

ROMANIAN GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT DECISION no. 448/19.05.2005 (OJ no 491/10.06.2005) on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE)

In accordance with the provisions of art. 108 from Romanian Constitution, republished and art. 54 point 1 letter f) of Government Emergency Ordinance no 78/2000 on waste regime, approved with changes and amendments by the Law no. 426/2001,

Romanian Government issues the present decision:

Article 1

Objectives

(1) The purpose of this decision is prevention of waste electrical and electronic equipment, names WEEE and reuse, recycling and others forms of recovery of such wastes so as to reduce the disposal of waste.

(2) Provisions of this decision seeks to improve the environmental performance of all operators involved in the life cycle of electric and electronic equipment e.g. producers, importers, distributors, consumers and in particular those operators directly involved in the treatment of waste electric and electronic equipment.

Article 2

Application field

(1) This Decision shall apply to electrical and electronic equipment falling under the categories set out in Annex IA provided that the equipment concerned is not part of another type of equipment that does not fall within the scope of this Decision.

(2) Annex IB contains a list of products which fall under the categories set out in article 2 point (1).

(3) This Decision shall apply without prejudice to national legislation on safety and health requirements and specific national waste management legislation.

(4) Equipment which is connected with the protection of the essential interests of the national security, arms, munitions and war material shall be excluded from this Decision.

(5) This decision apply to the similarly equipments from point (4) which are not intended for specifically military purposes.

Article 3

Definitions

For the purposes of this Government Decision, the following definitions shall apply:

- a) “**electrical and electronic equipment**” or “**EEE**” means equipment which is dependent on electric currents or electromagnetic fields in order to work properly and equipment for the generation, transfer and measurement of such currents and fields falling under the categories set out in Annex IA and designed for use with a voltage rating not exceeding 1 000 Volt for alternating current and 1 500 Volt for direct current;
- b) “**waste electrical and electronic equipment**” or “**WEEE**” means electrical or electronic equipment which is waste within the meaning of Government Emergency Ordinance no 78/2000 on waste regime, approved with changes and amendments by the Law no. 426/2001, including all components, subassemblies and consumables which are part of the product at the time when become waste;
- c) “**prevention**” means measures aimed at reducing the quantity and the harmfulness to the environment of WEEE and materials and substances contained therein;

- d) “**reuse**” means any operation by which WEEE or components thereof are used for the same purpose for which they were conceived, including the continued use of the equipment or components thereof which are returned to collection points, distributors, recyclers or manufacturers;
- e) “**recycling**” means the reprocessing in a production process of the waste materials for the original purpose or for other purposes, but excluding energy recovery which means the use of combustible waste as a means of generating energy through direct incineration with or without other waste but with recovery of the heat;
- f) “**recovery**” means any of the applicable operations provided for in Annex IIB to Government Emergency Ordinance no 78/2000 on waste regime, approved with changes and amendments by the Law no. 426/2001;
- g) “**disposal**” means any of the applicable operations provided for in Annex IIA to Government Emergency Ordinance no 78/2000 on waste regime, approved with changes and amendments by the Law no. 426/2001;
- h) “**treatment**” means any activity after the WEEE has been handed over to a facility for depollution, disassembly, shredding, recovery or preparation for disposal and any other operation carried out for the recovery and/or the disposal of the WEEE;
- i) “**producer**” means any physical or juridical person who, irrespective of the selling technique used, including by means of distance communication in accordance with Government Ordinance no 130/2000 on juridical regime of distance contracts, approved by Law no 51/2003:
 - (i) manufactures and sells electrical and electronic equipment under his own brand,
 - (ii) resells under his own brand 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 subpoint (i), or
 - (iii) imports or exports electrical and electronic equipment on a professional basis into or out of Romania.

