



Fraunhofer
Institut
Produktionstechnik und
Automatisierung

Guide to Registering with the EAR Foundation

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by

Markus Hornberger
Stefan Dully

Contact:

Stefan Dully
Fraunhofer PA
70569 Stuttgart
Email: Dully@ipa.fhg.de
Tel. +49 (0) 711 / 970-1659

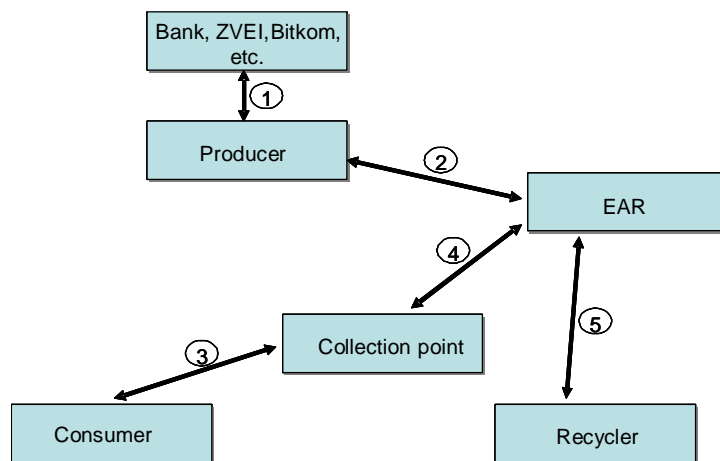
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1. Introduction

On 24 March 05 the Electrical and Electronic Equipment Act (referred to as the *ElektroG* hereafter) entered into force. The goal of the ElektroG is mainly to prevent waste from electrical and electronic equipment and to promote reuse, recycling and other forms of recovery of such waste.¹

To implement the regulations in Germany, the Act provides that producers and importers of electrical and electronic equipment register with a clearing house (Stiftung Elektro-Altgeräte Register, *in English*: German National Register EAR foundation) and recycle the arising waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) in proportion to their market share. The figure below illustrates the general steps to be taken.



The registration procedure in simplified form:

0. Producers check if their products fall within the scope of the Act.
1. Producers provide a guarantee to safeguard the recycling of their products in case of insolvency.
2. Producers register with the German National Register EAR (hereinafter called EAR) informing it about the input mass (weight of the equipment) to be put in the market. The EAR calculates the market share of the producer per type of collection group, e.g. large household appliances and automatic dispensers.
3. Consumers take their old appliances to collection points.
4. Collection points report to the EAR when any of the WEEE collection containers is full.

¹ Cf. Section 1 (1) of ElektroG

5. Taking into account their actual market share, the EAR informs the producers that the WEEE can be collected. Producers can outsource the recycling task to third-party service providers.

This guide is designed to help you register with the EAR. We would like to **specifically** point out that this guide is not concerned with the restriction of hazardous substances likewise introduced by the ElektroG. **For legal reasons, we assume no liability for the content of this guide.**

2. Overall project

Registering with the EAR will show how complex the rules and the legal situation are. That's why this guide breaks down the registration tasks into four time segments and six work packages.

The four time segments include:

- 1) **Kick-off phase:** Responsible persons are assigned and first steps of registration initiated.
- 2) **Preparation phase:** Gathering the data needed for registration.
- 3) **Actual registration** with the EAR.
- 4) **Regular reports to** the EAR as a basis for calculating the market share.

As mentioned above, the overall project for registering with the EAR is divided into six main work packages:

- 1) Determining **who is affected** by the new law: whether or not the act applies to your own equipment or components serving an independent function; i.e. finding out whether a company is obliged to register at all.
- 2) **Company data** including the main person responsible, tax number, etc., must be gathered to prepare for registration with the EAR.
- 3) **Quantity reports** must be delivered, i.e. the product quantities must be recorded according to category and type, and classified as B2C or B2B equipment.
- 4) **Supplier management** must ensure that suppliers are addressed in order to avoid that products are registered multiple times and also to make sure that the suppliers of components are registered.
- 5) Provision of an **insolvency-proof guarantee** for the disposal of WEEE. This is to ensure that the equipment can be disposed of even in case of an insolvency of the producer.
- 6) Contractual agreements with **waste management companies or logistics service providers** in case the equipment is not recycled by the producer himself.

