REGULATION ON THE CONTROL OF WASTE ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENTS

PART ONE
Purpose, Scope, Legal Basis, Definitions and General Principles

Purpose

ARTICLE 1 –

(1) The purpose of these Regulations is to regulate legal and technical principles for the methods and targets of re-using, recycling and recovery of electrical and electronic waste materials in order to limit the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic goods in order to protect the environment and human health from their production until the final disposal of such goods, to determine the applications that will be exempt from these constraints, to keep under the control the import of electrical and electronic goods, and to reduce the amount of waste to be disposed.

Scope

ARTICLE 2 –

(1) These Regulations cover the electrical and electronic goods included in the categories given in Appendix-1 / A. List of the products falling with the categories defined in Appendix-1 / A is given in Appendix 1/B.

(2) These Regulations are included in the categories contained in Appendix-1/A and they do not cover electrical and electronic materials that are mounted to form a part of equipment which is not under the scope of these Regulations.

(3) For the repair and re-use spare parts manufactured for the products offered to the market before 30.05.2009, provisions of item (a), paragraph first, Article 5 shall not apply.

(4) The goods that are manufactured non-standard or incorrectly and that can not be considered as the true product by its manufacturer shall be subject to the provisions of these Regulations, except for those items specified in Articles 15 and 16.

(5) Legal obligations related with health and safety legislations, and provisions waste management legislations are reserved.

(6) With the exception of the products that do not bear a special military purpose, electric and electronic appliances incorporated with the arms, munitions and warfare items aimed for the protection of state security are beyond the scope of these Regulations. The issue of whether the materials carry a military objective is determined jointly by the Ministry of Defense and the General Staff of the Army.
Legal Base

ARTICLE 3 - (1) These Regulations are prepared based on the followings:

a) Based on Articles 8, 11 and 12 of Environmental Law No. 2872 dated with 9/8/1983, Articles 2 and 8 of Law Decree No. 644 of 29/6 / 2001 on the Organization and Duties of Ministry of Environment and Urban Development, and on the Law No. 4703 of 06.29.2011 on Preparation and Implementation of Technical Legislation on Products,


Definitions and Abbreviations

ARTICLE 4 - (1) The following expressions contained in these Regulations shall have the meanings ascribed to them as follows:

a) Transfer center: means the centers established by the producers or by AEEE processing plants possessing an environmental permit and license in order to collect waste electrical and electronic goods,

b) Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (AEEE): means all components, items and consumables contained in the products upon the expiry of their useful life of such products, which conform with the definition given in Regulations on the General Principles of Waste Management, published in Official Gazette No. 26 927 of 07.05.2008 and which are included the categories defined in Appendix-1/A thereof.

c) Ministry: means Ministry of Environment and Urban Development,

d) Disposal: means any of the procedures contained in Appendix II/A of the Regulations on the General Principles of Waste Management,

e) Environmental license: means the license stipulated in Regulations on Permissions and Licenses to be Compulsorily Obtained under Environment Law, which is published in Official Gazette No. 27,214 of 04.29.2009,

f) Distributor: means real or legal persons that convey electrical or electronic goods to the users commercially, including sales made through electronic communications,

g) Electrical and electronic equipment (EEE): means equipments / devices / appliances which are included in the categories given in Appendix-1/A, which are designed to operate for the uses on alternating currents of up to maximum 1000 Volt current and direct currents of up to maximum 1500 Volt, without exceeding such voltages, and which are dependent on electrical power or electromagnetic fields for their proper operation, as well as the equipments used for the production, transfer and measurement of such currents,

h) Domestic AEEE: means AEEE items originating from houses, and other AEEE items from commercial, institutional, industrial and other sources that are similar to domestically originating items in terms of properties and quantities,

i) Finance agreement: means any and all loan, rent, lease and termed sales agreements or arrangements that are made in relation with any products, regardless of whether they provide opportunity to transfer the ownership of such product,
j) Temporary storage area: means the storage areas in the processing plants, where the waste electrical and electronic equipments and their components are kept according to the technical conditions set forth in these Regulations,

k) Recycling: means the process whereby waste materials are subjected to the production processes for their original or another use, with the exception of burning the recover energy,

l) Recovery: means any of the procedures contained in Appendix II B of Regulations on the General Principles of Waste Management,

m) Collection center: means waste collection centers established by municipalities for the collection of household AEEEs,

n) Homogeneous material: means the material that can not be divided into different materials and parts by such mechanical processes as dismantling, cutting, crushing, abrasion etc.

o) Processing: means all such activities carried out on AEEEs for smashing, dismantling, fragmentation, recycling, or preparation to disposal after their delivery to a Plant, as well as other operations to be executed for the recovery or disposal of AEEEs,

p) The processing plant: means the processing plant that performs at least three activities among those activities required to recover the wastes obtained after the smashing, dismantling, breaking down and crushing processes included within the scope of the processing definition, and that possesses environmental permits and licenses in accordance with Article 21.

q) Prevention: means the measures taken to reduce their environmental harms of AEEE's and of the quantities of the materials and substances contained in such AEEEs,

r) Orphan waste: means waste EEE of which manufacturer is not available on the market or can not be determined when the said AEEE has become a waste,

s) Historical waste: AEEE caused by the products released to the market prior to the date of entry into force of these Regulations,

t) Hazardous substance or preparation: means the substances or mixtures that are defined as hazardous in the Regulations on Classification, Packaging and Labeling of Dangerous Substances and Preparations, published in the repeated Official Gazette No. 27 092 of 12.26.2008,

u) Producer: means real and legal persons that perform sales activities as follows, regardless of the method of sale, including the sales made within the scope of Regulations on Distance Contracts published in Official Gazette No. 27 866 dated 06.03.2011,

   1) Those persons producing and selling electrical and electronic goods under its own brand,

   2) Those persons selling under its own brand the electrical and electronic goods produced by other suppliers

   3) Those persons importing electrical and electronic goods for commercial purposes.

