

# **Transboundary Shipments of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment**

**DRAFT**

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**Information sheet No ...**

**Regulation (EEC) No 259/93  
(‘Waste Shipments Regulation’)**

**adopted by the**

**Meeting of the Correspondents  
for the Waste Shipment Regulation**

**Note:** This Information sheet should be amended before the date of application of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 on shipments of waste to make it consistent with this new Regulation.

*This information sheet reflects the opinion held by the waste shipment correspondents of the EU Member States and the Commission, but is not legally binding. The binding interpretation of Community law is an exclusive competence of the European Court of Justice.*

## **Introduction**

This information sheet reflects the agreed approach of Member States and the Commission on the enforcement of the Waste Shipments Regulation (WSR) with respect to used electrical and electronic equipment.

It provides information for:

- those arranging shipments of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) or;
- holders of electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) arranging transboundary transports of this equipment who wish to ensure compliance with the Waste Shipments Regulation ((EEC) No. 259/93);
- those responsible for the enforcement of the Waste Shipments Regulation.

The control procedures that apply depend, in the first instance, on **whether the material in question is waste** (as defined in Article 1(a) of the Waste Framework Directive).

Whether or not a substance is discarded as a waste, and when waste ceases to be waste is determined on a case by case basis and the interpretation of the law is ultimately a matter for the Courts.

**If the material is a waste** then the control procedures depend on whether the waste is 'hazardous' (notifiable) or 'non-hazardous' (non-notifiable) under the Waste Shipment Regulation (**Reference 1**).

### **1. EEE or WEEE?**

EEE becomes WEEE if its holder discards it, or intends or is required to discard it. To make this judgement it is necessary to examine the history of an item on a case by case basis. However, there are characteristics of electrical and electronic equipment that are likely to indicate whether it is waste or not. Examples of appropriate indicators that such material is not waste is provided in **Appendix 1**.

EEE may not be considered waste if it is

- fully functioning and is not destined for any of the operations listed in Annex II of the Waste Framework Directive 2006/12/EEC, and is **directly** reused for the purpose for which it was originally intended; and
- presented for sale or exported for the purpose of being put back to direct reuse or sold to end consumers for such reuse (cleaning and minor repairs included).

Prior to any transboundary transport of EEE the holder should be in a position to provide information to any relevant state authorities (e.g. customs, police or environmental agencies) that proves that the above criteria are met. Failure to meet the above criteria would generally indicate to the relevant authorities that the material is WEEE and a precautionary approach to environmental protection would be taken in these circumstances, notably in cases where the holder has to prove that the equipment was not waste; in some Member States, however, it remains for the state authorities to prove that the equipment at issue is WEEE.

Further indicators that material is not waste include:

- 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 for direct re-use and fully functional;
- b. evidence of evaluation/testing in the form of copy of the records (certificate of testing – proof of functional capability) on every item within the consignment and a protocol containing all record information (**see Appendix 1**);

- c. a declaration made by the holder who arranges the transport of the EEE that none of the material within the consignment is waste as defined by Article 1(a) of the Waste Framework Directive;
- d. sufficient packaging to protect it from damage during transportation, loading and unloading.

### Simple Evaluation scheme

Used EEE ⇒ testing ⇒ functional capability, proper packaging, record ⇒ non-waste (EEE)

Used EEE ⇒ any kind of major repair, refurbishment, upgrading necessary, no proper packaging, no testing, no record ⇒ waste (WEEE)

## 2. Shipments of WEEE

Shipments of WEEE are regulated by the Waste Shipment Regulation (WSR). In certain circumstances the WSR provides for shipments of waste to be subject to additional regulatory controls under the national legislation of Member States or other importing countries.

In any case shipments of old or out-dated EEE destined for cannibalization (to gain spare parts) are waste shipments.

### 2.1 Shipments of WEEE destined for disposal

- **Shipments within the EU:**  
All such shipments of waste within the EU are subject to the notification procedure referred to in the WSR. Member States may generally prohibit shipments of waste to or from other Member States for disposal and enquiries should be made of the relevant competent authorities to establish if the planned shipment for disposal is allowed under national legislation.
- **Exports from the EU:**  
All exports from the EU destined for disposal are prohibited (except waste shipments to EFTA states being parties to Basel Convention).
- **Imports into the EU:**  
Such imports are generally prohibited, although EU Member States may make exceptions where they consider that there are sound environmental reasons for doing so. All imports for disposal are subject to the notification procedure referred to in the WSR.

### 2.2 Shipments of WEEE destined for recovery

- **Shipments within the EU:**  
Shipments within the EU may be subject to either the notification procedure referred to in the WSR or they may be subject to another, lower level, of WSR controls (see Annex II of WSR; requirements pursuant to Art. 11 of the WSR). The applicable controls are determined by the classification of the WEEE in question in the relevant lists of waste annexed to the WSR. The WSR lists of waste differ from those in the European Waste List (EWL) in respect of shipments within the Community. A precautionary approach should be taken to the classification of WEEE. If it is not clear that the WEEE in question is suitable for entry in Annex II of WSR (Green List) the shipment should be notified.
- **Exports from the EU:**  
They are permitted under certain conditions. These conditions depend on the clas-

sification of the waste ('hazardous' – 'non hazardous' <sup>1</sup>) and the provisions applicable to the country of destination<sup>2</sup>. Exports of hazardous waste for recovery to Non-OECD-countries are forbidden<sup>3</sup>. Again, the lists that determine the levels of control are as annexed to the WSR and reference is made to the EWL for Exports to non OECD countries under specific circumstances as set out in the WSR.

- **Imports into the EU:**

In principle, imports or shipments from other EU-Member States destined for recovery are allowed, unless the waste is hazardous and the country of dispatch is not a party to the Basel Convention. The classification of the waste (see **Appendix 2**) determines notification procedure according to the Waste Shipment Regulation applicable for such shipments<sup>4</sup>.

Additional information on the classification of WEEE for shipments is given in **Appendix 3**.

### 3. Controls

- Controls are conducted by state authorities (e.g. police, customs, inspectors) at facilities and during the transport. In order to prove the classification as non-waste or non-hazardousness waste, used EEE has to be sufficiently tested, recorded accordingly<sup>5</sup> and packaged properly.
- For practical reasons of control, every load (e.g. shipping container, lorry) of used EEE should be accompanied by
  - a. a CMR document,
  - b. a proof of the evaluation/testing in form of copy of the records and a protocol containing all testing and recording information (see Appendix 1) on the single items of the transport; and
  - c. a declaration of the liable person on its responsibility.
- In case of non-proof the state's authority has to presume the material is a (hazardous) waste subject to controls warranted for (hazardous) waste or has to reject the transport and to inform the competent authority.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See Appendix 2.