The physical or juridical person which provides financing under or pursuant to any finance agreement shall not be deemed a “producer” unless he also acts as a producer within the meaning of subpoints (i) to (iii);

- j) “**distributor**” means any person who provides electrical or electronic equipment on a commercial basis to the party who is going to use it;
- k) “**WEEE from private households**” means WEEE which comes from private households and from commercial, industrial, institutional and other sources which, because of its nature and quantity, is similar to that from private households;
- l) “**dangerous substance or preparation**” means any substance or preparation which has to be considered dangerous under Government Decision no 200/2000 on classification, labeling and packaging of chemical hazardous substances and preparations, approved by Law no 451/2001 and Government Decision no 92/2003 on approval of guidelines about classification, labeling and packaging of chemical hazardous substances and preparations
- m) “**finance agreement**” means any loan, lease, hiring or deferred sale agreement or arrangement relating to any equipment whether or not the terms of that agreement or arrangement or any collateral agreement or arrangement provide that a transfer of ownership of that equipment will or may take place.
- n) “**historical waste**” – WEEE from EEE put on the market before 1st January 2007.

Article 4

Product design

(1)) The producers shall put on the market the production of those electrical and electronic equipment whose technical aspects takes into account the following aspects:

- a) facilitate dismantling and recovery
- b) reuse and recycling of WEEE, their components and materials.

(2) Producers haven't 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 and/or safety requirements.

Article 5

Separate collection

(1) The local public administration shall be obliged to separate collect WEEE from particular holders and shall offer to the producers the places for separate collective point.

(2) In order to minimize the disposal of WEEE as unsorted municipal wastes and to achieve a high level of separate collection of WEEE, the holders hand out the WEEE at the collection points organized for this purpose, according to paragraph (1).

(3) In view of the separate collection of WEEE coming from the private households, producers shall provide the establishing of at least:

a) until 31st December 2005

i) 1 collection point for each county;

ii) 1 collection point in each city with more than 100.000 inhabitants;

iii) 6 collection point in Bucharest.

b) until 31st December 2006 one collection in each city with more than 20.000 inhabitants.

(4) The collection points provided at paragraph (3) shall be located in places and at distances which can ensure an easy access, taking into account in particular the population density.

(5) The collection points shall take over free of charge or against fees taking account the value of components reused from the DEEE from the final holders and distributors;

(6) When supplying a new product, distributors shall be obliged for ensuring that such waste can be returned to them free of charge or against fees taking account the value of components reused, on a one-to-one basis as long as the

equipment is of equivalent type and has fulfilled the same functions as the supplied equipment.

(7) Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph (3) and (6) above, producers are allowed to set up and operate individual or collective take-back systems for WEEE from private households provided that these are in line with the objectives of this decision;

(8) Having regard to health and safety standards, WEEE that presents a health and safety risk to personnel because of contamination may be refused for collection.

(9) For the category of WEEE refers to in paragraph (8) specific arrangements shall be established by a common order of the Ministry of Environment and Water Management, within 90 days from entering into force of this Decision.

(10) In case when it comes up the necessity of making some specific provisions regarding the return of WEEE in accordance with the provisions of the paragraphs (3) and (6) for the WEEE which does not contain the essential components or if the equipment contains waste other than WEEE, these provisions shall be approved by a common order of the Ministry of Economy and Commerce and Ministry of Environment and Water Management.

(11) In the case of WEEE other than WEEE from private households, and without prejudice to Article 9, the producers are obliged to provide for the collection of such waste

(12) The producers are obliged to ensure that all WEEE collected under paragraphs (3), (6) and (11) is transported to treatment facilities authorized under Article 6, unless the appliances are reused as a whole. The producers shall ensure that the envisaged reuse does not lead to the infringement of the provisions of this decision, in particular as regards Articles 6 and 7. The collection and transport of separately collected WEEE shall be carried out in a way which optimizes reuse and recycling of those components or whole appliances capable of being reused or recycled.

(13) By 31 December 2006 at the latest a rate of separate collection of at least 4,00 kilograms on average per inhabitant per year of WEEE from private households shall be achieved, with the following intermediary objectives:

- a) by 31st of December 2006 at least 2,00 Kg/inhabitant;
- b) by 31st of December 2007 at least 4,00 Kg/inhabitant.

Article 6

Treatment

(1) The treatment of WEEE shall, as a minimum, be carried out with the removal of all hazardous fluids and a selective treatment in accordance with Annex 2 at this decision and with the provisions of art. 5 paragraph (1) of the Emergency Government Ordinance 78/2000 on waste regime, approved with changes and amendments by the Law 426/2001.