v) Re-use: means any applications whereby AEEEs or parts thereof are utilized again for the original purpose intended for them, including those delivered to municipalities, distributors, processing plants, collection points or manufacturers,

w) Authorized organization: means the joint-harmony non-profit organization that is established under the principles set by the Ministry, in order to fulfill the obligations arising from these Regulations.
General Principles

ARTICLE 5 –

(1) The principles regarding the management of electrical and electronic equipment and waste electrical and electronic appliances are as follows:

a) It is permitted to use lead (Pb), mercury (Hg), hexavalent chromium (Cr6 +), polibromide biphenyls (PBB), polibromide diphenyl ethers (PBDE) and cadmium (Cd ) in the electrical and electronic equipments that are included in category Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 10 given in Appendix-1/A, as well as electric lamps and lighting equipment accessories used at houses, which are offered to the market by way of import or manufacturing the date of 30.05.2009, except for the exceptions contained in Appendix 2.

b) Use of recyclable materials is encouraged in new-design products, as long as it is technically appropriate.

c) Priority is given to re-use of AEEEs as a whole.

d) Collected AEEEs are processed and the recovery and recycling rates set forth in Article 16 are ensured.

e) In cases where the AEEEs and their parts are impossible technically to recover and recycle, their disposal is permitted.

f) Recycling, recovery and disposal processes for AEEEs are carried out in the plants with an environment license.

g) It is forbidden to burn or to discharge into receiving medium, the wastes resulting from the processing of AEEEs in order to reduce or dispose them in violation of environmental regulations.

h) The compensation damages and other costs related with the elimination of the environmental damages by the management of AEEEs shall be paid by the real or legal persons who are responsible for the management of AEEEs on the basis of “polluter pays” principle.

i) An environment license is not required for the units that are established in the production site for the purpose of processing the AEEEs returned by the authorized service or occurred in the plant manufacturing EEE. Processing activities in these units are carried out in accordance with the criteria set out in these Regulations. Temporary storage of AEEEs generated in the facilities manufacturing EEEs is carried out in accordance with the first paragraph of Article 13. For the processing units and for the temporary storage areas to be set up in the manufacturing sites, it will be required to obtain a compliance letter from the provincial administration of relevant environmental and urban planning.

(2) Regarding the implementation of these Regulations, if the products offered to the market by the producer defined on sub-item (u) (2), paragraph (1), Article 4 of the Regulations contain the also the brand-name of the producer defined in (u)(1) sub-item of the same paragraph, then the persons or enterprises contained in (u)(1) sub-item shall be responsible as the manufacturer of the products.

(3) Any persons or organizations providing finance under a financial agreement are not considered as the manufacturers unless they meet the conditions specified in (u) sub-item, first paragraph, Article 4.
The duties and powers of the Ministry

ARTICLE 6 – (1) The Ministry is entitled with the following powers and duties:

a) To annually collect the Conformity Declaration Form given Appendix 3, which is to be submitted by the manufacturers of the electric and electronic equipment, electric light bulbs and lighting devices to be used at home included in the class nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 10 in Appendix - 1/A, to establish the necessary registration system and to issue company code numbers,

b) Make or cause to be made control and monitoring,

c) In case of breach of item (a), in the first paragraph of Article 5,
   1) To prohibit the supply of the product on the market,
   2) To retrieve products already supplied to the market,
   3) To ensure the enforcement of the administrative penalties stipulated in the Environment Law No. 2872

d) To issue environmental permits and licenses pursuant to Article 21,

e) To evaluate the management plans prepared by the manufacturers, and to form a registration and inspection system on the basis of statements of the manufacturers,

f) To assess the conformity of AEEE management plans prepared by municipalities,

g) To assess the collection and recycling activities prepared by the municipalities and manufacturers, and to implement the necessary administrative procedures in case of determining contradiction with the provisions of these Regulations.

(2) The Ministry, where it deems necessary, may assign some of its powers specified in this Article to provincial directorates of environment and urban planning provided that it shall determine the boundaries of such assigned powers.

Duties and powers of provincial directorates of environment and urban planning

ARTICLE 7 - (1) Provincial directorates of environment and urban planning are authorized with the following powers and duties:

a) To monitor and inspect the activities of the plants that are licensed to process the waste electrical and electronic goods, and to ensure the implementation of necessary sanctions in case of violation of the relevant legislations,

b) To issue transportation licenses for AEEE transport vehicles and to supervise their activities, and if necessary, to cancel the and / or renew licenses,

c) To issue conformity letters for the units to be set up in the field of EEE manufacturers under item (i), in the first paragraph of Article 5.
Duties and responsibilities of the municipalities

ARTICLE 8 - (1) Municipalities are obliged to perform the following tasks:

a) To prepare AEEE management plan in order to ensure effective collection of household AEEEs separately from other wastes in accordance with the collection targets specified in the first paragraph of Article 15, and to send these plans to the Ministry at least six months before the start year of the collection specified in item (c),

b) To inform residential houses on the collection within the scope of the collection plan, and to carry out or cause to be carried out the collection work within the frame of this program,

c) To set up collection centers in accordance with the following table, and to inform public on the established collection centers,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipal Population</th>
<th>Years to set up Collection Centers and Initial Years of Collecting AEEE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>More than 400'000</td>
<td>1/5/2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between 200'000 - 400'000</td>
<td>1/1/2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between 100'000 - 200'000</td>
<td>1/1/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between 50'000 - 100'000</td>
<td>1/1/2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Between 10'000 - 50'000</td>
<td>1/1/2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 10'000</td>
<td>1/1/2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

d) To ensure that AEEEs are stacked in the appropriate containers existing in the Collection Centers according to the classification given in the second paragraph of Article 15,

e) To ensure that the expression “Collection Vehicle for Waste Electrical and Electronic Goods” is displayed on the vehicles used for the collection work,

f) To conduct joint efforts with the provincial local administrations as may be necessary for the collection of household AEEEs,

g) To send the collected municipal AEEEs to the licensed processing plants that are defined by the Coordination Center pursuant to item (i) of the first paragraph of Article 9, and to document them in the Coordination Center.

