



GN04: WEEE Evidence and National WEEE Protocols Guidance

Guidance on how to issue evidence of the re-use and treatment of WEEE, how to use the national WEEE protocols for small mixed WEEE and large domestic appliances, and meeting the recovery and recycling targets.

Contents

	Page
Contents	2
Abbreviations	3
Summary of Rules for Issuing WEEE Evidence	4
Section 1 – WEEE Evidence Notes	
1. What are WEEE Evidence notes?	5
2. How are evidence notes issued?	6
3. When can evidence notes be issued?	6
4. Who can evidence notes be issued to?	7
5. How often can evidence notes be issued?	7
6. What tonnage does evidence have to cover?	8
7. Meeting the UK Recovery and Recycling targets	8
8. Keeping records to support evidence notes issued	9
Section 2 - Batteries in WEEE	
9. Accounting for waste batteries in WEEE	11
Section 3 – WEEE Protocols	
10. Using the WEEE protocols	13
11. Further use of the SMW protocol	16
12. Developing new protocols	16
Section 4 – Meeting the Recovery and re-use targets	
13. Meeting the recovery and re-use targets	17
Further Information and contact details for the agencies	
14. Further Information and contact details for the agencies	18

Abbreviations used in this document

AATF	Approved Authorised Treatment Facility
ATF	Authorised Treatment Facility
AE	Approved Exporter
BIS	Department for Business, Innovation and Skills
CAS	Civic Amenity Site
DCF	Designated Collection Facility
Defra	Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
EEE	Electrical and Electronic Equipment
LA-DCF	Local Authority Designated Collection Facility
LDA	Large Domestic Appliances
LHA	Large Household Appliance (Category 1 EEE)
PCS	Producer Compliance Scheme
SMW	Small Mixed WEEE
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment

NOTE: this document incorporates and supersedes previous guidance issued in GN06. Sections which are new to GN04 are highlighted in grey.

Summary of Rules for Issuing WEEE Evidence Notes

- All evidence must be generated through the Settlement Centre, and will be formally issued when a unique reference number has been allocated to the evidence note. The Settlement Centre is at www.weee-sc.org.uk
- Evidence notes can only be issued by “approved authorised treatment facilities” (AATFs) and “approved exporters” (AEs).
- Evidence notes can be issued when WEEE has been received at an AATF
- An AE can only issue evidence notes when whole untreated WEEE has been received for export for refurbishment and re-use.
- Evidence notes can only be issued on separately collected household and non-household UK WEEE assigned to a producer compliance scheme (PCS) – this is known as ‘obligated WEEE’.
- Where an unaligned Local Authority designated collection facility (DCF) delivers WEEE to an AATF, evidence notes can be issued to that DCF.
- Evidence can only be issued on WEEE collected from a DCF or via regulation 32, 39, 40A and subsequently delivered to the AATF site or AE.
- Evidence for a compliance period can be issued up until 31 January of the following year.
- Evidence must be issued in tonnes or kilograms and rounded to the nearest kilogram. The operator can set their preference for tonnes or kilograms in the user maintenance section of the Settlement Centre.
- The weight of any waste batteries contained in equipment must be deducted from the total weight of WEEE received before issuing any WEEE evidence.
- When using the protocol for Small Mixed WEEE (SMW): 6.08% from the tonnage of each delivered load will be non-WEEE and should not appear on the evidence note. This includes 0.06% for the weight of batteries.
- AATFs cannot issue evidence notes where WEEE has previously been treated by another AATF.
- AEs cannot issue evidence where they export WEEE materials that have been previously treated by an AATF or where they export whole WEEE for treatment, recovery or recycling.
- An AATF may issue evidence for WEEE treated for re-use at a refurbishment ATF, but there must be a contract in place and the paperwork must be fully auditable.
- AATFs cannot issue evidence on WEEE or WEEE materials exported, unless the exporter is an Approved Exporter.

IMPORTANT! This guidance has been updated following amending regulations¹ which came into force on 1st January 2010.

This guidance supplements the information and guidance in WMP5, 6 and 7 Application Form and Guidance Notes² for approved authorised treatment facilities (AATFs) and approved exporters (AE), and includes, and replaces the protocols guidance document GN06.