At the end of the relevant phases, it is expected that the work packages deliver the results listed below.

To accomplish the registration with the EAR, a specific set of competencies is required. For that reason it is recommended that staff members from purchasing, sales, product data management and quality control are present.

	Phase 1: Project kick-off	Phase 2: Preparing registration	Phase 3: Actual registration	Phase 4: Regular reports to the EAR
Work package 1: Who is affected?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Designation of a responsible person - Are products, components and the own company affected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Final determination whether or not products, components or the company are affected 		
Work package 2: Company data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Designation of a responsible person - Gathering of company data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Test registration - Compiling further data, if needed - Preparing the labeling of products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completing the registration - Labeling of products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular reports to the EAR
Work package 3: Quantity reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Designation of a responsible person - Assigning products to an equipment category & definition of formula (what components can be deduced?) - Rough quantity estimate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparing quantity reports - Documentation of B2B properties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delivering the final quantity reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Updating of quantity reports
Work package 4: Supplier management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Designation of a responsible person - Drafting & sending a letter to the suppliers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analyzing the replies of the suppliers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Final specifications of registered users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuous monitoring of suppliers
Work package 5: Provision of guarantee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Designation of a responsible person - Determination of guarantee type 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Getting a guarantee from trustee, ZVEI, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presenting insolvency-proof guarantee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adaptation of the guarantee, if needed
Work package 6: Registration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Designation of a responsible person - Addressing waste management companies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concluding an agreement with a waste management company 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presenting contract with waste management company 	

Figure 2.1: Overview of the expected results of the work packages in the overall project.

3. Project phase: Kick-off

3.1 Work package 'Who is affected?'

First of all, it is necessary to find out whether a company and its products and components need to be registered at all. To this end, the following three issues need to be checked:

- 1) Who is **placing a product on the market**? The "person responsible for placing the product on the market" must register with the EAR. A definition of this term is given in the "Guide to the implementation of directives based on the New Approach and the Global Approach". Excerpts from these definitions are quoted in the following:² „A product is placed on the market when it is made available for the first time. "Making available" means to transfer a product. This transfer takes place when the ownership of the product is transferred, or the product is physically handed over either by the producer, his authorized representative in the territory covered by the ElektroG or the importer, to the person responsible for distributing the product in the territory covered by the ElektroG, or the businesslike transfer for payment or free of charge to the final consumer or user, while this transfer can be based on any type of legal instrument (sale, loan, hire, leasing, gift, or or any other type of legal forms commonly used in business transactions).“
- 2) Any electronic equipment falling within the **scope of the ElektroG** must be registered with the EAR.³ An overview of the devices falling within this scope is given in the categories listed in table 3.3.1. For an exact definition, please see the guide of the BMU on the scope of the ElektroG (this document can be found in the attachment on the CD). All equipment included in the scope of the ElektroG must be registered.⁴
- 3) Please note that components, such as transistors and diodes, are not regarded as actual equipment. In this regard, it is crucial whether or not the component serves **an independent function**. Components without independent function, such as transistors and diodes, are not seen as equipment covered by the

² Cf. the attachment: Guidepublicede.pdf

³ Cf. the attachment: ElektroG_BMU_Hinweise zum Anwendungsbereich.pdf

⁴ Cf. the attachment: ElektroG_BMU_Hinweise zum Anwendungsbereich.pdf

ElektroG, while components with an independent function, such as boards for computer systems, are deemed actual equipment.