(2) For the purposes of environmental protection, it may be adopted the minimum quality standards for the treatment of collected WEEE. In this case the Ministry of Environment and Water Management shall inform the European Commission, in view of publishing these standards.

(3) Economic operators are allowed to carry out treatment operations of WEEE only if they have an environmental permit in accordance with section I, art. 9 of the Emergency Government Ordinance 78/2000 2000 on waste regime, approved with changes and amendments by the Law 426/2001.

(4) Economic operators which are permitted for treatment operations have the obligation to comply with the technical requirements set out in Annex no. 3 regarding the storage and treatment of collected WEEE.

(5) The treatment operation may also be undertaken outside Romania, or the Community provided that the shipment of WEEE is in compliance with Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 of 1 February 1993 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community (1).

WEEE exported out of Romania in line with Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93, Council Regulation (EC) No. 1420/1999 (2) of 29 April 1999 establishing common rules and procedures to apply to shipments to certain non-OECD countries of certain types of waste and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1547/1999 (3) of 12 July 1999 determining the control procedures

under Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 to apply to shipments of certain types of waste to certain countries to which OECD Decision C(92)39 final does not apply, shall only count for the fulfillment of obligations and targets of Article 7, paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Decision if the exporter can prove that the recovery, reuse and/or recycling operation took place under conditions that are equivalent to the requirements of this Decision.

(6) Economic operators which are permitted for treatment operations of WEEE take account of the technical requirements set out in Minister Order of agriculture, forests, waters and environment no 50/2004 on organisation and coordination of environment audit management.

Article 7

Recovery

(1) Producers, third parties acting on their behalf or Collective Organizations shall take the most appropriate measures to provide for the following targets of recovery, reuse and recycling of WEEE collected separately in accordance with the provisions of Art. 5:

a) For WEEE falling under categories 1 and 10 of Annex IA,

(i) by 31 December 2006, the rate of recovery shall be increased to a minimum of 40% by an average weight per appliance,

(ii) by 31 December 2007, the rate of recovery shall be increased to a minimum of 60 % by an average weight per appliance,

(iii) by 31 December 2008, the rate of recovery shall be increased to a minimum of 80 % by an average weight per appliance,

(iv) by 31 December 2006, the rate of component, material and substance reuse and recycling shall be increased to a minimum of 37,5 % by an average weight per appliance;

(v) by 31 December 2007, the rate of component, material and substance reuse and recycling shall be increased to a minimum of 56 % by an average weight per appliance;

(vi) by 31 December 2008, the rate of component, material and substance reuse and recycling shall be increased to a minimum of 75 % by an average weight per appliance;

b) For WEEE falling under categories 3 and 4 of Annex IA,

(i) by 31 December 2006, the rate of recovery shall be increased to a minimum of 37,5 % by an average weight per appliance,

(ii) by 31 December 2007, the rate of recovery shall be increased to a minimum of 56 % by an average weight per appliance,

(iii) by 31 December 2008, the rate of recovery shall be increased to a minimum of 75 % by an average weight per appliance,

(iv) by 31 December 2006, the rate of component, material and substance reuse and recycling shall be increased to a minimum of 32,5 % by an average weight per appliance;

(v) by 31 December 2007, the rate of component, material and substance reuse and recycling shall be increased to a minimum of 48,75 % by an average weight per appliance;

(vi) by 31 December 2008, the rate of component, material and substance reuse and recycling shall be increased to a minimum of 65 % by an average weight per appliance;

c) For WEEE falling under categories 2, 5, 6, 7 and 9 of Annex IA,

(i) by 31 December 2006, the rate of recovery shall be increased to a minimum of 35 % by an average weight per appliance,

(ii) by 31 December 2007, the rate of recovery shall be increased to a minimum of 52,5 % by an average weight per appliance,

(iii) by 31 December 2008, the rate of recovery shall be increased to a minimum of 70 % by an average weight per appliance,

(iv) by 31 December 2006, the rate of component, material and substance reuse and recycling shall be increased to a minimum of 25 % by an average weight per appliance;

(v) by 31 December 2007, the rate of component, material and substance reuse and recycling shall be increased to a minimum of 37,5 % by an average weight per appliance;

(vi) by 31 December 2008, the rate of component, material and substance reuse and recycling shall be increased to a minimum of 50 % by an average weight per appliance;

c) For gas discharge lamps, the rate of component, material and substance reuse and recycling shall increase as follows:

(i) by 31 December 2006, the rate shall increase up to a minimum of 40 % by weight of the lamps;

(ii) by 31 December 2007, by 31 December 2007, the rate shall increase up to a minimum of 60 % by weight of the lamps;

(iii) by 31 December 2008, the rate shall increase up to a minimum of 80 % by weight of the lamps;

(2) The recovery of WEEE is done by giving priority for the reuse of whole appliances.

(3) For the purpose of monitoring the objectives provided at paragraph (1) the producers or Collective organizations have the obligation to keep records on the mass of WEEE, their components, materials or substances when entering (input) and leaving (output) the treatment facility and/or when entering (input) the recovery or recycling facility. The management recording and reporting procedure of information shall be established by common order of the Ministry of Environment and Water Management and Ministry of Economy and Trade within 90 days from entering into force of this Decision.

(4) Producers or third parties acting on their behalf are obliged to organize the collection, recovery and recycling of WEEE in order to fulfill the obligations resulted from article 5 paragraph (13) and article 7 paragraph (1) from this decision, using one of the following systems:

a) individually, using their own resources;

b) by transfer of these responsibilities, based on a contract, to a legally established economic agent, called herein after Collective organization, authorized by the Ministry of Environment and Water Management

(5) The authorization procedure and criteria of the Collective Organization are established by common order of the Ministry of Environment and Water Management and Ministry of Economy and Trade, within 90 days from the publication of this decision.

(6) Ministry of Economy and Trade and Ministry of Environment and Water Management shall propose research programs for the development of new technologies for WEEE recovery, treatment and recycling within the Sectorial Research Programs.

Article 8

Financing in respect of WEEE from private households

(1) Producers have the obligation for financing of the collection, treatment, recovery and environmentally sound disposal of historical WEEE from private households deposited at collection facilities, set up under Article 5, paragraph (3) and (6).

(2) For products put on the market later than **31 December 2006** each producer shall be responsible for financing the operations referred to in paragraph 1 relating to the waste from his own products. The producer can choose to fulfill this obligation either individually or by joining a collective scheme.

(3) When placing a product on the market, the producers provide a guarantee showing that the management of all WEEE will be financed and that producers clearly mark their products in accordance with Article 11, paragraph (2). This guarantee shall ensure that the operations referred to in paragraph 1 relating to this product will be financed. The guarantee may take the form of participation by the producer in appropriate schemes for the financing of the management of WEEE, a recycling insurance or a blocked bank account.

(4) The costs of collection, treatment and environmentally sound disposal shall not be shown separately to purchasers at the time of sale of new products

(5) The financing of the costs of the management of “historical wastes” shall be provided by one or more systems to which all producers, existing on the market when the respective costs occur, contribute proportionately, e.g. in proportion to their respective share of the market by type of equipment.

(6) By 3 February 2011, producers may inform the purchaser, at the time of sale of a new product, about the costs of collection, treatment and disposal in an environmentally sound way related to products of Annex 1A, except for the products of category 1 of the same annex for which the date is 3 February 2013. The costs mentioned shall not exceed the actual costs incurred by producers.

(7) Producers supplying electrical and electronic equipment for export by means of distance communication have to comply also the requirements set out in this Article for the equipment supplied in the Member State where the purchaser of that equipment resides.

Article 9

Financing in respect of WEEE from users other than private households

(1) Starting from **1 January 2007**, the financing of the costs for the collection, treatment, recovery and environmentally sound disposal of WEEE from users other than private households from products put on the market after this date is to be provided for by producers.

(2) For the “historical wastes” the financing of the costs of management shall be provided for by producers, as follows:

a) For the “historical wastes” being replaced by new equivalent products or by new equipment fulfilling the same function, the financing of the costs of management shall be provided for by producers of those new products when supplying them. The users other than private households may contribute, partly or totally, at the financing of costs of management of those categories of wastes.

b) For “historical wastes” other than those mentioned under letter a) the financing of costs of management shall be provided for by the users other than private households.

(3) Producers and users other than private households may, without prejudice to this Directive, conclude agreements stipulating other financing methods.

Article 10

Information for users

(1) Producers are required to ensure that users of electrical and electronic equipment in private households are given the necessary information about :

a) the requirement not to dispose of WEEE as unsorted municipal waste and to collect such WEEE separately;

b) the return and collection systems available to them;

c) the role of users in contributing to reuse, recycling and other forms of recovery of WEEE;

d) the potential effects on the environment and human health as a result of the presence of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment;

e) the meaning of the symbol shown in Annex 4.

(2) Ministry of Economy and Commerce, Ministry of Environment and Water Management and the local public authorities are requested to promote information and educational campaigns of consumers and to encourage them to facilitate the process of reuse, treatment and recovery of WEEE.

(3) With a view of minimizing the disposal of WEEE as unsorted municipal waste and to facilitating its separate collection, the producers shall mark electrical and electronic equipment manufactured after **31 December 2006**, with the symbol shown in Annex 4.

(4) In exceptional cases, where this is necessary because of the size or the function of the product, the symbol shall be printed on the packaging, on the instructions for use and on the warranty of the electrical and electronic equipment.

(5) Producers and/or distributors shall provide all of the information referred to in paragraphs (1) – (3), in the instructions for use or at the point of sale.

Article 11

Information for treatment facilities

(1) In order to facilitate the reuse and the correct and environmentally sound treatment of WEEE, including maintenance, upgrade, refurbishment and recycling, producers are obliged to provide the reuse and treatment information for each type of EEE put on the market within one year after the equipment is put on the market.

(2) This information referred to in paragraph (1) shall include data on the different EEE components and materials, as well as the location of dangerous substances and preparations in EEE .

(3) Producers of EEE shall make available this information to reuse centers, treatment and recycling facilities, in the form of manuals or by means of electronic media (e.g. CD-ROM, online services).

(4) National Authority for Consumer Protection shall ensure that any EEE put on the market after **31 December 2006** is clearly identifiable by a mark on the appliance. A mark on the appliance shall specify that the latter was put on the market after this date.

(5) The provisions about mark on the appliance from paragraph (4) are establish by common order of the Ministry of Environment and Water Management and Ministry of Economy and Trade until **30 July 2006**.

Article 12

Information and reporting

(1) By **31 December 2005**, Ministry of Environment and Water Management shall draw up a register of producers and importers in order to collect information, on an annual basis, including estimates, as regard to:

- a) quantities and categories electrical and electronic equipment put on their market;
- b) quantities and categories electrical and electronic equipment collected through all routes, reused, recycled and recovered;
- c) collected waste exported, by weight or, if this is not possible, by number.

(2) Producers are obliged to enroll into the register mentioned above at paragraph (1) until 31 July 2006 and shall receive a registration number which shall be communicated to all the commercial networks selling WEEE.

(3) Only the producers recorded into the register mentioned above at paragraph (1) shall be allowed to put on the market electrical and electronic equipment.

(4) Producers of EEE shall provide informations about quantities and categories of EEE put on the market regarding paragraph (1).

(5) Producers supplying electrical and electronic equipment by means of distance communication provide to the Ministry of Environment and Water Management information on the compliance with the requirements of paragraph (4) and art. 8 paragraph (7).

(6) Ministry of Environment and Water Management will transfer the information to the European Commission, on a two-yearly basis within 18 months after the end of the period covered. The first period of reporting cover the timetable 2007-2008. In particular are took into account the treatment operations as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (7).

(7) Ministry of Environment and Water Management shall send a report to the Commission on the implementation of this Decision at three-year intervals. The report shall be drawn up on the basis of a questionnaire or outline provided by the Commission. The report shall be made available to the Commission within nine months of the end of the three years period covered by it.

(8) Ministry of Environment and Water Management shall make the first report three years period covered for 2007-2009.

Article 13

Inspection and monitoring. Penalties.

