highway.

(13) No answer given by a person in pursuance of a requirement imposed under paragraph (2)(g) will be admissible in evidence in England, Wales and Northern Ireland against that person in any proceedings, or in Scotland against that person in any criminal proceedings.

(14) Nothing in this regulation will be taken to compel the production by any person of a document of which he would on grounds of legal professional privilege be entitled to withhold production on an order for discovery in an action in the High Court or, in relation to Scotland, on an order for the production of documents in an action in the Court of Session.

(15) In this regulation—

- (a) “business premises” means any premises which are not wholly or mainly used as a private dwelling;
- (b) “enforcement officer” means—
 - (i) an officer of an enforcement authority who is authorised in writing by that authority to act as an enforcement officer for the purposes of this Part, and
 - (ii) a person appointed by the Secretary of State who is authorised in writing by the Secretary of State to act as an enforcement officer for the purposes of this Part; and “credentials” means evidence of authorisation as an enforcement officer.

PART 14

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

Offences

90.—(1) A producer or authorised representative will be guilty of an offence if he—

- (a) contravenes or fails to comply with any requirements of regulation 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20;
- (b) furnishes information under regulation 16 or 18 and either—
 - (i) knows the information provided to be false or misleading in a material particular, or
 - (ii) furnishes such information recklessly and it is false or misleading in a material particular; or
- (c) furnishes a declaration of compliance under regulation 19 and either—

- (i) knows the information provided in, or in connection with, the declaration to be false or misleading in a material particular, or
 - (ii) furnishes such information recklessly and it is false or misleading in a material particular.
- (2) A producer or authorised representative will be guilty of an offence if he contravenes or fails to comply with any requirements of regulation 21, 22, 23 or 24.
- (3) An operator of a scheme will be guilty of an offence if he—
 - (a) contravenes or fails to comply with any requirements of regulation 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 or 57;
 - (b) furnishes a report under either regulation 35 or 37; and 36 or 38 and either—
 - (i) knows the information provided in, or in connection with, the report to be false or misleading in a material particular, or
 - (ii) furnishes such information recklessly and it is false or misleading in a material particular; or
 - (c) furnishes a declaration of compliance under regulation 39 and either—
 - (i) knows the information provided in, or in connection with, the declaration to be false or misleading in a material particular, or
 - (ii) furnishes such information recklessly and it is false or misleading in a material particular.
- (4) An operator of a scheme will be guilty of an offence if he contravenes or fails to comply with any requirements of regulation 30.
- (5) A distributor will be guilty of an offence if he contravenes or fails to comply with any requirements of regulation 42 or 69.
- (6) A distributor will be guilty of an offence if he contravenes or fails to comply with any requirements of regulation 44 or 45.
- (7) An operator of an AATF or an approved exporter is guilty of an offence if he—
 - (a) contravenes or fails to comply with any requirements of regulation 54, 61, 63, 66 or 67; or
 - (b) furnishes a report under regulation 66 and either—
 - (i) knows the information provided in, or in connection with, the report to be false or misleading in a material particular, or
 - (ii) furnishes such information recklessly and it is false or misleading in a material particular.
- (8) A person will be guilty of an offence if he—
 - (a) contravenes or fails to comply with any requirements of regulation 47, 51 or 60;
 - (b) without reasonable cause, fails to comply with an enforcement notice served under regulation 88;
 - (c) without reasonable cause, fails to comply with a requirement imposed under regulation 89;
 - (d) intentionally obstructs any person acting in the execution of these Regulations;
 - (e) without reasonable cause, fails to give to any person acting in the execution of these Regulations any assistance or information which that person may reasonably require of him for the performance of his functions under these Regulations;
 - (f) without reasonable cause, fails to produce information when required to do so to any person acting in the execution of these Regulations;
 - (g) furnishes to any person acting in the execution of these Regulations any information which he—
 - (i) knows the information to be false or misleading in a material particular, or
 - (ii) furnishes such information recklessly and it is false or misleading in a material particular.

(9) A person will be guilty of an offence if he contravenes or fails to comply with any requirements of regulation 48.

(10) If an offence under these Regulations committed by a body corporate is shown—

- (a) to have been committed with the consent or connivance of an officer, or
- (b) to be attributable to any neglect on the part of the officer,
- (c) the officer as well as the body corporate is guilty of the offence and liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

(11) If the affairs of a body corporate are managed by its members, paragraph (10) applies in relation to the acts and defaults of a member in connection with the functions of management of that member as if the member were a director of the body.

(12) If an offence under these Regulations committed by a partnership is shown—

- (a) to have been committed with the consent or connivance of a partner; or
- (b) to be attributable to neglect on the part of a partner,

the partner as well as the partnership is guilty of the offence and liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

(13) If an offence under these Regulations committed by an unincorporated body, other than a partnership, is shown—

- (a) to have been committed with the consent or connivance of an officer of the body or a
- (b) member of its governing body, or
- (c) to be attributable to any neglect on the part of such an officer or member,
- (d) that officer or member as well as the body is guilty of the offence and liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

(14) In this regulation—

- (a) “officer”, in relation to a body corporate, means a director, member of the committee of management, chief executive, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body, or a person purporting to act in any such capacity; and
- (b) “partner” includes a person purporting to act as a partner.

(15) Where an offence under these Regulations is committed by a Scottish partnership and is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or have been attributable to neglect on the part of, any partner or a person who was purporting to act as such, that person as well as the partnership will be guilty of that offence and will be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Penalties

91.—(1) A person who is guilty of an offence under regulation 90(1), (3), (5), (7), or (8), will be liable—

- (a) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum;
- (b) on conviction on indictment, to a fine.

(2) A person who is guilty of an offence under regulation 82(6), 89(10) or 90(2), (4), (6), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), or (15) will be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale.

Commencement of proceedings

92.—(1) In England and Wales a magistrates’ court may try an information, and in Northern Ireland a magistrates’ court may try a complaint, in relation to an offence under these Regulations if the information is laid or if the complaint is made within twelve months from the time when the offence is committed.

(2) In Scotland proceedings in relation to any offence which under these Regulations is triable only by way of summary proceedings, may be begun at any time within twelve months from the time when the offence is committed.

Review

93.—(1) The Secretary of State must from time to time—

- (a) carry out a review of these Regulations;
- (b) set out the conclusions of the review in a report; and
- (c) publish the report.

(2) In carrying out the review the Secretary of State must, so far as is reasonable, have regard to how the Directive is implemented in other Member States.

(3) The report must in particular—

- (a) set out the objectives intended to be achieved by the regulatory system established by these Regulations;
- (b) assess the extent to which those objectives are achieved; and
- (c) assess whether those objectives remain appropriate and, if so, the extent to which they could be achieved with a system that imposes less regulation.

(4) The first report under this regulation must be published before the end of the period of five years beginning with the day on which these Regulations come into force.

(5) Reports under this regulation are afterwards to be published at intervals not exceeding five years.

Consequential amendments

94. In section 56 (interpretation of Part 1) of the Environment Act 1995, in subsection (1) in the definition of “environmental licence” in the application of Part 1 of that Act in relation to the Environment Agency and the National Resources Body for Wales—

- (a) for paragraph (l) substitute “(l) approval of a scheme under regulation 55 of the Waste Electrical and Electronic Regulations 2013 (“the WEEE Regulations”).”
- (b) for paragraph (m) substitute “(m) compliance with the condition in regulation 57(f)(i) of the WEEE Regulations in relation to a scheme mentioned in paragraph (l).”
- (c) for paragraph (n) substitute “(n) approval of an authorised treatment facility or exporter under regulation 61 of the WEEE Regulations.”; and
- (d) for paragraph (o) substitute “(o) extension of approval of an exporter under regulation 62 of the WEEE Regulations.”.

