



SEWA NEWSLETTER

NEW ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT CATEGORISATION

an aid for electrical and electronic equipment
manufacturers and importers

The impetus behind our preparation of this material is to explain some necessary legislative changes to you, our electrical and electronic equipment clients, manufacturers and importers.

These are changes in Act No 79/2015, on waste, and the related implementing regulations arising from Directive 2012/19/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on waste electrical and electronic equipment.

These being 2 significant changes in practice:

1. A change in the definition of the scope of the electrical and electronic equipment that falls under the Waste Act – “open scope” – from 15/8/2018
2. A change in electrical and electronic equipment categorisation – from 1/1/2019

The ambition of this material is to be simple and comprehensible for the target group, which is not professionally involved in waste management. We have based it on valid legislation and known legislative plans in the SR, but also on materials explaining the European directive and, last but not least, our long-term experience.

ABOUT SEWA

- We teach both adults and children how to recycle
- We help companies, institutions, cities and municipalities get rid of old electrical and electronic equipment and batteries without worries
- We meet legislative standards for manufacturers and importers of electrical and electronic equipment, batteries and accumulators, packaging and non-packaging products under a single roof

More at www.sewa.sk



TWO IMPORTANT DATES

15. AUGUST 2018

The “open scope” definition comes into force, which is electrical and electronic equipment pursuant to the Waste Act. It now includes all electrical and electronic equipment except for specific, concretely determined exceptions, such as: large fixed installations, large stationary industrial tools, equipment designed to be sent into space, means of transport, non-road mobile machinery made available exclusively for professional use, equipment specifically designed solely for the purposes of research and development that is only made available on a business-to-business basis, and medical devices and in vitro diagnostic medical devices, where such devices are expected to be infective prior to end of life, and active implantable medical devices (precise definitions in Annex No 1).

WHAT IS THE PRACTICAL IMPACT?

In practice, this means extending the scope of electrical and electronic equipment that falls under the Waste Act from 15/8/2018, although the categorisation of electrical and electronic equipment remains unchanged (until 01.01.2019).

WHAT DO I NEED TO DO AS MANUFACTURER OR IMPORTER?

Two situations may arise:

1. I report all the electrical and electronic equipment that I place on the market. In

this case, nothing will change for me (SEWA recommendation: check the exceptions in Annex No 1 to be sure).

2. I do not report all the electrical and electronic equipment that I place on the market. In this case, I should compare the electrical and electronic equipment that I formerly did not report with the exceptions and criteria in Annex No 1. I will only not report the electrical and electronic equipment that meet the criteria for exceptions in Annex No 1. I will report all the other electrical and electronic equipment from 15/8/2018 (in the report for Q3 2018).

HOW CAN I REPORT SUCH ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT?

In the quarterly report for Q3 and Q4 2018 in the existing categorisation under “other uncategorised up to a weight of ...”. E.g. A heat pump for household use that was previously excluded from electrical and electronic equipment, will henceforth (for Q3 and Q4 2018) be reported in the column “other uncategorised up to a weight of ...x kg” in the category Large household appliances.

FIRST IMPACT ON THE QUARTERLY REPORT FOR Q3 2018 SUBMITTED BY 25/10/2018

EXAMPLES

heat pumps, household lamps, frequency converters, electrometers that were not previously clearly defined

1. JANUÁR 2019

FIRST IMPACT ON THE QUARTERLY REPORT FOR Q1 2019 SUBMITTED BY 25/4/2019

A new categorisation of electrical and electronic equipment comes into force – transition from the current 10 categories to 6 categories (Annex No 2).

WHAT DO I NEED TO KNOW?

The first three categories are simple...

CATEGORY 1:

Temperature exchange equipment. This includes equipment from the original category 1 (refrigerators, freezers, air conditioning equipment, etc.) as well as part of the equipment in category 10 (automatic dispensers for cold drinks).

CATEGORY 2:

Screens, monitors, and equipment containing screens having a surface greater than 100 cm². This includes equipment from the original categories 3 and 4 (monitors and televisions), but also tablets, laptops, notebooks, and electronic books from the original category 3.