(1) The following facts shall constitute minor offences and shall be penalized as follows:

a) With a fine from 5.000.000 ROL to 10.000.000 ROL for violating the provisions of Art. 5 paragraph (2) for physical persons and with a fine from 25.000.000 Rol to 50.000.000 ROL for juridical persoans.

b) With a fine from 25.000.000 ROL to 50.000.000 ROL for violating the provisions of Art. 11 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2).

c) With a fine from 50.000.000 ROL to 75.000.000 ROL for violating the provisions of Art. 5 paragraph (5) and paragraph (6), art.7 paragraph (3), art.8 paragraph (7), art.10 paragraph (3), paragraph (4) and paragraph (5), art.11 paragraph (3) and paragraph (4).

d) With a fine from 100.000.000 ROL to 200.000.000 ROL for violating the provisions of Art. 9 paragraph (2) letter b).

e) nerespectarea prevederilor art. 5 alin. (3), art. 8 alin (1), art. 9 alin. (2) lit. (a), art. 12 alin. (2) și alin. (4) cu amendă de la 100.000.000 lei la 200.000.000 lei și cu suspendarea temporară a activității agentului economic până la conformarea cu prevederile prezentei hotărâri.

e) With a fine from 100.000.000 ROL to 200.000.000 ROL and temporary suspend of economy agent activity until the conformation to provisions of this decision for violating the provisions of Art. 5 paragraph (3), art. 8 paragraph (1), art.9 paragraph (2) letter (a), art.12 paragraph (2) and paragraph (4).

(2) The ascertaining of the minor offences from art.13 paragraph (1) and the enforcement of the penalties shall be made by the empowered personnel of:

a) National Environment Guard for ascertaining of the provisions of art.5 paragrah (2), paragraph (3), paragraph.(5) and paragraph.(6), art.7 paragraph.(3), art. 8 paragraph (1), art. 9 paragraph (2), art.11 paragraph.(1), paragraph (2), paragraph (3), art. 12 paragraph (2) and paragraph (4).

b) National Authority for Consumer Protection for ascertaining of the provisions of art.10 paragarph.(3), paragraph (4) and paragraph (5), art.11 paragraph (4).

(3) The provisions of the Governmental Ordinance no. 2/2001 on legal regime of minor offences, with changes and subsequent amendments, are applicable to the minor offences set out at paragraph (1).

Article 14

Final provisions

(1) Annexes no. 1A, 1B, 2, 3 and 4 are integral part of this Decision.

Article 15

Transposition

(1) This Governmental Decision transposes the Council Directive no. 2002/96/EC on waste electrical and electronic equipment, published in Official Journal of the EU no. L037/13.02.2003 and Council Directive no. 2003/108/EC to amend the Council Directive no. 2002/96/EC published in Official Journal of the EU no. L345/31.12.2003.

(2) This Governmental Decision shall enter into force within 30 days from the date of publication in the Official Journal of Romania, Part. I.

PRIM – MINISTRU

Călin Popescu Tăriceanu

ANNEXA no.1 A

Categories of electrical and electronic equipment covered by this Decision

1. Large household appliances
2. Small household appliances
3. IT and telecommunications equipment
4. Consumer equipment
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

ANNEXA No.1B

List of products which shall be taken into account for the purpose of this Directive and which fall under the categories of Annex IA

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
- Cooking
- 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
- Scale

3. IT and telecommunications equipment

- Centralised data processing:
- Mainframes
- Minicomputers
- Printer units

- Personal computing:
- Personal computers (CPU, mouse, screen and keyboard included)
- Laptop computers (CPU, mouse, screen and keyboard included)
- Notebook computers
- Notepad computers
- Printers
- Copying equipment
- Electrical and electronic typewriters
- Pocket and desk calculators
- and other products and equipment for the collection, storage, processing, presentation or communication of information
- by electronic means
- User terminals and systems
- Facsimile
- Telex
- Telephones
- Pay telephones
- Cordless telephones
- Cellular telephones
- Answering systems
- and other products or equipment of transmitting sound, images or other information by telecommunications

4. Consumer equipment

- Radio sets
- Television sets
- Videocameras
- Video recorders
- Hi-fi recorders
- Audio amplifiers
- Musical instruments
- And other products or equipment for the purpose of recording or reproducing sound or images, including signals
- or other technologies for the distribution of sound and image than by telecommunications

