



Exporting used electrical and electronic devices

This information is intended for companies and individuals wanting to export used electrical or electronic devices, or wanting to sell such items for export. For convenience, the definition of such devices is 'devices that work with a plug or a battery'. This includes refrigerators, radios, televisions, mobile telephones and computers, among other things. In order to meet the requirements set out by European Directives and Dutch regulations, you must adhere to the following points concerning the export of used electrical and electronic devices.

Waste?

Export checks often reveal devices that have been dispensed with by the original user. It is not always clear whether such devices still function properly. Sometimes, the packaging is insufficient to adequately protect the device. In both cases, these devices are classified as waste under Dutch and European legislation. Their export is not permitted without a permit. Second-hand devices that are fully functional, and thus can be used again in other countries, are not considered waste. Nevertheless, these devices must satisfy certain conditions, which are set out in this brochure.

Toxic

Electrical and electronic devices often contain toxic materials. If these goods are not disposed of correctly in the destination country, they can cause contamination of soil, water and air. They can also endanger the health of the local population.





Appendix 1



What should you do if you want to export used electrical or electronic devices?

If you wish to export used devices as second-hand products (or have them exported), it is up to you to demonstrate that they cannot be regarded as waste. The following documents must be provided for this purpose:

- a copy of the invoice, contract of sale and/or transfer of ownership for the device, stating that it is fully functional (i.e. it works) and that it is intended for re-use;
- a declaration from the bearer organising the transport of the devices, stating that the consignment does not contain any materials or devices that are regarded as waste. The inspectorate requires this declaration to include:
 - the bearer's full name and address, telephone number and e-mail address;
 - the bearer's signature.
- You must be in possession of proof of testing (a test certificate), in original or copy, for each device in the consignment. This document confirms that the device is fully functional.
- There must be a label on the packaging or on the device itself stating the following information:
 - the name of the device;
 - the device's identification number (e.g. model and serial number);
 - the year of manufacture (if known);
 - the full name and address, telephone number and e-mail address of the company that conducted the functionality test;
 - the type of test conducted;
 - the date of the test;
 - the results of the test.

The goods must be appropriately protected against damage during transport, loading and unloading, with a focus on suitable packaging and stacking of the load (see Appendix 1 for good and bad examples).

Cooling equipment should not contain any CFCs or HCFCs (see Appendix 2 for banned cooling agents).

What should you do if you consider a device to be under warranty?

In this case, you do not need to submit an invoice, contract and/or proof of testing. However, you do need to be able to demonstrate that the device is in fact under warranty, by providing the following:

- evidence that the shipment is part of a business transfer agreement; and
- evidence that the device will be returned to the manufacturer (or a third party acting on its behalf) for repair under warranty with a view to re-use.

What can you expect from the mandated authorities?

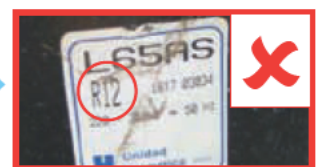
Customs or the inspectorate will check, when the goods are declared or during port handling, to confirm that you have met the requirements and that the documentation is correct. The proof of testing will also be checked for completeness and correctness. If insufficient documentation is provided or if a device is no longer functioning, the authorities will consider it waste and its transport will be regarded as an illegal waste transport. Inspectors will also check the accuracy of a sample of the test reports. They may do this through the party that conducted the initial tests or by testing the functionality of the devices themselves. This may cause the shipment to be delayed. The associated costs will be charged to the dispatching agent and/or the agent's client.

What are the consequences of not meeting these requirements?

The export of electrical and electronic waste in violation of an export ban, or without the necessary permits, is illegal. The relevant inspectorates make combating this a priority. If it is established that the law has been broken, criminal and/or administrative proceedings will be instituted.

Appendix 2

| Prohibited | | Permitted | |
|------------|-------|-----------|---------------------------|
| CFC | HCFC | HFC | OTHER |
| R11 | R22 | R23 | R170 (ethane) |
| R12 | R123 | R32 | R290 (propane) |
| R13 | R124 | R107a | R600 a (isobutane) |
| R114 | 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 |
| | | | Isceon59 |



Contact

If you have any questions, please contact the Waterways, Highways and Human Environment (Water, Verkeer en Leefomgeving, WVL) information desk on +31 (0)88 797 71 02. You can also fill out and send a contact form at the link below:
<https://www.nwsleefomgeving.nl/helpdesk/afvalbeheer/contactformulier>

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