

# **Order concerning management of waste electrical and electronic equipment (The WEEE Order)**

Pursuant to §§ 9i–9q, 9h, 44, 45 (2) (5) and (6), 51, 69, 81, 88 (1), 92 and 110 (3) of the Environmental Protection Act, cf. Consolidated Act No 753 of 25 August 2001, last amended by Law No xxx of xx April 2005, the following provisions are laid down:

## *Scope and definitions*

**§ 1.** This Order shall apply to the management of electrical and electronic equipment from:

- 1) private households
- 2) undertakings, including waste treatment facilities, and
- 3) public and private institutions.

*Para 2* Unless otherwise stated in the Order, other legislation on waste management shall continue to apply.

*Para 3* In respect of the export and import of WEEE, applicable legislation on the import and export of waste shall apply at any time, pursuant to Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 of 1 February 1993 and later amendments on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community.

**§ 2.** This Order shall not apply to:

- 1) motor vehicles subject to the provisions of the Highway Code
- 2) electrical and electronic equipment manufactured specifically for military purposes
- 3) batteries and accumulators, however, cf. Annexes 2 and 3
- 4) electrical and electronic equipment containing closed radioactive sources and smoke detectors containing radioactive substances, however, cf. paragraph 3

*Para 2* WEEE removed by means of transport vehicles, including ships and cargo ships, shall be subject to the provisions of this Order.

*Para 3* Waste arising from electrical and electronic equipment referred to in paragraph 1, subparagraph 4, shall be subject to the provisions of this Order following the removal of closed radioactive sources and radioactive substances in accordance with the legislation thereof applicable at any time.

§ 3. For the purposes of this Order,

- 1) “producers” and “importers” mean anyone who
  - a) manufactures and sells under his own brand electrical and electronic equipment, falling under the categories set out in Annex 1, designed for use with a voltage rating not exceeding 1000 volts for alternating current and 1500 volts for direct current,
  - b) resells under his own brand electrical and electronic equipment, falling under the categories set out in Annex 1, designed for use with a voltage rating not exceeding 1000 volts for alternating current and 1500 volts for direct current, produced by other suppliers, a reseller not being regarded as the “producer” if the brand of the producer appears on the equipment, or
  - c) on a professional basis imports into Denmark electrical and electronic equipment falling under the categories set out in Annex 1, designed for use with a voltage rating not exceeding 1000 volts for alternating current and 1500 volts for direct current,
- 2) “sellers” and “distributors” mean anyone who provides electrical and electronic equipment on a professional basis to the party who is going to use it
- 3) “pick-up scheme” means a scheme whereby a municipality or an undertaking gathers WEEE from private households, undertakings, including waste treatment schemes and public and private institutions.
- 4) “bring scheme” means a scheme whereby a municipality or an undertaking receives WEEE from private households, undertakings, including waste treatment schemes, and public and private institutions.
- 5) “electrical and electronic equipment” means
  - a) equipment which is dependent on electric currents or electromagnetic fields in order to work properly
  - b) equipment for the generation, transfer and measurement of electric currents and electromagnetic fields
  - c) components and materials from equipment referred to in subparagraphs a) and b)
- 6) “WEEE from private households” means WEEE which comes from private households and waste from private and public institutions and undertakings if the waste is similar in type and quantity of waste is similar to waste from private households
- 7) “electrical and electronic equipment intended for specifically military purposes” means equipment which is connected with the protection of the essential interests of the security of the State, and arms, munitions and war material.

### *Collection schemes and related matters*

**§ 4.** Local authorities shall ensure the establishment of collection schemes in the form of bring sites for WEEE from private households, however, cf. paragraph 2.

*Para 2* Local authorities may establish collection schemes in the form of pick-up schemes for WEEE from private households.

*Para 3* Local authorities may establish collection schemes in the form of bring schemes for WEEE other than WEEE from private households, however, cf. paragraph 4.

*Para 4* Producers and importers may establish collection schemes in the form of pick-up schemes for WEEE other than WEEE from private household.

*Para 5* Collection schemes referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 shall be established nationwide in order to ensure compliance with producer register requirements. The Danish Environmental Protection Agency shall determine whether a collection scheme may be considered nationwide, in respect of the quantity, the number of users, type and physical volume of the equipment placed on the market

*Para 6* Local authorities shall on all collection sites place at least five containers to be used for the sorting of WEEE.