CATEGORY 3:

Lamps. This includes light sources from the original category 5, namely fluorescent lamps, discharge lamps, LED lamps.

...and the other three categories are interesting, since the basic criterion for their classification is their size (the length of the longest side), and therefore not their use or weight.

CATEGORY 4:

Large equipment. This includes equipment that

does not belong in the previous 3 categories and is larger than 50 cm (any side). This includes the majority of Large household appliances in the original category 1, some IT equipment such as large copiers and printers originally in category 3, some categories of consumer electronics, tools, toys, luminaires, medical devices, measuring and monitoring devices and automatic dispensers (originally categories 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10).

CATEGORY 5:

Small equipment. This includes equipment that does not belong in categories 1, 2 and 3, is not IT equipment and is smaller than 50 cm (each external dimension). This includes most Small domestic appliances originally in category 2, part of the category consumer equipment, tools, toys, luminaires, medical devices, measuring and monitoring instruments and automatic dispensers (originally categories 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10).

CATEGORY 6:

Small IT and telecommunications equipment. This includes electrical and electronic equipment that is IT and telecommunications equipment (originally category 3) and is smaller than 50 cm (each external dimension).

COMPLICATED?

To make it easier for you to decide on your categorisation, we have prepared a new reporting structure and price list valid from 1/1/2019 (you can find them at www.sewa.sk).

*To make it easier for you to decide
on your categorisation, we have
prepared a new reporting
structure and price list*

THE NEW REPORTING STRUCTURE AND PRICE LIST PROVIDE SEVERAL FUNCTIONS:

*Do you need the new reporting structure
in an editable format?*

*Write to us at sewa@sewa.sk
or call us on **02/4910 6824**
or **02/4910 6823**.*

- They help you to place electrical and electronic equipment into the new categories, where many electrical and electronic equipment are already directly (arbitrarily) placed into a category, and so it is not necessary e.g. to determine the length.
- They minimise unavoidable interventions in information systems (we have tried to preserve the already existing groups of electrical and electronic equipment as much as possible, and have completely assigned them to the new categories).
- They will help not only electrical and electronic equipment manufacturers and importers, but also the whole distribution chain, to introduce a uniform recycling fee for the final consumer (a legislative obligation) through the introduction of unit rates for recycling fees for individual household electrical and electronic equipment.
- They reflect weight differences.

And as if that was not enough, there are some other obligations related to the new electrical and electronic equipment categorisation (which you can safely ignore if you are a SEWA client):

- "Pre-registration" of a manufacturer or importer from the original to the new categories (by 31/12/2018) – SEWA will ensure the registration of all its clients according to the new categories.
- Data retrieval according to the new categories for determining the collection target (based on quantities for the past 3 years)

or the collection share (based on quantities for the past year). We know that electrical and electronic equipment reporting to SEWA had a detailed and extensive structure in the past that you might have found irritating. Today, however, precisely thanks to this we do not need to ask you for data in the new structure for the preceding periods because the detailed data with acceptable accuracy you have already provided means we are even able to identify and categorise the historical quantities into the new categories for you.

ANNEX NO 3.

YOU WILL FIND MORE TIPS TO HELP YOU CATEGORISE ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT IN ANNEX NO 3.

DO YOU NEED HELP CATEGORISING ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT? IS THE NEW REPORTING STRUCTURE UNCLEAR? WE WILL BE HAPPY TO ANSWER ANY FURTHER QUESTIONS YOU MIGHT HAVE.

Write to us at sewa@sewa.sk
or call us on **02/4910 6824**
or **02/4910 6823**.



ANNEX NO 1

Note: The basic definition of electrical and electronic equipment remains unchanged.

Electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) means:

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

⚠ Both criteria must be fulfilled!

