



How to comply with the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) and Batteries Regulations

Guidance for Distance Sellers

This document is for guidance only. It does not purport to be and should not be considered a legal interpretation of the legislation referred to herein. You are advised to refer to the relevant legislation for comprehensive information on legal obligations.

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1. Introduction

This guidance is aimed at assisting distance sellers in achieving compliance with the European Union (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 149 of 2014) - the WEEE Regulations - and the European Union (Batteries and Accumulators) Regulations 2014 (S.I. No. 283 of 2014).

The EPA has enforcement responsibilities under the WEEE Regulations and the Batteries Regulations with respect to distance sellers. Your website may be inspected to check compliance with these Regulations. Refer to [Section 2](#) below for a description of a distance seller.

Table 1 below provides a list of the main stakeholders in relation to the WEEE Regulations and the Batteries Regulations. The role of these stakeholders will be outlined further in this guidance document.

Table 1: Main Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Contact Details
Environmental Protection Agency	www.epa.ie
Department of the Environment Climate and Communications	www.decc.gov.ie
Producer Register Limited (national producer registration body)	www.producerregister.ie
WEEE Ireland (compliance scheme)	www.weeeireland.ie
ERP Ireland (compliance scheme)	www.erp-recycling.ie

Please refer to the EPA guidance document ‘The WEEE and Batteries Regulations – Who does what?’ for more information on the different stakeholders.

Note: A **compliance scheme**¹ is a non-profit organisation that manages the collection, treatment and recycling of B2C WEEE and batteries from authorised collection points on behalf of its members.

2. What is a ‘Distance Seller’?

The WEEE and the Batteries Regulations specify certain legal obligations for producers, distributors and distance sellers of EEE and batteries. Producers, distributors and distance sellers are described in more detail below.

Distance sellers can also be both distributors and/or producers, so, in those cases, distance sellers will also have to comply, as appropriate, with the legal obligations that apply to distributors and/or producers as set out in the WEEE and Batteries Regulations. Separate guidance on the obligations that apply to distributors and producers is available on the EPA website.

¹ There are two compliance schemes in Ireland ERP Ireland (www.erp-recycling.org) and WEEE Ireland (www.weeeireland.ie).

A **'Producer'** is any natural or legal person who is established in Ireland, and who does any one (or a combination) of the activities listed below:

Where established in Ireland -

- Imports EEE or batteries into Ireland on a professional basis.
- Manufactures and sells EEE or batteries under their own brand.
- Places on the market under their own brand or trademark EEE or batteries produced by other manufacturers

Or, where based outside Ireland -

- Sells EEE via distance communication directly to consumers and businesses in Ireland.

A **'Distributor'** is any natural or legal person in the supply chain, who makes EEE or batteries available on the market. Internet sellers who are not producers are, therefore, distributors for the purposes of the WEEE and Batteries Regulations and must comply with the relevant requirements for distributors *and* distance sellers as set out in the regulations.

A **'Distance Seller'** is any person or organisation who supplies goods to a customer without the simultaneous physical presence of the supplier and the customer for the conclusion of the contract between those parties. Examples of distance selling activities include telemarketing, internet sales and catalogue sales.

2.1 Types of Distance Sellers

Table 2 describes the four main types of distance sellers. The regulatory obligations for each type are described in more detail in Table 3 below.

Table 2 – Types of Distance Sellers

1	Distance Sellers based in Ireland who only distribute to private households (B2C) and have a registered supply chain (See Section 3 and Section 4);
2	Distance Sellers based in Ireland who only distribute to business customers (B2B) from a registered supply chain (See Section 3 and Section 5);
3	Distance Sellers based outside Ireland (via Authorised Representative) (See Section 3, Section 6 and Section 7);
4	Distance Sellers based in Ireland who are also producers (See Section 3 and Section 7)

Table 3 below details the regulatory requirements for each type of distance seller. Each regulatory requirement is described in more detail in the sections referred to in the table.

Please refer to the appropriate section(s) in this guidance document which are relevant to you.