*Para 7* Local authorities shall no later than 1 January 2006 pass a regulation setting out detailed provisions for the disposal of WEEE from business organisations and public and private institutions not falling under the categories set out in Annex 1.

*Para 8* Local authorities shall pass a regulation setting out detailed provisions on the categories of WEEE subject to the notification schemes referred to in § 21.

**§ 5.** Everyone shall be required to use collection and disposal schemes established in respect of § 4, paragraphs 1 – 4 and paragraphs 7 – 8, however, cf. paragraph 2.

*Para 2* Anyone may hand over WEEE to sellers placing such equipment on the market and offering to receive waste.

*Para 3* WEEE collected from private households subject to paragraph 2 which is handed over to a communal waste scheme (take-back facility or similar) by the seller concerned shall according to this order be considered to constitute WEEE from private households.

*Para 4* Sellers and others who receive waste in respect of paragraph 2 shall use the collection schemes referred to in § 4, paragraphs 1 – 4 and paragraphs 7 – 8.

### *Producer register*

**§ 6.** The Danish Environmental Protection Agency shall draw up a producer register. The organisation potentially designated by the Minister of the Environment to perform such an operation shall, in respect of this Order, be made subject to the provisions of the Administrative Procedures Act and Public Administration Act.

**§ 7.** Anyone who, on a professional basis, produces or imports electrical and electronic equipment referred to in Annex 1, shall be required to enrol on the producer register before placing electrical and electronic equipment on the market.

*Para 2* Applications for enrolment on the producer register shall be submitted no later than 1 October 2005. Undertakings which begin the process of placing electrical and electronic equipment on the market after 1 October 2005 shall make an application for enrolment on the producer register no later than 14 days prior to the commencement of such an operation.

*Para 3* The application for enrolment shall consist of:

- 1) The name, address and the central business register (CVR) number of the undertaking.
- 2) The designation of the types of equipment falling under the categories set out in Annex 1, being placed on the market or about to be placed on the market
- 3) Information on the method in which producer register requirements shall be fulfilled, including information on whether the undertaking has established an individual collection scheme or joined a collective one.
- 4) Documentation demonstrating that adequate provision has been made by way of a financial guarantee in respect of § 9, provided that the undertaking places on the market or intends to place on the market equipment for use in private households.

*Para 4* The application shall be signed by the management in charge of the undertaking.

*Para 5* The Danish Environmental Protection Agency shall issue a certificate of registration to the undertaking no later than 14 days after the receipt of the application, which shall contain all of the information referred to in paragraph 2 and, if required, necessary proof of adequate provision of a financial guarantee in respect of § 9. The Danish Environmental Protection Agency shall, however, issue a certificate of registration no later than 31 November 2005 to undertakings which have submitted their registration applications by 1 October 2005.

*Para 6* A registered undertaking shall within 14 days supply information on the changes to the conditions referred to in paragraph 3.

**§ 8.** Sellers or distributors who acquire electrical or electronic equipment from a producer or an importer who is not registered pursuant to § 7 are required to enrol on the register as a seller or producer in compliance with this Order.

*Financial guarantees*

**§ 9.** In respect of the equipment placed on the market for household use after 31 December 2005 producers/importers shall at least once a year provide proof of financial guarantee to the Danish Environment Protection Agency or an organisation authorised by the Minister.

*Para 2* The Danish Environmental Protection Agency shall make a decision as to the adequacy of the financial guarantee in respect of the quantity, type, lifetime and the estimated management costs for the products placed on the market.

*Para 3* Exemption from the requirement to provide a financial guarantee for the future costs of management may be granted where the collective scheme includes producers and importers whose joint market share constitutes at least 30% of the total market of registered producers and importers within the categories set out in Annex 1 and who are subject to this Order.

*Take-back of WEEE*

**§ 10** Producers and importers shall, at their own expense and in proportion to their respective share of the market, provide for the take-back and specific treatment (cf. § 18) of WEEE from private households placed on the market before 1 January 2006.

*Para 2* The market shares shall be determined by the Danish Environmental Protection Agency on the basis of the quantities reported to it in accordance with § 17.

*Para 3* Producers and importers shall, in proportion to their respective share of the market, receive a proportional share of the municipally collected historical waste from private households and adequately provide for the specifically treated waste. The Danish Environmental Protection Agency shall assign to producers and importers the waste that producers and importers must collect or in respect of which they must adequately provide specific treatment.