List of exempt electrical and electronic equipment:

- equipment needed to protect important security interests of the Slovak Republic, for example for special military purposes;
- equipment specially designed and installed as part of a different type of product subject to extended liability of the manufacturer and importer, e.g. as part of a vehicle, performing its function only as part of the relevant product;
- equipment designed to be sent into space;
- large-scale stationary industrial tools;
- large-scale fixed installations, except any equipment which is not specifically designed and installed as part of those installations,;
- means of transport for persons or goods, excluding electric two-wheel vehicles which are not type-approved;
- non-road mobile machinery made available exclusively for professional use;
- equipment specifically designed solely for the purposes of research and development that is only made available on a business-to-business basis;
- medical devices and in vitro diagnostic medical devices, where such devices are expected to be infective prior to end of life, and active implantable medical devices.

Large-scale stationary industrial tools are:

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

⚠ All the criteria must be fulfilled concurrently!

Note: The European WEEE register network (EWRN) recommends that the volume of such "tools" is over 15.625 m³ and their weight over 2 tonnes.

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

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

⚠ All the criteria must be fulfilled concurrently!

Note: The European WEEE register network (EWRN) recommends that the volume of such installations is over 32 m³ or their weight is over 44 tonnes, or a crane is necessary for their installation into specific industrial premises, or they require a voltage of over 375 kW.

Means of transport for persons or goods, excluding electric two-wheel vehicles which are not type-approved are:

- electric vehicles (irrespective of the number of wheels), which are type-approved through Regulation (EU) No 168/2013 and considered as means of transport for persons, goods and
- all electric vehicles with more than two wheels.

⚠ Both conditions must be fulfilled for the exercise of this exception.

This means that children's electric cars, electric scooters and bicycles and hoverboards are not exempt. E.g. electric wheelchairs and scooters, electric forklift trucks, street cleaning vehicles, passenger cars, motorcycles, trains etc. are exempt.

Non-road mobile machinery means:

- non-road mobile equipment,
- with onboard power source,
- the operation of which requires either mobility or continuous or semi-continuous movement between a succession of fixed working locations while working,
- intended exclusively for professional use.

⚠ All the criteria must be fulfilled concurrently!



ANNEX NO 2

10 CATEGORIES (VALID TO 31/12/2018)

CATEGORY NO 1
Large household appliances

CATEGORY NO 2
Small household appliances

CATEGORY NO 3
IT and telecommunications equipment

CATEGORY NO 4
Consumer electronics

CATEGORY NO 5
Light sources

CATEGORY NO 6
Electric and electronic devices
(with the exception of large-scale stationary industrial devices)

CATEGORY NO 7
Toys, sports and recreational equipment

CATEGORY NO 8
Medical devices
(with the exception of all implanted and infected products)

CATEGORY NO 9
Monitoring and control instruments

CATEGORY NO 10
Vending machines

6 CATEGORIES (VALID FROM 1/1/2019)

CATEGORY NO 1
Temperature exchange equipment

CATEGORY NO 2
Screens, monitors, and equipment containing screens having a surface greater than 100 cm²