Table 3: Outline of the main regulatory obligations applicable to different types of distance sellers

Obligation	Relevant section of guidance	WEEE Regulations	Batteries Regulations	All Distance Sellers	Distance Sellers who only distribute to private households using a registered supply chain	Distance Sellers who only distribute to business customers using a registered supply chain	Distance Sellers based outside Ireland (via Authorised Representative)	Distance Sellers based in Ireland who are also producers
Register premises with Local Authority or approved Compliance Scheme	Section 4.1	<i>Regulation 40(4)-(7)</i>	<i>Regulation 42(3)</i>	✗	✓	✗ For EEE and portable batteries ✓ For industrial/automotive batteries	✗	✗
Display visible environmental management costs (vEMCs), where applicable	Section 3.1	<i>Regulation 16 (10), (11), (12)</i>	N/A	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
For telesales, catalogues and websites, notify customers of take back facilities	Section 3.2	<i>Regulation 14 (8)</i>	<i>Regulation 21(4)</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Obligation	Relevant section of guidance	WEEE Regulations	Batteries Regulations	All Distance Sellers	Distance Sellers who only distribute to private households and have registered supply chain	Distance Sellers who only distribute to business customers from a registered supply chain	Distance Sellers based outside Ireland (via Authorised Representative)	Distance Sellers based in Ireland who are also producers
Take back	Section 3.2	Regulation 14(8)	Regulation 21(2)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Consumer information	Section 3.2	Regulation 28 (Producers) Regulation 30 (Distributors B2C)	Regulation 31 (Producers) Regulation 33 (Distributors)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Storage, transport and disposal	Section 4.2 Section 7.0	Regulation 15 (Distributors) Regulation 20, 21, 22 (Producers) Regulation 41, 42 (Both)	Regulation 21(1)(c) (Distributors) Regulation 25, 26, 27, 28 (Producers) Regulation 34, 43, 44 (Both)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Obligation	Relevant section of guidance	WEEE Regulations	Batteries Regulations	All Distance Sellers	Distance Sellers who only distribute to private households and have registered supply chain	Distance Sellers who only distribute to business customers from a registered supply chain	Distance Sellers based outside Ireland (via Authorised Representative)	Distance Sellers based in Ireland who are also producers
Maintain records of take back	Section 4.2 Section 7.0	<i>Regulation 15(1)(b) (Distributors)</i> <i>Regulation 24 (Producers)</i>	<i>Regulation 29 (Producers)</i>	✓	✓ <i>Regulation 15(b) for WEEE</i>	✓	✓ <i>Does not apply to B2C Compliance Scheme members for EEE</i>	✓ <i>Does not apply to B2C Compliance Scheme members for EEE</i>
Appoint an Authorised Representative to fulfil obligations	Section 6	<i>Regulation 10 (2)</i> <i>Regulation 13 (1)</i>	N/A	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
Register with the Producer Register Limited	Section 7.0	<i>Regulation 10</i> <i>Regulation 13</i>	<i>Regulation 17</i> <i>Regulation 20</i>	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓

Obligation	Relevant section of guidance	WEEE Regulations	Battery Regulations	All Distance Sellers	Distance Sellers who only distribute to private households and have registered supply chain	Distance Sellers who only distribute to business customers from a registered supply chain	Distance Sellers based outside Ireland (via Authorised Representative)	Distance Sellers based in Ireland who are also producers
Display Producer Register Limited Registration Number on all sales documentation, issued to a distributor as well as on all websites	Section 7.0	<i>Regulation 10 (5) (c)</i> <i>Regulation 14 (8) (c)</i>	<i>Regulation 17 (1)(b)</i> <i>Regulation 21 (4) (a)</i>	x	x	x	✓	✓
Report to the WEEE Blackbox	Section 7.0	<i>Regulation 29</i>	<i>Regulation 32</i>	x	x	x	✓	✓
Join a compliance scheme or self-comply with various producer obligations*	Section 7.0 Section 7.0 Section 7.0	<i>Regulation 31 (Compliance Scheme)</i> <i>Self-compliance requirements under several different regulations</i>	<i>Regulation 34 (Compliance Scheme)</i> <i>Self-compliance requirements under several different regulations</i>	x	x	x	✓	✓

* There is no compliance scheme option for B2B EEE producers. Therefore, all B2B EEE producers must self-comply with the relevant provisions relating to reporting, financing and meeting collection and recovery targets.

