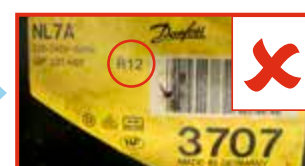




Appendix 2

Prohibited		Permitted	
CFC	HCFC	HFC	OTHER
R11	R22	R23	R170 (ethane)
R12	R123	R32	R290 (propane)
R13	R124	R107a	R600 a (isobutane)
R14	R142b	R125	R717 (ammonia)
R500	R401a	R134a	R744 (CO ₂)
R502	R401b	R143a	R1270 (propylene/propene)
R503	R402a	R152a	R718 (water)
	R402b	R227ea	
	R403a	R236a	
	R403b	R316a	
	R408a	R404a	
	R409a	R407a	
	R409b	R407b	
		R407c	
		R410a	
		R507	
		R508a	
		R508b	
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Export of used electrical and electronic equipment

This information is meant for businesses and private individuals who export, or sell for export, used electrical and electronic equipment. Electrical and electronic equipment, for the sake of convenience, is defined as something that works with a plug or a battery. This includes items like refrigerators, radios, television sets, mobile telephones and computers. This brochure provides an indication of what requirements must be complied with in accordance with the European and Dutch Regulations for the exporting of used electrical and electronic equipment.

Waste?

During export checks, equipment is often discovered which the original user has discarded and of which it is not clear whether it still works. It could also happen that the packaging is inferior and that damage during transportation is unavoidable. In these cases, on the basis of European and Dutch regulations, such equipment is regarded as waste. Exporting is not permitted or only with a license. Used equipment which can be reused abroad and therefore work, is not considered as waste. The requirements which must then be complied with are mentioned in this brochure.

Toxic

Electrical and electronic equipment often contains toxic substances. During primitive treatment in the destination country this can cause contamination of the soil, water and air. In addition it can be hazardous for the health of the local population.





Appendix 1



What must you do if you want to export used electrical or electronic equipment?

If you want to export used equipment as second-hand products or as goods under guarantee, then it's up to you to prove that there is no question of the goods being a waste product. This is how you do it.

- You must have in your possession a copy of the invoice, the contract of the sale and/or the property transfer of the equipment in which it is declared that the equipment is designated for reuse and is completely functional (therefore, it works);
- You must be in possession of test evidence. This evidence is proof of the proper operation of the equipment and must be attached to the equipment itself or on the packaging. It must contain the following information:
 - name of the equipment;
 - identification number of the equipment (model number);
 - year of manufacture (if this is known);
 - name and address of the company who carried out the tests;
 - results and date of the tests;
 - nature of the tests carried out.
- The load must be equipped with suitable protection against damage during the transportation, loading and unloading, particularly by providing for an adequate packaging and a suitable stacking of the load (see appendix 1 for good and bad examples).
- Cooling equipment may not contain (H)CFCs (see appendix 2 for prohibited cooling agents).

What must you do when the equipment is designated as being under guarantee?

In that case you do not need to hand over an invoice, contract and test evidence. However, you must be able to show that it genuinely concerns goods under guarantee. For this you need the following:

- Proof that transfer takes place on the basis of a transfer agreement between companies; and
- The equipment is being returned to the manufacturer (or a third party trading on the manufacturer's behalf) for repairs under guarantee, with the purpose being reuse.

What can you expect from the control authorities?

The customs or the inspectorate checks on custom declaration or during storage and transfer in the harbour, whether you have complied with the preconditions mentioned above and whether the submitted documents are acceptable. If the equipment does not comply with this, then the authorities consider this as waste and its transportation will then be designated as illegal waste transport. If there are doubts about the authenticity of the test report, a further investigation can be undertaken to examine (a portion of) the equipment at the expense of the exporter.

What are the consequences if you do not comply with the requirements?

The export of electrical and electronic waste in contravention of an export ban or without the required licenses, is illegal. Illegal waste transporters/shippers must pay a fine or risk imprisonment. For private individuals this can extend to a maximum of EUR 81,000 and for businesses up to a maximum of EUR 810,000.

Contact

For queries please contact the Waste Management help-desk. This is available on working days between 9:00 and 12:00 hours via 088 602 7979.

You could also fill in a contact form and submit it to: <https://www.rwsleefomgeving.nl/helpdesk/afvalbeheer/contactformulier>.