Results:

- Designation of a responsible person
- Finding out whether or not a company is affected by the ElektroG

3.2 Work package ‘Company data’

When registering with the EAR, it is necessary to provide a comprehensive set of company data. Moreover, a key contact person must be designated. It is recommended that the responsible person and the key contact person for registering with the EAR should be internally responsible for implementing the ElektroG/WEEE.

The first step is to find out whether the producer sells different types of equipment and under multiple brand names. In addition, the following data are required for registering with the EAR: Data entry in certain fields, such as the name of the waste disposer, is voluntary.

Company data	Key contact person	Authorised representative	Invoice address	Banking details
Company	Form of address	Form of address	Company	Method of payment
Business name 1	Last name	Last name	Business name 1	Bank code
Business name 2	First name	First name	Business name 2	Name
Street	(Academic) Title	(Academic) Title		Street/ number
Street number	Country	Country	Country	ZIP code
Country	Street/ number	Street/ number	Street/ number	City
ZIP code	ZIP code	ZIP code	ZIP code	Country
City	City	City	City	
State	Decision on language	Phone number	Phone number	Account number
Phone	Password	Fax number	Fax number	IBAN code
Fax	Phone number	Mobile number	Mobile number	Swift code
Beginning of financial year	Fax number	E-mail address	E-mail address	
End of financial year	Mobile number	Decision on communication channels (email or fax)	Decision on communication channels (email or fax)	
Value Added Tax ID	E-mail address			
Tax payer's ID	Decision on communication channels (email or fax)			
E-mail	Selection of equipment category			
Web site				

Product registration	Guarantee	Security provider	Trustee of the guarantee	Waste management company
Cost center for posting	Guarantee password	Company	Company	Address of waste mgmt. company
Start of registration	Total time of guarantee agreement	Street/ number	Street/ number	
Validity period of guarantee	Day of certification	Country	Country	
Basic registration quantity	Contract number	Zip code/ city	ZIP code	
Quantities placed on the market during the current financial year	Total volume	Phone	City	
Quantities placed on the market during the last financial year	Guarantee release date	Fax	Phone	
Number of months in the last financial year		Mobile	Fax	
Producer identification		E-mail	Mobile	
			E-mail	

The registration number received after registration (e.g. WEEE-Reg.-Nr. DE12345678) should be stated in the following documents:

- Quotes
- Order confirmations
- Invoices

To this end, the necessary preparatory actions must be initiated. In addition, the products must be marked, that means a label affixed to them. How this is done is described in chapter 4.2.

Results:

- Nomination of a responsible person and a key contact person for registration
- Appropriate actions were initiated to include the registration number in the necessary business documents
- Compilation of a list of necessary company data

3.3 Work package ‘Quantity reports’

The work package ‘Quantity reports’ is concerned with determining the amount of products to be registered. The quantities are reported in compliance with the reporting periods indicated in chapter 5.

The quantity reports to the EAR depend on the equipment category to which the producer’s products belong. Table 3.1 gives an example of the different modes of calculating the quantities. This table is an excerpt from the EAR Rulebook. The two documents concerned with the calculation of quantities can be found in the attachment.

Category (Section 2 (1) ElektroG)		Type of equipment	Reference unit for take-back obligation	What needs to be included?
1	Large household appliances incl. refrigeration equipment	all	Average mass (in kg) acc. to EAR 04-003 rule (quantity placed on the market, quantity calculation for large household appliances)	Net product weight (i.e. not including packing, accompanying documents, consumables)
2	Small household appliances	all	kg/t	Weight of serviceable appliance, i.e. as delivered with basic equipment For additional accessories that are included in the scope of delivery and do not contain any electrical components, the weight need not be reported (producer decision). In either case, the weight reported to the Clearing House must include rechargeable/ disposable batteries, no matter if they are built-in fixed or not (i.e. weight as delivered)
3	IT and telecommunications equipment	all	kg/t	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gross weight ("shipping weight", incl. accessories, accompanying documents, batteries, packing and consumables) 2. minus packing 3. minus batteries 4. minus accompanying documents 5. minus consumables ----- 6. = net product weight for report of input <p>The reported weight is to be calculated allowing a tolerance of +/- 5%.</p>