3. Obligations applicable to all Distance Sellers

All distance sellers, whether regarded as distributors or producers, must ensure that the following requirements are carried out/complied with:

3.1 Display visible Environmental Management Costs (EEE only)

Distance sellers must display Visible Environmental Management Costs (vEMCs) on or near the price tag for the following categories of EEE:

- Category 1.1 (€10) – American Side by Side/American Style Refrigerators.
- Category 1.2 and 1.3 (€5) – Domestic refrigeration.
- Category 2.1 (€5) – large TVs (73cm or larger).
- Category 3.1 (€0.15) – Gas Discharge Lamps (Fluorescent, compact fluorescent, low/high pressure discharge lamps).
- Category 3.2 (€0.05) – LED lamps.
- Category 4.1 (€5) – Large appliances.
- Category 4.3.1 (€0.05) – Large LED Light Sources.
- Category 5.5 (€0.05) – Small LED Light Sources.

The display must use the following text:

“Included in this price is a contribution to recycling costs [€ Amount]”

Distance sellers of EEE must display the following text in all catalogues, advertisements, websites and brochures:

“Included in these prices is a contribution to recycling costs”

Distance Sellers of EEE must display the following text on all invoices, receipts and dockets:

“Price of electrical items includes a contribution to recycling costs”

Full category listings are available on the Producer Register Limited website at: www.producerregister.ie/news/the-producer-register-category-listings-6.1.

Please ensure to use the most up-to-date Category Listings on the Producer Register Limited website as this document may be subject to change.

Note: there are no vEMCs applicable to batteries.

3.2 Take back of WEEE and Batteries and consumer information

For distributors, and for distance sellers who are distributors, WEEE must be taken back on a like-for-like basis, while batteries must be taken back on a one-for-zero basis (i.e. no purchase of new batteries is required). Note that distributors are only obliged to take back waste batteries of a type that they sell i.e. distributors of portable batteries are not required to take back industrial or automotive batteries. In addition, distributors are not obliged to accept waste portable batteries that exceed a total of five kilogram’s (5Kg) in weight from any one person at any one time or any leaking waste portable battery.

Distance sellers must ensure that the consumer is informed of the return and collection systems that are available to them. The wording of this is prescriptive and is described in [Sections 3.2.1, 3.2.2](#) and [3.2.3](#) below.

For websites, a visible and legible notice must be placed wherever:

- a) EEE or batteries that are being distributed are displayed;

- b) the retail price of the EEE or batteries is quoted or, as appropriate
- c) the ordering and financial transaction confirming purchase of EEE or batteries is undertaken

A visible notice must also be placed in all catalogues, brochures and advertisements.

3.2.1 Notification wording for Distance Sellers of EEE only

If EEE only is distributed, the following notification must be used:

“Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) is taken back free of charge on a one-for-one, like-for-like basis. Each local authority must also accept household WEEE free of charge at its recycling facilities. All WEEE must be recycled and should not be placed in any of your household wheelie bins. Make sure you always recycle all your old electrical goods.”

In addition to this notice, information should be provided giving a location where WEEE is accepted. An Irish address of the premises nominated for the take-back of WEEE must be provided.

3.2.2 Notification wording for Distance Sellers of EEE and Batteries

If EEE and batteries are distributed, the following notification must be used:

“Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) is taken back free of charge on a one-for-one, like-for-like basis. Waste batteries including rechargeable batteries are taken back free of charge. You are not obliged to make any purchase when returning old batteries. Each local authority must also accept household WEEE and small batteries free of charge at its recycling facilities. All WEEE and waste batteries must be recycled and should not be placed in any of your household wheelie bins. Make sure you always recycle all your old electrical goods and batteries.”

In addition to this notice, information should be provided giving a location where WEEE and waste batteries are accepted. An Irish address of the premises nominated for the take-back of WEEE and batteries must be provided.

3.2.3 Notification wording for Distance Sellers of Batteries only

If batteries only are being distributed, then the following notification must be used:

“Waste batteries including rechargeable batteries (of a type sold here) are taken back free of charge. You are not obliged to make any purchase when returning old batteries. Each local authority must also accept small batteries free of charge at its recycling facilities. All waste batteries must be recycled and should not be placed in your waste disposal or recycling bins. Make sure you always recycle all your old batteries”

In addition to this notice, information should be provided giving a location where waste batteries are accepted. An Irish address of the premises nominated for the take-back of waste batteries must be provided.