*Para 4* In the event of failure to collect the assigned waste referred to in paragraph 3 in accordance with the provisions under § 14, the Danish Environmental Protection Agency may designate a third party to perform this operation at the producer's or importer's expense. The Danish Environmental Protection Agency may charge a fee equivalent to the cost of the take-back or specific treatment of the equipment in respect of which producers and importers ought to have provided for the take-back or specific treatment, and may charge producers or importers a fee to cover the administrative costs associated therewith.

*Para 5* The Danish Environmental Protection Agency may in specific cases, partly or totally, dispense with the requirement referred to in paragraph 1, where the requirement referred to in paragraph 1 takes on the features of an expropriatory measure.

**§ 11** Producers and importers shall, at their own expense, provide for the take-back and specific treatment (cf. § 18) of WEEE from private households placed on the market after 31 December 2005. This requirement may also be fulfilled by ensuring the take-back and specific treatment of the same quantities of similar equipment placed on the Danish market by other producers and importers.

*Para 2* To the extent to which a producer or importer can demonstrate his failure to fulfil the requirement referred to in paragraph 1, the producer or importer shall be required to receive a proportional part of the waste collected municipally and provide for the specific treatment of such waste. The Danish Environmental Protection Agency shall assign to producers and importers the waste which producers and importers must collect and for which they must provide specific treatment.

*Para 3* The financial guarantee provided pursuant to § 9 shall be released to the producer/importer when the producer/importer has demonstrated that the equipment referred to in paragraph 1 has been taken back and specifically treated.

*Para 4* The financial guarantee provided pursuant to § 9 shall be released for the purpose of payment of transport and specific treatment as well as the administrative costs incurred by the Danish Environmental Protection Agency, if the producer/importer fails to collect the waste referred to in paragraph 2 pursuant to the provisions laid down in § 14.

**§ 12.** Producers and importers shall, at their own expense, provide for the take-back and specific treatment (cf. § 18) of WEEE other than WEEE from private households placed on the market by producers or importers after 31 December 2005.

*Para 2* Producers and importers may, however, conclude agreements with the producer of waste that the producer of waste shall assume the requirement incumbent on producers/importers in accordance with this Order. In order for the producer/importer to be exempted from the producer responsibility requirement, it is necessary for the producer of waste to register with the Danish Environmental Protection Agency (cf. § 7).

*Para 3* In respect of the purchase of new electrical and electronic equipment for use other than in private households, the producer of waste may hand over, free of charge, the equipment placed on the market before the 1 January 2006 to the producer or the importer, if the new equipment replaces the equipment placed on the market before 1 January 2006.

**§ 13.** The final holder shall provide for the specific treatment (cf. § 18) of WEEE for use other than in private households placed on the market before 1 January 2006.

*Para 2* The waste referred to in paragraph 1 shall be deposited for specific treatment at an approved facility.

*Assignment scheme for waste from private households*

**§ 14.** The Danish Environmental Protection Agency shall assign waste from private households to producers (cf. §§ 10 (3) and 11 (2)).

*Para 2* When assigning waste, care shall be taken to identify waste due for depositing and specific treatment and determine its geographic distribution in order that producers/importers may be assigned waste from all over the country.

*Para 3* The waste assigned shall be deposited at the collection site within three working days.

*Para 4* When the waste is deposited an empty container shall be delivered in exchange for the container which has been handed over.

*Information and reporting requirement*

**§ 15.** Producers and importers shall inform users by way of sales and information manuals, including directions for use, of the following facts:

1. that WEEE may not be disposed of together with unsorted waste from private households
2. that WEEE must be collected separately
3. the waste scheme relating to the equipment in question
4. the user's role in respect of the reuse, recycling and other forms of recovery
5. the importance of marking pursuant in accordance with § 16, and
6. potential effects on the environment and on human health as a result of the presence of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment

**§ 16.** Producers and importers shall mark electrical and electronic equipment manufactured in or imported into a Member State after 13 August 2005. The marking procedure shall comply with the DS/EN50419 standard: The provisions governing the marking of electrical and electronic equipment pursuant to Article 11 (2) of Directive 2002/96/EC (WEEE) include a specification governing the design of the mark.