CATEGORY NO 3
Lamps

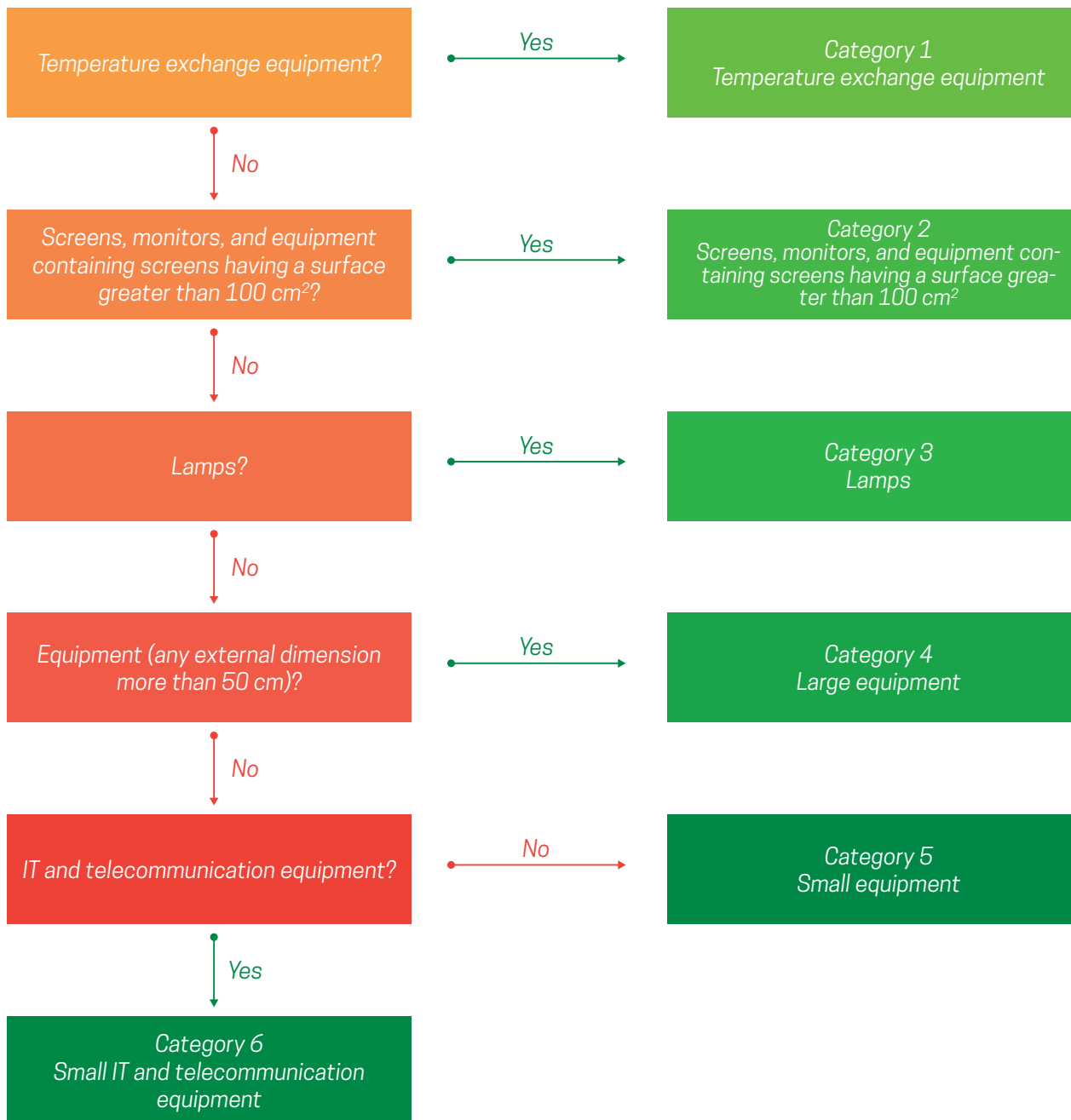
CATEGORY NO 4
Large equipment

CATEGORY NO 5
Small equipment

CATEGORY NO 6
Small IT and telecommunication equipment

ANNEX NO 3

THIS DECISION TREE CAN BE USED FOR ALLOCATING ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT:



DETERMINING DIMENSIONS

How to measure electrical and electronic equipment, with examples

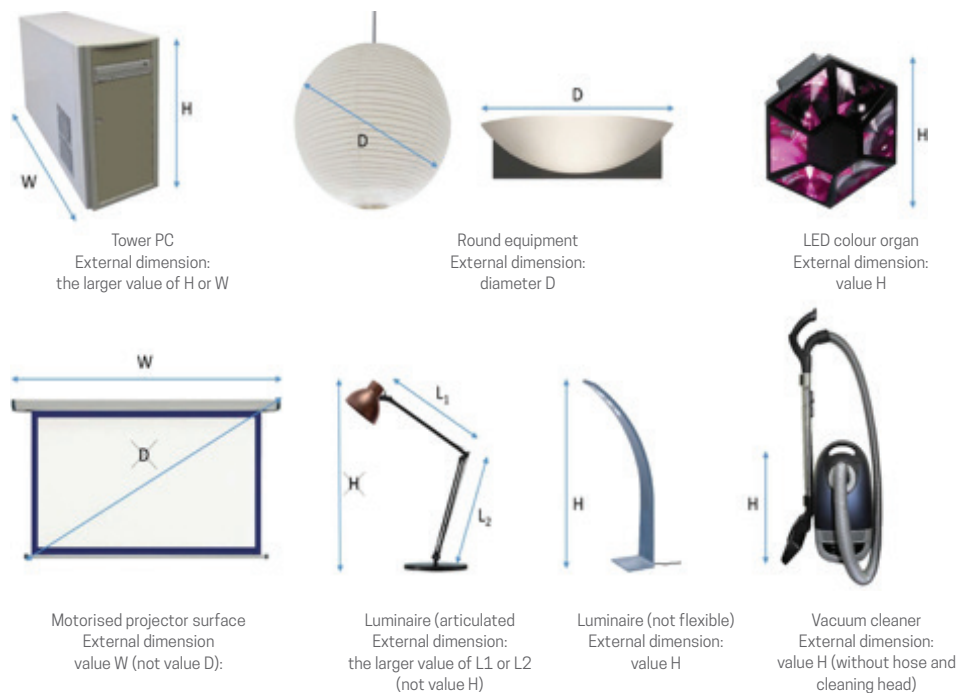
We recommend the following methods to correctly measure electrical and electronic equipment:

In general, we recommend that the external dimensions of the electrical and electronic equipment are measured in a ready-to-use state, but without parts and accessories such as hoses, pipes and cables. Power cords, fixed or detachable, are also not measured with electrical and electronic equipment. If the electrical and electronic equipment has a fixed inserta-

ble or foldable part (for example an antenna or articulated arm), it must be packed in its most compact form so that it minimises the impact on the measurements.

Example:

a radio with a long, extendible antenna, a household kettle with a long, flexible cord. These EEE items are Small equipment in category 5 if the EEE is no more than 50 cm in size, even if the extended antenna or flexible cord is 100 cm long.



How should I collect the dimensions data?

1. The manufacturer's dimensions are available

The dimensions of the EEE indicated in the product specifications (for rectangular equipment: height, width and depth, for circular equipment: diameter) are generally sufficient for designating whether the EEE is large or small equipment. The dimensions of the packaging are not taken into account.

2. The manufacturer's dimensions are either not available or are not useful

The largest external dimension of the EEE can be

determined using the recommended measuring method shown above. If the largest dimension is over 50 cm, the EEE is large equipment. If the largest dimension is less than or equal to 50 cm, the EEE is small equipment. For the majority of EEE, this procedure provides the required dimensions in a simple way. For rectangular equipment, the highest value of height, width or depth of the EEE is relevant. For round equipment, the largest diameter value is used.