3.3 Take-back upon delivery (EEE only)

Distance sellers must also provide take-back of WEEE by accepting WEEE on a like-for-like basis at the time of delivery of the item. The distance seller must provide 24-hours' notice of the

delivery of the EEE so that the purchaser can have the item of WEEE ready for take-back. If the customer has been provided with notice and does not have the item of WEEE ready for collection, then they may bring the item to the nominated premises. If 24-hours' notice has not been provided, the distance seller must arrange to collect the item of WEEE within 15 days of date of delivery of the new product.

Note: The take-back of WEEE is not restricted to large-items of EEE. All WEEE must be accepted on a like-for-like basis.

3.4 Take-back upon delivery (waste batteries)

As per [Section 3.2.3](#), distance sellers must nominate a location/locations within the State for the take back of waste batteries. Distance sellers must also provide take-back of batteries by accepting waste batteries at the time of delivery of the new item. Distance sellers are only required to take back batteries of an equivalent type to those sold.

4. Obligations applicable to Distance Sellers where the company/person is based in Ireland, has a registered supply chain, and distributes to private households (B2C)

A distance seller who supplies EEE or batteries from a registered supply chain is regarded as a **'distributor'** only. A registered supply chain means that all products are supplied through producers who are validly registered in Ireland with the Producer Register Limited.

In addition to the requirements outlined in [Section 3](#) above, the following obligations apply:

4.1 Distributor registration with local authority or compliance scheme

Distance Sellers of EEE and/or industrial/automotive batteries who are regarded as **distributors only** must register with either a compliance scheme² on a once off free-of-charge basis or with a local authority for a fee of €200 per annum.

4.2 Storage, Record Keeping and Transport

Registered distributors of EEE and/or industrial/automotive batteries are exempted from the requirement to have a Waste Facility Permit³ for storage of WEEE and/or waste batteries where the amount stored does not exceed certain set limits and the manner of storage satisfies the requirements of the Regulations. The limits applicable to distributors are as follows:

For WEEE:

- 45 cubic metres of household WEEE
- 1,000 units of WEEE listed in Category 5, Schedule 2 of the Regulations, or
- 25kg of mobile phones

² WEEE Ireland or ERP Ireland.

³ For more information in relation to a Waste Facility Permit or Certificate of Registration, please contact your local authority.

For batteries

- Maximum of 250 kg of portable batteries
- 2,500 kg of industrial and automotive batteries

Distributors must maintain records on the quantities of WEEE taken-back, stored and removed from the premises. These records must be kept for 2 years and must be made available to the EPA or local authority on request.

Registered distributors are exempt from the requirement to hold a Waste Collection Permit for collection/transport of WEEE and batteries provided certain caveats are met. However, distributors, or a 3rd party acting on a distributor's behalf, who are collecting and transporting over 2 tonnes of WEEE will require a Waste Collection Permit⁴.

4.3 Distance selling into other EU Member States

A distance seller, who is based in Ireland, that also sells EEE into other EU Member States is regarded as a **Producer** in each Member State into which they sell. Such Producers are required to **appoint an Authorised Representative there and to register with the national producer registration body in each Member State** into which they sell.

5. Obligations applicable to Distance Sellers where the company is based in Ireland, has a registered supply chain, and distributes exclusively to business customers (B2B)

5.1 Distance selling distributors of non-household EEE to business customers only

Distance sellers who are regarded as **distributors only** (i.e. have a registered supply chain) and who sell non-household EEE (i.e. commercial equipment to solely business users,) **should advise end-users on how to contact the relevant producer responsible for the equipment and advise on the take-back facilities operated by the producer.** Such distributors do not have to register with a local authority or a compliance scheme.

Note: If ANY of your distance selling involves household EEE or sales to private customers you must comply with the requirements as per all of [Section 3](#) and [Section 4](#).

5.2 Distance selling distributors of batteries to business customers only

There is no distinction made between private household and business consumers with respect to batteries therefore all the appropriate requirements outlined in [Section 3](#) and [Section 4](#) apply.