**§ 17.** Producers and importers shall, by 31 January each year at the latest, lodge with the Danish Environmental Protection Agency information covering the preceding calendar year relating to the quantities of electrical and electronic equipment, distributed by the type of products placed on the market, as well as information relating to the quantities of waste taken back and specifically treated, cf. § 18. The publication of reports must be in the terms laid down by the Danish Environmental Protection Agency.

*Para 2* Producers and importers who are registered as having joined one or more approved collective schemes may entrust their obligation (cf. paragraph 1) to a collective scheme.

*Specific treatment and related matters*

**§ 18** Anyone who receives WEEE falling under the categories set out in Annex 1 for subsequent treatment shall be required to ensure that the components referred to in Annex 2 be removed. The treatment of the substances, materials and components removed shall comply with the regulations laid down in Annex 3.

*Para 2* The removal of the substances, materials and components referred to in Annex 2 shall take place indoors and on an impermeable surface.

*Para 3* Anyone who for subsequent treatment receives WEEE other than WEEE referred to in paragraph 1 shall be required to manage such waste in an environmentally responsible way and to reuse WEEE.

*Para 4* Anyone who receives for subsequent treatment the substances, materials and components referred to in Annex 2 shall be required to ensure that such substances, materials and components be managed in accordance with the guidelines laid down in Annex 3.

*Para 5* Anyone who receives for subsequent treatment WEEE falling under the categories set out in Annex 1 shall be required to report to the Danish Environmental Protection Agency on the type of waste received, the entity they received it from and the type of treatment.

*Para 6* Storage of WEEE falling under the categories set out in Annex 1 shall take place under a roof and on an impermeable surface.

*Para 7* Anyone removing substances, materials and components (cf. paragraph 1) shall be equipped with balances to measure the weight of the waste fractions removed.

*Reuse and recovery targets*

**§ 19.** Producers and importers shall ensure that the rate of WEEE recovery reaches:

- 1) A minimum of 80% by weight of equipment falling under the categories 1 and 10 set out in Annex 1,
- 2) A minimum of 75% by weight of equipment falling under the categories 3 and 4 set out in Annex 1,
- 3) A minimum of 70% by weight of equipment falling under the categories 2, 5, 6, 7 and 9 set out in Annex 1,
- 4) A minimum of 80% by weight of gas discharge lamps.

**§ 20.** Producers and importers shall ensure that the rate of WEEE reuse and recycling reaches:

- 1) A minimum of 75% by weight of equipment falling under the categories 1 and 10,
- 2) A minimum of 65% by weight of equipment falling under the categories 3 and 4,
- 3) A minimum of 50% by weight of equipment falling under the categories 2, 5, 6, 7 and 9.

*Notification schemes for temporary activities*

**§ 21.** Anyone who, as part of building demolition and other demolition, decommissioning and redevelopment operations, intends to dispose of greater quantities of WEEE from private households shall notify the local municipal authority of such operations. The notification shall include information on waste fractions, components and materials to be managed and quantities thereof.

*Para 2* The local municipal authority shall inform the notifier whether the waste shall be managed in compliance with the collection scheme. If that should fail to be the case, the local municipal authority shall issue instructions in respect of such waste.

*Administration*

**§ 22.** The Minister may authorise an organisation to perform all or parts of the administrative tasks, as provided for in §§ 4 (5), 6, 7 (2) (5) (6), 9 (2), 10 (2 – 4), 11 (2 and 4), 12 (3), 14, 15 (3), 17 (1 and 2) and 18 (5).

*Para 2* The following organisations, associations and other parties shall participate in the administrative organisation, as provided in paragraph 1:  
the Danish Environmental Protection Agency, Dansk Industri, Handels- Transport og Serviceerhvervene, Dansk Handel og Service, FABA/FAFGE, the Industry Organisation for Consumer Electronics, the Association of Manufacturers and Importers of Household Appliances. Organisations and business associations may each nominate a member to the management board.

*Para 3* The Minister shall appoint the members following proposals from the above organisations and associations.

*Para 4* The Minister may alter the number of appointed members and the number of organisations and business associations entitled to propose members.

*Para 5* The Minister shall lay down detailed guidelines for the organisation of administration.

### *Charges*

**§ 23.** A charge of xx Danish crowns shall be levied for the processing of the application for enrolment on the producer register, depending on the product group set out in Annex 1.

*Para 2* A charge of xx Danish crowns per hour of use shall be levied for the approval of individual or collective schemes.