(2) In the definition of “environmental licence” in the application of Part 1 of that Act in relation to the Scottish Environmental Protection Agency—

- (a) for paragraph (l) substitute “(l) approval of a scheme under regulation 55 of the Waste Electrical and Electronic Regulations 2013 (“the WEEE Regulations”).”
- (b) for paragraph (m) substitute “(m) compliance with the condition in regulation 57(f)(i) of the WEEE Regulations in relation to a scheme mentioned in paragraph (l).”
- (c) for paragraph (n) substitute “(n) approval of an authorised treatment facility or exporter under regulation 61 of the WEEE Regulations.”; and

- (d) for paragraph (o) substitute “(o) extension of approval of an exporter under regulation 62 of the WEEE Regulations.”.

Transitional provisions

95.—(1) Any application made or approval granted by an appropriate authority under regulations 10, 20 or 47 of the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2006 will continue to have effect as though it had been granted in accordance with these Regulations.

(2) Any environmental licence granted by an appropriate authority under regulation 4 of the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2006 will continue to have effect as though it had been granted under these Regulations.

Revocations and Savings

96.—(1) The following instruments are revoked by these Regulations—

- (a) The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Amendment) Regulations (SI 2007/3454);
- (b) The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Amendment) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009/2957);
- (c) The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009/3216);
- (d) The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Amendment) Regulations 2010 (SI 2010/1155);

(2) Subject to paragraphs (3) and (4) the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2006 (SI 2006/3289) are revoked.

(3) Regulation 4 of the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2006 (SI 2006/3289) will continue to have effect.

(4) Regulation 66 and Schedule 11 of the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2006 will continue to have effect in respect of appeals commenced on or before 31st December 2013.

(5) The provisions referred to in paragraphs (3) and (4) will continue to apply as they did immediately before their revocation for all of the purposes in relation to the collection, treatment and recycling of WEEE.

7th December 2013

Michael Fallon
Minister of State for Business and Energy
Department for Business, Innovation and Skills

SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE 1

Regulation 5

Categories of EEE covered by these Regulations during the transitional period

- 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

SCHEDULE 2

Regulation 5

Indicative list of types of EEE which fall under the categories in Schedule 1

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

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

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

Cellular telephones

Answering systems

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

4) CONSUMER EQUIPMENT AND PHOTOVOLTAIC PANELS

Radio sets

Television sets

Video cameras

Video recorders

Hi-fi recorders

Audio amplifiers

Musical instruments

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 LARGESCALE STATIONARY INDUSTRIAL TOOLS)

Drills

Saws

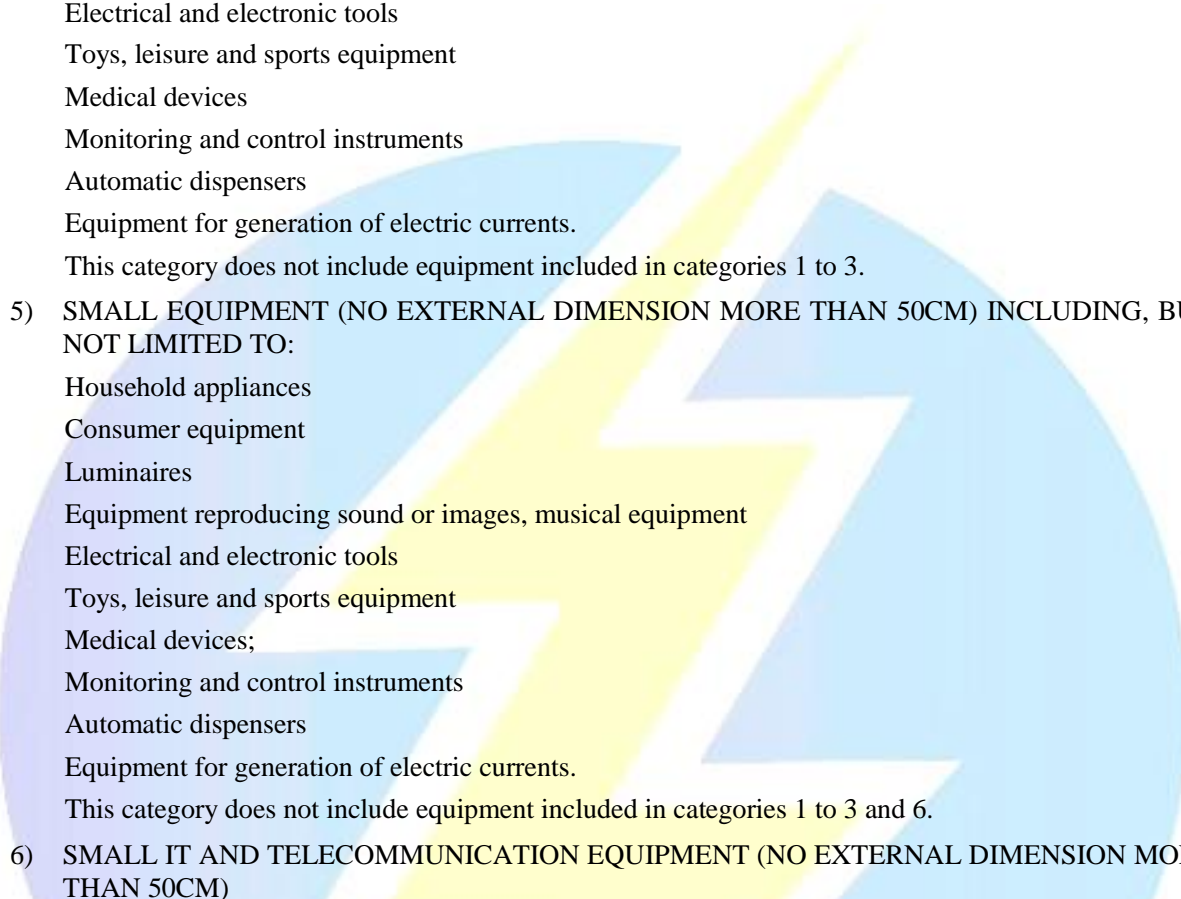
- Sewing machines
- Equipment for turning, milling, sanding, grinding, sawing, cutting, shearing, drilling, making holes, punching, folding, bending or similar processing of wood, metal and other materials
- Tools for riveting, nailing or screwing or removing rivets, nails, screws or similar uses
- Tools 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
- 9) MONITORING AND CONTROL INSTRUMENTS
- Smoke detector
- Heating regulators
- Thermostats
- Measuring, weighing or adjusting appliances for household or laboratory equipment
- Other monitoring and control instruments used in industrial installations (for example, 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 kind of products

SCHEDULE 3

Regulation 6

Categories of EEE covered by these Regulations from January 2019

- 1) TEMPERATURE EXCHANGE EQUIPMENT
- 2) SCREENS, MONITORS AND EQUIPMENT CONTAINING SCREENS HAVING A SURFACE AREA GREATER THAN 100CM²
- 3) LAMPS