6. Obligations applicable to Distance Sellers where the company is based outside Ireland

Under the WEEE Regulations, distance sellers who are based outside of Ireland (i.e. in another Member State) must appoint an Authorised Representative (AR) in Ireland, who will take on the

⁴ For more information in relation to a Waste Collection Permit, please contact [the National Waste Collection Permit Office](#)

responsibility for compliance with the legal obligations that apply to a producer. The appointment of an AR must be made by written mandate.

The AR takes on *all* responsibilities for producer compliance on behalf of the EEE distance seller. This includes registering on behalf of the distance seller with the Producer Register Limited and complying with all other producer obligations under the WEEE Regulations. These obligations are outlined further in [Section 7](#).

Once an AR has been appointed and registration is complete, the Producer Register Limited will issue a copy of the Producer's certificate of registration. The original certificate will be sent to the company/producer being represented.

The Producer Register Limited will also issue a Producer Registration Number which, once registration is complete, must be displayed on the distance seller's website. The Producer Registration Number must also be displayed on all distance sales documentation including invoices and receipts that are issued to distributors.

A description of producer obligations is provided in Section 7 below. These obligations apply to the Authorised Representative.

7. Obligations applicable to distance sellers who are also producers

All EEE and battery producers must register with the national producer registration body, the Producer Register Limited. Producers must identify the category of EEE they sell/manufacture, the brand names of EEE they place on the Irish market and/or the type of batteries they sell/manufacture (i.e. portable, automotive or industrial). Registration with Producer Register Limited must be renewed annually by January 31st. Producers must display their Producer Registration Number on all sales documentation (i.e. invoices, receipts, delivery dockets etc.) that are issued to distributors.

Distance sellers who sell into other EU Member States are required to register with the producer registration body and appoint an Authorised Representative in each Member State in which they sell EEE.

While this guidance document provides an overview of the requirements for distance sellers who are also considered producers, the EPA has produced a number of additional guidance documents for producers of EEE and batteries which are available on the [EPA website](#).

7.1 Categories of EEE Producers

There are two types of EEE producers under the WEEE Regulations:

B2B – Business to Business producers supply EEE that is for business use only e.g. vending machines, laboratory equipment, medical devices and catering equipment. This means that B2B EEE is equipment that can only be used by businesses and will not typically be found in private households. B2B WEEE typically does not arise in household waste at end of life. If an item of EEE has been sold to a business, but could also be used in a private household, such as a laptop or a telephone, it must be classified as B2C EEE.

B2C – Business to Consumer producers supply EEE, either directly or through distributors (e.g. retailers), that is typically only used in the home. Even if such an item of EEE was purchased by a business e.g. a small printer or a keyboard, the item will still be considered as B2C EEE as it is typically used by a private household/consumer.

Note: Some producers can operate as both **B2B and B2C producers**. These are known as dual producers.

Under the Batteries Regulations there is no distinction between B2B and B2C. If you import, manufacture or import EEE incorporating batteries, you will be required to take on producer obligations for EEE *and* batteries.

7.2 Compliance options for EEE Producers

By joining a compliance scheme **B2C EEE** producers are exempt from a number of requirements under the WEEE regulations (such as collection, treatment of WEEE arising and reporting).

B2B EEE producers cannot join a compliance scheme and **must self-comply** with the regulations.

Dual producers can join a compliance scheme for the **B2C** part of their operations and self-comply for the **B2B** part of their operations.

7.3 Compliance options for battery producers

Battery producers are not subdivided into B2B and B2C. All battery producers have the option to either **join a compliance scheme** or **self-comply**.

Figure 1 below provides a flow chart of the different compliance options and the relevant steps that are available. The requirements identified in the flow chart are discussed in more detail in **Table 2 – Overview of compliance requirements for EEE and Battery Producers**. Please note Table 2 is not an exhaustive list of all requirements under the WEEE and Batteries Regulations. For further information please refer directly to the WEEE and Batteries Regulations.