SECTION 1 – EVIDENCE

1. What are WEEE Evidence Notes?

The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations, 2006 (as amended) - “the WEEE regulations” - put an obligation on producers of electrical and electronic equipment, who place products onto the UK market, to ensure that a proportion of waste EEE arising each year is reused or treated and recovered or recycled at the end of its life. Producers have to join a Producer Compliance Scheme (PCS) and the PCS must meet the obligations on behalf of their members by obtaining evidence of reuse of whole appliances, treatment, recovery and recycling of WEEE.

WEEE evidence means evidence that WEEE has been accepted for re-use or treatment. Only AATFs can issue evidence that WEEE has been received for re-use or for treatment, recovery and recycling. Only AEs can issue evidence that WEEE has been exported for re-use as a whole appliance. Evidence is issued in the form of evidence notes-which for AATFs show the amount of WEEE received and for AEs the amount of WEEE accepted for export.

Evidence can only be issued against separately collected UK WEEE that has been delivered to an AATF or AE by or on behalf of

- a PCS
- a local authority DCF (where there is no contract with a PCS and where permission has been sought and granted by the Department for Business (BIS))

This is known as obligated WEEE.

Any other WEEE entering AATFs or AE for example direct from a business end-user or WEEE mixed with other waste, will not have a producer obligation placed on it and must not have evidence issued against it. Such WEEE is classified as non-obligated WEEE.

¹ The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Amendment) Regulations, 2009 SI2957, The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Amendment)(No.2) Regulations, 2009 SI3216 and The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Amendment) Regulations, 2010 SI1155

² The WMP7 Guidance Note can be obtained from our web site <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/topics/waste/99161.aspx>

Evidence notes can be issued on both WEEE arising from households and WEEE from businesses and industry (non-household) for treatment in this country or for treatment abroad. There are separate evidence notes for each type.

2. How are evidence notes issued?

The Secretary of State for Business approved the format for the evidence note and this is automatically generated when evidence notes are issued on the Settlement Centre. The Settlement Centre is a secure website where AATFs and AEs can log in and enter evidence details that will generate evidence notes. PCSs also have access to the system and can see how much evidence they have been allocated from AATFs and AEs.

Settlement Centre link: <https://www.weee-sc.org.uk/>

The Settlement Centre provides two separate formats (from a drop down menu) for household and non-household WEEE Evidence. Household and non-household evidence should be input onto the Settlement Centre separately and not mixed on the same evidence note.

Details on the evidence note:

- Unique reference number
- AATF or AE operator name
- Operator address
- Scheme or LA-DCF name
- Statement to say that WEEE has been received for treatment, recovery and/or recycling, or re-use as a whole appliance, or exported
- Tonnes or kilograms of WEEE covered by the WEEE evidence note, broken down by category.

The evidence note will be generated when all the fields have been completed. This includes the tonnage and category of WEEE for which the evidence note is being issued. Evidence notes can be issued for a minimum of 1kg and there is no maximum.

Once the AATF or AE has raised the evidence note within the Settlement Centre it will be sent to the PCS for approval.

3. When can evidence notes be issued?

3.1 Re-use of whole appliances in the UK

Evidence of the re-use of whole appliances in the UK can be issued when WEEE whole appliances have been received by an AATF. For example when a number of computer monitors or fridges have been received at the AATF and they will be segregated from general WEEE and be refurbished for re-use at the AATF or another site.

3.2 Treatment, recovery and recycling in the UK

Evidence can be issued when WEEE has been received at the first AATF. For example when SMW has been received at the AATF and will be treated at the site and the WEEE materials will be sent to other sites for recovery or secondary treatment.

3.3 Export of Whole Appliances for Re-use

Evidence for the re-use of whole appliances overseas can be issued when whole appliances have been received for export and will be exported in accordance with International Waste Shipment Regulations.

Important! It is an offence to issue more evidence than WEEE received for treatment or accepted for export therefore operators must keep records that show how much WEEE has been received for re-use, treatment and recovery or recycling, and from whom. When issuing evidence of WEEE received the operator must be satisfied that the WEEE will be treated, recovered or recycled.

4. Who can WEEE Evidence notes be issued to?

The regulations detail to whom WEEE evidence can be issued. This list is repeated below, along with details of when evidence can be issued to that person:

PCS

AATFs and AEs are most likely to issue evidence to the PCS that delivered the WEEE to the site. However, the regulations do not place any requirement on the AATF/AE to only issue evidence to the PCS delivering the WEEE. Commercial and contractual arrangements will dictate which evidence is issued to each PCS.