(2) Greater Metropolitan municipalities are obliged to coordinate the activities carried out by municipalities across the provincial boundary in order to ensure an effective collection of AEEEs and to attend informational and educational activities.

Obligations of the manufacturers of electrical and electronic equipments

ARTICLE 9 - (1) Electrical and electronic equipment manufacturers are obliged to fulfill the following tasks:

a) To avoid the use of hazardous substances specified by these Regulations, or to conduct necessary works in order to use alternative replacement materials instead, in their manufacturing, product development, R&D and design activities related with electrical and electronic equipments, on the basis of technical and economic capabilities and depending on international developments,
b) To comply with item (a), in the first paragraph of Article 5, pertaining to the electrical and electronic equipments which they supply to the market, and to maintain the information and documents showing the compliance with these technical criteria for a period of ten years following the introduction of such products to the market,

c) To comply with the provisions of Article 23 pertaining to the electrical and electronic equipments which they will import,

d) To include the statement reading “Compliant with AEEE Regulations” in their explanations for the product information,

e) To fill out and to submit to the Ministry, the Compliance Declaration Form contained in Appendix 3 until the end of February each year,

f) To use materials and components during the design and manufacturing of the electrical and electronic equipments that will facilitate disassembling, separation, smashing, reuse, recycle and recovery of these products, in order to ensure the recycling and recovery rates specified in these Regulations and to reduce the quantities of the wastes, and to avoid from such EEE designs or production processes that will prevent the re-use unless it constitutes an important advantage in terms of environmental protection and/or safety requirements,

g) To prepare and to submit for approval of the Ministry, the AEEE management plan regarding the fulfillment of the obligations under these Regulations, by themselves or by authorized bodies in their organizations,

h) To ensure the achievement of the collection objectives specified in Article 15 regarding household AEEEs,

i) To bear transport costs of the household AEEEs collected by the municipalities and municipal distributors, starting from the collection centers or distributors, to ensure such wastes are processed in the processing plants meeting the technical specifications set out in Article 14, and if no processing facilities are available, to establish a system for their disposal and to bear the relevant costs,

j) To set up a system for the collection, processing and disposal of non-household AEEEs,

k) To provide support for the joint efforts to be conducted with the provincial local administrations for the collection of household AEEEs outside the jurisdiction of the municipalities,

l) To organize education and awareness campaigns together with municipalities or individually, and to provide written visual documentation to be used in these events,

m) To fulfill their obligations arising from these Regulations, individually or within the structure of an authorized enterprise, and to provide guarantee in accordance with Article 17,

n) To provide reports on all the AEEEs they collect to the Coordination Centre established in accordance with Article 22,

o) To mark with the appropriate symbols given in Appendix-6, in accordance with TS-EN 50419, the EEE items that are released to the market after the effective date of these Regulations

p) To apply to the registration system of which principles are to be defined by the Ministry for the EEEs which they will place on the market, and to obtain a code number.

Obligations of EEE distributors

ARTICLE 10 - (1) Distributors of electrical and electronic equipments are obliged to fulfill the following tasks:

a) Whey they sell a new product, to accept the return of the old appliance of the same type and same function irrespective of its make, model, manufacturer and contents, if so requested
by the consumer, and when the new product is delivered to the address of the recipient customer, to pick up the domestic AEEE returned to the distributor or to the organization making the delivery on behalf of the distributor, and not to claim any shipping fees or any other extra charge for this service,

b) To maintain a collection box or container or to allocate a closed part of the location depending on the size of the sales department, in order to store household AEEEs,

c) To provide information on the household AEEEs collected from consumers to the Coordination Center, and to send these wastes to the licensed processing plants and collection systems specified in item (i), the first paragraph of Article 9

d) in i by informing your, paragraph (g) under the environment in these Regulations or to send,

e) To keep and make available information on the collection of household AEEEs, on their recycling, and on the other household AEEEs collection points as well as the information on the symbol and the meaning of this symbol contained in Appendix-6, at locations to be easily seen by the customer in the sales section,

Obligations of consumers

ARTICLE 11 - (1) Consumers of the electrical and electronic equipments are obliged to fulfill the following tasks;

a) To accumulate AEEEs separately from other household wastes according to the principles determined by the manufacturers and municipalities,

b) To take or to cause to be taken, the AEEEs to the collection points set up by distributors, municipalities, manufacturers or processing plants, and to deny giving such wastes to informal collectors,

Obligations of AEEE processing plants

ARTICLE 12 - (1) Processing facilities are obliged to fulfill the following tasks;

a) To use appropriate methods and technologies in order to ensure recycling and recovery of AEEEs at the rates specified in these Regulations,

b) To obtain environmental permits and licenses from the Ministry for their activities,

c) To ensure the collection of AEEEs through the transfer centers,

d) To keep records on the waste quantities that has been accepted to the plant, processed in the plant and disposed as well as recycled and / or recovered quantities, to maintain these records for a period of five years, and to send the monthly activity reports be prepared for these wastes to the Ministry and to the Coordination Center,

e) To refuse to accept the AEEEs presenting risks for their employees due to pollutants contained in them, in compliance with the national health and safety standards,

f) To ensure that the staff employed in the processing plants are preferably at least high school graduates in order to increase the efficiency of the AEEE processes performed in the plant.
PART THREE
Technical Characteristics of the Processing Facilities, On-Site Temporary Storage Sites and Transfer Centers

Temporary storage sites and transfer centers existing in the processing facilities

ARTICLE 13 - (1) Temporary storage of waste electrical and electronic equipments is made in six groups defined in the second paragraph of Article 15. For this purpose, it is obligatory that there should be dump sites in the temporary storage areas, and the sites where the classified waste is to be stored should be closed, with an impermeable ground, and should have the following facilities:

a) A weighbridge and registration system,
b) Radioactivity measurement device,
c) Sufficient collection channels for the collection of percolating waters
d) Oil grease separating and absorbing material,
e) Fire fighting and lightning protection system,

(2) Transfer stations are set up and operated by the processing facilities and manufacturers holding the environmental permit and license in a manner to meet the technical criteria contained in the first paragraph, for the collection of AEEEs. The wastes collected through the transfer centers are reported to the Coordination Center formed pursuant to Article 22.