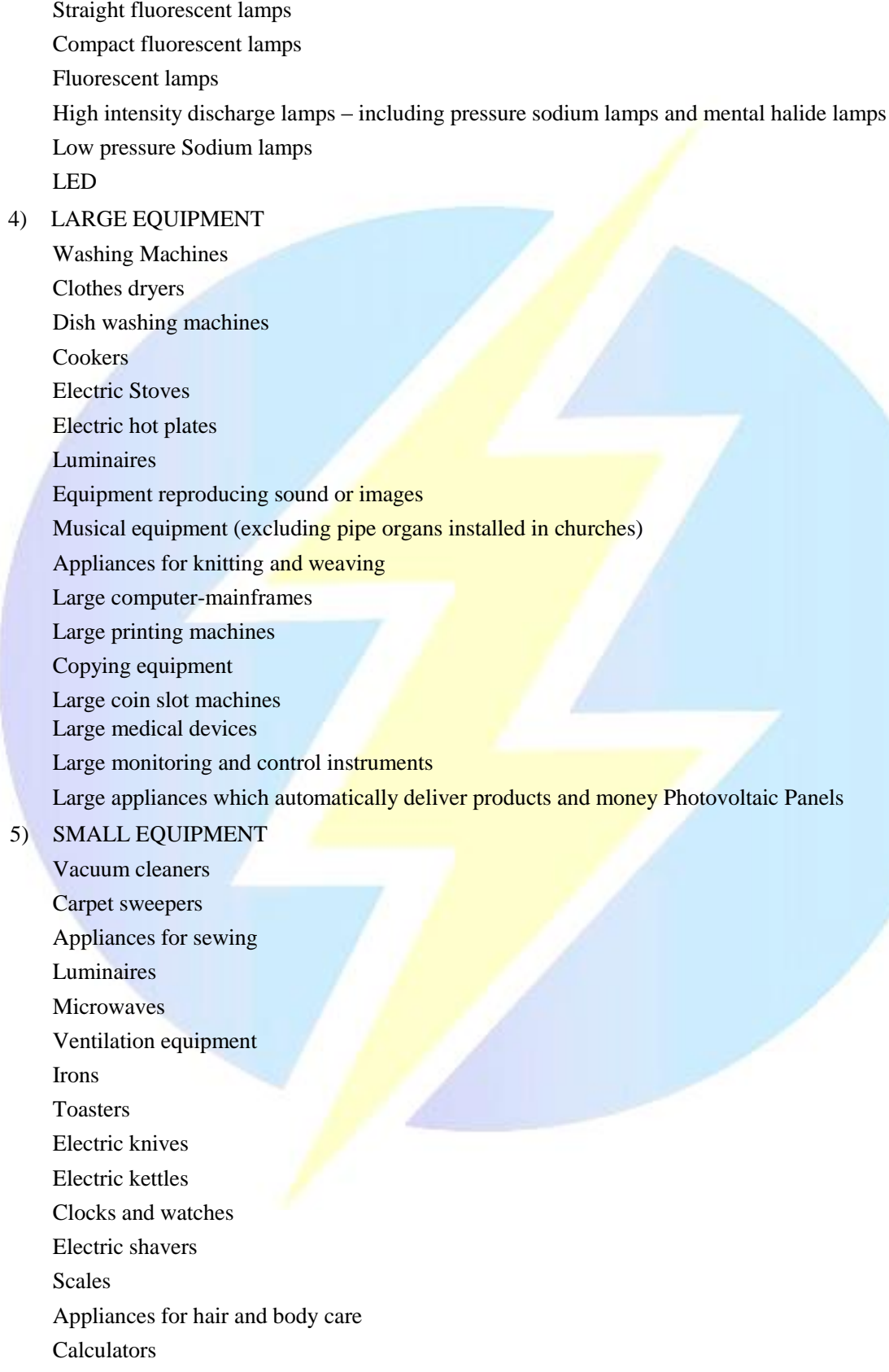
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- 4) **LARGE EQUIPMENT (ANY EXTERNAL DIMENSION MORE THAN 50CM) INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO:**
Household appliances
IT and telecommunication equipment
Consumer equipment
Luminaires
Equipment reproducing sound or images, musical equipment
Electrical and electronic tools
Toys, leisure and sports equipment
Medical devices
Monitoring and control instruments
Automatic dispensers
Equipment for generation of electric currents.
This category does not include equipment included in categories 1 to 3.
- 5) **SMALL EQUIPMENT (NO EXTERNAL DIMENSION MORE THAN 50CM) INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO:**
Household appliances
Consumer equipment
Luminaires
Equipment reproducing sound or images, musical equipment
Electrical and electronic tools
Toys, leisure and sports equipment
Medical devices;
Monitoring and control instruments
Automatic dispensers
Equipment for generation of electric currents.
This category does not include equipment included in categories 1 to 3 and 6.
- 6) **SMALL IT AND TELECOMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT (NO EXTERNAL DIMENSION MORE THAN 50CM)**

SCHEDULE 4

Regulation 6

Non-exhaustive list of types of EEE which fall within the categories set out in Schedule 3

- 1) **TEMPERATURE EXCHANGE EQUIPMENT**
Refrigerators
Freezers
Equipment which automatically delivers cold products
Air conditioning equipment
Dehumidifying equipment
Heat pumps
Radiators containing oil and other temperature exchange equipment using fluids other than water for the temperature exchange
- 2) **SCREENS, MONITORS AND EQUIPMENT CONTAINING SCREENS HAVING A SURFACE AREA GREATER THAN 100CM²**
Screens
Televisions
LCD photo Frames

- 
- Monitors
 - Laptops
 - Notebooks
 - 3) LAMPS
 - Straight fluorescent lamps
 - Compact fluorescent lamps
 - Fluorescent lamps
 - High intensity discharge lamps – including pressure sodium lamps and metal halide lamps
 - Low pressure Sodium lamps
 - LED
 - 4) LARGE EQUIPMENT
 - Washing Machines
 - Clothes dryers
 - Dish washing machines
 - Cookers
 - Electric Stoves
 - Electric hot plates
 - Luminaires
 - Equipment reproducing sound or images
 - Musical equipment (excluding pipe organs installed in churches)
 - Appliances for knitting and weaving
 - Large computer-mainframes
 - Large printing machines
 - Copying equipment
 - Large coin slot machines
 - Large medical devices
 - Large monitoring and control instruments
 - Large appliances which automatically deliver products and money Photovoltaic Panels
 - 5) SMALL EQUIPMENT
 - Vacuum cleaners
 - Carpet sweepers
 - Appliances for sewing
 - Luminaires
 - Microwaves
 - Ventilation equipment
 - Irons
 - Toasters
 - Electric knives
 - Electric kettles
 - Clocks and watches
 - Electric shavers
 - Scales
 - Appliances for hair and body care
 - Calculators
 - Radio sets
 - Video Cameras

Video Recorders
Hi-fi equipment
Musical instruments
Equipment for reproducing sound or images
Electrical and electronic toys
Sports equipment
Computers for biking, diving, running, rowing, etc.
Smoke detectors
Heating regulators
Thermostats
Small electrical and electronic tools
Small medical devices
Small monitoring and control instruments
Small appliances which automatically deliver products
Small equipment with integrated photovoltaic panels

6) **SMALL IT AND TELECOMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT (NO EXTERNAL DIMENSION MORE THAN 50CM)**

Mobile phones
GPS
Pocket calculators
Routers
Personal computers
Printers
Telephones

SCHEDULE 5

Regulation 9

First compliance period

1. The following amendments apply in relation to the first compliance period.

Record Keeping

2. For regulation 11(12)(a)(i) insert—

“(i) during the first compliance period, in compliance with regulations 36 and 38, which relates to the 2013 compliance period;”.

Take back: Application to use existing collection facilities

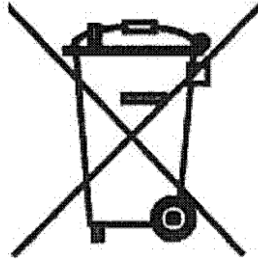
3. For regulation 68(2)(b) insert—

“(b) during the first compliance period, on or before 15th January 2014. If granted, the approval will apply from 15th February 2014;”.

SCHEDULE 6

Regulation 22

Crossed out wheeled bin symbol



SCHEDULE 7 Declaration of compliance

Regulations 19 and 39

PART 1

Information to be included in a declaration of compliance by a producer or authorised representative

1. The name and address of the producer or authorised representative in respect of whom the declaration is issued.
2. The name and title of the person who issues the declaration, including confirmation of whether that person is the producer or an authorised representative.
3. The date of the declaration.
4. The relevant compliance period to which the declaration relates.
5. In relation to the WEEE from private households in respect of which the declaration is being issued—
 - (a) the reference number of the appropriate authority's notification under regulation 11(8)(b); and
 - (b) a declaration that the obligations under regulation 11(1) that have been notified to the relevant producer or authorised representative by the appropriate authority under that regulation—
 - (i) have been met, or
 - (ii) have not been met.
6. In relation to the WEEE from users other than private households in respect of which the declaration is being issued, a declaration that—
 - (a) the obligations under regulation 12(1)—
 - (i) have been met, or
 - (ii) have not been met;
 - (b) the amount in tonnes of WEEE for which the producer or authorised representative has been responsible for financing the costs of the collection, treatment, recovery and environmentally sound disposal during the relevant compliance period which fall, during the transitional period, within—
 - (i) each of the categories listed in Schedule 1 (excluding display equipment, appliances containing refrigerants, gas discharge lamps and LED light sources),
 - (ii) display equipment,
 - (iii) appliances containing refrigerants,
 - (iv) gas discharge lamps and LED light sources; and

- (v) photovoltaic panels;
- (c) from 1st January 2019, the amount in tonnes of WEEE for which the producer has been responsible for financing the costs of the collection, treatment, recovery and environmentally sound disposal during the relevant compliance period which fall within each of the categories listed in Schedule 3.