*Para 3* A charge of xx Danish crowns per dispatch/tonnes sold/xx shall be levied for the administration of the assignment scheme. This shall apply both to historical and new waste from private households as well as the new waste other than household waste.

### *Inspection and monitoring*

**§ 24.** Inspection and monitoring shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter 9 of the Environmental Protection Act.

**§ 25.** Provided that the Minister of the Environment delegates administration pursuant to provisions in § 22 (paragraph 1) to one of the organisations authorised by the Minister, an appeal against any decision taken by the organisation authorised by the Minister may be submitted to the Danish Environmental Protection Agency.

**§ 26.** The Danish Environmental Protection Agency emphasises that unlawful situations in respect of §§ 7, 9 and 17 shall be brought into compliance with this Order.

**§ 27.** The Danish Environmental Protection Agency's decisions may not be brought before any other administrative authority.

### *Penalties*

**§ 28.** Unless a more severe penalty is applicable under other legislation, any person who:

- 1) places on the market electrical and electronic equipment without having enrolled on the producer register pursuant to the provisions in § 7,
- 2) places on the market electrical and electronic equipment without having satisfied the conditions for registration in accordance with § 7,
- 3) supplies incorrect or misleading information or omits to supply the required information in accordance with § 9.
- 4) omits to specifically treat WEEE in accordance with § 18 or specifically treats WEEE in contravention of § 18,
- 5) omits to report information pursuant to §§ 17 or
- 6) fails to comply with an order or ban pursuant to § 26 of the Order,

shall be fined.

*Para 2* The penalty may be increased to a prison sentence of up to 2 years, where it is found that the breach was committed deliberately or as a result of serious negligence, and where, in the course of the breach:

- 1) the environment has been adversely affected or exposed to danger
- 2) the person concerned has obtained or sought, for himself or others, financial gain, including by way of savings.

*Para 3* Companies and others (legal persons) may be held criminally liable under the provisions of Chapter 5 of the Criminal Code (*Straffelov*).

**§ 29.** This Order shall enter into force on xx/xx/2006. However, § 6, § 7 and § 16 shall enter into force one day after its publication in the Danish Official Gazette (*Lovtidende*).

*Para 2* This Order shall repeal Order No 1067 of 22 December 1998 on the management of waste electrical and electronic equipment.

# ANNEX 1

Waste electrical and electronic equipment, cf. § 18 (1).

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

## ANNEX 2

The following substances, preparations and components shall be removed from any separately collected WEEE:

- Asbestos and components which contain asbestos
- Batteries and accumulators
- Cathode ray tubes
- Electrolyte capacitors with the height > 25 mm and diameter > 25 mm or proportionately similar volume
- Gas discharge lamps and fluorescent tubes
- Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB)-containing capacitors
- Mercury-containing components, such as switches and backlight lamps
- Liquid crystal displays (together with their casing where appropriate) of a surface greater than 100 square centimetres
- Liquid crystal displays back-lighted with gas discharge lamps
- Plastic-containing brominated flame retardants
- Printed circuit boards of mobile phones
- Printed circuit boards 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
- Components containing refractory ceramic fibres
- External electric cables

## **ANNEX 3**

The components listed below and others shall be treated according to the following guidelines:

### **Asbestos and components which contain asbestos**

Waste containing asbestos shall be stored in specially designed containers or bags.

### **Batteries and accumulators**

Batteries shall be stored indoors in airtight containers.

Batteries shall be delivered to facilities treating batteries for recycling and disposal in accordance with the regulations in force at any given time on the treatment of battery waste

### **Cathode ray tubes**

Treatment (collection, storage and transport) of equipment containing cathode ray tubes shall take place in such a manner as to avoid the breakage of cathode ray tubes.

The fluorescent coating shall be removed for its recycling or disposal in a special landfill.

Glass from cathode ray tubes shall be delivered to facilities which are authorised under Chapter 5 of the Environmental Protection Act or corresponding legislation abroad to reprocess lead-containing glass with regard to its recycling.

If the lead content cannot be removed effectively during reprocessing, the glass may only be used as a raw material in the course of production of cathode ray tubes or similar items, where the lead constitutes an essential and approved constituent part.

## **Gas discharge lamps and fluorescent tubes**

The treatment (collection, storage and transport) of gas discharge lamps and fluorescent tubes shall take place in such a manner as to avoid the breakage or leakage of mercury.