Category	Definition	Non-exhaustive list of EEE belonging in this category	Incorrect interpretation
1 Temperature exchange equipment	Temperature exchange equipment is electrical and electronic equipment ("EEE") with internal circuits with fluids other than water - e.g. gas, oil, coolant or a liquid - for the purpose of cooling and/or heating and/or dehumidification.	Refrigerators, freezers, equipment which automatically delivers cold products, air conditioning equipment, dehumidifying equipment, heat pumps, radiators containing oil and other temperature exchange equipment using fluids other than water for the temperature exchange.	EEE that does not belong in category 1: Ventilation equipment (e.g., fans, hot air blowers, etc.), infrared equipment or water radiators, and generally all water-using equipment without additives or heat exchange refrigerants.
2 Screens, monitors, and equipment containing screens having a surface greater than 100 cm ²	Screens and monitors are EEE intended to provide images and information on an electronic display – such as screens (CRT), liquid-crystal displays (LCD), displays with LED diodes and other electronic displays. We also place in category 2 equipment containing screens having a surface greater than 100 cm². Not every type of equipment having a screen surface area greater than 100 cm² belongs in category 2. Only EEE with a flat screen of greater than 100 cm² and whose intended use is to display images or information on the screen is placed in category 2. Equipment like laptops, notebooks, tablets, e-books/e-readers with a flat screen greater than 100 cm² is considered for category 2, but not equipment like washing machines, refrigerators, printers, mobile phones (smartphones, phablets etc.) with a screen area of more than 100 cm², because the intended focus of use is not to display information on the screen.	Screens, TVs, LCD photo frames, monitors, laptops, notebooks, tablets, e-books/e-readers.	EEE that does not belong in category 2: a) All small IT equipment, such as mobile phones (smartphones, phablets, etc.), GPS and navigation equipment, pocket calculators, telephones (such EEE are classified in category No 6). b) EEE that may contain screens with areas greater than 100 cm², such as some refrigerators, ATMs, body care equipment, industrial machinery, medical devices, printers, copiers, etc.
3 Lamps	Lamps of all sizes are "equipment to generate light", which means electric light sources (including LED lamps, but not LED luminaires), which may be installed or replaced by the end-user in specific electrical and electronic devices such as luminaires, projectors, solariums, etc.	Straight fluorescent lamps, compact fluorescent lamps, fluorescent lamps, high intensity discharge lamps - including pressure sodium lamps and metal halide lamps, low pressure sodium lamps, LED.	EEE that does not belong in category 3: Luminaires: Devices which separate, filter or transform light transmitted from one or more light sources and which contain all the parts needed to support, fix and protect light sources and possibly auxiliary circuits together with means for their connection to the power supply. Luminaires are placed in category 4 or 5. Luminaires with fixed light sources (which cannot be removed without damage to the unit) are also considered as luminaires.
4 Large equipment (with any external measurement greater than 50 cm)	Electrical and electronic equipment not placed in categories 1, 2 or 3. Any external dimension is greater than 50 cm. The external dimensions of the equipment must be measured in a ready-to-use state. You can find out how to properly measure EEE in the part "How to measure electrical and electronic equipment, with examples" on page 10.	Washing machines, clothes dryers, dish washing machines, cookers, electric stoves, electric hot plates, luminaires, equipment reproducing sound or images, musical equipment (excluding pipe organs installed in churches), appliances for knitting and weaving, large computer-mainframes, large printing machines, copying equipment, large coin slot machines, large medical devices, large monitoring and control instruments, large appliances which automatically deliver products and money, photovoltaic panels.	EEE that does not belong in category 4: Automatic cooling equipment (category 1), large screens (category 2), large lamps (long fluorescent lamps) (category 3) etc.

Category	Definition	Non-exhaustive list of EEE belonging in this category	Incorrect interpretation
5 Small equipment (with each external measurement less than 50 cm)	Electrical and electronic equipment not placed in categories 1, 2, 3, 4 or 6. No external dimension is greater than 50 cm. The determination of the dimensions is governed by the definition for category 4 indicated above. If the greatest external dimension is 50 cm or less and it is not IT or telecommunication equipment, it fulfils the definition for category No 5.	Vacuum cleaners, carpet sweepers, appliances for sewing, luminaires, microwaves, ventilation equipment, irons, toasters, electric knives, electric kettles, clocks and watches, electric shavers, scales, appliances for hair and body care, calculators, radio sets, video cameras, video recorders, hi-fi equipment, musical instruments, equipment reproducing sound or images, electrical and electronic toys, sports equipment, computers for biking, diving, running, rowing, etc., smoke detectors, heating regulators, thermostats, small electrical and electronic tools, small medical devices, small monitoring and control instruments, small appliances which automatically deliver products, small equipment with integrated photovoltaic panels.	EEE that does not belong in category 5: Small IT equipment with external dimensions less than 50 cm; mobile phones, (e.g. smartphones, phablets etc.), routers, printers, GPS and navigation equipment, etc. are included in category 6.
6 Small IT and telecommunication equipment (with each external measurement less than 50 cm)	Electrical and electronic equipment not placed in categories No 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5. IT equipment is equipment that can be used for the collection, transmission, processing, storing and displaying of information. Telecommunication equipment is equipment intended to transmit signals – sound, video and data – electronically over a certain distance. Whether it is IT equipment or telecommunication equipment, it fulfils the definition for category No 6.	Mobile phones, GPS, pocket calculators, routers, personal computers, printers, telephones.	EEE that does not belong in category 6: Small equipment that is not IT and telecommunication equipment (e.g. MP3 players etc., which belong in category 5), large IT equipment (e.g. large printers that belong in category 4) and IT equipment with screens greater than 100 cm² (laptops, tablets, e-books, e-readers, etc., which belong in category 2).