(3) Compliance of the transfer centers with the technical criteria is documented by a Compliance letter to be issued by provincial directorates of environment and urban planning. The expiry period of the Compliance letter issued for the transfer centers set up by the processing plants may not exceed the period of the environment permit and license held by the processing plant.

Technical specifications of the processing plants

ARTICLE 14 - (1) For the processing plants, the following technical requirements have to be fulfilled in addition to the requirements specified in Article 13 for the temporary storage sites. Furthermore, the minimum technical requirements included in Appendix-4 have to be met on the basis of the collection category. However, alternative technologies can be used instead of the technical requirements specified in Appendix-4 upon obtaining the approving view of the Ministry. It is obligatory that the plant should have the following facilities:

a) Closed spaces for preserving the bulk materials carried in containers to the plant,
b) Weighbridge (scale),
c) Impermeable ground,
d) Sufficient collection channels to collect the percolating waters,
e) If necessary, oil/grease separating and absorbing material,
f) Closed storage area or container for disassembled parts,
g) Radioactivity measurement device,
h) Dust collection system for the crushers
i) Fire-fighting and lightning protection system,
(2) For the AEEEs that have to be decontaminated, the hazardous substances and liquids are removed before the disassembly, smashing and recycling of the wastes in the plant. Disassembly operations should be made by semi-mechanical means minimum, and chopping/smashing operations are to be performed using the appropriate technologies.

(3) The items mentioned below should be removed from other parts by appropriate dismantling and stored separately in the processing plant, and they should be recovered or disposed in accordance with environmental legislations, in order to reduce adverse effects of the parts and materials containing certain harmful substances contained in waste electrical and electronic equipments. These parts are:

a) Capacitors containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB / PCT),
b) Mercury-containing components such as switches or backlighting lamps,
c) Batteries
d) Printed circuit boards of mobile phones, and circuit boards of more than 10 cm2 size in other devices,
e) Liquid and solid fluidized toner cartridges including the color toner,
f) Plastics containing brominated flame retardants such as polibromide biphenyls (PBB) and polibromide diphenylethers (PBDE),
g) Asbestos waste and components containing asbestos,
h) Cathode Ray Tubes,
i) Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and hydrocarbons (HC),
j) Gas discharge lamps,
k) LCD screens with a surface area of 100 cm2 (where possible, with their frame box)
l) External electrical cables,
m) Components containing fireproof ceramic fibers,
n) Components containing radioactive substances except those below the limits of the safety as defined in laws and regulations related with radiation,
o) Electrolyte capacitors with a height and diameter over 25 mm or those with a similar volume.

(4) Ozone-depleting gases are subject to the provisions of the Regulations on the Reduction of Ozone Depleting Substances as published in the Official Gazette No. 27052 of 12/11/2008 dated.

(5) Waste electrical and electronic items, and the wastes arising from the plants that store, process, recycle and dispose such wastes should be recovered and/or disposed in such facilities holding a license and permit under the Regulations on the Permits and Licenses to be Obtained under Environment Law.
PART FOUR
Collection, Recycling and Recovery Targets

Collection targets

ARTICLE 15 - (1) Manufacturers ensure the achievement of the objectives of household AEEE collection targets in accordance with the following program:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EEE Categories</th>
<th>Annual target of collection (kg/person-year)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Refrigerators / Coolers / Air Conditioning appliances</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Large consumer appliances (except for fridges / coolers / air conditioning equipments)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Television and monitors</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. IT and telecommunications, and consumer equipment (except for TV and monitors)</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Lighting equipment</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Small household appliances, electrical and electronic equipment, toys, sports and recreational equipments, monitoring and control instruments</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL DOMESTIC AEEE (kg / person-year)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) The electric and electronic equipments contained in Appendix - 1/B are collected separately according to the following groups.

a) Refrigerators / Coolers / Air Conditioning equipment,
b) Large white equipments (except those specified in paragraph (a)) and automate machines,
c) Television and monitors,
d) IT and telecommunications, and consumer equipment (except those specified in para. (c)),
e) Lighting equipment,
f) Small household appliances, electrical and electronic equipment, toys, sports and recreational equipment, medical devices, monitoring and control instruments.
Recycling and recovery targets

ARTICLE 16 - (1) Manufacturers shall meet the recycling and recovery amounts of each item in the categories in Appendix-1/A, at the rates given in Table 1 and Table 2 below. When these rates are calculated, they are based on the average weight of AEEE sent to processing.

Table 1 - Targets of Recycling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories of Electrical and Electronic Equipments</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By weight (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large household appliances (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>65</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small household appliances (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT and telecommunications equipments (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer equipments (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lighting equipment and instruments (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas discharge lamps</td>
<td></td>
<td>55</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical and Electronic Equipments (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toys, leisure, sporting equipments (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical devices (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and control equipment and instruments (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automates / Vending machines (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>65</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 - Targets of Recovery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories of Electrical and Electronic Equipments</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By weight (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large household appliances (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>75</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small household appliances (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>55</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT and telecommunications equipments (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer equipments (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lighting equipment and instruments (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas discharge lamps</td>
<td></td>
<td>70</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical and Electronic Equipments (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toys, leisure, sporting equipments (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical devices (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and control equipment and instruments (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automates / Vending machines (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>70</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) In case the electrical and electronic goods are placed on the re-use as a whole, these items are not included in the calculation of recycling and recovery.