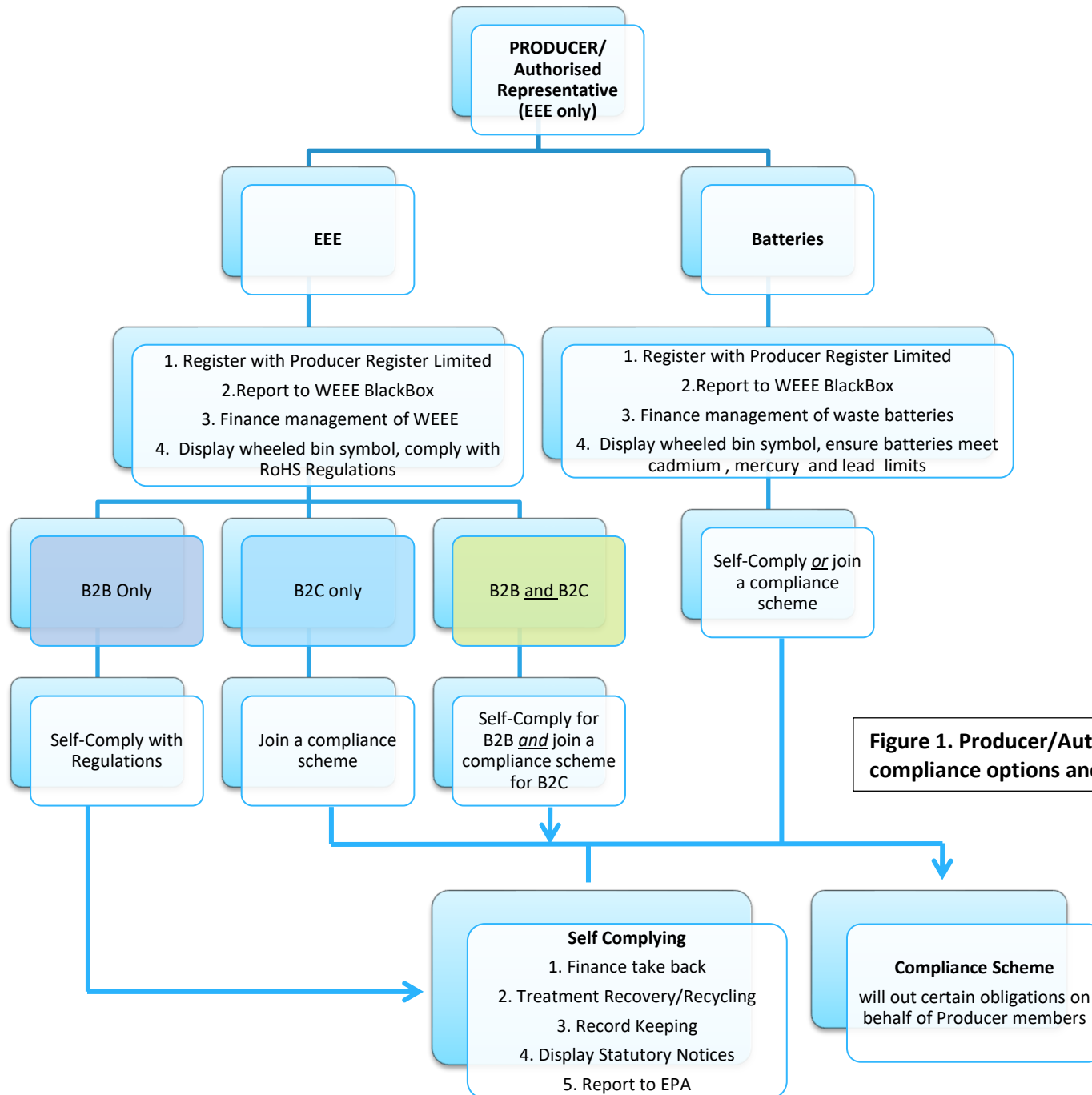



Figure 1. Producer/Authorised Representative compliance options and requirements overview.

No.	Requirement	Description	B2C EEE	B2B EEE	Batteries
1.	Producer Registration	All producers must register with the national producer registration body, Producer Register Limited . When you submit an application, you will receive a unique Producer Registration Number. Once fully registered, you will receive a certificate of registration.	✓ Reg 10 (5)(a)	✓ Reg 10 (5)(a)	✓ Reg 17(1)
2.	Report Quantities of EEE/Batteries placed on the Irish Market	Declare all categories of EEE and/or batteries placed on the market. This information is required to be reported monthly to the WEEE Blackbox . The WEEE Blackbox is managed by the Producer Register Limited. The information to be reported is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The quantities of EEE and batteries being placed on the market, per category and subcategory of EEE, and chemistry of batteries. Whether EEE being supplied is business to business (B2B) or business to consumer (B2C) (i.e. the typical end user of the product). 	✓ Reg 29(a)	✓ Reg 29(a)	✓ Reg 32
3.	Finance the environmentally sound management of WEEE/Batteries	<p>Self-complying B2B EEE producers must finance the environmentally sound management of their WEEE and must declare that they have the appropriate financial arrangements in place to finance it.</p> <p>Self-complying battery producers must finance the environmentally sound management of their waste batteries.</p> <p>B2C EEE and battery producers who join a compliance scheme, will be charged per kilogramme of EEE and batteries that they are placing on the market (this data is obtained from the WEEE Blackbox). This charge is used to finance the environmentally sound management of their WEEE and batteries (i.e. collection, recycling, treatment etc.).</p>	✓ Reg 16(2) and (3)	✓ Reg 18 (1)(a),(b)	✓ Reg 23 (1)

4.	<p>Display crossed out wheeled bin symbol.</p>  <p>Ensure products conform to RoHS requirements</p>	<p>All producers must ensure that the crossed out wheeled bin symbol is displayed appropriately on all products (EEE and Batteries).</p> <p>All EEE producers must ensure that their equipment does not exceed the limits for the six hazardous substances. The applicable limits are set out in Annex II of the RoHS Directive. More information can be found at: www.rohs.ie.</p> <p>All battery producers must ensure that batteries do not exceed the limits on substances such as cadmium, mercury and lead and that they are appropriately labelled.</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>Reg 11</p> <p>Reg 28</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>Reg 11</p> <p>Reg 28</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>Reg 5</p> <p>Reg 31</p>	
5.	(a)	<p>Become a Member of a Compliance Scheme, OR</p>	<p>B2C EEE producers join a compliance scheme while battery producers can join a compliance scheme or self-comply. B2B EEE producers must self-comply as there is currently no compliance scheme available for B2B producers.</p> <p>There are two compliance schemes in Ireland ERP Ireland and WEEE Ireland</p> <p>The compliance schemes, through collection of fees from producers, ensure the financing of the environmentally sound management of B2C WEEE and waste batteries. The compliance schemes also organise the collection, recovery, and recycling of WEEE and batteries on behalf of its members. Registration/administration fees will apply.</p> <p>Producers who join a compliance scheme are exempt from certain obligations under the WEEE and Batteries Regulations, such as reporting to the EPA, take-back of WEEE, meeting collection, recovery and recycling targets for WEEE and batteries.</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>Reg 31</p>	<p>✗</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>Reg 34</p>

5.	(b)	Self-comply	<p>Some producers can operate as both B2B and B2C EEE producers i.e. a dual producer. Dual producers should join a compliance scheme for the B2C portion of their business and self-comply for the B2B portion. Typically, B2B producers who are also battery producers self-comply for B2B EEE and join a compliance scheme for batteries.</p> <p>For battery producers who opt to self-comply, there are administration fees payable to the EPA that must accompany a Waste Battery Management Plan (currently €6,000 every 3 years).</p> <p>Producers of portable batteries who self-comply are responsible for meeting the waste portable battery collection target – currently at 45%.</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>Reg 16 (3)(C)</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>Reg 25 (1)(a)</p> <p>Reg 25 (3)(a)</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>Reg 23(7), 30(7)</p>
No.	Requirement	Description	B2C EEE	B2B EEE	Batteries	
6.	(a)	<p>Submit a Waste Management Plan and Waste Management Report (Self-Complying ONLY)</p>	<p>Self-complying B2B EEE and battery producers must submit 3–yearly Waste Management Plans and annual Waste Management Reports by 31st January to the EPA. The EPA has developed on-line webforms for the preparation and submission of WEEE Waste Management Plans and Reports (available through the EDEN portal). The Waste Battery Management Plan and Report templates can be downloaded from the EPA website.</p> <p>Guidance is available on the EPA website guidance-on-weee-and-batteries</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>Reg 25 (1)(a)</p> <p>Reg 25 (3)(a)</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>Reg 25 (1)(a)</p> <p>Reg 25 (3)(a)</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>Reg 30 (1)(a)</p> <p>Reg 30 (3)(a)</p>