Table 3.1: Excerpt from the EAR Rulebook, Quantity reports⁵

In addition, a distinction is made between **B2B** and **B2C** equipment. Although both categories must be reported, with B2B products placed on the market before 23rd March 2006 it is the holder who is responsible for the disposal of the product, while for B2B products placed on the market after 23rd March 2006 it is the producer who assumes responsibility for the disposal. Producers and users may reach an agreement which departs from these provisions (Section 10 (2) of the ElektroG). B2C equipment includes

⁵ Cf. the attachment for large household appliances Mengenmeldung_Input_HH_ger.pdf and for the other equipment categories Mengenmeldung_Input_ger.pdf

all products that are suited to use in private households, even if they were initially delivered to commercial or public institutions. The primary person responsible for B2C products is the producer or the one who takes on his obligations (e.g. the importer). Producers, who already use registered equipment and **components** need not register these items, if they fall under equipment category 3 (note: it is intended to find another solution to handle this case). For example, a computer manufacturer need not pay the registration fee for the boards he uses, if the manufacturer of these boards has already done so. The producer must only deduct the weight of the already registered components from the total weight of his product and then report the difference. In this case, however, the producer must tolerate that all components considered as equipment are marked with the label of the registered producer. Therefore, what needs to be done in this step is to determine what components (i.e. weight) can be deducted. It is not yet finally settled whether it is possible to rule out any multiple registrations and, for example, what needs to be done if a component within a small household appliance can be regarded as single unit. The calculation in table 3.1 is based on the assumption that the equipment is „ready for use“, i.e. furnished with standard equipment when delivered. Such cases should be immediately clarified with the EAR to have enough time to enquire from the suppliers the deductible weight and also to point out to them their obligation to register.

The first **estimate** of the basic registration quantity, which also determines the appropriate amount of the guarantee, can be provided at the beginning of each financial year. At this point in time, the producer can estimate what products of which equipment type he will place on the market and in what quantities.⁶

Results:

- Designation of a responsible person
- Assignment of products to equipment categories
- Definition of a formula to calculate the quantities
- Classification of equipment as B2B or B2C products
- Determination of 'deductible' components
- Rough estimate of basic registration quantity based on existing data

⁶ Cf. www.stiftung-ear.de

3.4 Work package ‘Supplier Management’

Depending on the results of the work package ‘Quantity reports’, it is recommended to address the producers of the deductible components or supply parts (OEM equipment) to take the responsibility for the product away from you. This is necessary, since the distributor is responsible for non-registered producers, and in that case is deemed a producer (Section 3 (12) 2 of the ElektroG). That means a computer producer assumes responsibility for a memory board, if the foreign producer of the item is not registered in Germany.

To play safe and to ensure your partners are registered, it is recommended to ask them for their registration number. An exemplary letter of a distributor to his suppliers is given below. At the present moment, it is better to take the risk of multiple registrations which you can try to settle with the EAR later on. Currently, however, hands-on experience with such a procedure does not exist.

Letter to the suppliers from the distributor:

Dear Madam, dear Sir,

On 24.03.05 the German Elektroggesetz (ElektroG) entered into force. The ElektroG provides that all parties involved assume an extended responsibility for the product, especially for the disposal of products.

The implementation of the ElektroG in Germany requires that all affected producers register with the EAR (Elektro–Altgeräte Register) and report the amount of products they will place on the market (Section 6 (2) 1 of the ElektroG). For non-registered producers the responsibility lies with the distributor who is then deemed a producer (Section 3 (12) 2 of the ElektroG (fictitious producer)). For more detailed information please visit <http://www.stiftung-ear.de>.