PART 2

Information to be included in a declaration of compliance by an operator of a scheme

- 7. The name and address of the operator of the scheme in respect of which the declaration is issued.
- 8. The name and title of the person who issues the declaration.
- 9. The date of the declaration.
- 10. The relevant compliance period to which the declaration relates.
- 11. In relation to the WEEE from private households in respect of which the declaration is being issued—
 - (a) the reference number of the appropriate authority's notification under regulation 28(4)(b); and
 - (b) a declaration that the obligations under regulation 28 that have been notified to the relevant operator of the scheme by the appropriate authority under that regulation—
 - (i) have been met; or
 - (ii) have not been met.
- 12. In relation to the WEEE from users other than private households in respect of which the declaration is being issued, a declaration that—
 - (a) the obligations under regulation 29—
 - (i) have been met, or
 - (ii) have not been met;
 - (b) the amount in tonnes of WEEE for which the operator of the scheme has been responsible for financing the costs of the collection, treatment, recovery and environmentally sound disposal during the relevant compliance period which fall, during the transitional period within—
 - (i) each of the categories listed in Schedule 1 (excluding display equipment, appliances containing refrigerants, gas discharge lamps, LED light sources and photovoltaic panels),
 - (ii) display equipment,
 - (iii) appliances containing refrigerants,
 - (iv) gas discharge lamps and LED light sources; and
 - (v) photovoltaic panels;
 - (c) the amount in tonnes of WEEE for which the operator of the scheme has been responsible for financing the costs of the collection, treatment, recovery and environmentally sound disposal during the relevant compliance period which fall within Schedule 3.

SCHEDULE 8

Regulations 26 and 27

PART 1

Information to be included in an application for registration of producers or authorised representatives and notification of new scheme members

1. The compliance period in respect of which the application for registration or notification is being made.
2. The name of the producer joining the scheme or the name of the authorised representative joining the scheme.
3. The name of the scheme.
4. The name of the operator of that scheme and, where the operator of that scheme is a partnership, the names of all the partners.
5. The name, postal address, telephone number, email address and fax number of the registered office of each scheme member.
6. Where a scheme member is an authorised representative, the contact details of the producer that they represent as set out in paragraph 5.
7. The national identification code of the producer, including the European or national tax number of the producer.
8. The categories of EEE (set out in Schedule 1 or 3 as appropriate) which the producer which the producer has placed onto the market in the United Kingdom during the compliance period in respect of which the application or notification is being made.
9. The type of EEE (household or other than household EEE) that was placed onto the market in the United Kingdom during the compliance period in respect of which the application or notification is being made.
10. The brand name under which EEE placed onto the market in the United Kingdom by that producer was placed onto the market.
11. The way in which the producer meets their obligations.
12. The selling technique used.
13. The address for service of notices if different from the addresses mentioned in paragraph 5.
14. The business name of a scheme member if different from any name given in compliance with paragraph 5.
15. Where a scheme member is a partnership, the names of all the partners.
16. In the case of a claim that a scheme member is eligible for the annual producer charge specified in regulation 59(2)(a), evidence that that scheme member is not, and is not required to be, registered under the Value Added Tax Act 1994.
17. In the case of a claim that a scheme member is eligible for the annual producer charge specified in regulation 59(2)(b)—
 - (a) evidence that that scheme member is, or is required to be, registered under the Value Added Tax Act 1994; and
 - (b) evidence that the total turnover in pounds sterling of that scheme member in the last financial year was £1 million or less.
18. In relation to each scheme member, confirmation of whether the operator of the scheme will be discharging that scheme member's obligations under—
 - (a) regulation 28(1);
 - (b) regulation 29(1); or

- (c) both (a) and (b).

19. The Standard Industrial Classification (“SIC”) code for any scheme member that has one. For the purposes of this paragraph, an SIC code is a code that is included in the “Indexes to the United Kingdom Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities 2007” published by the Office for National Statistics.

PART 2

Reporting information to be supplied by a producer or authorised representative during the transitional period

20. The national identification code of the producer.

21. The compliance period to which the reporting information relates.

22. The amount of EEE by reference to—

- (a) each of the categories listed in Schedule 1 (excluding display equipment, appliances containing refrigerants, gas discharge lamps, LED light sources and photovoltaic panels);
- (b) display equipment;
- (c) appliances containing refrigerants;
- (d) gas discharge lamps and LED light sources; and
- (e) photovoltaic panels.

23. For each category referred to in paragraph 3, specify the amount in tonnes of EEE placed on the national market by that producer or authorised representative in the previous compliance period.

24. For each category referred to in paragraph 3, specify the amount in tonnes of EEE intended for use by private households; and by users other than private households.

25. For each category referred to in paragraph 5, specify the amount in tonnes of provided for EEE intended—

- (a) for use by private households for each quarter period of a relevant compliance period on or before the last day of the month that immediately follows the end of that quarter period; and
- (b) for use by users other than private households on or before the 31st January of the year immediately following the end of the relevant compliance period.

26. For each category referred to in paragraph 3, specify the amount in tonnes of EEE that has, during the compliance period referred to in paragraph 2, been—

- (a) separately collected;
- (b) recycled (including prepared for re-use);
- (c) recovered and disposed of within a Member State; or
- (d) shipped to another destination within or outside the Union.

PART 3

Reporting information to be supplied by a producer or authorised representative from
1st January 2019

27. The national identification code of the producer.

28. The compliance period to which the reporting information relates.

- 29.** The amount of EEE by reference to each of the categories listed in Schedule 3.
- 30.** For each category referred to in paragraph 3, specify the amount in tonnes of EEE placed on the national market by that producer or authorised representative.
- 31.** For each category referred to in paragraph 3, specify the amount in tonnes of EEE that has, during the compliance period referred to in paragraph 2, been—
- (a) separately collected;
 - (b) recycled (including prepared for re-use);
 - (c) recovered and disposed of within a Member State; or
 - (d) shipped to another destination within or outside the Union.

PART 4

Requirements for registration as a small producer

- 32.** The date of the application for registration.
- 33.** The name of the producer and any brand name under which the producer operates or intends to operate in the United Kingdom.
- 34.** The following contact details for the producer—
- (a) the full postal address (including post code) and telephone number of—
 - (i) the producer's registered office, or
 - (ii) if the producer is not a company registered in the United Kingdom, the producer's principal place of business in the United Kingdom;
 - (b) a website address; and
 - (c) where available, a fax number and e-mail address.
- 35.** An address for service of notices on the producer if different from the addresses mentioned in paragraph 3.
- 36.** The name and telephone number of a contact person for the producer or authorised representative, and, where available, a fax number and e-mail address, for that person.
- 37.** If the producer has been registered under these Regulations within the last five compliance periods the producer's EEE producer registration number.
- 38.** A signed declaration of the truth of the information provided and the name and title of the signatory of the declaration.