(3) The Ministry, based on the experience and the technical and economic data, and by taking into account the recommendations of the manufacturers, sets the objectives for recycling and recovery of the medical devices contained in Table 1 and Table 2.
Financing of the management of household AEEEs

ARTICLE 17 –

(1) Manufacturers are obliged to provide security for the release of their products to the market, in order to guarantee the costs arising under these Regulations. Membership to accredited institutions are accepted as the collateral. Principles regarding the collateral and authorized institutions are regulated by the Ministry.

(2) Regarding the historical wastes and after the date of entry into force of these Regulations, manufacturers may show the total costs for collection, processing and/or disposal of the AEEEs in a separate line in their invoices for ten years for the 1st category products in Appendix-1/A, and eight years for the products in other categories. The sum so totaled may not exceed the administrative and technical management costs of AEEEs. In the systems to be set up jointly, to totaled sum must be transferred to the common authorized organization. Revenues collected over the invoice may not be used for other than their intended purposes. The amount not used during the previous year is included in the calculation of management costs of AEEEs next year.

(3) Management cost of historical AEEEs originating from the products released prior to the date of entry into force of these Regulations is met by allocating such costs in proportion of the domestic market shares of the active manufacturers.

(4) Management cost of orphan AEEEs arising from the EEE released to the market after the date of entry into force of these Regulations shall be covered by the guarantees obtained from the said EEE manufacturer.

Financing of the management of non-household AEE

ARTICLE 18 - (1) Collection, transport, processing and disposal costs for non-household AEEEs arising from the products that are released after the date of entry into force of these Regulations are borne by the manufacturer.

(2) Management cost of historical AEEEs originating from the products released prior to the date of entry into force of these Regulations shall be born by the producers who supply these products when such products are replaced with the equivalent or functionally equivalent new products, and by customers in other cases. However, consumers may make other financing agreements with the producers.
PART SIX
Miscellaneous and Final Provisions

Providing information to consumers

ARTICLE 19 - (1) Manufacturers are obliged to provide information on negative effects of hazardous substances present in EEEs on the environment and human health, and to ensure AEEE consumers can contribute to the separate collection systems.

Providing information to processing facilities

ARTICLE 20 - (1) Manufacturers, in order to ensure that AEEEs are processes in accordance with the technical criteria including collection, reuse, recycling and recovery, are obliged to make available a user manual or an electronic data source for each new EEE put on the market, which contains the information on the components, the material used, and the locations of the hazardous substances and preparations contained in the materials used in the EEE,

(2) Manufacturers shall organize training programs related to the points mentioned in the first paragraph for their staff employed in the processing facilities, in order to contribute to the processing of AEEEs with appropriate technologies.

Environmental permits and licenses

ARTICLE 21 - (1) Temporary storage and processing facilities are established and operated in accordance with technical criteria contained in Article 13 and Article 14. Environmental permits and licenses should be obtained for these activities within the scope of the Regulations on Permits and Licenses to be Obtained under Environment Law.

(2) Processing facilities, within one year after receiving their license, are obliged to set up the environmental management system, and to receive the environmental management system certificate, preferably TS EN ISO 14001 or equivalent from an accredited certification institution, and submit it to the Ministry.

Establishment of the Coordination Center

ARTICLE 22 - (1) Authorized institutions, and the manufacturers that offer a guarantee in accordance with Article 17 without entering the structure of an authorized organization have to set up a joint non-profit Coordination Center to ensure coordination with Ministry and with local authorities. More than one coordinating center can not be formed. Coordination Center management is set up by the representatives of authorized organizations and by the manufacturers who present a collateral in accordance with Article 17, without entering the structure of the authorized body.

(2) Coordination Center has to fulfill the following tasks;

a) To ensure allocation of the collected AEEEs according to market shares of producers,
b) To ensure verification of registration information of the producers who sign the registration system established by the Ministry,

c) To ensure that the household AEEEs collected by municipalities are transported to processing plants, and that they are recycled or disposed in facilities with environment license,

d) To submit a report to the Ministry on the quantities and rates AEEEs that are released to the market, collected, exported, re-used, recycled and recovered, together with the tables in Appendix-5 and until the end of February each year, and to maintain these information and documents for a period of five year.

e) If deemed necessary by the Ministry, to have its activities inspected / audited by the independent audit organizations, and to submit this audit report to the Ministry.

(3) If it is determined that the statements records and certifications made / kept by the manufacturer, authorized organization and by the Coordination Center are not true, then action is taken in accordance with Article 25. The Coordination Center may not act in breach of Law on the Protection of Competition No. 4054 of 07.12.1994.

Import of EEEs

ARTICLE 23 - (1) The compliance of the electrical and electronic equipments to be imported with these Regulations is checked according to the arrangements made by Ministry of Economy.

Transport License

ARTICLE 24 - (1) AEEEs are carried from the collection centers, distributors and transfer centers to processing or disposal facilities with vehicles possessing transport licenses. Principles of transport is regulated by the Ministry.

Breach of the Regulations

ARTICLE 25 –

(1) Provisions of Article 15, 20 and 23 of Environmental Law No. 2872 are applied for those persons who operate in violation of these Regulations.

(2) If it is determined that the products are in breach of the provisions of these Regulations, then provisions of Environmental Law No. 2872, and relevant administrative sanction provisions of Law No. 4703 on Preparation and Implementation of Technical Legislation on Products shall be applicable.

(3) In case of breach of the third paragraph of Article 22, the administrative fines under Law No. 4054 shall be applied.
Abrogated regulations

ARTICLE 26 - (1) The Regulations on Restriction of the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipments as published in Official Gazette No. 26891 of 30.05.2008 are abrogated.

Equipments imported or manufactured before 30/5/2009

PROVISIONAL ARTICLE 1 - (1) Provisions of item (a), the first paragraph of Article 5, and provisions of item (b), the first paragraph of Article 9 are not applied for the electrical and electronic equipments released to the market through import or manufacturing before the date of 30. 05.2009.