	(b)	<p>Display Statutory Notices (Self-Complying ONLY)</p>	<p>Self-complying B2B EEE producers must display a notice at, or within one metre of, each entrance to their premises. The notice must comply with the requirements specified in either Part 3 or Part 4 of Schedule 6 of the WEEE Regulations. The notice in Part 3 must be displayed until the first WEEE waste management report is submitted. Thereafter, only the notice under Part 4 must be displayed.</p> <p>Self-complying battery producers must display a notice at, or within one metre of, each entrance to their premises. The notice must comply with the requirements specified in either Part 1 or Part 2 of Schedule 3 of the Batteries Regulation. The notice in Part 1 must be displayed until the first waste battery management report is submitted. Thereafter, only the notice under Part 2 must be displayed.</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>Reg 25 (1)(b)</p> <p>Reg 25 (3)(b)</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>Reg 25 (1)(b)</p> <p>Reg 25 (3)(b)</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>Reg 30 (1)(b)</p> <p>Reg 30 (3)(b)</p>
7.	<p>Take back WEEE (Self-Complying ONLY)</p>	<p>Self-complying B2B EEE producers must offer to take back WEEE free of charge from users and must finance the management of the WEEE themselves. Self-complying producers can agree alternative financial arrangements allowing final users to manage the WEEE arising on their behalf, however, the reporting obligations will remain with the Producer.</p> <p>Self-complying battery producers must offer to take back waste batteries free of charge from users and must finance the management of the batteries themselves.</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>Reg 16</p> <p>Reg 31</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>Reg 18</p>	<p>✗</p>	

No.	Requirement	Description	B2C EEE	B2B EEE	Batteries
8.	Storage	All EEE Producers must ensure that WEEE is stored under weatherproof covering and, where appropriate, is on an impermeable surface.	✓ Reg 21, Schedule 8	✓ Reg 21, Schedule 8	✗
9.	Treatment/ Shipment of WEEE/ Batteries	<p>Self-complying B2B EEE producers are responsible for meeting the recovery targets specified in Schedule 10 of the WEEE Regulations. In addition, self-complying producers must obtain annual written confirmation from their waste treatment operators stating that the recovery targets are being met. As part of the annual WEEE waste management report, the EPA will also request confirmation of this from the producer.</p> <p>For EEE and Battery Producers who join a compliance scheme, the compliance scheme will meet these requirements on its members' behalf.</p>	✓ Reg 23, Schedule 10	✓ Reg 23, Schedule 10	✗
		<p>Self-complying B2B EEE producers must ensure the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WEEE is collected and managed only by appropriately authorised operators. • WEEE is stored and treated in accordance with the requirements of the WEELABEX normative standard (or equivalent) as well as with the requirements of the WEEE Regulations (Schedule 8 and 9). 			
		<p>Self-complying battery producers must ensure that waste batteries are collected and treated at appropriately authorised facilities and in accordance with the Batteries Regulations.</p>	✓ Reg 22	✓ Reg 22	✓ Reg 27
		<p>All movements and exports of WEEE and/or waste batteries must be in accordance with the applicable legislation.</p>			

No.	Requirement	Description	B2C EEE	B2B EEE	Batteries
10.	Maintain Records	<p>Self-complying B2B EEE producers must maintain the following records:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantities of EEE, by weight or number of units, per category, being placed on the market. The weight of WEEE (including components, materials and substances) entering and leaving a waste treatment facility. <p>Records must be maintained for a period of 6 years.</p> <p>Compliance schemes must maintain these records for B2C producers who are members of a compliance scheme.</p>	✘	<p>✓</p> <p>Reg 24</p>	<p>✓</p> <p>Reg 29(a)</p>
		<p>Self-complying battery producers must maintain the following records:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantities of batteries, by weight or number of units, per category, being placed on the market. The weight of batteries (or components) entering and leaving a waste treatment facility. <p>Records must be maintained for a period of 6 years.</p> <p>Compliance schemes must maintain these records for battery producers who are members of a compliance scheme.</p>		✘	✘