SCHEDULE 9

Regulation 54

Minimum requirements for shipments of used EEE suspected to be WEEE

- 1.** In order to distinguish between EEE and WEEE, where the holder of the object claims that he intends to ship or is shipping used EEE and not WEEE, Member States shall require the holder to have available the following to substantiate this claim:
- (a) a copy of the invoice and contract relating to the sale and/or transfer of ownership of the EEE which states that the equipment is destined for direct re-use and that it is fully functional;
 - (b) evidence of evaluation or testing in the form of a copy of the records (certificate of testing, proof of functionality) on every item within the consignment and a protocol containing all record information according to paragraph 3;

- (c) a declaration made by the holder who arranges the transport of the EEE that none of the material or equipment within the consignment is waste as defined by Article 3(1) of Waste Directive; and
- (d) appropriate protection against damage during transportation, loading and unloading in particular through sufficient packaging and appropriate stacking of the load.

2. By way of derogation, paragraph 1(a) and (b) and paragraph 3 do not apply where it is documented by conclusive proof that the shipment is taking place in the framework of a business to-business transfer agreement and that:

- (a) the EEE is sent back to the producer or a third party acting on his behalf as defective for repair under warranty with the intention of re-use; or
- (b) the used EEE for professional use is sent to the producer or a third party acting on his behalf or a third-party facility in countries to which Decision C(2001)107/Final of the OECD Council concerning the revision of Decision C(92)39/Final on control of transboundary movements of wastes destined for recovery operations applies, for refurbishment or repair under a valid contract with the intention of re-use; or
- (c) the defective used EEE for professional use, such as medical devices or their parts, is sent to the producer or a third party acting on his behalf for root cause analysis under a valid contract, in cases where such an analysis can only be conducted by the producer or third parties acting on his behalf.

3. In order to demonstrate that the items being shipped constitute used EEE rather than WEEE, Member States shall require the following steps for testing and record keeping for used EEE to be carried out:

Step 1: Testing

- (a) Functionality shall be tested and the presence of hazardous substances shall be evaluated. The tests to be conducted depend on the kind of EEE. For most of the used EEE a functionality test of the key functions is sufficient.
- (b) Results of evaluation and testing shall be recorded.

Step 2: Record

- (c) The record shall be fixed securely but not permanently on either the EEE itself (if not packed) or on the packaging so it can be read without unpacking the equipment.
- (d) The record shall contain the following information:
 - (i) name of item (name of the equipment if listed in Annex II or Annex IV, as appropriate, and category set out in Annex I or Annex III, as appropriate),
 - (ii) identification number of the item (type No) where applicable,
 - (iii) year of production (if available),
 - (iv) name and address of the company responsible for evidence of functionality,
 - (v) result of tests as described in step 1 (including date of the functionality test),
 - (vi) kind of tests performed.

4. In addition to the documentation requested in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, every load (e.g. shipping container, lorry) of used EEE shall be accompanied by:

- (a) a relevant transport document, e.g. CMR or waybill;
- (b) a declaration by the liable person on its responsibility.

5. In the absence of proof that an object is used EEE and not WEEE through the appropriate documentation required in paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 and of appropriate protection against damage during transportation, loading and unloading in particular through sufficient packaging and appropriate stacking of the load, which are the obligations of the holder who arranges the transport, Member State authorities shall consider that an item is WEEE and presume that the load comprises an illegal shipment. In these

SCHEDULE 10

Regulation 55

Approval of proposed schemes and schemes

PART 1

Information to be included in an application for approval

1. The name of the proposed scheme.
2. The name of the operator of the proposed scheme.
3. The address and telephone number of the registered office of the operator of the proposed scheme or, if the operator is not registered in the United Kingdom, the principal place of business and telephone number of that operator.
4. Where the operator of the proposed scheme is a partnership, the names of all the partners.
5. The address for service of notices if different from that referred to in paragraph 3.
6. Confirmation of whether or not the operator of the proposed scheme has been convicted of an offence under these Regulations; and where a positive confirmation is given an explanation of how the contravention of these Regulations which resulted in the conviction occurred and what steps have been taken to ensure that such a contravention will not occur in the future.

PART 2

Information to be included in the constitution

7. The nature of the operator of the scheme's legal personality.
8. The type of relationship between the operator of the proposed scheme and the scheme members (for example, contractual or partnership).
9. Details of how membership fees and any other sums payable to the operator of the proposed scheme by the scheme members are to be determined.
10. Details of any rules or regulations to be observed by the scheme members.
11. Details of the procedures under which the operator of the proposed scheme would enforce the rules or regulations against a scheme member.
12. Whether there is a minimum or maximum number of scheme members permitted.
13. Details of the eligibility criteria for membership of the proposed scheme.
14. Details of how evidence notes acquired by the operator of the proposed scheme in complying with his obligations under these Regulations will be allocated between scheme members in the event that approval of the proposed scheme is withdrawn under regulation 58.
15. Details of any arbitration procedure that will apply for the purpose of determining any dispute between scheme members and between scheme members and the operator of the proposed scheme.
16. Details of the arrangements in place for disseminating important information to scheme members in an accurate and timely manner.

PART 3

Requirements for approval of a proposed scheme and for continued approval of a scheme

17. That the rules or regulations of the proposed scheme or scheme provide—

- (a) that a scheme member must apply to join the scheme for a relevant compliance period during which he has commenced putting EEE on the market in the United Kingdom; and
- (b) that where a scheme member's membership of the scheme is cancelled, any such cancellation cannot take effect until the end of the current compliance period.

18. That the proposed scheme or scheme has the necessary resources and systems in place to—

- (a) maintain up to date records of its scheme members, including—
 - (i) their names and addresses, and
 - (ii) their EEE producer registration numbers;
- (b) handle WEEE from private households, if it proposes to do so, (including collection and transportation to ATFs and funding of treatment, recovery and recycling) in order to discharge the operator of the scheme's notified obligation under regulation 28 in an appropriate and timely manner;
- (c) handle WEEE from users other than private households, if it proposes to do so, (including collection and transportation to ATFs and funding of treatment, recovery and recycling) in order to discharge the operator of the scheme's obligations under regulation 29 in an appropriate and timely manner;
- (d) where a proposed scheme is the subject of an application for approval made under regulation 55, or where a scheme is approved under that regulation for the purposes of regulation 28, accept return of WEEE from private households free of charge from—
 - (i) distributors in accordance with regulation 43; and
 - (ii) final holders in accordance with regulation 52;
- (e) keep, update and supply records to the appropriate authority as required under regulation 40 or 41;
- (f) supply information to the appropriate authority as required under regulations 35 and 37 or 36 and 38;
- (g) submit declarations of compliance and supporting evidence notes as required under regulation 39;
- (h) check that the information supplied to it by its scheme members under regulation 18 is as accurate as reasonably possible and that the operator of the scheme's submission of that information to the appropriate authority will meet a similar standard of accuracy; and
- (i) maintain good environmental practices.

19. That the operator of the proposed scheme or scheme must co-operate with other operators of schemes in relation to developing working relationships with operators of designated collection facilities.

20. That the operator of the proposed scheme or scheme must co-operate with operators of designated collection facilities to comply with regulation 53.

21. That the operator of the proposed scheme or scheme is likely to be able to meet his expected treatment, recovery and recycling obligations.

22. That the proposed scheme or scheme is likely to assist in meeting the United Kingdom's obligations in relation to the recovery of WEEE in respect of which an application for approval is being made or has been granted under regulation 55.

23. In the event that the operator of the proposed scheme or scheme contravenes any of the obligations placed on him under these Regulations, that it is likely that enforcement proceedings could be taken against the operator of the proposed scheme under these Regulations without a disproportionate cost to the enforcement authority.