Gas discharge lamps and fluorescent tubes shall be stored in specially designed containers and delivered to facilities which are authorised to reprocess mercury-containing light sources.

The mercury shall be delivered to the facilities authorised for the disposal of mercury pursuant to Chapter 5 of the Environmental Protection Act or corresponding legislation abroad.

The maximum permissible mercury content in glass and metal fractions is 10 ppm.

## **Capacitors**

The treatment (collection, storage and transport) of capacitors containing polychlorinated biphenyls shall take place in such a manner as to avoid leakages.

Capacitors containing polychlorinated biphenyls shall be stored in specially designed containers.

Capacitors containing polychlorinated biphenyls shall be delivered to facilities authorised to treat PCB waste for disposal pursuant to Chapter 5 of the Environmental Protection Act or corresponding legislation abroad.

Provided that PCB residue content is less than 50 ppm, iron and other metals from capacitors may be delivered for reprocessing and recycling to facilities authorised pursuant to Chapter 5 of the Environmental Protection Act or corresponding legislation abroad.

## **Mercury-containing components**

The treatment (collection, storage and transport) of mercury-containing components shall take place in such a manner as to avoid the leakage of mercury.

Mercury-containing components shall be stored in specially designed containers.

Mercury-containing components shall be delivered to facilities authorised for the disposal of mercury-containing waste pursuant to Chapter 5 of the Environmental Protection Act or corresponding legislation abroad.

## **Liquid crystal displays**

The treatment (collection, storage and transport) of equipment containing liquid crystal displays shall take place in such a manner as to avoid the breakage of liquid crystal displays.

Liquid crystal displays suitable for immediate integration into new products may be separated and recycled for this purpose.

Liquid crystal displays unsuitable for recycling shall be delivered to facilities authorised for the treatment of liquid crystal displays for recycling or disposal pursuant to Chapter 5 of the Environmental Protection Act or corresponding legislation abroad.

Gas discharge lamps shall be removed and delivered to facilities as above.

## **Ozone-depleting gases and greenhouse gases**

The treatment (collection, storage and transport) of equipment containing ozone-depleting gases or greenhouse gases shall take place in such a manner as to avoid leakages.

Equipment containing ozone-depleting gases or have a global warming potential above 15, such as those contained in foams and refrigeration circuits, shall be delivered to facilities authorised pursuant to Chapter 5 of the Environmental Protection Act or corresponding legislation abroad.

Gases shall be extracted and collected using best technologies available. The documentation supporting the use of best technologies available shall be an RAL-certification or an assessment conducted by the relevant recognised review body. Such review bodies shall demonstrate that an average minimum of 115 gr. of gases from refrigeration systems and an average minimum of 300 gr. of insulation foam were collected and destroyed during the treatment of household appliances (refrigerators and freezers), and shall demonstrate that the residue levels of gases in insulation foams and compressor oils were 0.2% as a maximum by weight.

Gases shall be destroyed at facilities authorised for such purpose pursuant to Chapter 5 of the Environmental Protection Act or corresponding legislation abroad.

## **Plastic-containing brominated flame retardants**

Plastic-containing brominated flame retardants shall be delivered to facilities authorised to treat waste with a high bromine content pursuant to Chapter 5 of the Environmental Protection Act or corresponding legislation abroad.

Plastics with a bromine content less than 5 ppm may be delivered for reprocessing and recycling at facilities authorised thereto pursuant to Chapter 5 of the Environmental Protection Act or corresponding legislation abroad.

### **Printed circuit boards**

Following the dismantling of capacitors, batteries, accumulators and mercury-containing components and of liquid crystal displays with gas discharge lamps, printed circuit boards shall be delivered to facilities authorised for the treatment of metallic wastes containing brominated flame retardants, PCB and beryllium pursuant to Chapter 5 of the Environmental Protection Act or corresponding legislation abroad.

### **Toner cartridges, liquid and pasty, and colour toner**

Toner cartridges shall be delivered for incineration at waste incineration plants authorised thereto pursuant to Chapter 5 of the Environmental Protection Act or corresponding legislation abroad.

### **Electric cables**

Electric cables shall be delivered to facilities mechanically reprocessing electric cables for recycling of the metal content. Such facilities shall be authorised for the treatment of cable waste pursuant to Chapter 5 of the Environmental Protection Act or corresponding legislation abroad.