A producer under regulation: 10(8)

Evidence may be issued to an individual producer only when their PCS has its' approval withdrawn under Regulation 44 which means the producer must meet its own obligations. We will inform AATFs and AEs if this happens and which producers are affected.

Operator of a designated collection facility:

Evidence may be issued to the operator of a non-aligned local authority designated collection facility (DCF) where they have approval from BIS. Evidence must not be issued to a private DCF.

5. How often can evidence notes be issued?

Evidence notes can be issued as often or as infrequently as required. It may depend on the type of evidence being issued and to whom it is issued. The frequency of issue is a matter of agreement between the AATF or AE and the PCS.

6. What tonnage can evidence cover?

Evidence could cover any value from 1 kilogramme of a single category upwards e.g. it could cover 1000 tonnes across multiple categories. The tonnage covered by the evidence is a matter of agreement between the AATF or AE and the PCS or DCF.

7. Meeting the UK Recovery and Recycling Targets

The amendment regulations that came into force on 1 January 2010 transferred the obligation to meet recovery and recycling targets for WEEE from the PCS to the AATFs.

AATFs must now be able to demonstrate that WEEE received for treatment and recovery has met the statutory recovery and recycling targets. The agencies will assess compliance by AATFs with this requirement through compliance monitoring inspections and through the Independent Auditors Report. AATFs should keep documentary evidence to show that the recovery and recycling targets for each category of WEEE have been met.

The targets for 2010 onwards are:

Categories 1 and 10

Recovery - at least 80% recovery by average weight in tonnes of the equipment

Recycling – at least 75% reuse and recycling of components, materials and substances by the average weight in tonnes of the equipment

Categories 3 and 4

Recovery - at least 75% recovery by average weight in tonnes of the equipment

Recycling – at least 65% reuse and recycling of components, materials and substances by the average weight in tonnes of the equipment

Categories 2, 5, 6, 7 and 9

Recovery - at least 70% recovery by average weight in tonnes of the equipment

Recycling – at least 50% reuse and recycling of components, materials and substances by the average weight in tonnes of the equipment

Gas discharge lamps

Recycling – at least 80% reuse and recycling of components, materials and substances by the average weight in tonnes of the equipment

There are no recovery and recycling targets for category 8 medical equipment.

AEs do not need to meet the recovery and recycling targets – although they may need to keep supporting information to show that exported WEEE or WEEE materials have been sent to a reprocessor and that the required recycling efficiencies have been met. This information would be needed by the AATFs who issue the evidence on that WEEE. AEs who issue evidence for export of WEEE for re-use are expected to recover 100% of that WEEE.

8. Keeping records to support the evidence notes you issue

AATFs and AEs will need to keep records to support the evidence that is issued and to show that the recovery and recycling targets have been met for the WEEE which has been treated in the UK or exported. This is part of the supporting information that will be verified by an independent auditor at the end of the compliance year. This information may also be checked during compliance monitoring by the environment agencies and should be kept for at least four years.

We have deliberately chosen not to be prescriptive about the type of information to back-up the evidence issued, this is to allow flexibility for operators in how they wish to demonstrate the recovery and recycling targets are being met. The types of documents that could be used include:

- duty of care waste transfer notes
- weighbridge tickets
- contracts
- sampling records
- input logs
- invoices
- treatment types
- receipts and
- transfer notes for movement of WEEE and WEEE materials.

For WEEE that is exported we would expect the AE to hold customs documents (including container numbers when containers are used), bills of lading, shipment details, Waste Shipment Regulations documents, invoices, contracts and records of receiving site for example. Photographs of WEEE arriving at site and/or leaving the site may also be used as supporting proof. This list is not exhaustive. The AATF or AE should ensure they have detailed and accurate records for any transactions. They should also ensure that descriptions of WEEE on transfer notes and other documents are detailed and accurate and not generic references. Any records held should also provide a link to the category and type of evidence issued.

Where the AATF is also the AE undertaking the export, they will need documentation to show the transfer from treatment to export.

Records and supporting documents will also be needed for any WEEE that has not been recovered to show it has been disposed of in an environmentally sound manner.

Section 2 – Batteries in WEEE

9. Accounting for waste batteries in WEEE

In 2009 new Producer Responsibility regulations were introduced for waste batteries, bringing in a system for reporting of batteries placed on the market, and treatment and recycling of waste batteries.

Important!: Batteries must now be reported separately and cannot be included in the weight of EEE or the weight of WEEE.

All AATFs and AEs must meet the minimum treatment requirements of the WEEE Directive, which includes the removal of batteries. AATFs and AEs must ensure evidence is only issued on the amount of WEEE received. Waste batteries must not be included in this weight, or in the weight of WEEE reported each quarter.

Where possible the actual weight of batteries recovered from WEEE should be deducted from the total weight of WEEE received. However, it is recognised that this is not always possible, due to the treatment processes carried out by AATFs. Where an AATF is treating mixed WEEE or where single WEEE streams are bulk treated with mixed streams and the actual weight of batteries cannot be deducted from each load please follow the appropriate guidance below.

AATFs and AEs using site specific sampling and inspection plans

Where AATFs and AE's are using site specific sampling and inspection plans they will also need to deduct an amount for batteries. Where possible the actual amount of batteries removed from the WEEE should be deducted from the total.

AATFs carrying out continuous bulk processes

Where AATFs treat all WEEE received in a continuous bulk process it will be difficult to assign the separated batteries to any specific input load or category. Where this is the case it is acceptable for the Small Mixed WEEE protocol weight of 0.06% to be deducted from the weight of WEEE before evidence is issued. This could be against mixed category WEEE or single category streams that are treated together (see worked example on page 12). Alternatively an operator could develop its own site specific protocols.

AATFs and AEs accepting single category WEEE streams

Where AATFs and AE's accept single category WEEE it is expected that batteries will be removed from the WEEE either prior to the treatment of the WEEE or during the treatment process. The tonnage of batteries removed must then be deducted from the tonnage of WEEE received to derive that actual tonnage of WEEE treated and on which evidence can be issued.

AATFs who send WEEE to other facilities for treatment

Where AATFs don't treat all the WEEE received and some categories of WEEE are sent to other ATFs for treatment either in the UK or overseas the weight of batteries must be deducted before evidence is issued. Battery weight data will need to be collected from the second or subsequent treatment sites.

Documentary evidence

All AATFs and AEs must maintain an auditable records system which demonstrates that the weights of any waste batteries in the WEEE received on their site, are deducted from the tonnage of WEEE received. The amount of WEEE evidence issued should match the amounts of WEEE treated, recovered and recycled, minus the weight of batteries

Quarterly data returns to the agencies must not include the weight of batteries.

Any new methodology that has been adopted should be available for scrutiny by the agencies.

Please note: AATFs and AEs are not required to report weight of batteries received in WEEE, nor split the weight of the batteries into the battery categories listed in the Batteries Regulations

Section 3 – WEEE Protocols

10. Using the WEEE protocols

In 2007 Defra established protocols to assist AATFs with proportioning the WEEE received from DCFs into the 13 categories required for reporting and evidence purposes.

In line with the government published [Code of Practice](#), DCFs collect WEEE in 5 separate streams:

- A - Large household appliances (LDA)
- B - Cooling appliances
- C - Display equipment containing cathode ray tubes
- D - Gas Discharge Lamps
- E - All other WEEE (normally referred to as small mixed WEEE - SMW)

Protocols were developed for the two mixed category waste streams:

- **Small Mixed WEEE from DCFs (SMW)**
- **Large Domestic Appliances from DCFs (LDA)**

in order to remove the burden of having to carry out categorisation of WEEE on receipt.

The protocols provide an average percentage breakdown by category that can be applied to the total WEEE received. Without the protocol, segregation of SMW materials prior to processing would be required for each load processed. The protocols can also be used to apportion the materials derived from the treatment of each category type.

Important! In 2010 the WEEE Scheme Forum (WSF) carried out sampling of SMW WEEE at five AATFs. This has led to the agencies agreeing a revised set of figures for the percentage breakdown of categories for the SMW protocol. The revised protocol must be used from 1st January 2011.

- The **WEEE Protocols** document can be found [here](#)

When can the protocols be applied?

The protocols can only be applied by AATFs receiving either SMW or LDA for treatment from LA-DCFs. There is an exception for the use of the SMW protocol – see Section 11

The protocols must not be used by any AATFs receiving pre-segregated WEEE belonging to a single category, or individual items within a category, e.g. mobile phones.

Where the LDA or SMW Protocols are not applicable AATFs should be using actual weights or developing site specific sampling and inspection plans.

Using the SMW protocol

The percentages listed in the table below may be used to apportion the weight of SMW received from DCFs to categories.

Category	Percentage %
1	12.60
2	22.37
3	21.78
4	22.30
5	- ¹
6	12.24
7	1.47
8	0.00 ²
9	0.02
10	- ¹
11	0.95 ³
12	0.19 ³
13	0.00 ²
Non-WEEE	6.02
batteries	0.06
Total	100%

1. Category 5 - is 0% as household lighting is not classed as EEE. The 1.66% household lighting detected in the sampling is included in the 6.0 non-WEEE total. The 0.02% of Cat 10 detected has also been included in the non WEEE category – see the WEEE protocols document for details of this.
2. Categories 8, and 13 - are 0% . They were not detected within the SMW protocol trial.
3. Categories 11 and 12 – we have used the data as reported in the WSF sampling even though we would not normally expect to find these items in a SMW waste stream from a DCF. You should take steps to ensure that these items are excluded if they are not acceptable under your permit conditions.

To obtain each category apportionment apply the following method :

Total tonnage of SMW received x Category %

Worked example

An AATF receives **4466 tonnes** of SMW from a number of DCFs. The SMW protocol is used to calculate how much evidence may be issued and for which categories. You can do this as a simple one-step calculation and there is no need to deduct the weight of batteries first.

Calculation for Category 1:

$$12.6 \% \text{ of } 4466 = (4466 \times 0.126) = 562.72 \text{ tonnes}$$

Repeat the calculation for each category percentage including the non-WEEE fraction which must be removed from the total tonnage on which evidence can be issued along with the deduction for batteries.

Category	Percentage %	Tonnage
1	12.60	562.72
2	22.37	999.04
3	21.78	972.69
4	22.30	995.92
5	-	-
6	12.24	546.64
7	1.47	65.65
8	0.00	0.0
9	0.02	0.89
10	-	-
11	0.95	42.43
12	0.19	8.49
13	0.00	0.0
Non-WEEE	6.02	268.85
Batteries	0.06	2.68
Totals	100%	4466

Based on the above application of the protocol to the 4466 tonnes of SMW received by the example AATF, they can only issue a maximum of **4,194.47** tonnes of evidence.

Using the Large Domestic Appliance (LDA) Protocol

The trials undertaken to establish the LDA protocol established that the collections of LDA only contained 87% of WEEE. The 13% non WEEE is made of contamination (1%) contained with the WEEE (clothing, lint, water, food waste etc) and gas cookers (12%).

Worked example

During a single month the AATF clears 2,789 tonnes of LDA from a DCF.

Using our example, the AATF will have received 2,426.43 tonnes of WEEE out of the 2,789 tonnes cleared from the DCF. The following table summarises the application of the protocol apportionment data.

Category	Percentage	Tonnage
Category 1 LDA	87%	2426.43
Non-WEEE	13%	362.57
Totals	100%	2789

LDA and SMW co-mingled from a DCF

Due to some DCFs having space constraints for WEEE, BIS have allowed for DCFs with limited capacity to co-mingle LDA and SMW in the same collection skip. An operator can apply both Defra Protocols if WEEE is received in co-mingled deliveries from a DCF. However, the operator must have accurate data on the percentage split of SMW and LDA within the load.

We will accept two options for deriving data on the percentage split, these are:

- 1) Hand sort into discrete loads of LDA and SMW and apply each protocol to the weight of each group received, ensuring that the Non-WEEE fractions for both Protocols are applied to each load.
- 2) Sample on a regular basis a representative tonnage and establish an average percentage split between LDA and SMW. The required frequency will be discussed and agreed as part of approval of applications. It maybe the case that different frequencies are agreed for different sources of the LDA. The derived average split(s) can then be applied to future receipts. The Protocols can then be used ensuring that the Non-WEEE fractions as set out in each protocol are still applied when deriving the WEEE treatment and recovery/recycling tonnages.

AATFs receiving mixed SMW and LDA should set out in their sampling and inspection plan how they will calculate the percentage split.

11. Further applications of the SMW protocol

The agencies have agreed that the SMW protocol can be used on SMW WEEE that has not been collected from DCFs from 1st January 2011 providing the following conditions can be met:

1. The WEEE must be a small waste stream of less than 500 tonnes per annum
2. The WEEE must have been separately collected from households or businesses and must be comparable in composition to SMW WEEE from a DCF
3. The WEEE must have been collected as part of a contract with a Producer Compliance Scheme

Examples of waste streams where the SMW protocol can be used by agreement with the agencies subject to an annual limit of 500 tonnes:

Waste Stream	Source	Category apportionment
SMW	Retailer –take back	SMW protocol
SMW	Kerbside / bring-bank B2C collections	SMW protocol
SMW	Mixed B2B SMW	SMW protocol

12. Developing alternative protocols

If an operator wishes to use a WEEE protocol other than the SMW or LDA protocols they will need to secure an acknowledgement from us.

Proposals for a protocol should be submitted to us by the end of September in the year preceding the compliance period. We will consider any proposals for protocols submitted during the compliance period for use in the same year but they cannot be retrospectively applied.

The following sets out the steps for securing acknowledgement of a protocol:

- Send a formal submission to propose a methodology to the relevant agency
- we will determine if the methodology is adequate and provide information if any changes were necessary
- The operator will need to undertake the sampling which underpins the protocol, and we may want to observe the sampling
- the results are presented to us and if acceptable the protocol is acknowledged

Once acknowledged the protocol can be used as a basis to issue evidence notes.

The protocol should contain the following:

- minimum sampling requirements as a percentage of the tonnage for a particular waste stream
- frequency of sampling –
- the use of other data - e.g. if a retailer or producer holds accurate records of the items he has disposed of through a returns process

If a group of AATFs or AATF operators, trade bodies or other associations want to agree a more widely applicable plan as the basis for issuing evidence notes they should seek acknowledgement from us. The protocol could then be used by any AATF/AE fulfilling the protocol criteria.

Individual AATFs and AEs can continue to submit their individual sampling and inspection plans as part of their applications for approval. Any such sampling and inspection plans agreed will apply only to the sites which form part of the approval.

Section 4 - Meeting the recovery and re-use targets

13. Meeting the recovery and re-use targets

The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2006 (as amended) (the WEEE Regulations) require that the operator of an approved authorised treatment facility (AATF) that is issuing evidence on WEEE received, must be able to show that the recovery and re-use targets specified in Part 2, paragraph 12, of Schedule 8 are being achieved.

This is a condition of your approval, and you must demonstrate to the agencies that the recovery and re-use targets are being met. This will normally be by:

- site output records of WEEE or WEEE derived materials leaving the AATF for recovery and re-use at a third party site
- an audit trail which shows that the WEEE has been delivered to a third party for recovery and re-use and that the targets have been met

The evidence required will vary according to the type of WEEE derived materials arising as a result of any treatment activity and the agencies will take a pragmatic approach to this.

When you make an application for approval you must provide us with evidence which will assure us that you can meet the targets. If you are unable to do so your application may be refused. If there are any changes made to this information provided through the compliance year, you must inform the agency in writing.

If, following approval, you are unable to demonstrate that the targets are being met, or the evidence shows that the recovery and re-use falls below the targets, your approval may be suspended.

The agencies will monitor AATFs by site audit to determine whether the recovery and re-cycling targets have been met.

14. Further information and contact details for the agencies

Links to The Regulations

The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2006 SI3289

<http://www.opsi.gov.uk/SI/si2006/20063289.htm>

The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Amendment) Regulations, 2007 SI3454,

http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2007/uksi_20073454_en_1

The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Amendment) Regulations, 2009 SI2957,

http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2009/uksi_20092957_en_1

The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Amendment)(No.2) Regulations, 2009 SI3216

http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2009/uksi_20093216_en_1

The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Amendment) Regulations, 2010 SI1155

http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2010/uksi_20101155_en_1

Guidance notes, application forms and contact details for the agencies

Government Guidance Notes (Department for Business, Innovation and Skills) on the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations –

<http://www.bis.gov.uk/files/file54145.pdf>

AATF and AE application forms and guidance can be obtained from:

<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/topics/waste/99161.aspx>

For England and Wales, contact the Environment Agency

<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/weee>

Email: weee@environment-agency.gov.uk

Telephone: 08708 506 506

For Scotland, contact the Scottish Environment Protection Agency:

http://www.sepa.org.uk/waste/waste_regulation/producer_responsibility.aspx

Email: producer.responsibility@sepa.org.uk

Telephone: 01786 457700

For Northern Ireland, contact the Northern Ireland Environment Agency:

http://www.ni-environment.gov.uk/waste-home/regulation/regulations_weee.htm

Email: weee@doeni.gov.uk

Telephone: 028 9056 9837