Approval of authorised treatment facilities and exporters

PART 1

Information to be included in an application for approval

1. The name of the operator of the ATF or the exporter.
2. The registered office address and telephone number of the operator of the ATF or the exporter where he is a body registered in the United Kingdom or, if the operator of the ATF or the exporter is not a body registered in the United Kingdom, the address of his principal place of business and telephone number in the United Kingdom.
3. Where the operator of the ATF or exporter is a partnership, the names of all the partners.
4. Where the operator of the ATF or exporter is not a body registered in the United Kingdom or a partnership, the name of the person having control or management of that body.
5. The address for service of notices if different from that referred to in paragraph 2.
6. In the case of an application made by the operator of an ATF, the name and address of the ATF in respect of which he is applying for approval.
7. In the case of an application made by an exporter—
 - (a) the name and address of each site to which he proposes to export WEEE for re-use as a whole appliance, treatment, recovery or recycling;
 - (b) in respect of each site specified in accordance with paragraph (a)—
 - (i) specify the amount in tonnes of WEEE that he proposes to export to that site for reuse as a whole appliance, treatment, recovery or recycling by reference to each of the following categories—
 - (aa) each of the categories listed in Schedule 1 (excluding display equipment, equipment containing refrigerants, gas discharge lamps, LED light sources and photovoltaic panels),
 - (bb) display equipment,
 - (cc) equipment containing refrigerants,
 - (dd) gas discharge lamps and LED light sources, and
 - (ee) photovoltaic panels;
 - (ii) the applicable reuse, treatment, recovery and recycling operations carried out by that site.
8. Confirmation of whether or not the operator of the ATF or the exporter has been convicted of an offence under these Regulations; and where a positive confirmation is given an explanation of how the contravention of these Regulations which resulted in the conviction occurred and what steps have been taken to ensure such a contravention will not occur in the future.

PART 2

Conditions of approval of authorised treatment facilities

9. An evidence note for treatment must only be issued with respect to WEEE that has arisen as waste in the United Kingdom and that has been received for treatment at an AATF.
10. An evidence note for reuse as a whole appliance must only be issued with respect to WEEE from private households that—

- (a) has been deposited at a designated collection facility; or
- (b) has been returned under regulation 43 or 52 and has not been deposited at a designated collection facility.

11. The amount of WEEE recorded on an evidence note must be recorded in tonnes but any fraction of a whole tonne must be recorded in kilograms and such a fraction must be—

- (a) rounded up to the nearest whole kilogram where the part kilogram is 0.5 or more; and
- (b) rounded down to the nearest whole kilogram where the part kilogram is less than 0.5.

12. Where—

- (a) the result of rounding up under paragraph 3(a) is 1000 kilograms, or
- (b) the result of rounding down under paragraph 3(b) is 0 kilograms, the total amount must be recorded in tonnes.

13. Duplicate copies of any evidence note issued by the operator of the AATF must be retained by that operator of the AATF and made available for inspection by the appropriate authority at all reasonable times.

14. An evidence note must not be issued by an operator of an AATF for more than the total amount of WEEE received in the relevant approval period.

15. An evidence note must not be issued by an operator of an AATF in respect of any WEEE that has previously been treated by another AATF.

16. An evidence note for reuse as a whole appliance must not be issued by an operator of an AATF—

- (a) for more than the total amount of WEEE received for reuse as a whole appliance by, or on behalf of, that AATF in the relevant approval period; or
- (b) for any WEEE in respect of which evidence of reuse has been issued by another AATF or an approved exporter.

17. An evidence note must only be issued by an AATF in a format approved by the Secretary of State.

18. An AATF must not issue an evidence note in relation to non-obligated WEEE.

19. An evidence note must only be issued by an operator of an AATF to—

- (a) an operator of a scheme; or
- (b) a producer or authorised representative to whom regulation 14(10) applies.

20. An evidence note which relates to—

- (a) WEEE received for treatment, recovery or recycling in any relevant approval period; or
- (b) WEEE that is reused as a whole appliance and has been deposited at a designated collection facility or returned under regulation 43 or 52 in any relevant approval period,

must not be issued by an operator of an AATF after 31st January in the year immediately following the end of that relevant approval period.

21. Where WEEE is treated at an AATF and is subsequently exported, it must be exported by an approved exporter.

22. From 1st January 2014 until 31st December 2015 WEEE treated at the relevant AATF must meet the following targets—

- (a) for WEEE that falls within categories 1 and 10 of Schedule 1—
 - (i) at least 80% recovery by the average weight in tonnes of the equipment;
 - (ii) at least 75% reuse and recycling of components, materials and substances by the average weight in tonnes of the equipment;

- (b) for WEEE that falls within categories 3 and 4 of Schedule 1—
 - (i) at least 75% recovery by the average weight in tonnes of the equipment;
 - (ii) at least 65% reuse and recycling of components, materials and substances by the average weight in tonnes of the equipment;
- (c) for WEEE that falls within categories 2, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of Schedule 1—
 - (i) at least 70% recovery by the average weight in tonnes of the equipment;
 - (ii) excluding gas discharge lamps and LED light sources, at least 50% reuse and recycling of components, materials and substances by the average weight in tonnes of the equipment;
- (d) for gas discharge lamps and LED light sources, at least 80% reuse and recycling of components, materials and substances by the average weight in tonnes of the lamps.

23. From 1st January 2016 until 31st December 2018 WEEE treated at the relevant AATF must meet the following targets—

- (a) for WEEE that falls within categories 1 and 10 of Schedule 1—
 - (i) at least 85% recovery by the average weight in tonnes of the equipment,
 - (ii) at least 80% reuse and recycling of components, materials and substances by the average weight in tonnes of the equipment;
- (b) for WEEE that falls within categories 3 and 4 of Schedule 1—
 - (i) at least 80% recovery by the average weight in tonnes of the equipment,
 - (ii) at least 70% reuse and recycling of components, materials and substances by the average weight in tonnes of the equipment;
- (c) for WEEE that falls within categories 2, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of Schedule 1—
 - (i) at least 75% recovery by the average weight in tonnes of the equipment,
 - (iii) excluding gas discharge lamps and LED light sources, at least 55% reuse and recycling of components, materials and substances by the average weight in tonnes of the equipment;
- (d) for gas discharge lamps and LED light sources, at least 80% reuse and recycling of components, materials and substances by the average weight in tonnes of the lamps.

24. From 1st January 2019 WEEE treated at the relevant AATF must meet the following targets—

- (a) for WEEE that falls within categories 1 and 4 of Schedule 3—
 - (i) at least 85% recovery by the average weight in tonnes of the equipment,
 - (ii) at least 80% reuse and recycling of components, materials and substances by the average weight in tonnes of the equipment;
- (b) for WEEE that falls within category 2 of Schedule 3—
 - (i) at least 80% recovery by the average weight in tonnes of the equipment,
 - (ii) at least 70% reuse and recycling of components, materials and substances by the average weight in tonnes of the equipment;
- (c) for WEEE that falls within categories 5 or 6 of Schedule 3—
 - (i) at least 75% recovery by the average weight in tonnes of the equipment,
 - (ii) excluding gas discharge lamps and LED light sources, at least 55% reuse and recycling of components, materials and substances by the average weight in tonnes of the equipment;

- (d) for WEEE falling within category 3 at least 80% reuse and recycling of components, materials and substances by the average weight in tonnes of the lamps.

25. The operator of the AATF must comply with the requirements of regulation 66.

26. The operator of the AATF has systems and procedures in place to ensure that data included in reports produced under regulation 66 are accurate.

27. Where the operator of an ATF has submitted an application for approval under regulation 61(1) which was accompanied by the fee specified in regulation 65(1)(a) and he subsequently issues evidence notes for in excess of 400 tonnes of WEEE in the approval period to which the application relates, the operator of that ATF must pay the fee specified in regulation 65(1)(b) within 28 days of the date on which the first evidence note which exceeded 400 tonnes is issued in the relevant approval period, less the amount of the fee already paid which is specified in regulation 65(1)(a).

PART 3

Conditions of approval of exporters

28. An evidence note will only be issued in respect of WEEE that will be exported in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of the 14th June 2006 on shipments of waste with respect to WEEE that has arisen as waste in the United Kingdom and that—

- (a) will be exported for treatment at any establishment or undertaking located outside the United Kingdom which carries out treatment operations and which is of an equivalent standard to an ATF;
- (b) will be exported for recovery or recycling at any establishment or undertaking located outside the United Kingdom which carries out recovery or recycling operations and which is of an equivalent standard to a reprocessor; or
- (c) will be exported for reuse as a whole appliance to any establishment or undertaking located outside the United Kingdom.

29. The amount of WEEE recorded on an evidence note will(must) be recorded in tonnes but any fraction of a whole tonne will(must) be recorded in kilograms and such a fraction will(must) be—

- (a) rounded up to the nearest whole kilogram where the part kilogram is 0.5 or more; and
- (b) rounded down to the nearest whole kilogram where the part kilogram is less than 0.5.

30. Where—

- (a) the result of rounding up under paragraph 2(a) is 1000 kilograms; or
- (b) the result of rounding down under paragraph 2(b) is 0 kilograms, the total amount must be recorded in tonnes.

31. Duplicate copies of an evidence note issued under these Regulations must be retained by an approved exporter and made available for inspection by the appropriate authority at all reasonable times.

32. An evidence note must not be issued by an approved exporter—

- (a) for more than the total amount of WEEE received for export by that exporter in the relevant approval period; and
- (b) for WEEE that is or will be partially treated in the United Kingdom before being exported by that exporter.

33. An evidence note must only be issued by an approved exporter in a format approved by the Secretary of State.

34. An evidence note must only be issued by an approved exporter to—

- (a) an operator of a scheme; or
- (b) a producer to whom regulation 14(10) applies.

35. An evidence note must not be issued by an approved exporter after the 31st January in the year immediately following the end of the relevant approval period.

36. The approved exporter must comply with the requirements of regulation 66.

37. The approved exporter has systems and procedures in place to ensure that data included in reports produced under regulation 66 are accurate.

38. The approved exporter must comply with the requirements of Schedule 9.

39. Where an exporter has submitted an application for approval under regulation 61(1) which was accompanied by the fee specified in regulation 65(1)(a) and he subsequently issues evidence notes for in excess of 400 tonnes of WEEE in the approval period to which the application relates, the exporter must pay the fee specified in regulation 65(1)(b) in the period to which the approval relates, less the amount of the fee already paid which is specified in regulation 65(1)(a).

SCHEDULE 12

Regulation 70

Criteria for approval as a designated collection facility

1. The facility is likely to subsist for at least one compliance period.
2. That—
 - (a) the operator of the collection facility complies with the code of practice; and
 - (b) the collection facility has the capacity and arrangements in place to collect WEEE in compliance with the code of practice.
3. The operator of the collection facility is willing to work with one or more operator of a scheme to secure the collection and removal of WEEE from a private household that is deposited at the facility during each compliance period.
4. The operator of the collection facility holds a relevant authorisation.

SCHEDULE 13

Regulation 77

Public register

1. The producer's or authorised representative's name.
2. The address of the registered office or, where the producer or authorised representative is not a body corporate registered in the United Kingdom, the address of the principal place of business of that producer or authorised representative.
3. The telephone number and email address and fax number of the producers registered office.
4. The producer's EEE producer registration number.
5. The name of the scheme that the producer or authorised representative has joined indicating whether that producer has joined the scheme for the purposes of discharging his obligations under regulation 11(1) or 12(1) or both.
6. The name of the operator of that scheme and the address of his registered office if he is a body corporate registered in the United Kingdom or, where he is not a body corporate registered in the United Kingdom, the address of his principal place of business.

SCHEDULE 14

Regulation 84

Procedure of appeals

1.—(1) Where a person wishes to appeal to an appeal body under regulation 83, he must do so by notice in writing served on that appeal body.

(2) The notice mentioned in paragraph (1) must be accompanied by—

- (a) a statement of the grounds of appeal;
- (b) where the appeal relates to refusal to grant approval under regulation 55 or 61, a copy of the appellant's application and any supporting documents;
- (c) where the appeal relates to refusal to grant an extension of approval under regulation 62, a copy of the appellant's application and any supporting documents;
- (d) where the appeal relates to withdrawal of approval under regulation 58, a copy of the notification of the decision and any supporting documents;
- (e) where the appeal relates to suspension or cancellation of approval under regulation 58, a copy of the notification of the decision and any supporting documents;
- (f) a copy of any correspondence relevant to the appeal;
- (g) a copy of any other document relevant to the appeal; and
- (h) a statement indicating whether the appellant wishes the appeal to be in the form of a hearing or to be determined on the basis of written representations.

(3) The appellant must serve a copy of his notice of appeal on the appropriate authority whose decision is being appealed together with copies of the documents mentioned in sub-paragraph (2).

2.—(1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2), notice of appeal must be given before the expiry of the period of two months beginning with the date of the decision that is the subject of the appeal.

(2) The appeal body may for good reason at any time allow notice of an appeal to be given after the expiry of the period mentioned in sub-paragraph (1).

3. Where under regulation 84(2) the appeal is by way of a hearing, the person hearing the appeal must, unless he has been appointed to determine an appeal under regulation 84(1)(a), make a written report to the appeal body that appointed him under regulation 84(1)(b) which must include his conclusions and recommendations or his reasons for not making any recommendations.

4.—(1) The appeal body or other person determining an appeal must notify the appellant in writing of its or his decision and of the reasons for that decision.

(2) If the appeal body determines an appeal after a hearing under regulation 84(2), he or they must provide the appellant with a copy of any report made to it under paragraph 3.

(3) The appeal body or other person determining an appeal must, at the same time as notifying the appellant of its or his decision, send the appropriate authority a copy of any document sent to the appellant under this paragraph.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Order)

These Regulations transpose the main provisions of Council Directive 2012/19/EU of 4th July 2012 on waste electrical and electronic equipment (OJ No L197, 24.7.2012, p.38) (“the Directive”) which recasts Council Directive 2002/96/EC (OJ no. L37, 13.2.2003, p.24) as amended by Council Directive 2003/108/EC (OJ No. L345, 31.12.2003, p.106).

Part 1 (General) deals with extent (regulation 1), interpretation (regulations 2 and 3) and service of documents (regulation 4). Regulations 59 and 65, which deal with charges, do not extend to Northern Ireland. The following terms used in these regulations have the same meaning as in the Directive: “active implantable medical device”, “collection”, “disposal”, “distributor”, “electrical and electronic equipment (“EEE”)", “hazardous waste”, “in vitro diagnostic medical device”, “large scale fixed installations”, “large scale industrial tools”, “making available on the market”, “medical device”, “non-road mobile machinery”, “prevention”, “producer”,

“recovery”, “recycling”, “reuse”, “separate collection”, “treatment”, “waste electrical and electronic equipment” (“WEEE”) and “WEEE from private households”.

Part 2 (Application) provides that these Regulations will apply, with certain exceptions, to the categories of EEE specified in Schedule 1, during the transitional period (i.e. the period from 1st January 2014 to 31st December 2018). The products listed in Schedule 2 fall within the categories listed in Schedule 1 (regulation 5). From 1st January 2019, these regulations will apply, with certain exceptions, to the categories of EEE specified in Schedule 3. The products listed in Schedule 4 fall within the categories listed in Schedule 3 (regulation 6). Regulation 9 provides that these regulations will have effect in relation to the first compliance period (i.e. the period from 1st January 2014 to 31st December 2014) subject to the amendments made by Schedule 5.

Part 3 (Producer obligations) provides that all producers who place EEE on the market in the United Kingdom in a compliance period will be responsible for financing the costs of the collection, treatment, recovery and environmentally sound disposal of (a) WEEE from private households that is deposited at designated collection facilities, or returned under regulation 43 in that compliance period (regulation 11); and WEEE from users other than private households that arises during that compliance period (regulation 12). Regulation 13 places certain obligations on producers supplying EEE to a Member State other than the United Kingdom and; together with regulation 14 provides that any producer who has an obligation under regulations 11 and 12 must join a producer compliance scheme, either on their own behalf or by appointing an authorised representative unless, he is registered with the Environment Agency as a small producer. Any producer who is registered with a producer compliance scheme will be exempt from complying with any obligation they have under regulations 11 and 12 for the period during which his membership of the scheme subsists.

Where a scheme’s approval is withdrawn, the obligations under regulations 11 and 12 will revert back to individual members of that scheme (i.e. producers) who will be notified of any such obligation in relation to WEEE from private households by the appropriate authority. Regulation 11 sets out rules for working out the level of a producer’s financing obligation under that regulation. Regulations 15 to 17 set out the obligations that are placed upon a producer who falls within the definition of “small producer” set out in regulation 2. A producer must provide a declaration of compliance, together with supporting evidence, to the appropriate authority (regulation 19). Schedule 7 specifies the information that must be included in a declaration of compliance. For the purposes of these Regulations, the appropriate authority will be the EA, the NRBW, the SEPA or the Department of the Environment in Northern Ireland (regulation 2).

A producer must mark EEE that he puts on the market with the crossed out wheeled bin symbol shown in Schedule 6 (regulation 22) and a date mark (regulation 23). A producer must also provide information on reuse and environmentally sound treatment for each new type of EEE that they put on the market (regulation 24).

Part 4 (Scheme obligations) requires an operator of an approved compliance scheme to register or notify the appropriate authority of each producer who is a member of that scheme (regulations 25 and 26). Regulation 27 and Schedule 8 set out the procedure for registering producers who are members of a scheme. An operator of an approved scheme must meet the financing obligations that its members would have had, but for their membership of the scheme. Any financing obligation placed upon a producer by regulations 11 and 12 will be passed to an operator of a scheme where a producer is a member of that scheme (regulations 28 and 29). An operator of a scheme has certain obligations in relation to the reuse of whole appliances (regulation 30), treatment (regulation 31) and recovery (regulation 32) for any WEEE that he is responsible for under these Regulations. An operator of a scheme who has not discharged the financing obligation of the members of that scheme may elect to discharge this obligation by paying a compliance fee (regulation 33). An operator of a scheme also has an obligation, in certain circumstances, to collect WEEE that has been deposited at a designated collection facility upon the request of the operator of that facility (regulation 34). An operator of a scheme also has reporting (regulations 35 to 38), compliance (regulation 39) and record keeping (regulations 40 and 41) obligations.

Part 5 (Distributor obligations and rights) provides that a distributor will be responsible for providing an in-store take back service for customers in relation to specified WEEE unless he is a member of a distributor take back scheme or he has received approval to use existing take back facilities where such facilities are likely to be at least as effective (regulations 42 and 46). A distributor who supplies new EEE must make specified information available to users if EEE in private households (regulation 44). A distributor has a right to return WEEE from private households free of charge to a system set up by a compliance scheme (regulation 43). Regulation 45 imposes a record keeping obligation upon distributors.

Part 6 (Miscellaneous) places a financing obligation on users other than private households in relation to WEEE that arises from EEE that was placed on the market in the United Kingdom before 13th August 2005 (regulation 47). A person who collects or transports WEEE must ensure that the reuse or recycling of that

equipment, or its components, is optimised (regulation 48). A person has a right to refuse to handle contaminated WEEE (regulation 49). An operator of a scheme may establish and operate a system to take back WEEE from private households (regulation 50). No person may show a purchaser at the time of sale of new EEE the costs of the collection, treatment and environmentally sound disposal of WEEE (regulation 51). A final holder of WEEE from private households free of charge to a take back system established by an operator of a scheme under regulation 50 (regulation 52). Regulation 53 provides that an operator of a designated collection facility may choose to retain WEEE deposited at that facility in certain circumstances Regulation 54 imposes an obligation approved exporters who transport EEE outside of the European Union to comply with the minimum requirements set out in Schedule 9.

Part 7 (Approval of proposed schemes and withdrawal of approval of schemes) sets out the procedure for applying for approval as a scheme (regulation 55 and Schedule 10). Provision is made for refusal of approval (regulation 56), conditions of approval (regulation 57) and withdrawal of approval (regulation 58). The charges that must be paid to the EA, the NRBW or the SEPA under this part are specified in regulation 59.

Part 8 (Approval of authorised treatment facilities and exporters) sets out the procedure for applying for approval as an authorised treatment facility (“ATF”) or an exporter for the purpose of issuing evidence of compliance by a producer or a scheme under these Regulations (60 to 62 and Schedule 10). Provision is made for conditions of approval (regulation 63) and suspension or cancellation of approval (regulation 64). The charges that must be paid to the EA, the NRBW or the SEPA under this part are specified in regulation 65. Approved authorised treatment facilities (“AATFs”) and approved exporters also have reporting (regulation 66) and record keeping (regulation 67) obligations.

Part 9 (Powers and duties of the Secretary of State) provides the Secretary of State with a power to approve a distributor take back scheme (regulations 68 and 69) and designated collection facilities (“DCFs”) (regulations 70 and 71 and Schedule 11). The Secretary of State has a power to approve a code of practice for the purpose of providing practical guidance to DCFs and operators of schemes (regulation 72). He also has a duty to approve the format of evidence notes issued by an AATF or approved exporter (regulation 73). The Secretary of State must promote the design and production of EEE, that it facilitates the dismantling and recovery of WEEE (regulation 74).

Part 10 (Duties of the appropriate authorities) provides that an appropriate authority is under a duty to maintain and make available a register of producers. The appropriate authority also has responsibilities in relation to applications for registration of small producers (regulation 75). Regulation 76 sets out the duties of the Secretary of State in relation to establishing a methodology by which the compliance fee payable under regulation 33 will be calculated. The Secretary of State must register producers and authorised representatives (regulation 77 and Schedule 12) and monitors the performance of specified obligations of producers, operators of schemes, AATFs and approved exporters (regulation 78). This part also imposes duties on an appropriate authority in relation to the approval of compliance schemes (regulation 79) and AATFs and approved exporters (regulation 81). An appropriate authority must also publish information about WEEE placed on the market in the United Kingdom and WEEE deposited at DCFs (regulation 80).

Part 11 (Disclosure of information) makes provision for the disclosure of information by the Secretary of State, an appropriate authority and an enforcement authority to any person for the purpose of facilitating the carrying out of any function under these Regulations.

Part 12 and Schedule 11 (Appeals) sets out the right and procedure of an appeal against certain decisions of an appropriate authority.

Part 13 (Enforcement) provides that regulations 11 to 20, 33, 34, 48, 54, 57, 60, 61, 66 and 67 and part 4 will be enforced in England by the EA, in Wales by the NRBW, in Scotland by the SEPA and in Northern Ireland, by the Department of the Environment in Northern Ireland; and that the remainder of these Regulations will be enforced by the Secretary of State (regulation 87) (together “the enforcement authorities”). The enforcement authorities are provided with powers to serve enforcement notices (regulation 88) and enter and inspect premises (regulation 89).

Part 14 (Offences and penalties) details the offences (regulation 90) and penalties (regulation 91) relating to any contravention of these regulations. Regulation 92 deals with commencement of proceedings.

Regulation 93 requires the Secretary of State to review the operation and effect of these Regulations and publish a report within five years after they come into force and within every five years after that. Following a review it will fall to the Secretary of State to consider whether the Regulations should remain as they are, or be revoked or be amended. A further instrument would be needed to revoke the Regulations or to amend them.

This part also includes consequential amendments (regulation 94) transitional provisions (regulation 95) and revocations and savings (regulation 96).

A Regulatory Impact Assessment (“RIA”) in respect of these Regulations is available and a copy can be obtained from the Advanced Manufacturing Services Directorate, Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (“BIS”), 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET and at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/waste-electrical-and-electronic-equipment-weeeimplementing-the-recast-directive-and-uk-system-changes>. As these Regulations transpose a Directive, a transposition note setting out how the government has transposed the Directive in the United Kingdom has been prepared. A copy of the transposition note is available from BIS as above. Copies of the RIA and the Transposition Note have been placed in the libraries of both Houses of Parliament.

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