Please understand that in order to take the responsibility for your product away from us, we would like to ask for your EAR registration number. If you do not have an EAR registration, we must report the quantity of your products that we place on the market to the EAR. This, in turn, would increase the price of your products for our customers. In addition, we would like to make you aware of the applicable obligation to label your products and components as set out in Section 7 of the ElektroG. Instructions on how to interpret the law are given on page 14 of the „Guide on the Scope of Germany’s

Electrical and Electronic Equipment Act ElektroG“ published by the Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz and Reaktorsicherheit (BMU).

(http://www.bmu.de/files/abfallwirtschaft/downloads/application/pdf/elektrog_hinweise.pdf.)

In appreciation of your assistance

Yours sincerely,

Results:

- Designation of a responsible person
- Drafting a letter to the suppliers, if necessary

3.5 Work package ‘Provision of guarantees’

Before the amount of the guarantee can be determined, it is necessary to capture the basic registration quantity of B2C equipment.

At first, a **rough estimate** of the amount of the guarantee should be provided. Based on this amount, the type of guarantee can be decided upon, leading to further steps in the application process for the relevant guarantee.

The amount of the guarantee can be calculated as follows:

$$\text{Amount of guarantee [in €]} = \text{basic registration quantity [t]} \times \text{expected return rate} \times \text{expected disposal costs [€/t]}$$

While the previous work package pointed out the estimated basic registration quantity, the table (tab. 3.1.1) below indicates the other factors.

Depending on the guarantee amount, the EAR recommends two types of guarantees: an individual one for smaller guarantee amounts of up to €1,000 and collective systems for amounts exceeding €1,000.

The values can be entered to the file prepared by the EAR enclosed in the attachment.⁷

Individual guarantees

The guarantee amount is paid to a trust account. The amount of the guarantee is then invested for the given purpose, with the trustee as holder of the account. When registering, it is necessary to document

- the payment of the guarantee amount
- the type of account, and
- the contractual agreements⁸.

On the EAR web site you can find two exemplary trust agreements that are also contained in the attachment.⁹

Collective guarantees

Collective guarantee systems seem to be more efficient with higher guarantee amounts.

On this point, see www.guaranteesystem-altgeraete.de or www.zvei-guarantee.org

⁷ Cf. Anlage_Garantiebeträge_Garantiegltigkeitszeiträume_ger.pdf, or TuGV_AnI_1_Garantiebeträge_im_Garantiegltigkeitszeiträume_Formular_01.doc

⁸ Cf. http://www.stiftung-ear.de/content/e43/e150/e698/e911/050901HilfenrundumdenGarantienachweis_ger.pdf

Results:

- Designation of a responsible person
- Calculation of the guarantee amount
- Definition of an appropriate type of guarantee

Collection groups	Category	Type of equipment	Projected rate of return in %	Projected average lifetime in months	Average disposal costs/ group in €t
1	10 Automatic dispensers	Automatic dispensers for use in private households	15	96	20
	1 Large household appliances	Other large household appliances for use in private households	50	120	
2	1 Large household appliances	Refrigeration equipment, air conditioning appliances, radiant heaters for use in private households	75	120	220
3	3 IT and telecommunications equipment	"Personal" data processing	27	84	230
		"Personal" telecommunications equipment	27	84	
		"Personalized" data printing and transfer of printed data	27	84	
		Cameras	27	84	
		Cellular phones	27	84	
		Visual display units	33	96	
	4 Consumer equipment	Television sets	50	120	
			Other consumer equipment (apart from television sets)	50	60
4	5 Lighting equipment	Gas discharge lamps for use in private households	10	72	1500
5	2 Small household appliances	Small household appliances for use in private households	40	60	170
	6 Electrical and electronic tools	Tools suited to use in private households	12	60	
	7 Toys, sports and leisure equipment	Toys for use in private households	7	120	
		Sports and leisure equipment for use in private households	7	120	
	8 Medical products	Medical products for use in private households	5	60	
	9 Monitoring and control instruments	Monitoring and control instruments for use in private households	35	96	

Table 3.3.1: Excerpt from the EAR Rulebook, Data to determine the amount of the guarantee¹⁰

⁹ Cf. 051103_Treuhandvertrag_Muster_KontoTreuhernder_Umlagefinanzierung_ger.pdf and as a word file

3.6 Work package ‘Contract with waste management company’

Most companies will not take care of the disposal themselves. Therefore, they need to conclude a contract with a waste management company. An early agreement with a waste management company is advisable, especially since the EAR offers to inform the latter along with the producer if the containers are full and need to be disposed of. At the moment, the following waste management companies are operating on the market:

A NON-EXHAUSTIVE LIST of waste management and recycling companies, and logistics service providers (sorted alphabetically)

- Cleanaway, Wendenstraße 21, 20097 Hamburg
- Elektrorecycling GmbH, Landstraße 91, 38644 Goslar
- GDW, Waldenbucher Str. 30, 71065 Sindelfingen
- HVG, Auf Schneeweid, 55774 Baumholder
- Remondis, Industriestraße 33, 59379 Selm
- RENE c/o recycle it GmbH, Steinrinnenweg 1 + 6, 87745 Eppishausen
- RPG, Gottfried-Keller-Straße 18c, 70435 Stuttgart
- R-Plus, Heilbronner Str. 13, 75031 Eppingen
- Zentek, Konrad-Adenauer-Straße 13, 50996 Köln
- etc.

Results:

- Designation of a responsible person
- Short-listing the waste management companies to be addressed

¹⁰ Cf. ERA Rulebook (http://www.stiftung-ear.de/e129/e145/regeln816/Garantiedaten_ger.pdf), EAR Foundation, 2005

4. Project phase: 'Preparing registration'

4.1 Work package 'Who is affected?'

In cases where it is not clear whether or not a company is affected, it is necessary to find a solution with the EAR or with other boards such as the UBA (Federal Environmental Agency).

Result:

- Resolution of ambiguous cases regarding equipment category, component, etc.

4.2 Work package 'Company data'

The necessary company data must be gathered and a test registration with the EAR should be completed to avoid unpleasant surprises.

The products must be labeled, covering the following details for B2C equipment:

- 1) Identity of producer (brand name, trademark, registration number, or alike)
- 2) Symbol of crossed-out wheelie bin
- 3) Statement that the equipment was first put on the market after 13 August 2005
(This may be indicated by a black bar underneath the wheeled bin)

Example:



The following details must be provided for B2B equipment:

- 1) Identity of the producer (brand name, trademark, registration number, or alike)
- 2) Statement that the equipment was first put on the market after 13 August 2005 indicated either by a black bar or the date.

Results:

- Required company data
- Test registration

- Preparations for labeling the products

4.3 Work package ‘Quantity reports’

For a start, the different business units must provide the required reports regarding quantity, weight and number, and, if applicable, document that the products are sold as B2B equipment.

To plausibly document the **B2B character** of a product, the following is recommended (excerpt from the FAQ at the EAR site):

„If a producer chooses the registration reserved for B2B equipment, he needs to explain in a mandatory field why his products have the properties of B2B equipment. This explanatory statement must be accepted and approved by the EAR before registration can be successfully completed.

The reasons may be substantiated by:

- the rules set out for the product categories (e.g. ITK: 35 kg)
- type and composition of the product
- type and purpose of usage
- special requirements for usage (e.g.. operating license, qualification of operating staff)
- price

The distribution channels are not relevant to the justification. If the products are placed on the market for purchase or for usage by households, they are regarded as B2C equipment.“

If necessary, other appropriate documents, such as data sheets or specimen contracts, have to be submitted.

Results:

- Documentation of B2B properties
- Updating of quantity reports

4.4 Work package ‘Supplier management’

The replies of the addressed suppliers must be analyzed and, if necessary, further inquiries made to obtain the required registration numbers.

Result:

- Registration numbers of suppliers

4.5 Work package ‘Provision of guarantee’

The necessary guarantees must be provided. Please see the relevant pages mentioned in chapter 3.5.

Result:

- Guarantee for registration

4.6 Work package ‘Contract with waste management company’

If the producer wants the equipment to be collected by a waste management company, he is expected to sign a contract with such a company.

Result:

- Concluding an agreement with a waste management company

5. Project phase: 'Actual registration'

The registration process with EAR builds upon the results of the previous work packages (see www.stiftung-ear.de).

Results:

- Registration number
- Adaptation of the business documents mentioned in chapter 3.2 (quotes, delivery notes, invoices and homepages)

6. Project phase: 'Regular reports'

In Section 13, the ElektroG sets out a number of quantity reports and their deadlines (you will also find the term 'quantity' defined there). The following list gives an overview of the reports as described in the FAQ section of the EAR website:

1. a) Quantities placed on the market (also called "input") for which a guarantee is required under Section 6 (3) of the ElektroG (so-called B2C equipment) in accordance with Section 13 (1) sentence 1 of the ElektroG:

On a monthly basis, by the 15th of the following month. Different reporting periods may be agreed with the Clearing House.

1. b) Quantities placed on the market (also called "input") for which a guarantee is not required under Section 6 (3) of the ElektroG (so-called B2B equipment) in accordance with Section 13 (2) 2 read in conjunction with (1) No. 1 of the ElektroG:

By 30 April of the following calendar year.

In case of a first registration effective from 24 November 2005, please note:

The reporting obligations refer only to quantities that are placed on the market after the registration takes effect, i.e. from 24 November 2005. This also holds true if the registration was applied for at an earlier date. The reporting dates, by the 15th of the following month and the 30 April of the following year, remain unaffected.

2. Quantities picked up at the collection points of the public waste management authorities after the Competent Authority issued instructions for their collection (refers only to B2C equipment, also called "output") in compliance with Section 13 (1) No. 2 of the ElektroG :

Immediately, indicating the collection code

3. Quantities taken back from points other than the collection points of the public waste management authorities, as part of voluntary individual or collective take-back systems (private take-back systems, relevant only to B2C equipment, also called "output") in compliance with Section 13 (1) No. 3 of the ElektroG:

When required by the producer, if such private take-back systems are installed

4. Quantity of reused WEEE in compliance with Section 13 (1) No. 4 of the ElektroG:

By 30 April of the following calendar year.

5. Quantity of recycled WEEE in compliance with Section 13 (1) No. 5 of the ElektroG:

By 30 April of the following calendar year.

6. Quantity of recovered WEEE (material and energy recovery in compliance with Section 6 of the KrW/AbfG) in compliance with Section 13 (1) No. 6 of the ElektroG:

By 30 April of the following calendar year.

7. Quantity of exported WEEE in compliance with Section 13 (1) No. 7 of the ElektroG:

By 30 April of the following calendar year.

8. Volume flows collected by primary treatment facilities in compliance with Section 12 (3) of the ElektroG (mass of WEEE, components, materials or substances, that (1) enter the treatment facility, (2) leave the treatment facility, (3) enter the recovery or recycling facility). The reports are made in accordance with Section 13 (4) of the ElektroG:

By 30 April of the following calendar year.

Numbers 4 to 8 apply to both B2C and B2B equipment.

In its decision dated May 3, 2005 (2005/369/EG, http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/lex/LexUriServ/site/de/oj/2005/l_119/l_11920050511de00130016.pdf), the EU commission prescribes uniform data formats for the quantity reports.

7. Important sources of information

www.stiftung-ear.de

www.zvei.de

www.orgalime.de