Existing processing facilities

PROVISIONAL ARTICLE 2 - (1) The processing plants operating, as of the issue date of these regulations, within the scope of a “Compliance Letter” issued beforehand by the Ministry, have to apply for environmental permit and license within latest six months as of the issue date of these regulations according to the provisions of Regulations on the Permissions and Licenses to be Obtained under Environment Law.

Product info descriptions

PROVISIONAL ARTICLE 3 - (1) The condition set forth in item (d), the first paragraph of Article 9 are not sought for EEEs that possess the expression “Compliant with EEE Regulations” as product info description, for a period of three years from the issue date these Regulations.

Establishment of the Coordination Center

TEMPORARY ARTICLE 4 - (1) Until the establishment of the Coordination Center referred to in Article 22, the collected AEEEs shall be processed in the processing facilities with a Conformance Letter from the Ministry, or in the processing plants licensed in accordance with these regulations.

Entry into force

ARTICLE 27 - (1) Pertaining to these Regulations;

a) Items (g) and (m) of the first paragraph of Article 9, and Article 22 shall become effective one year after the date of publication of these Regulations,

b) Other provisions shall become effective as of the date of publication.

Implementation

ARTICLE 28 - (1) Minister of Environment and Urban planning is in charge of implementing the provisions of these Regulations.
Appendix – 1/A

ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC APPLIANCE CATEGORIES

1. Large household appliances
2. Small household appliances
3. IT and telecommunication equipments
4. Consumer equipments
5. Lighting equipments / fixtures
6. Electrical and electronic appliances (except large and stationary industrial appliances)
7. Toys, leisure and sport equipments
8. Medical devices
9. Monitoring and control devices
10. Automats

Appendix – 1/B

DETAILED LIST OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC APPLIANCE CATEGORIES

1. Large household goods
   a) Large cooling appliances
   b) Refrigerators
   c) Freezer
   d) Other large appliances used for cooling, preservation and storing of food
   e) Washing machines
   f) Tumble drier
   g) Dishwashing machines
   h) Cooking appliances
   i) Electric ovens
   j) Electrical sheets
   k) Microwave ovens
   l) Other large appliances for cooking and preparing of food
   m) Electric heaters
   n) Electric radiators
   o) Other large appliances used in heating of rooms, beds and lounge suites
   p) Electric ventilators / aspirators
   q) Air-conditioning equipments
   r) Other fan, ventilation and air-conditioning equipments
   s) Other large household goods within the definition scope of electrical and electronic appliances

2. Small household appliances
   a) Vacuum cleaners
   b) Carpet washing machines
c) Other cleaning machines
d) Knitting, weaving, sewing machines and other fabric processing machines
e) Ironing machines, ironing and other clothes upkeep appliances
f) Toasters
g) Frying machines
h) Grinders, coffee machines and packing equipments
i) Electric knives
j) Hair cutting, hair drying, tooth brushing, shaving, massage and other body care appliances
k) Wall clock and watches and other devices used for time measuring, indicating or recording
l) Scale (weight measurement)
m) Other small household appliances within the definition scope of electrical and electronic appliances

3. IT and telecommunication equipments

a) Centralized data processing:
   1) The host computers (Mainframe)
   2) Mini computers
   3) Printer Units

b) Personal computer equipments:
   1) Personal computers (including CPU, mouse, monitor and keyboard)
   2) Laptop computers (notebook, laptop and so on including CPU, mouse, monitor and keyboard)
   3) Palm computers (Notepad and so on)
   4) Printers
   5) Copying equipments
   6) Electrical and electronic typewriters
   7) Pocket and desk calculators and other product and equipments used for collection, storage, processing, presentation or transmission of electronic data
   8) User terminals and systems
   9) Fax machines
   10) Telex
   11) Phones
   12) Pay telephones
   13) Cordless phones
   14) Mobile phones
   15) Other product and equipments used for transmitting audio, video and other information by means of answering machines and telecommunication
   16) Other IT and telecommunication equipments within the definition scope of electrical and electronic appliances

4. Consumer equipments

a) Radio receivers
b) Television receivers
c) Video cameras
d) Video recorders
e) Hi-fi recorders
f) Audio amplifiers
g) Music instruments
h) Other products and equipments used for the purpose of image and audio recording or reproduction, including signals providing the distribution of image and sound except telecommunication and other technologies
i) Other consumer equipments within the definition scope of electrical and electronic appliances

5. **Lighting equipments / fixtures**

   a) Illuminants with fluorescent lamp except for domestic use
   b) Straight fluorescent lamps
   c) Compact fluorescent lamps
   d) High power discharge lamps including pressure sodium lamps and metal halide lamps
   e) Low pressure sodium lamps
   f) Other equipments used for lighting or light control except for bulbs with glow filament
   g) Other lighting equipments within the definition scope of electrical and electronic appliances

6. **Electrical and electronic appliances (except large and stationary industrial tools)**

   a) Drills
   b) Saws
   c) Sewing machines
   d) lathe, mill, sanding, grinding, cutting, crushing, drilling, perforation, forging, folding, bending and other processing tools used in processing the wood, metal or other materials
   e) Riveting, nailing, screwing; rivet, nail and screw removal and instruments used for similar operations
   f) Welding, soldering machines and similar machines
   g) Equipments used for applying of spraying, spreading, dispersing or other forms of substances in liquid or gaseous forms.
   h) Instruments used in lawn mower and other gardening jobs.
   i) Other electrical and electronic instruments within the definition scope of electrical and electronic appliances.