5. Lighting equipment

- Luminaires for fluorescent lamps with the exception of luminaires in households
- Straight fluorescent lamps
- Compact fluorescent lamps
- High intensity discharge lamps, including pressure sodium lamps and metal halide lamps
- Low pressure sodium lamps
- Other lighting or equipment for the purpose of spreading or controlling light with the exception of filament bulbs

6. Electrical and electronic tools (with the exception of large-scale stationary industrial tools)

- Drills
- Saws
- 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
- Dialysis
- Pulmonary ventilators
- Nuclear medicine
- 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 as laboratory equipment
- Other monitoring and control instruments used in industrial installations (e.g. in control panels)

10. Automatic dispensers

- Automatic dispensers for hot drinks
- Automatic dispensers for hot or cold bottles or cans
- Automatic dispensers for solid products
- Automatic dispensers for money
- All appliances which deliver automatically all kind of products

Selective treatment for materials and components of waste electrical and electronic equipment in accordance with Article 6 paragraph (3)

1. As a minimum the following substances, preparations and components have to be removed from any separately collected WEEE:
 - polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) containing capacitors in accordance with Government Decision no. 173/2000 for special provisions of PCBs and another compounds (PCBs/PCTs)
 - mercury containing components, such as switches or backlighting lamps,
 - batteries,
 - printed circuit boards of mobile phones generally, and of other devices if the surface of the printed circuit board is greater than 10 square centimetres,
 - toner cartridges, liquid and pasty, as well as colour toner,
 - plastic containing brominated flame retardants,
 - asbestos waste and components which contain asbestos,
 - cathode ray tubes,
 - chlorofluorocarbons (CFC), hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) or hydrofluorocarbons (HFC), hydrocarbons (HC),
 - gas discharge lamps,
 - liquid crystal displays (together with their casing where appropriate) of a surface greater than 100 square centimeters and all those back-lighted with gas discharge lamps,
 - external electric cables,
 - components containing refractory ceramic fibers as described in Government Decision no 490/2002 for approve Methodological Norms of Emergency Government Decision no 200/2000 for classification, labeling and packaging of dangerous and preparation substances.
 - components containing radioactive substances with the exception of components that not exceed the values from Ordinance of President of National Commission for Nuclear Activity Control no 14/2000 for approve of Principal Norms for Radiological Security and regarding Minister of Family and Health Order no 944/2001 for approve Norms of medical monitoring of persons professional exposed to the ionising radiations.;
 - electrolyte capacitors containing substances of concern (height > 25 mm, diameter > 25 mm or proportionately similar volume)

These substances, preparations and components shall be disposed of or recovered in compliance with Article 5 of Government Decision 426/2001 for approve Emergency Government Decision 78/2000 of waste management.

2. The following components of WEEE that is separately collected have to be treated as indicated:

— cathode ray tubes: The fluorescent coating has to be removed,

— equipment containing gases that are ozone depleting or have a global warming potential (GWP) above 15, such as those contained in foams and refrigeration circuits: the gases must be properly extracted and properly treated. Ozone-depleting gases must be treated in accordance with Law no 159/2000 for approve Government Ordinance no 89/1999 for commercial regim and use restrictions of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

— gas discharge lamps: The mercury shall be removed.

3. Taking into account environmental considerations and the desirability of reuse and recycling, paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be applied in such a way that environmentally-sound reuse and recycling of components or whole appliances is not hindered.

ANNEX no.3

Technical requirements in accordance with Article 6 paragraph (6)

1. Sites for storage (including temporary storage) of WEEE prior to their treatment (without prejudice to the requirements of Government Emergency Ordinance no 78/2000 on waste regime, approved with changes and amendments by the Law no. 426/2001),

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

— weatherproof covering for appropriate areas.

2. Sites for treatment of WEEE:

— balances to measure the weight of the treated waste,

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

— appropriate storage for disassembled spare parts,

- appropriate containers for storage of batteries, PCBs/PCTs containing capacitors and other hazardous waste such as radioactive waste,
- equipment for the treatment of water in compliance with health and environmental regulations.

ANNEX no.4

Symbol for the marking of electrical and electronic equipment

The symbol indicating separate collection for electrical and electronic equipment consists of the crossed-out wheeled bin, as shown below. The symbol must be printed visibly, legibly and indelibly.

