

Pursuant to Article 13(2) of the Act of 11 September 2015 on waste electrical and electronic equipment (consolidated text, Journal of Laws of 2020, item 1893) we would like to inform you that:

The systems for collecting and returning waste equipment are developed by the waste equipment collectors, the entities running the processing plants, distributors, the entities referred to in Article 45(1)(1) of the Act of 14 December 2012 on waste (consolidated text, Journal of Laws of 2020, item 797, as amended) – i.e. the entities conducting activity other than business activity in the field of waste management that collect packaging waste and waste in the form of waste consumer goods, including collection of medicine and medicine packaging by the pharmacies, acceptance of waste consumer goods in the shops, waste collection systems at schools, other educational facilities, offices and institutions (non-professional activity in the field of waste collection) and the entities **running selective municipal waste collection points** referred to in the Act of 13 September 1996 on maintaining cleanliness and order in communes.

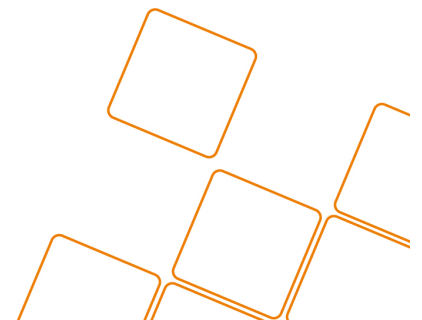
The owner of the waste equipment from households shall be obliged to hand it over to the waste equipment collector or to the entity authorised to collect waste equipment referred to in Article 45(1)(1) of the Act of 14 December 2012 on waste.

The entity referred to in Article 45(1)(1) of the Act on waste shall be obliged to conclude the agreement in writing, otherwise null and void, with the holder of waste that has a permit for waste collection or the permit for the processing of waste mentioned in clause 1(1) concerning at least acceptance of waste free of charge.

The household may be the waste production site for electrical and electronic equipment. Thanks to proper handling of waste equipment involving handing it over to entities authorised for that, the household contributes to reuse and recycling, including the recycling of waste equipment which is in line with the hierarchy of handling waste stipulated by the Act on waste. Handing over waste electrical and electronic equipment by the households to the waste equipment collector or the entity authorised to collect waste equipment referred to in Article 45(1)(1) of the Act on waste, constitutes the first link in the chain of electrical and electronic waste management, the objective of which is the reuse of waste equipment or waste produced after disassembly of waste equipment. These actions take place in a specialist plant – processing plant (in the installation, building structure or a part thereof in which disassembly of waste equipment as well as preparation for subsequent use of waste equipment or waste produced take place after disassembly of waste equipment, that hold the decision on waste management permitting the processing of waste equipment.

For example, waste equipment designed for households may be handed over to the distributor of such equipment, to the distributor running a retail trade unit with the sales area of at least 400 m² that is dedicated to the sales of equipment designed for households, to the service point, to the selective municipal waste collection point in line with the following provisions:

1. The distributor shall be obliged to collect waste equipment from households in the sales point free of charge if the waste equipment is of the same type and fulfils the same function as the sold equipment.
2. When providing the buyer with the equipment designed for households, the distributor shall be obliged to collect the waste equipment from households at the



delivery point of such equipment free of charge, if waste equipment is of the same type and fulfils the same function as the delivered equipment.

3. The distributor running the retail trade unit with the sales area within the meaning of Article 2(19) of the Act of 27 March 2003 on spatial planning and development amounting to at least 400 m² dedicated to sales of equipment designed for households, shall be obliged to accept, in this unit or in its direct vicinity, waste equipment from households, whereas none of the external dimensions of the equipment cannot exceed 25 cm, and there is no need to purchase any new equipment designed for households.
4. The operator of a service point shall be obliged to accept waste equipment free of charge if the repair of the equipment accepted to the service point is not possible due to technical reasons or if the equipment owner finds that repair of equipment is uneconomic for him/her.
5. Development of selective municipal waste collection points is part of the community tasks. The information in this respect, including the information about the locations of the selective municipal waste collection points, can be found on the website of the office of a specific commune or in a different location, customarily accepted by the commune.

We would like to inform you that pursuant to Article 41 of the said Act on the waste electrical and electronic equipment:

1. The distributor and the service point operator can refuse to accept waste equipment if, due to its contamination, it creates a hazard to life or health of persons accepting waste equipment.
2. In the case referred to in clause 1, the holder of waste equipment hands it over to the waste equipment collector or to the entity running the processing plant.