7. **Toys, leisure and sport equipments**

   a) Electric train or racing car sets
   b) Hand-held video game consoles
   c) Video games
   d) Computers used for sports such as bicycle riding, running, rowing and so on.
   e) Electric or electronic sports equipments
   f) Machines with token
g) Other toys, leisure and sport equipments within the definition scope of electrical and electronic appliances

8. Medical devices (except products those are in touch with the implantation products and with infectious diseases)

   a) Radiotherapy equipment
   b) Cardiology equipment
   c) Dialysis
   d) Artificial respiration apparatus
   e) Nuclear medicine equipment
   f) Necessary laboratory equipment for in-vitro diagnosis
   g) Analysis equipment
   h) Deep freezers
   i) Reproduction tests
   j) Other apparatus and instruments used for determining, prevention, monitoring, improvement and relieving the diseases, injuries and disabilities
   k) Other medical devices within the definition scope of electrical and electronic appliances

9. Monitoring and control instruments

   a) Smoke detector
   b) Heat regulators
   c) Thermostats
   d) Measurement, weighing and adjustment apparatus and instruments used in at home or in laboratory
   e) Other control and monitoring instruments used in industrial plants (e.g. control panels)
   f) Monitoring and control instruments within the definition scope of electrical and electronic appliances

10. Automats / Vending Machines

    a) Hot drink vending machines (automata)
    b) Hot or cold bottle or can vending machines
    c) Vending machines for solid products
    d) Money Automates
    e) All vending machines delivering any kind of products automatically
    f) Other vending machines within the definition scope of electrical and electronic appliances
Appendix-2

LEAD (PB), MERCURY (HG), HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM (CR6 +), POLIBROMIDE BIPHENYLS (PBB) AND POLIBROMIDE DIPHENYL ETHERS (PBDE), CADMIUM (CD) APPLICATIONS THAT ARE EXEMPT FROM THE PROVISION OF ITEM (a), FIRST PARAGRAPH OF ARTICLE 5 OF THE REGULATIONS

A – Maximum concentration levels that can be considered as a weight item in a homogeneous material for lead (Pb), mercury (Hg), hexavalent chromium (Cr6 +), polibromide biphenyls (PBB) and polibromide diphenyl ethers (PBDE) and cadmium (Cd).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Quantity (by weight in an homogeneous material)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mercury (Hg)</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexavalent chromium (Cr6 +)</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polibromide biphenyls (PBB)</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polibromide diphenyl ethers (PBDE)</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead (Pb)</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium (Cd)</td>
<td>0.01%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B - Other Applications:
1. Mercury in compact fluorescent lamps, which is not to exceed 5 mg per lamp.
2. Mercury in straight fluorescent lamps for general purposes, not exceeding the following quantities:
   a) Halo-phosphate 10 mg
   b) Triphosphate with normal life 5 mg
   c) Long-lasting triphosphate 8 mg
3. Mercury in special-purpose flat (linear) fluorescent lamps.
4. Mercury in other lamps not specifically mentioned in this Appendix.
5. Lead in cathode ray tubes, and in the glass of electronic components and fluorescent tubes.
6. As an alloying element, maximum 0.35% by weight in steel, maximum 0.4% by weight in aluminum, and up to 4% by weight in copper alloy.
7. Lead in the soldering alloy with high melting temperature type (for example, lead-based alloys containing 85% or more lead):
   a) Lead in solders used for network infrastructure equipments related with servers, data storage and storage array systems, switching, signaling, transmission and network management for telecommunication systems.
   b) Lead in electronic ceramic parts (For example: piezzo electronic devices).
8. Cadmium and its compounds in electrical contacts and cadmium coatings except for applications banned under other relevant legislations.
9. Chromium 6 + (Cr6 +) used as an anti-corrosion agent in carbon steel cooling system, in absorption refrigerators,
   a) DecaBDE in polymeric applications,
b) lead in lead-bronze bearing shells and bushes.

10. Lead used in pin connector systems fitting each other.

11. Lead used as a coating material for c-ring of thermal conduction module.

12. Lead and cadmium used in optical and filter glass.

13. Lead used in the connection between the pins and the case of microprocessors, containing more than two elements in its solder alloy, which contains more than 80% or less than 85% by weight.

14. Lead in solders used to provide electrical contact between semiconductor die and sheath carrier in the sheaths of flip-chip electrical connections.

15. Lead used in linear incandescent lamps with silicate coated tubes.

16. Lead used as a coating material for c-ring of thermal conduction module.

17. Lead used in the connection between the pins and the case of microprocessors, containing more than two elements in its solder alloy, which contains more than 80% or less than 85% by weight.

18. Lead in solders used to provide electrical contact between semiconductor die and sheath carrier in the sheaths of flip-chip electrical connections.

19. Lead used as a coating material for c-ring of thermal conduction module.

20. Lead used in linear incandescent lamps with silicate coated tubes.

21. Lead used as a coating material for c-ring of thermal conduction module.

22. Lead used in the connection between the pins and the case of microprocessors, containing more than two elements in its solder alloy, which contains more than 80% or less than 85% by weight.

23. Lead used in solders used to provide electrical contact between semiconductor die and sheath carrier in the sheaths of flip-chip electrical connections.

24. Lead used as a coating material for c-ring of thermal conduction module.

25. Lead used as a coating material for c-ring of thermal conduction module.

26. Lead used as a coating material for c-ring of thermal conduction module.

27. Lead used as a coating material for c-ring of thermal conduction module.
Appendix-3

COMPLIANCE DECLARATION FORM

We hereby represent that our products specified in the table below, which we want to release to the market, are manufactured in accordance with provision of “AEEE” Regulation the procedures.
This is to your kind information and action.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENTS RELEASED TO THE MARKETED</th>
<th>Yes □ No □</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Large household appliances</td>
<td>Yes □ No □</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small household appliances</td>
<td>Yes □ No □</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT and telecommunications equipment</td>
<td>Yes □ No □</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumer equipment</td>
<td>Yes □ No □</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lighting equipments</td>
<td>Yes □ No □</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical and Electronic Equipments</td>
<td>Yes □ No □</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toys, Leisure and Sports Equipments</td>
<td>Yes □ No □</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automates / Vending Machines</td>
<td>Yes □ No □</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I represent that the information provided in this form is accurate, and I hereby declare that I am fully aware of the penalties to be applicable to those providing misleading documents according to Article 26 of the Environment Act 2872 in case of supplying false information.