<sup>2</sup> See Council Regulation 1420/1999 and Commission Regulation 1547/1999 as amended.

<sup>3</sup> See Annex V of the WSR.

<sup>4</sup> For Green Listed Waste (non hazardous waste) in Annex II of the WSR requirements are laid down in Art. 11 of the WSR.

<sup>5</sup> Certificate of testing, displaying/stating functional capability and issued on the condition only, the EEE can be used directly without major repair; see Appendix 1 III. „Record“.

<sup>6</sup> If the shipment is stopped on the territory of the country of transit or destination a notifiable shipment without notification (illegal shipment) the competent authorities shall be informed immediately and work together to reach a satisfying solution.

## Indicators to distinguish between waste and non-waste

### **I. General evaluation**

Any of the following may indicate that EEE is waste:

1. The product is not complete, essential parts are missing;
2. A defect that materially affects its functionality;
3. Physical damage that impairs its functionality or safety, as defined in relevant standards;
4. Insufficient packaging for protecting it from damage during transport and loading and unloading operations;
5. A generally worn or damaged appearance which would appear to reduce the market-ability of the item(s);
6. The item has as its constituent part(s) anything that is required to be discarded or is banned under community or national legislation;<sup>7</sup>
7. The EEE is destined for disposal or recycling instead of re-use;
8. There is no regular market for the EEE (see further indicators).

Further indicators might be: Age of item, out of fashion, non tradable model, banned constituents etc.

#### **Example**

**IT-Products are defined as waste if they have any of the followings:**

1. **A defect that materially affects its functionality. For example it does not:**
  - a. power up;
  - b. perform BIOS or internal set-up routines or self-checks fail;
  - c. have a functioning motherboard;
  - d. communicate with the host;
  - e. print/scan/copy a test page or the page is not identifiable or readable or is blurred or lined;
  - f. read, write or record/burn.
2. **A physical damage that impairs its functionality or safety, as defined in relevant standards. Physical damage includes inter alia:**
  - a. a screen that has physical damage, such as burn marks, or is broken, cracked, heavily scratched or marked, or that materially distorts image quality;
  - b. a signal (input) cable has been cut off or cannot be easily replaced without recourse to opening the case;
  - c. a faulty Hard Disk Drive or a faulty RAM or a faulty Video Card; or
  - d. batteries containing lead, mercury or cadmium or batteries containing hazardous liquid cathodes that are unable to be charged or to hold power.
3. **An insufficient packaging to protect it from damage during transportation, loading and unloading operations**
4. **PCs older than six years are normally obsolete.**

<sup>7</sup> E.g. asbestos, PCB, CFC's, .....

## **II. Testing**

The tests to be conducted depend on the kind of EEE (see Annex IB of Directive 2002/96/EC on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE Directive - **Reference 2**)). Functionality has to be tested and hazardous substances have to be evaluated.

An inspection carried out only visual is not sufficient.

For most of the EEE a functionality test of the key functions is sufficient.

Results of evaluation and testing have to be recorded and a record (certificate of testing, displaying/stating functional capability) has to be placed on each tested EEE.

## **III. Record**

The record has to 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.

The record has to contain the following information:

1. Name of item (WEEE Directive, Name of the equipment and number of category in Annex I)
2. Identification Number of the item (type no.)
3. Year of Production (if available)
4. Name and address of the company responsible for evidence of functionality
5. Result of tests (e.g. naming defective parts and defect or indication of full functionality).
6. Kind of tests performed.

The protocol of testing and evaluation has to accompany the transport.

## **IV. Packaging**

Insufficient packaging for protecting items from damage during transportation, loading and unloading operations is an indication that the item(s) may be waste. In general, the observation of poor packaging should lead enforcement agencies/authorities to make further enquiries regarding the item(s) being transported.

### Classification of waste for shipments destined for recovery or reuse following repair

The approach to classification of waste is partly governed by whether the waste is destined for a Member State of the EU (see **Reference 3**) or a member country of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (see **Reference 4**) or a non-OECD country.

Section A details the classification procedure for shipments to Member States of the EU and OECD member countries. Section B details the two stage classification process that applies to exports to non-OECD countries; firstly to determine whether or not the export is potentially permitted (Stage 1) and, secondly, if potentially permitted, to determine the controls applicable to the export (Stage 2).

It is important to note that exports that are claimed to be for re-use which is not direct re-use but in fact is re-use that involves first a repair operation, may very well involve disposal or recovery and may be subject to control. This is because hazardous parts may be discarded during the repair process.

#### **A. Shipments within the EU and from the EU to OECD member countries**

The Annexes to the Waste Shipment Regulation (**Reference 1**) provide waste lists to be used for the classification of shipped waste destined for recovery operations. These are referred to as:

- **The 'green' list** (Annex II)<sup>8</sup> containing non-controlled wastes (basic information must accompany the waste as specified in Article 11 of the Waste Shipment Regulation)
- **The 'amber/red' list** (Annexes III and IV) containing controlled wastes

For the classification of WEEE the Annexes II, III and IV of the Waste Shipment Regulation are relevant. In cases of doubt the competent authority of dispatch should be consulted. Box 1 lists the categories relating to WEEE that should be considered.

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**Note 1** – Green listed wastes that are contaminated with hazardous materials may be classified as controlled waste.  
**Note 2** – Wastes that do not feature in any of the lists are regarded as unassigned and are controlled wastes.



## **Box 1 Categories relating to WEEE in the Waste Shipment Regulation**

### **Annex II**

**GC010** Electrical assemblies consisting only of metals or alloys

**GC020** Electronic scrap (e.g. printed circuit boards, electronic components, wire, etc.) and reclaimed electronic components suitable for base and precious metal recovery

### **Annex III**

**AA100** Mercury waste and residues<sup>♦)</sup>

**AA170** Lead acid batteries, whole or crushed

**AA180** Used batteries or accumulators, whole or crushed, other than lead acid batteries, and waste and scrap arising from the production of batteries and accumulators, not otherwise specified or included

**AB040** Glass waste from cathode ray tubes and other activated glass

### **Annex IV – Red List**

**RA 010** Wastes, substances and articles containing, consisting of or contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) and/or polychlorinated terphenyl (PCT) and/or polybrominated biphenyl (PBB), including any other polybrominated analogues of these compounds, at a concentration level of 50 mg/kg or more

### **Waste not listed– Annex IV (Art. 10 of the WSR)**

- WEEE, containing or contaminated with hazardous constituents to an extent that the waste exhibits a risk or prevents environmentally sound recovery
- Parts of WEEE, not listed elsewhere, containing or contaminated with hazardous constituents to an extent that the waste exhibits a risk or prevents environmentally sound recovery

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<sup>♦)</sup> This listing includes wastes in the form of ash, residue, slag, dross, skimming, scaling, dust, powder, sludge and cake, unless a material is expressly listed elsewhere

## **B. Exports to non-OECD countries (application of the export prohibition)**

For the classification of WEEE, Annex V to the Waste Shipment Regulation or the competent authority should be consulted. There is a two stage process to be completed before waste may be exported to non-OECD countries.

### **Stage 1**

Annex V to the Waste Shipment Regulation (**Reference 1**) implements a prohibition on the export of 'hazardous' wastes to non-OECD countries. This stage determines only whether a proposed export to a non-OECD country is prohibited or potentially permitted.

## Box 2 Categories in Part 1 of Annex V relating to WEEE

### Part 1 List A (prohibited for export)

- A1160** Waste lead-acid batteries, whole or crushed
- A1170** Unsorted waste batteries excluding mixtures of only list B batteries. Waste batteries not specified on list B containing Annex I constituents to an extent that render them hazardous
- A1180** Waste electrical and electronic assemblies or scrap<sup>♦</sup>) containing components such as accumulators and other batteries included on list A, mercury switches, glass from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glass and PCB-capacitors, or contaminated with Annex I constituents (e.g. cadmium, mercury, lead, polychlorinated biphenyl) to an extent that they possess any of the characteristics contained in Annex III (note the related entry on list B B1110)<sup>\*</sup>)
- A2010** Glass from cathode ray tubes and other activated glasses

### Part 1 List B (potentially permitted for export)

- B1040** Scrap assemblies from electronic power generation not contaminated with lubricating oil, PCB or PCT to an extent to render them hazardous
- B1070** Waste of copper and copper alloys in dispersible form, unless they contain Annex I constituents to an extent that they exhibit Annex III characteristics
- B1090** Waste batteries conforming to a specification, excluding those made with lead, cadmium or mercury<sup>9</sup>
- B1110** Electrical and electronic assemblies:
- Electronic assemblies consisting only of metals or alloys
  - Waste electrical and electronic assemblies or scrap<sup>\*</sup>) (including printed circuit boards) not containing components such as accumulators and other batteries included on list A, mercury-switches, glass from cathode-ray tubes and activated glass and PCB capacitors, or not contaminated with Annex I constituents (e.g. cadmium, mercury, lead, polychlorinated biphenyl) or from which these have been removed, to an extent that they do not possess any of the characteristics contained in Annex III (note the related entry on list A A1180)
  - Electrical and electronic assemblies (including printed circuit boards, electronic components and wires) destined for direct re-use<sup>\*</sup>) and not for recycling or final disposal<sup>•</sup>)

♦) This entry does not include scrap assemblies from electric power generation.

\*<sup>1</sup>) PCBs are at a concentration level of 50 mg/kg or more<sup>10</sup>.

\*<sup>2</sup>) This entry does not include scrap assemblies from electric power generation.

\*<sup>3</sup>) Re-use can include repair, refurbishment or upgrading, but not major re-assembly.

•<sup>4</sup>) In some countries these materials destined for direct re-use are not considered wastes.

<sup>9</sup> These batteries are non-hazardous wastes according to Art. 1.1. a of the Basel Convention; however applying the hazard criteria of the EU all types of batteries fulfil a hazard criterion due to their electrolytes (e.g. corrosive, harmful, leachate, ecotoxic) and shall be subject to the export ban regulation into non-OECD countries applying the criteria of Annex V of the WSR (=1.1. b wastes of the Basel Convention)

<sup>10</sup> The national legislation on the determination of PCBs must be taken into consideration (e.g. 6 or 7 PCB- congeners; sometimes multiplication of the sum of these congeners with factor 5 is required), especially considering results of analyses carried out in non-EU countries or compliance with limit values required in non-EU-countries

Annex V has three parts:

- Part 1 is divided into List A and List B. If a waste is listed on List A, then its export to non-OECD countries is prohibited. If listed on List B, its export is potentially permitted.
- Parts 2 and 3 of Annex V should only be considered if a waste does not appear in either List A or List B of Part 1. If a waste is identified as hazardous in Part 2 of Annex V (by being marked by an asterisk) or is listed in Part 3 of Annex V then its export to non-OECD countries is prohibited. If the waste is not marked with an asterisk in Part 2 of Annex V then its export to non-OECD countries is potentially permitted. If waste does not appear on the lists in either Part 2 or 3 to Annex V, then export to non-OECD countries is potentially permitted subject to the appropriate controls.

In **summary**, waste may **potentially** be exported to non-OECD countries if either:

- it appears on List B of Part 1 and does not exhibit a hazard criterion according to EC-legislation; or
- it is not prohibited by virtue of its listing in Annex V.

## Stage 2

### Exports of waste not subject to the export prohibition to non-OECD countries

This stage only needs to be considered if Stage 1 indicates that the waste export is potentially permitted.

The first step is to establish whether the waste is listed in Annex II to the Waste Shipment Regulation (Reference 1). In addition, the competent authority may be consulted. However, Box 1 lists those entries most likely to be relevant.

If the waste is not described by any entry in Annex II, then its export is subject to the controls set out in the Waste Shipment Regulation.

For waste listed in Annex II, the specific requirements will depend on the waste category and country of destination. The specific requirements for each country are listed in:

- Council Regulation (EC) No. 1420/1999 (see **Reference 5**) (for prohibitions)
- Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1547/1999 (see **Reference 6**) (for systems of control).

Each listed country is able to prohibit the import of a particular waste or request that a variety of controls apply. These controls range from normal commercial controls, amber controls, red controls to Article 15 controls. With regard to shipments to the new EU Member States (see **Reference 7**).

### Exports for Re-Use Following Repair (waste shipments):

Notwithstanding entry B1110 and its footnote on re-use in box 2, it is clear that if the repair, refurbishment or upgrading involves discarding of a hazardous part, which will need to go to disposal or recovery operation listed in Annex II of the Waste Framework Directive) then a transboundary movement of hazardous waste will have taken place and full controls are to be applied (export ban of hazardous wastes to non-OECD countries). For this reason in order to determine whether the WEEE will need to be controlled, diligent enforcement for those claiming re-use following repair, must require testing to determine what kind of repair

will take place. If the repair will replace a hazardous part such as a CRT or circuit board, or battery, then full controls must apply.

**Shipments of non-operative goods for repair (return to original producer or producer-related repair centres)**

Shipments of non-operative reclamation goods, which are sent back to the original producer or producer-related repair centres for repair within their guarantee time (in most cases: return to the owner) are **outside the scope of the EC-Waste Shipment Regulation**, as there is no intention of the consumer (owner) to discard the electronics but to get back the fully repaired product.

When the consumer sends back the electronic equipment with defects, he/she cannot assess whether the equipment will be repairable or whether he/she will get back a replacement equipment instead, as it will turn out at the original producer or the producer-related repair centre that the original product cannot be repaired, but will be scrapped and recovered within the production process. Even in those cases **product shipment can be assumed**.

In the case of shipments of EEE in their guarantee time it is without importance whether the device can be repaired easily or requires complex repair (e.g. change of spare parts) or whether the device contains hazardous components (e.g. cathode ray tubes, batteries, accumulators) or not.

Of course any **required classification as waste shipments by the importing country must be obeyed** (the more stringent classification shall predominate).

**Shipment of non-operative reclamation goods, which are sent back for repair to the original producer or producer-related repair centres after guarantee time (in most cases: return to the owner)**

In case of shipments of electronic equipment for repair after expiry of the guarantee time and take-back of the repaired goods by the consumers, these can be classified as **shipments of non-waste either**. Of course any **required classification as waste shipments by the importing country must be obeyed** (the more stringent classification shall predominate).

## Appendix 3

### Assignment of codes of the European List of Wastes to categories of WEEE listed in Annex IB of the WEEE Directive

The Table below is based on Annex IB of the WEEE Directive and its purpose is to assign codes of EU List of Wastes and Custom Codes to the items listed in Annex IB of the WEEE Directive in order to support competent authorities and custom concerning the control of shipments of WEEE.

**Mixed scrap has to be classified as non-listed and has to be notified and controlled**

**In case of shipments of hazardous wastes (EU criteria) to non-OECD countries the EXPORT BAN must be obeyed.**

*(Table to be further elaborated)*

Waste description	Waste classification					Remarks
	EU-EWL		uncertain	EU-WSR (OECD/Basel)		
	hazardous	non-haz.		III, IV / A	II / B	
<b>1. Large household appliances</b>						
Large cooling appliances	160211* or 200123*			AC150 AD160		hazardous if containing CFCs as cooling agent or in the foam
Refrigerators	160211* or 200123*			AC150 AD160		All EOL-refrigeration equipment is hazardous if containing CFCs, HFCCs or HFCs as refrigerant or in the insulation foam. All other EOL-refrigeration equipment is hazardous due the content of ammonia or propane, butane etc.
Freezers	160211* or 200123*			AC150 AD160		
Other large appliances used for refrigeration, conservation and storage of food	160211* or 200123*			AC150 AD160		Absorber refrigerators using ammonia or refrigerators using propane, butane -EWL Codes: 20 01 35* or 16 02 13*

Waste description	Waste classification					Remarks
	EU-EWL		uncertain	EU-WSR (OECD/Basel)		
	hazardous	non-haz.		III, IV / A	II / B	
Washing machines	160213* or 201035*	160214 200136		RA010 A1180	GC010 B1110	<i>Hazardous when containing: PCB capacitors (old machines, older than 20 years), mercury switches, heavy metals or flame retardants</i>
Clothes dryers	160213* or 201035*	160214 200136		RA010	GC010 B1110	<i>Hazardous when containing: PCB capacitors (old machines, older than 20 years), heavy metals or flame retardants</i>
Dish washing machines	160213* or 201035*	160214 200136		RA010 RB010 A1180	GC010 B1110	<i>Hazardous when containing: PCB capacitors (old machines, older than 20 years), heavy metals or flame retardants</i>
Cooking	160213* or 201035*	160214 200136		RB010	GC010 B1110	<i>Hazardous when containing: mineral fibres or asbestos</i>
Electric stoves	160213* or 201035*	160214 200136		RB010	GC010 B1110	<i>Hazardous when containing: asbestos</i>
Electric hot plates	160213* or 201035*	160214 200136		RB010	GC010 B1110	<i>Hazardous when containing: asbestos</i>
Microwaves	160213* or 201035*	160214 20 01 36		RB010	GC010 B1110	<i>Hazardous when containing: asbestos</i>
Other large appliances used for cooking and other processing of food	160213* or 201035*	16 02 14 20 01 36		RB010	GC010 B1110	<i>Hazardous when containing: asbestos</i>
Electric heating appliances  • Old electric night storage heating appli- ances, containing asbestos:	160212* 200135*	160214 200136		RB010	GC010 B1110	<i>Hazardous when containing: asbestos</i>

Waste description	Waste classification					Remarks
	EU-EWL		uncertain	EU-WSR (OECD/Basel)		
	hazardous	non-haz.		III, IV / A	II / B	
Electric radiators (containing oil or heat transfer fluids) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Radiators freed from heat transfer oil (non-halogenated oils)</li> <li>• Radiators freed from halogenated heat transfer oil</li> </ul>	160213* 200135*	160214 200136		RA010 A1180	GC010 B1110	In case of PCB-oil the radiator is hazardous even after removal of the oil (see PCB limit of 50 ppm for classification of haz waste) fully emptied  In case of PCB-oils the radiator is hazardous even after removal of the oil (wastes containing more than 50 ppm PCB** are hazardous wastes)
Other large appliances for heating rooms, beds, seating furniture	160213*or 201035*	160214 200136		RB010	GC010 B1110	<i>Hazardous when containing: asbestos</i>
Electric fans	160211* or 201023*	160214 200136		A1180	GC010 B1110	<i>Hazardous when containing: batteries, accumulators</i>
Air conditioner appliances (containing CFC's HFCs etc)	160212* 200123*			AC150 AD160		
Other fanning, exhaust ventilation and conditioning equipment			X	Art.10		
<b>2. Small household appliances</b>						
Vacuum cleaners	160213* 200135*	160214 200136		A1180	GC010 B1110	<i>Hazardous when containing: PCB capacitors, batteries, accumulators, heavy metals or flame retardants</i>
Carpet sweepers	160213* 200135*	160214 200136		A1180	GC010 B1110	<i>Hazardous when containing: PCB capacitors, batteries, accumulators, heavy metals or flame retardants</i>
Other appliances for cleaning			X	Art.10		

Waste description	Waste classification					Remarks
	EU-EWL		uncertain	EU-WSR (OECD/Basel)		
	hazardous	non-haz.		III, IV / A	II / B	
Appliances used for sewing, knitting, weaving and other processing for textiles	160213* 200135*	160214 200136		A1180	GC010 B1110	<i>Hazardous when containing: batteries, accumulators, heavy metals or flame retardants</i>
Irons and other appliances for ironing, mangling and other care of clothing	160213* 200135*	160214 200136		RB010 A1180	GC010 B1110	<i>Hazardous when containing: asbestos, mercury switches</i>
Toasters	160213* 200135*	160214 200136		RB010	GC010 B1110	<i>Hazardous when containing: asbestos</i>
Fryers	160213* 200135*	160214 200136		RB010 A1180	GC010 B1110	<i>Hazardous when containing: asbestos, PCB capacitors</i>
Mixer	160213* 200135*	160214 200136		A1180	GC010 B1110	<i>Hazardous when containing: batteries, accumulators, heavy metals or flame retardants</i>
Grinders, coffee machines and equipment for opening or sealing containers or packages	160213* 200135*	160214 200136		RB010	GC010 B1110	<i>Coffee machines are hazardous when containing: asbestos</i>
Electric knives	160213* 200135*	160214 200136		A1180	GC010 B1110	<i>If the appliances contain batteries/accumulators they are hazardous wastes.</i>
Appliances for hair-cutting, hair drying, tooth brushing, shaving, massage and other body care appliances	160213* 200135*	160214 200136		A1180	GC010 B1110	<i>If the appliances contain batteries/accumulators they are hazardous wastes.</i>
Clocks, watches and equipment for the purpose of measuring, indicating or registering time	160213* 200135*	160214 200136		A1180	GC010 B1110	<i>If the appliances contain batteries/accumulators they are hazardous wastes</i>



Waste description	Waste classification					Remarks
	EU-EWL		uncertain	EU-WSR (OECD/Basel)		
	hazardous	non-haz.		III, IV / A	II / B	
Scales	160213* 200135*	160214 200136		A1180	GC010 B1110	If the appliances contain batteries/accumulators they are hazardous wastes
<b>3. IT and telecommunications equipment</b>						
Centralised data processing:						
Mainframes	160213* 200135*			A1180		Mainframes = large, powerful central computers with a number of workstations, consisting of a keyboard and monitor (CRTs) which access the mainframe computer via automated servers. Mercury switches and relays were traditionally used in large mainframe computers, even PCB-components cannot be excluded. CFC-applications in refrigeration systems for large computer equipment possible; buffer batteries;
Minicomputers	160213* 200135*			A1180		Due to batteries/accumulators and LCD
Printer units	160213* 200135*			A1180		Hazardous components : bigger electrolyte capacitors, buffer batteries, fluorescent tubes, toner cartridges with maybe hazardous toner residues (in ink jet and laser printer) Nowadays non-problematic organic photo conductor (OPC) cartridges are used, in very old appliances also PCB-capacitors were found; portable printers contain accumulators

Waste description	Waste classification					Remarks
	EU-EWL		uncertain	EU-WSR (OECD/Basel)		
	hazardous	non-haz.		III, IV / A	II / B	
Personal computing:						
Personal computers (CPU, mouse, screen and keyboard included) as a whole	160213* 200135*			A1180		
• PCs (including CPU)	160213* 200135*	160214 200136		A1180	GC010 B1110	
• mouse		160214 200136			GC010 B1110	
• screen CRT	160215* [200135*]			A1180		hazardous due to lead oxide content
• TFT screen	160215* [200135*]			A1180		hazardous due to mercury background lighting of large screens
• keyboard		160214 200136			GC010 B1110	
Laptop computers (CPU, mouse, screen and keyboard included) as a whole	160213* 20 01 35*			A1180		
• PCs (including CPU)	160213* 200135*	16 02 14 20 01 36		A1180	GC010 B1110	
• mouse		160214 200136			GC010 B1110	
• screen	160215* [200135*]			A1180		
• TFT screen	160215* [200135*]			A1180		

Waste description	Waste classification					Remarks
	EU-EWL		uncertain	EU-WSR (OECD/Basel)		
	hazardous	non-haz.		III, IV / A	II / B	
• keyboard		160214 200136			GC010 B1110	
Notebook computers	160213* [200135*]			A1180		
Notepad computers	160213* [200135*]			A1180		
Printers	160213* 200135*			A1180		Hazardous components : bigger electrolyte capacitors, buffer batteries, fluorescent tubes, toner cartridges with maybe hazardous toner residues (in ink jet and laser printer) Nowadays non-problematic organic photo conductor (OPC) cartridges are used, in very old appliances also PCB-capacitors were found; portable printers contain accumulators
Copying equipment	160213* 200135*			A1180		Hazardous components: Electrolyte capacitors, fluorescent tubes; Portable photocopiers: PCB-capacitors in old equipment, fluorescent tubes, toner cartridges with photo conductor drums (nowadays non-problematic organic photo conductor (OPC) cartridges), which in former days contained cadmium sulphide, selenium, compounds
Electrical and electronic typewriters			X	Art.10		
Pocket and desk calculators	160213* 200135*			A1180		Due to batteries

Waste description	Waste classification					Remarks
	EU-EWL		uncertain	EU-WSR (OECD/Basel)		
	hazardous	non-haz.		III, IV / A	II / B	
and other products and equipment for the collection, storage, processing, presentation or communication of information by electronic means			X	Art.10		
User terminals and systems		160214 200136			GC010 B1110	
Facsimile	160213* 200135*			A1180		Big electrolyte capacitors, toner cartridges with photo conductor drums, fluorescent tubes; in single cases: other mercury-bearing components found
Telex			X	Art.10		
Telephones		160214 200136			GC010 B1110	
Pay telephones			X	Art.10		
Cordless telephones	160213* 200135*	160214 200136		A1180	GC010 B1110	Hazardous due to batteries; if free of accumulators/batteries – non haz waste
Cellular telephones	160213* [200135*]			A1180		Hazardous due to batteries free of accumulators/batteries – non haz waste
Answering systems	160213* 200135*			A1180		
and other products or equipment of transmitting sound, images or other information by telecommunications			X	Art.10		

Waste description	Waste classification					Remarks
	EU-EWL		uncertain	EU-WSR (OECD/Basel)		
	hazardous	non-haz.		III, IV / A	II / B	
<b>4. Consumer equipment</b>						
Radio sets	160213* 200135*	160214 200136		A1180	GC010 B1110	<i>If the appliances contain batteries/accumulators or flame retardants they are hazardous wastes.</i>
Television sets	160213* 200135*			A1180		Hazardous due to CRT (lead oxide) or LCD (Hg background lighting) or lead glass in the plasma display panel (=gas discharge display with traces of haz. substances)
Videocameras	160213* 200135*	160214 200136		A1180	GC010 B1110	Hazardous due to batteries free of accumulators/batteries – non haz waste
Video recorders	160213* 200135*	160214 200136		A1180	GC010 B1110	Hazardous due to batteries free of accumulators/batteries – non haz waste
Hi-fi recorders	160213* 200135*	160214 200136		A1180	GC010 B1110	Hazardous due to batteries free of accumulators/batteries – non haz waste
Audio amplifiers		160214 200136		A1180	GC010 B1110	<i>If the appliances contain batteries/accumulators or flame retardants they are hazardous wastes</i>
Musical instruments	160213* 200135*	160214 200136		A1180	GC010 B1110	Hazardous due to batteries free of accumulators/batteries – non haz waste
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			X	Art.10		

Waste description	Waste classification					Remarks
	EU-EWL		uncertain	EU-WSR (OECD/Basel)		
	hazardous	non-haz.		III, IV / A	II / B	
<b>5. Lighting equipment</b>						
Luminaires for fluorescent lamps with the exception of luminaires in households	160210* 200121*			RA010 A1180		
Straight fluorescent lamps	160215* 200121*			A1180		
Compact fluorescent lamps	160215* 200121*			A1180		
High intensity discharge lamps, including pressure sodium lamps and metal halide lamps	160215* 200121*			A1180		metal halide lamp contain a mixture or argon, mercury, and a variety of metal halides.; sodium lamps contain an amalgam of metallic sodium
Low pressure sodium lamps	160215* 200121*			A1180		
Other lighting or equipment for the purpose of spreading or controlling light with the exception of filament bulbs			X	Art.10		Energy saving lamps contain mercury – hazardous waste
<b>6. Electrical and electronic tools (with the exception of large-scale stationary industrial tools)</b>						
Drills	160213* 200135*	160214 200136		RB010 A1180	GC010 B1110	<i>Hazardous when containing: asbestos, batteries/accumulators, flame retardents, heavy metals</i>
Saws	160213* 200135*	160214 200136		RB010 A1180	GC010 B1110	<i>Hazardous when containing: asbestos, batteries/accumulators, flame retardents, heavy metals</i>
Sewing machines	160213*	160214		RB010	GC010	<i>Hazardous when containing:</i>

Waste description	Waste classification					Remarks
	EU-EWL		uncertain	EU-WSR (OECD/Basel)		
	hazardous	non-haz.		III, IV / A	II / B	
	200135*	200136		A1180	B1110	asbestos, batteries/accumulators, flame retardents, heavy metals
Equipment for turning, milling, sanding, grinding, sawing, cutting, shearing, drilling, making holes, punching, folding, bending or similar processing of wood, metal and other materials	160213* 200135*	160214 200136		RB010 A1180	GC010 B1110	Hazardous when containing: asbestos, batteries/accumulators, flame retardents, heavy metals
Tools for riveting, nailing or screwing or removing rivets, nails, screws or similar uses	160213* 200135*	160214 200136		RB010 A1180	GC010 B1110	Hazardous when containing: asbestos, batteries/accumulators, flame retardents, heavy metals
Tools for welding, soldering or similar use	160213* 200135*	160214 200136		RB010 A1180	GC010 B1110	Hazardous when containing: asbestos, batteries/accumulators, flame retardents, heavy metals
Equipment for spraying, spreading, dispersing or other treatment of liquid or gaseous substances by other means	160213* 200135*	160214 200136		RB010 A1180	GC010 B1110	Hazardous when containing: asbestos, batteries/accumulators, flame retardents, heavy metals
Tools for mowing or other gardening activities			X	Art.10		Lead accumulators or Ni-Cds; electrolyte capacitors Free of accus – non-haz wastes
<b>7. Toys, leisure and sports equipment</b>						
Electric trains or car racing sets	160213* 200135*	160214 200136		A1180	GC010 B1110	Hazardous when containing: batteries/accumulators flame retardents, heavy metals
Hand-held video game consoles	160213* 200135*	160214 200136		A1180	GC010 B1110	Hazardous when containing: batteries/accumulators flame retardents, heavy metals
Video games	160213*	160214			GC010	Hazardous when containing:

Waste description	Waste classification					Remarks
	EU-EWL		uncertain	EU-WSR (OECD/Basel)		
	hazardous	non-haz.		III, IV / A	II / B	
	200135*	200136		A1180	B1110	batteries/accumulators flame retardents, heavy metals
Computers for biking, diving, running, rowing, etc.	160213* 200135*	160214 200136		A1180	GC010 B1110	Hazardous <i>when containing</i> : batteries/accumulators flame retardents, heavy metals
Sports equipment with electric or electronic components			X	Art.10		
Coin slot machines			X	Art.10		
<b>8. Medical devices (with the exception of all implanted and infected products)</b>						
Radiotherapy equipment	160213* 200135*			A1180		If hazardous due to the content of radioactive material – transfrontier shipments do not fall under waste legislation (radiation protection legislation); If the equipment does not contain radioactive material any more, but contains electrolyte capacitors, PCB-components; fluorescent tubes, Beryllium–windows – hazardous waste
Cardiology			X	Art.10		monitor (CRT or TFT screen) – haz. waste
Dialysis			X	Art.10		monitor (CRT or TFT screen) – haz. waste
Pulmonary ventilators			X	Art.10		
Nuclear medicine			X	Art.10		
Laboratory equipment for in-vitro diagnosis			X	Art.10		
Analysers			X	Art.10		



Waste description	Waste classification					Remarks
	EU-EWL		uncertain	EU-WSR (OECD/Basel)		
	hazardous	non-haz.		III, IV / A	II / B	
Freezers (containing CFCs, HFCs)	160211* 200123*			AC150 AD160		<i>If absorber refrigerators using ammonia or refrigerators using propane, butane 20 01 35* or 16 02 13*</i>
Fertilization tests			X	Art.10		
Other appliances for detecting, preventing, monitoring, treating, alleviating illness, injury or disability			X	Art.10		Equipment with monitors hazardous due to Cathode ray tubes (lead oxide) or LCD (Hg-background lighting)
<b>9. Monitoring and control instruments</b>						if containing mercury such as switches – hazardous waste
Smoke detector	160213* 200135*	160214 200136		A1180	GC010 B1110	Hazardous <i>when containing:</i> batteries/accumulators flame retardants, heavy metals
Heating regulators			X	Art.10		
Thermostats	160213* 200135*	160214 200136		A1180	GC010 B1110	Hazardous <i>when containing:</i> batteries/accumulators, flame retardants, heavy metals
Measuring, weighing or adjusting appliances for household or as laboratory equipment	160213* 200135*	160214 200136		A1180	GC010 B1110	Hazardous <i>when containing:</i> batteries/accumulators, flame retardants, heavy metals
Other monitoring and control instruments used in industrial installations (e.g. in control panels)			X	Art.10		Equipment with monitors hazardous due to Cathode ray tubes (lead oxide) or LCD (Hg-background lighting)
<b>10. Automatic dispensers</b>						
Automatic dispensers for hot drinks	160213* 200135*	160214 200136		RB010	GC010 B1110	Hazardous <i>when containing:</i> asbestos

Waste description	Waste classification					Remarks
	EU-EWL		uncertain	EU-WSR (OECD/Basel)		
	hazardous	non-haz.		III, IV / A	II / B	
Automatic dispensers for hot or cold bottles or cans	160213* 200135*	160214 200136		A1180	GC010 B1110	Automatic dispensers for cold bottles or cans are haz. waste if containing CFCs, or HFCCs or HFCs as refrigerant If absorber refrigerators using ammonia or refrigerators using propane, butane 20 01 35* or 16 02 13*
Automatic dispensers for solid products	160213* 200135*	160214 200136		A1180	GC010 B1110	Automatic dispensers for solid products requiring re Fridgeration are haz. waste if containing CFCs, or HFCCs or HFCs as refrigerant If absorber refrigerators using ammonia or refrigerators using propane, butane 20 01 35* or 16 02 13*
Automatic dispensers for money	160213* 200135*	160214 200136		A1180	GC010 B1110	Hazardous <i>when containing:</i> flame retardents, heavy metals
All appliances which deliver automatically all kind of products			X	Art.10		

**Assignment of codes of the European List of Wastes to categories of Disassembled WEEE  
(non-hazardous and hazardous) fractions**

NON-HAZARDOUS FRACTIONS	EWL	COMMENT/EXPLANATION
<b>METAL AND METAL CONTAINING PARTS INCLUDING METAL CASES</b>		
iron and steel	16 02 16, 19 12 02, 19 10 01	
non-ferrous metals , such as Al, Cu, Pb	16 02 16, 19 12 03, 19 10 02	e.g. Cu-yokes (from CRTs), metals from cables
transformers and motors without hazardous compounds	16 02 16	The transformers must be free of oil; PCB-transformers, even without PCB oil, are not part of the Green List (residual contamination).  The motors must be freed from oil and must not have PCB-capacitors
disassembled or partly disassembled printed circuit boards and chassis not containing hazardous components	16 02 16	<u>The following hazardous components must have been removed:</u>  batteries, accumulators, mercury-containing components, bigger capacitors, such as electrolyte capacitors, PCB-containing components, and LCDs > 100cm <sup>2</sup> (Hg-background lighting)  <b>Note:</b> "Bigger" capacitors and electrolyte capacitors are those with the following dimensions: height > 25 mm; diameter > 25 mm (or equivalent volume);  assembled printed circuit boards without hazardous components are considered to be equivalent to disassembled printed circuit boards, e.g. printed circuit boards only containing ICs (integrated circuits) and resistors

<b>NON-HAZARDOUS FRACTIONS</b>	<b>EWL</b>	<b>COMMENT/EXPLANATION</b>
cables (without hazardous compounds such as PCB, oil)	17 04 11, 16 02 16	in no case underground cables!
<b>PLASTICS</b>		
plastics (not containing hazardous substances)	16 02 16, 19 12 04	toner cartridges without haz. toners; plastic fractions not containing or contaminated with hazardous substances (e.g. flame retardants)  Note: plastic fractions must not be mixed with rubber or metal fractions etc. for classification as Green listed waste (see ECJ- case Beside)
toner residues	08 03 18	Powder toner (black toner) normally non-hazardous - see safety data sheets  This waste is not mentioned on the Green List!
<b>RUBBER</b>		
rubber wastes	19 12 12, 19 12 04	Note: fractions of rubber and plastics must not be mixed for classification as Green Listed waste (see ECJ- case Beside)
<b>GLASS</b>		
cleaned and conditioned <u>screen</u> glass (lead oxide free) from polychromatic cathode-ray tubes	10 11 12 could be argued a priori	The cone glass and the glass frit of the CRT must have been separated according to B.A.T.  Nota bene: in no case glass from monochromatic picture tubes, as the whole glass contains lead oxide = hazardous waste
glass ceramic	19 12 05, 16 02 16	
glass	19 12 05	Nota bene: cleaned glass from fluorescent tubes according to B.A.T must be free from lead oxide glass
mirror glass	19 12 05, 16 02 16	

NON-HAZARDOUS FRACTIONS	EWL	COMMENT/EXPLANATION
<b>METAL AND METAL CONTAINING PARTS WITH HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES</b>		
capacitors, transformers (containing PCB)	16 02 09*	
capacitors, transformers (containing oil, but free of PCB)	16 02 15*	
electrolyte capacitors	16 02 15*	
lithium batteries	16 06 05	Remark: hazardous waste applying all EU hazard criteria, but not explicitly marked as haz. waste in the EWC
nickel metal hydride batteries	16 06 05	Remark: hazardous waste applying all EU hazard criteria, but not explicitly marked as haz. waste in the EWC
lead accumulators	16 06 01*	
nickel-cadmium accumulators	16 06 02*	
mercury-containing batteries	16 06 03*	
batteries unsorted	16 06 05	Mixed batteries may contain Pb-, Hg-, Cd-batteries; <b>applying the hazard criteria of the EU all types of batteries fulfil a hazard criterion due to the electrolytes (e.g. corrosive, harmful, leachate, ecotoxic)</b> , but there is no specific hazardous entry in the EWC for mixtures of batteries
printed circuit boards fitted with hazardous components	16 02 15*	hazardous components: batteries, accumulators, mercury-containing components, bigger capacitors, such as electrolyte capacitors, PCB-containing components, and without LCDs > 100cm <sup>2</sup> (Hg-background lighting)  <b>Note:</b> "Bigger" capacitors and electrolyte capacitors are those with the following dimensions: height > 25 mm; diameter > 25 mm (or equivalent volume)
cables, containing or contaminated with PCB	17 04 10*, 16 02 15*	e.g. underground cables containing PCB in their insulation

<b>NON-HAZARDOUS FRACTIONS</b>	<b>EWL</b>	<b>COMMENT/EXPLANATION</b>
cables, containing or contaminated with other hazardous substances than PCB	17 04 10*, 16 02 15*	e.g. cables containing oil-soaked paper or paraffin as insulation material
<b>MERCURY COMPOUNDS</b>		
mercury vapour lamps	20 01 21, 16 02 13	
other gas discharge lamps	20 01 21, 16 02 13	fluorescent tubes, energy saving lamps
coatings of fluorescent lamps	19 12 11*	contain mercury
other components containing mercury e.g. mercury switches, rectifiers containing Hg etc.	16 02 15*	
<b>HAZARDOUS GLASS WASTES</b>		
cathode ray tubes	16 02 15*	CRT contain lead oxide glass and coating
cullet or glass parts of cathode ray tubes with coating	10 11 11*, 16 02 15*	contain lead oxide glass and coating
cleaned cullet or glass parts of cathode ray tubes, containing lead oxide glass	10 11 11*	monochromatic picture tubes consist of lead oxide glass only and are hazardous wastes, even after cleaning.  polychromatic CRTs: cone glass, glass frit or mixed cone and screen glass are hazardous waste due to the lead oxide content  note: only cleaned Ba- and Sr-oxide screen glass of polychromatic CRTs may be classified as non-hazardous waste
cullet and glass fractions from WEEE, containing lead and/or other heavy metals	10 11 11*, 16 02 15*	e.g. lead glass from fluorescent tubes, from plasma display panels; glass containing other toxic heavy metals e.g. antimony

<b>NON-HAZARDOUS FRACTIONS</b>	<b>EWL</b>	<b>COMMENT/EXPLANATION</b>
LCDs (TFT screens, flat screens)	16 02 15*	hazardous due to mercury background lighting
<b>REFRIGERANTS</b>		
halogenated refrigerants (CFCs, HFCs..)	14 06 01*	
hydrocarbons	14 06 03*	
ammonia (and containing chromate)	06 02 05*	
<b>OILS</b>		
heat transfer oils, containing PCB	13 03 01*	
heat transfer oils, halogenated	13 03 06*	halogenated oils, but free of PCB
heat transfer oils, non- halogenated	13 03 07*	
<b>PLASTIC WASTES CONTAINING OR CONTAMINATED WITH HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES</b>		
toner and ink cartridges (containing hazardous toners or hazardous toner residues)	16 02 15*	see safety data sheets of the toners
toner wastes with hazardous characteristics	08 03 17*	see safety data sheets of the toners
plastic casings and plastic parts containing hazardous flame retardants	16 02 15*, 1912 11*	Flame retardants inhibit or resist the spread of fire. Usually halo-carbons such as and chlorendic acid derivates, most often dibutyl chlorendate and <u>dimethyl chlorendate</u> have been used; other flame retardants are e.g. chlorinated paraffins, polybrominated biphenyls (PBB), penta-bromo-diphenyl ether (pentaBDE), octa-bromo-diphenyl ether (octaBDE), tetrabromobisphenol a (TBBP-A). tri-o-cresyl phosphate, tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate (TRIS), bis(2,3-dibromopropyl)

NON-HAZARDOUS FRACTIONS	EWL	COMMENT/EXPLANATION
		phosphate, tris(1-aziridinyl)-phosphine oxide (TEPA) etc. There are also inorganic flame retardants with hazardous characteristics such as antimony trioxide compounds.
<b>ASBESTOS</b>		
asbestos waste and WEEE containing asbestos	17 06 01*, 16 02 12'*	e.g. used in old night-storage heating
<b>BARIUM COMPOUNDS</b>		
components of barium compounds	16 02 15*	getter plates from CRTs; Barium oxide reacts with humid air and water and disintegrates ;  barium carbonate - harmful
<b>BERYLLIUM AND BE-COMPOUNDS</b>		
WEEE-parts containing beryllium or beryllium oxide	16 02 15*	Beryllium is used for applications that require an excellent heat conductor; furthermore Be is highly permeable to <u>X-rays</u> (used as x-ray windows – radiology); Beryllium and Beryllium oxide are <u>toxic</u> substances and <u>carcinogenic</u> .



### References

1. Council Regulation (EEC) No. 259/93 (Waste Shipment Regulation)  
[http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/environment/waste/shipments/wsr\\_consolidated.pdf](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/environment/waste/shipments/wsr_consolidated.pdf)
2. Directive 2002/96/EC on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE Directive)  
[http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/waste/weee\\_index.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/waste/weee_index.htm)
3. EU Member States  
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4. OECD countries and non-OECD countries  
[http://www.oecd.org/countrieslist/0,3025,en\\_33873108\\_33844430\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/countrieslist/0,3025,en_33873108_33844430_1_1_1_1_1,00.html)
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[http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1999/en\\_1999R1420\\_index.html](http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/main/1999/en_1999R1420_index.html)
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7. Shipments to accession countries  
[http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/environment/waste/shipments/oecd\\_info.pdf](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/environment/waste/shipments/oecd_info.pdf)
8. Commission Decision 2001/68 of 16 January 2001 establishing two reference methods of measurement for PCBs pursuant to Article 10(a) of Council Directive 96/59/EC on the disposal of polychlorinated biphenyls and polychlorinated terphenyls (PCBs/PCTs)