Company Title
Authorized Signature

Address of the company:
Tel:
Fax:
E-mail:
The tax office to which the firm is registered:
Company's tax registration number:
Appendix-4

MINIMUM TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS TO BE PROVIDED BY THE PROCESSING PLANTS ACCORDING TO WASTE CATEGORY

A) Facilities processing Refrigerators / Coolers / Air-conditioning appliances

1) A marching band system is installed at the facility.
2) The equipment required to withdraw and store ozone-depleting refrigerants and other gases contained in the cooling circuits, with a contribution or the potential of contribution to the greenhouse effect of over 15, as well to withdraw and store compressor oils.
3) Refrigerators / coolers are mechanically broken by hammer. The breakage system is a closed system and an appropriate filter system is used for holding the gases.
4) Necessary measures are taken to prevent the flashing of the foams containing gas bubbles inside closed systems, such as nitrogen shower, pressure relief system, gas alarm device and similar technologies
5) A separate storage area is maintained for polyurethanes (PUR) degasses and extracted from Refrigerators / Coolers.
6) In locations where EEE is produced, a closed system crushing unit is not required for the processing coolers and fridges that do not contain ozone depleting gases or the gases that contribute to the greenhouse effect over 15, according to item (i), first paragraph of Article 5 of these Regulations.

B) Facilities processing large household appliances (except Refrigerators / Coolers / Air Conditioners), and automated machines

1) Before the equipments containing asbestos are processed, asbestos-containing parts are removed by pre-disassembly and separately stored. If this is not possible, the equipment shall be disposed of appropriately without being subjected to processing.
2) Before the equipments containing ceramic fibers are processed, ceramic fibers are removed by pre-disassembly and separately stored.

C) Facilities to process television and monitors

1) Cathode ray tubes:
   a) In case breaking in a closed system with a crusher, an appropriate filter system is kept in order to absorb the phosphorus.
   b) In the absence of a closed-system crusher, the crushing process is only done in an indoor unit after removal of the layer of phosphor. The front window and rear window should be separated using diamond-tip separation systems, heated wire method, laser cutting or using an appropriate technology. The equipment to clean off the fluorescent coating and the phosphor layer in-between should be present in the facility. An appropriate filter system is made available for retaining phosphorus.
c) Glasses containing lead and lead-free glass collected separately.

2) Mercury-containing fluorescent lamps are removed from the screens in LCDs. Fluorescence is removed from the module it is fixed to without breaking it and disposed of as required.

3) In plasma monitors, the gas mixtures in the chambers between two glass panels are collected specially.

4) Plasmas are stored separately from LCDs.

D) Facilities to process IT, telecommunications and consumer equipments (except for TV and monitors)

Mercury-containing fluorescent lamps are removed from the screens in LCDs. Fluorescence is removed from the module it is fixed without breaking it and disposed of as required.

E) Facilities to process lighting facilities and fixtures

1) In lighting equipments, necessary measures shall be taken during accumulating, collection and transportation to avoid breaking of gas discharge lamps.

2) Equipment and filter systems to ensure separation of phosphorus and mercury in the lighting equipments should be present.

3) Phosphorus and glass powder obtained by the separation equipment are stored separately, and separately recovered or disposed.

F) Facilities to process small household appliances, electrical and electronic equipment, toys, sporting and leisure equipments, medical devices, and monitoring and control devices

1) Before the equipments containing asbestos are processed, asbestos-containing parts are removed by pre-disassembly and separately stored. If this is not possible, the equipment shall be disposed of appropriately without being subjected to processing.

2) Before the equipments containing ceramic fibers are processed, ceramic fibers are removed by pre-disassembly and separately stored.

3) It is essential that mercury-containing fluorescent lamps are removed from the screens in LCDs. Fluorescence is removed from the module it is fixed to without breaking it and disposed of as required. The remainder of the module is to be used for metal recovery.
### Appendix-5

**MANUFACTURER’S REPORTING TABLES**

**Table 1: Quantities of AEEEs collected and Exported**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product category</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EEEs Released to the Market</td>
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<tr>
<td>Collected household AEEEs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Collected non-household AEEEs</td>
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<td>Collectd AEEEs (2)+(3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>AEEEs processed in Turkey</td>
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<td>AEEEs exported to EU countries</td>
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<tr>
<td>AEEEs exported to non-EU countries</td>
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<td>2. Small household appliances</td>
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<td>3. IT and telecommunications equipments</td>
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<td>4. Consumer equipments</td>
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<td>5. Lighting equipments</td>
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<td>5a. Gas discharge lamps</td>
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<td>7. Toys, leisure and sports equipments</td>
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<td>8. Medical devices</td>
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<td>9. Monitoring and control instruments</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Automats</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Recycling Rate</td>
<td>Reuse and Recycling Rate</td>
<td>Reuse of AEEE as a whole unit</td>
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<td>Total Weight (tons)</td>
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<td>Total Weight (tons)</td>
<td>%(**)</td>
<td>Total Weight (tons)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Large household appliances</td>
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<td>2. Small household appliances</td>
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<td>3. IT and telecommunications equipments</td>
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<td>4. Consumer equipments</td>
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<td>5. Lighting equipments</td>
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<td>5a. Gas discharge lamps</td>
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<td>6. Electrical and Electronic Equipments</td>
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<td>7. Toys, leisure and sports equipments</td>
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<td>8. Medical devices</td>
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<td>9. Monitoring and control instruments</td>
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<td>10. Automats</td>
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(*) The recovery rate is the proportion of the recovery amount (1) in Table 2 to the total processed amount (5 +6 +7) in Table 1.

(**) Rate of reuse and recycling is the proportion of the reuse and recycling amount (3) in Table 2 to the total processed amount (5 +6 +7) Table 1.

Note: The gray colored fields in the table shall optionally be filled our.
Appendix-6

SYMBOL TO BE USED IN THE MARKING OF THE ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENTS