

**REPUBLIC OF RWANDA**



**RWANDA UTILITIES REGULATORY AUTHORITY**

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**REGULATIONS          NUMBER          .....GOVERNING          E-WASTE  
MANAGEMENT IN RWANDA**

**The Regulatory Board;**

Pursuant to the Organic Law N° 04/2005 of 08/04/2005 determining the modalities of protection, conservation and promotion of environment in Rwanda, especially in its article 33;

Pursuant to the law N°09/2013 of 01/03/2013 establishing Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority (RURA) and determining its mission, powers, organization and functioning;

Pursuant to Law N°24/2016 of 18/06/2016 governing Information and Communication Technologies especially in article 130 (6<sup>o</sup>)

Upon due consideration and deliberation in its meeting of .....

**HEREBY ADOPTS;**

## **CHAPTER I: GENERAL PROVISIONS**

### **Article one. Purpose of these Regulations**

The purpose of these regulations is to establish a framework for electrical and electronic waste management.

### **Article 2. Definition of terms**

In these Regulations, the following terms shall be defined as follows:

- 1. Collection center:** a center established individually or jointly or a registered society or a designated agency or a company or an association to undertake collection operations of e-waste;
- 2. Consumer:** user of electrical and electronic equipment;
- 3. Electrical and Electronic equipment (EE-waste):** Equipment which is dependent on electric currents or electromagnetic fields in order to work properly and equipment for the generation, transfer and measurement of such currents;
- 4. Electrical and Electronic equipment registry:** a unit housed by the Authority for the purposes of effecting registration of all electrical and Electronic Equipment producers and recyclers
- 5. Generator:** any person whose activities or activities under his or her direction produces e-waste; **Market:** an environment that facilitates trading in Electrical and electronic equipment and e-waste;
- 6. License:** a legal document issued by the Regulatory Authority which authorizes the licensee to carry out the activity of E-waste management;
- 7. Manufacturer:** a local or international entity involved in the making or production of electrical and electronic equipment either locally or internationally;

8. **Minimum collection incentive:** the minimum collection price paid by recyclers to the collection network to ensure collection of problematic fractions;
9. **Producer:** any person or entity who introduces or causes to be introduced new and used electrical and electronic equipment into the market by sale, donation, gifts, inheritance or by any such related methods and can either be a manufacturer, importer, distributor or assembler;
10. **Recycling:** any operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes;
11. **Refurbishing:** the action of repair, dismantling, improvement of e-waste for the purposes of extending the working life of the product;
12. **Regulatory Authority:** Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority;
13. **Regulatory Board:** the supreme Organ of management and decision-making of the Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority;
14. **Take-back:** the process of returning or repossessing used products from the market to the producer or their representative;
15. **Transporter:** a person or entity that is in the conduct of carrying or conveying e-waste from one point to another;
16. **Treatment facility:** a licensed plant, premise, and establishment for processing e-waste.
17. **Treatment:** processing e-waste through modern and eco-friendly technologies to ensure compliance with environmental protection;

### **Article 3. Scope of application**

These regulations shall apply to every producer, retailer, importer, collector, dismantler, recycler, refurbisher, consumer or bulk consumer involved in the manufacture, assembly, sale, and purchase and processing of electronic and electrical equipment or E-waste in Rwanda.

**Article 4: Objective of these regulations**

These regulations are established for protection of the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the adverse impacts of the generation and management of waste from electrical and electronic equipment and by promoting resource efficient through reuse, recycling and other forms of recovery of E-waste in environmental friendly manner.

**CHAPTER II: LICENSING REGIME****SECTION ONE: CATEGORIES AND TYPES OF LICENSES FOR OPERATORS IN E-WASTE MANAGEMENT****Article 4: CATEGORIES OF LICENSES**

No person shall carry out activities of collecting, transportation, retailer, importer, dismantling, recycling, refurbishing unless he/she holds an operator's licence issued by the Regulatory Authority under these regulations.

The Regulatory Authority grants three categories of licenses for actors operating in E-waste management services.

**Article 5: The first Category of license**

The first category is applicable to operators in E-waste collection, transportation, dismantling, refurbishment and recycling services operating in the all districts of the City of Kigali.

**Article 6: The second category of license**

The second category of license is applicable for operators in E-waste collection, transportation, dismantling, refurbishment and recycling operating in urban sectors in provinces apart from the City of Kigali.

**Article 7: The third category**

The third category is applicable for operators in E-waste collection, transportation, dismantling, refurbishment and recycling operating in rural sectors which are not mentioned in the article 5 &6.

**SECTION 2: TYPES OF LICENCES FOR E-WASTE MANAGEMENT****Article 8: Five types of e-waste management licenses**

The Regulatory Authority shall grant five types of licenses for E-waste management:

- a. Collection service license
- b. Transport service license
- c. Dismantling service license
- d. Refurbishment service license
- e. Recycling service license

**Article 9: General requirements for license applications in each type of license**

Any company, cooperative providing or seeking to carry out activities of collection, transportation, dismantling, refurbishment and recycling services must first obtain:

- An Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Certificate
- Demonstrate appropriate storage, dismantling, refurbishment, recycling facility

**Article 10: Specific requirements for license application in E-waste management for the first category**

All applicants in first category for license in E-waste management services provisions shall provide the following information:

- a) Application letter addressed to the Director General;

- b) Application form filled out correctly by applicant;
- c) Head office of company, cooperative or association;
- d) Provide a domestic registration certificate of the company;
- e) Provide a Proof of legal status if it is a cooperative;
- f) To provide appropriate 3 own trucks for e-waste transportation;

**Article 11: Specific requirement for license application in E-waste management services in the second category**

All applicants in second category for license in E-waste management services provisions shall provide the following information:

- a) Application letter addressed to Director General;
- b) Application form filled out correctly by applicant;
- c) Show the location of head office of company/cooperative;
- d) Provide a certificate of the company registration issued in Rwanda;
- e) Provide a Proof of legal status if it is a cooperative;
- f) To provide one own truck to be used in E- waste transportation and collection.

**Article 12: Specific requirements for license application in E-waste management services in the third category**

The applicant for the third category of the license shall fulfil the following conditions:

- a) Application letter addressed to the Director General of the Regulatory Authority ;
- b) Application form filled out correctly by applicant;
- c) Show the location of head office of company/cooperative;
- d) Provide a certificate of the company registration issued in Rwanda;
- e) Provide a Proof of legal status if it is a cooperative;
- f) To show at least one own or rented small truck to be used in E-waste transportation.

**Article 13: Technical requirements of e-waste collection**

The applicant for e-waste collection shall:

1. Enable household e-waste to be collected from the LCF in streams of either large household appliances other than cooling appliances and display equipment containing CRTs amongst other waste;
2. Have metal separation facilities
3. Have signs to direct members of the public to deposit e-waste to the relevant container or area prevent mixing of e-waste with other waste or allow contamination with hazardous material
4. State the maximum quantity that can be deposited on the site.
5. Have impermeable surface with a sealed drainage and impermeable drains which do not leak to ensure that all liquids are in a sealed sump except where they may be lawfully discharged.
6. Have a weatherproof cover
7. Have a Collection Point and Storage Facility adequate to serve the geographical area and the volume of separated e-waste tonnage captured.

**Article 14: Technical requirements of e-waste transportation**

Any person wishes to transporter e-waste shall:

1. Ensure e-waste is properly packed while transporting;
2. Ensure the transporting means is appropriately and completely closed;
3. Ensure e-waste is disposed in licensed e-waste facility.

**Article 15: Technical requirements of e-waste refurbish.**

Any person wishes to refurbish e-waste shall:

1. Ensure unusable material go to a licensed disposer
2. Ensure waste plucked out of the equipment will go to the recycler
3. Provide for incentives to the consumer to donate used devices

**Article 16: Technical requirements of e-waste disposal**

Any person wishes to dispose e-waste shall:

1. Be done in specialised cells or sections in a licensed sites;
2. Owners / operators of disposal sites shall be licensed by the Regulatory Authority;
3. Owners / operators must demonstrate technical knowledge and understanding of the hazardous nature of e-waste;
4. Disposal sites shall be published after licensing for the general public is aware of the existence of the same;
5. Disposal shall be paid for and the disposer shall be issued with a certificate of safe disposal;
6. Disposers shall keep a record of the amounts and categories of waste which Regulatory Authority or any other agency may access upon request or during inspection of e-waste handling facilities;
7. Incineration of unusable disposable parts is not recommended in the country due to the unsuitability of existing incineration facilities;
8. Compulsory installation of waste gas purification systems to deal with dioxins and furans in incineration flue gas;

9. Ensure that dismantling/treatment is done in an environmentally safe manner.

**Article 17: Technical requirements of e-waste consumer**

The consumer shall:

1. Separate e-waste from other wastes to facilitate collection, treatment and recycling;
2. Dispose e-waste generated to the e-waste licenced collection centres;
3. Dispose e-waste to licensed refurbisher;
4. Take back equipment to the manufacturer, importer or assembler;
5. Deposit e-waste at the licensed site specified for the e-waste;
6. Be responsible for following recommended disposal methods or procedures especially dates of expiry or end of usage period of the product.

**Article 18: Technical requirements of e-waste storage**

The storage of e-waste shall:

1. have location within the facility (on site) or outside the facility (off site);
2. It should be well covered to store waste until it is recycled or treated;
3. The covering should be weatherproof to minimise the contamination of clean surface and rain waters;
4. E-waste items should be separated and kept in appropriate well marked containers;
5. Have impermeable surfaces and a sealed drainage system;
6. Spillage collection facilities should be provided.

7. Include the impermeable pavement and sealed drainage system as the primary means of containment;
8. Be provided for disassembled spare parts that contain oil or other types of fluids;
9. They should be stored in containers that are secured that will not allow oil and other fluids to escape with an impermeable surface and a sealed drainage system;
10. Components and residues arising from the treatment of e-waste should be contained for disposal or recovery;
11. If they contain hazardous substances they should be stored on impermeable surfaces and in appropriate containers or bays with weatherproof covering;
12. Containers should be clearly labelled to identify their contents and must be secure from liquids and rainwater seepage;
13. Components should be segregated having regard to their eventual destinations and the compatibility of the component types;
14. Batteries should be handled and stored with a clear knowledge of their potential fire risk.

In case the applicants fulfils all the requirements for license applications, He/she shall get a response in a period not exceeding 10 working days from the date in which the application was submitted to the Regulatory Authority.

**Article 19: Validity of license**

A license for the provision of E-waste management services (Collection, transportation, dismantling, refurbishment, and recycling) shall be granted for a period of five (5) years in the first category and three (3) for the second and third category with a possibility of extension for all categories.

**Article 20: License renewal**

The Licensee shall apply for a License renewal within two (2) months before the expiration of the current license.

The application for license renewal shall be composed of:

- Application letter addressed to the Director General;
- Copy of the expired license;
- Copies of vehicles registration certificate, insurance and motor vehicle inspection certificates to be used in e-waste transportation;
- Bank slip of payment of regulatory fees for previous year.

The license shall not be renewed if the applicant has not complied with these regulations.

**Article 21: License Application evaluation**

Following the submission of the license application, the Regulatory Authority shall process the license application in accordance with licensing process and procedures prescribed herein;

Any license application determined by the Regulatory Authority to be incomplete shall be considered as a defective filing;

Any license application from an applicant who has not made full payment of application fee shall be considered to be a defective filing until that payment is made;

**Article 22: License application Proceedings**

Upon receipt of a license application from the Director General, the Regulatory Authority shall proceed with the examination of the submitted documents.

The Regulatory Authority may upon scrutiny of the long term license application, within fifteen ten (15) working days after the receipt of the application, notify and require the applicant to furnish such additional information or particular documents as considered necessary for the purpose of dealing with the application;

If the Regulatory Authority determines that the license application is complete, it shall grant a license within a period of fourteen (14) days. The fourteen (14) days' period does not include time for applicant to respond or to request for additional information.

**Article 23: License transfer**

The transfers of licenses, including the direct or indirect sale, assignment, conveyance, lease or other transfer of assets or activities subject to a license to

a different individual or institution shall be subject to a prior written approval of the Regulatory Authority.

Such approval shall be granted after consideration of the matter and if the proposed transferee meets all the conditions for granting the relevant license.

Failure to comply with such requirements shall lead to license suspension or revocation.

#### **Article 24: License Modification**

A license modification proceeding may be initiated by the Regulatory Authority or by request of the license holder.

The Regulatory Authority may modify a license before its expiration when it determines that an amendment of the license is needed in order to respond to:

- a. Significant changes in the controlling laws or regulations, or significant court decisions that directly affect the license provisions;
- b. The inability of the license holder to comply with controlling license provisions due to events beyond licensee's control;
- c. Changes in the ownership or organizational status, shareholding structure of the licensee;
- d. Significant non-compliance by the licensee with current license provisions or other Regulatory Authority rules, decisions or orders.

#### **Article 25: Revocation or suspension of the licence**

The Regulatory Authority may revoke a license before its expiration due to:

- a. Licensee failure to comply with license terms and conditions;
- b. Licensee abandonment of license activities;
- c. Failure of the licensee to provide the Regulatory Authority with monitoring and reporting data required by the license or failure to cooperate with the Regulatory Authority inspection and audits;
- d. Licensee submittal of false or deliberately misleading data or information to the Regulatory Authority in response to the its request or in response to the Regulatory Authority monitoring reporting inspection or audit requirements;
- e. Licensee's failure to provide timely access to the Regulatory Authority; inspection or audit of licensee's facilities and licensee records ;
- f. Bankruptcy, financial insolvency or liquidation of the company;
- g. Licensee's failure to pay the Authority's regulatory fees;

- h. If the issuance of the operator's licence was induced by a false representation of fact(s) by or on behalf of the licensed operator;
- i. to operate or provide the public service issued under these regulations has been or is intended to be used for an unlawful purpose or that the original purpose for which the operator's licence was issued no longer exists.

**Article 26: Licensee fee**

The License for e-waste management shall be issued upon the payment of the application and license fees as shall be determined by Regulatory Authority.

**Article 27: Annual Regulatory fee**

The annual contributions to the functioning of the Regulatory Authority shall be paid according to the Regulatory Board decision governing the matter.

**CHAPTER III: RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LICENCEE**

**Article 28 : General conditions**

The importation of electrical and electronic equipment containing Cathode Ray Tubes into the country is restricted except for essential services such as medical equipment;

The importers of all electrical and electronic equipment donated to individuals, educational institutions, non-government organizations, communities, or body corporate by whatever means, shall obtain the necessary approvals from the Regulatory Authority in accordance with the prescribed form and fee.

Every electrical and electronic equipment imported into the country shall bear a label indicating the year and country of manufacture.

**Article 29: Specific Responsibilities of Producer, Importer, Retail**

The producer, importer, retailer of electrical and electronic equipment shall be responsible for:

1. Provide information to the Regulatory Authority on the subsequent year's projected imports of any electrical and electronic equipment products.

2. Provide information to recyclers on how to dismantle their product at the end of life and the location of any hazardous substances or items within the product;
3. Finance and organize a system to meet the costs involved in the environmentally sound management of E-waste (collection and treatment for problematic fractions by the licensed treatment facility) to ensure effective take back and treatment of e-waste;
4. Ensure that e-waste is returned under individual take-back schemes, is not disposed of at municipal disposal site/facility,
5. Create awareness on sound management of e-waste through publications, posters, take back campaign or any other means of communication and information;
6. Provide contact details such as address, telephone number of licensed collection centers to consumer (s) or bulk consumer (s) so as to facilitate return of used electrical and electronic equipment.

**Article 30: Responsibilities of consumer or bulk consumer**

The consumers or Bulk consumers of EE equipment shall:

- a. Ensure e-waste is segregated from other forms of waste and is taken to licensed refurbishers, collection centers, dismantler or recyclers.
- b. Ensure that E-waste is not resold or auctioned or exchange ( Bulk consumers)
- c. Maintain records of e-waste generated ( Bulk consumer) and make such records available for scrutiny by the regulatory Authority

**Article 31: Responsibilities of Collection centers and collectors**

Collection centers and collectors of e-waste shall:

- a. Ensure that the E-waste collected by them is stored in proper and secured manner till is sent to the licensed dismantler (s) or recycler(s)
- b. Ensure that no damage is caused to the environment and human health during storage and transportation of E-waste;
- c. Maintain and keep records of the E-waste handled and make such records available for scrutiny of the Regulatory Authority.

**Article 32: Responsibilities' of dismantler**

Every Dismantler shall:

- a. Provide an EIA certificate
- b. Ensure that no damage is caused to the environment and human health during storage and transportation of e-waste ;
- c. Ensure that the dismantling processes do not have any adverse effect on health and the environment;
- d. Ensure that the facility and dismantling processes are in accordance with the standards published by the Standard body;
- e. Ensure that dismantled E-waste are segregated and sent to the recycling facilities for recovery of materials;
- f. Ensure that non-recyclable/non-recoverable components are sent are sent to the authorized treatment storage and disposal facilities;
- g. Maintain and keep records of the E-waste dismantled and make such records available for scrutiny the regulatory Authority.

**Article 33: Responsibilities of Refurbisher**

Every refurbisher of e-waste shall:

- a. Provide an EIA certificate;
- b. Ensure that the resultant e-waste is transferred to a licensed collection center or to licensed dismantlers;
- c. Ensure that the refurbished equipment meet the minimum standards set by the standard body;
- d. Maintain and keep records of the E-waste refurbished and make such records available for scrutiny by the regulatory Authority.

**Article 34: Responsibilities of recycler**

Every recycler shall:

- a. Provide an EIA certificate;
- b. Ensure that the facility and recycling process processes are in accordance with the standards published by Standard body;
- c. Ensure that the recycling processes do not have any adverse effect on human health and the environment;

- d. Ensure that the residues generated thereof are disposed off in a hazardous waste treatment storage facility for disposal;
- e. Maintain and keep records of the E-waste recycled and make such records available for scrutiny by the Regulatory Authority.

### **Article 35: Prohibitions**

No person shall dispose e-waste:

- a. by reselling, auctioning or exchanging it;
- b. by burning;
- c. in non-designated waste receptacles; or
- d. By burial or at a dump site.
- e. Treat Cathode Ray Tubes in an unsound environmental manner;
- f. Cause leaching of precious metals with acids and other hazardous waste from printed wire boards or Printed Circuit Board in an uncontrolled manner;
- g. Carry out open burning of electrical and electronic equipment/e-waste at the recycling facilities;
- h. Abandon e-waste anywhere other than in the collection centres and/or in the licensed recycling facilities.

## **CHAPTER IV: INSPECTION AND COMPLIANCE WITH THESE REGULATIONS**

### **Article 36: Audits and inspections**

The Regulatory Authority has the right to conduct audits and inspections to company, cooperative or individual operating in E-waste management services and check if the operator comply with the provisions of laws and regulations;

The Regulatory Authority has the right to request operators to report about technical and /or financial activities at anytime or may be requested to provide other needed information which may help regulatory authority to check if the regulations are complied;

The Regulatory Authority has the right to inspect the operator at any time during working hours with or without informing the operator.

The Regulatory Authority reserves the right to inspect the operators out of working hours if it deemed necessary.

**Article 37: Compliance with the output of the audits and inspections**

If the audits and inspections prove that the licensee do not comply with laws and regulations, The Regulatory Authority shall:

- a) Issue a notice to the operator to summon him to remedy the situation of non-compliance with obligations;
- b) If the licensee do not correct the mistake after receiving a notice letter, the Regulatory Authority may apply the sanctions mentioned in the annex of these regulations;
- c) If it found that the licensee is not willing or unable to correct the mistake, the license may be revoked.

**CHAPTER VI : FAULTS AND ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS**

**Article 38: Faults relating to operation without a license**

No person who operates without a license commits a fault an shall pay a fine of one million (1.000.000frw).

**Article 39: Offences relating to Registration**

Any person who produces or introduces electrical and electronic equipment into the Country without registration commits a fault and shall pay a fine of five hundred thousand (500.000 frw).

**Article 40: Fault relating to illegal distribution**

Any person who distributes electrical and electronic equipment contrary to this regulation or any other law commits a fault and shall pay a fine of five hundred thousand (500.000frw).

**Article 41: Offence relating to false information**

Any licensee who fails to provide information or provides misleading information as requested by the Regulatory Authority shall be subject to a daily administrative fine of two hundred thousand (200,000) to two million (2,000,000) Rwandan francs.

**Article 42: Resist, hinder or obstruct the Regulatory Authority**

Any licensee resists, hinders or obstructs the Regulatory Authority or any person acting on its behalf in the course of his duty under the provisions of these regulations shall be liable to administrative fine of five hundred thousand Rwandan francs (500,000FRW).

**Article 43: Failure to report**

Any licensee who fails to submit the report within the specified time period shall be liable to a fine of two hundred thousand Rwandan francs per day (200,000 FRW /day) applicable up to 30 days from the deadline given, after which further proceedings for license suspension may start.

**Article 44: Repetitive failure to comply with regulations**

Repetitive failure to comply with these regulations or license obligations shall lead to suspension of a period of 3 Months or revocation of the license as may be decided by the Regulatory Authority.

**CHAPTER V: TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS**

**Article 45: Transitional provision**

Company, cooperative who are seeking for providing services of E-waste management shall apply for license as stated in these regulations.

Operators who are operating without licenses are given a period of six months (6) to comply with the provisions of these Regulations from the date of signature.

**Article 46: Repealing provision**

All prior provisions contrary to these regulations are hereby repealed.

**Article 47: Commencement**

These regulations shall come into force on the date of signature by chairperson of the Regulatory Board.

**Kigali, on ...../...../2016**

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**Eng. Coletha U. RUHAMYA**

**Chairperson of the Regulatory Board**

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**ANNEX 1: CATEGORIES OF PRODUCTS**

List of products which shall be taken into account for the purpose of this Regulation include, but are not limited to;

***I. Small household appliances***

1. Vacuum cleaners
2. Carpet sweepers
3. Other electrical appliances for cleaning
4. Appliances used for sewing, knitting, weaving and other processing for textiles
5. Ironing, mangling and other clothing appliances.
6. Toasters
7. Fryers
8. Grinders, coffee machines and equipment for opening or sealing containers or packages
9. Electric knives
10. Appliances for hair-cutting, hair drying, tooth brushing, shaving, massage and other body care appliances
11. Clocks, watches and equipment for the purpose of measuring, indicating or registering time
12. Scales

***II. Large household appliances***

1. Large cooling appliances
2. Refrigerators
3. Freezers
4. Other large appliances used for refrigeration, conservation and storage of food
5. Washing machines
6. Clothes dryers
7. Dish washing machines

8. Electrical Cooking equipment
9. Electric stoves
10. Electric hot plates
11. Microwaves
12. Other large appliances used for cooking and other processing of food
13. Electric heating appliances
14. Electric radiators
15. Other large appliances for heating rooms, beds, seating furniture
16. Electric fans
17. Air conditioner appliances
18. Other fanning, exhaust ventilation and conditioning equipment

### ***III. IT and telecommunications equipment***

1. Centralized data processing:
  - a. Mainframes
  - b. Minicomputers
  - c. Servers
2. Printer units
3. Personal computing:
  - a. Personal computers (CPU, mouse, screen and keyboard included)
  - b. Laptop computers (CPU, mouse, screen and keyboard included)
  - c. Notebook computers
  - d. Notepad computers
4. Copying equipment
5. Electrical and electronic typewriters
6. Pocket and desk calculators and other products and equipment for the collection, storage, processing, presentation or communication of information by electronic means
7. User terminals and systems

8. Facsimile
9. Telex
10. Telephones
11. Pay telephones
12. Cordless telephones
13. Cellular telephones
14. Answering systems and other products
15. Broadcasting equipment for transmitting sound, images or other information by telecommunications and other products or equipment for the purpose of recording or reproducing sound or images, including signals or other technologies for the distribution of sound and image than by telecommunications

#### ***IV. Consumer equipment***

1. Radio sets
2. Television sets
3. Video cameras
4. Video recorders
5. Hi-fi recorders
6. Audio amplifiers
7. Musical instruments

#### ***V. Lighting equipment***

1. Luminaries for fluorescent lamps. Straight fluorescent lamps
2. Compact fluorescent lamps
3. High intensity discharge lamps, including pressure sodium lamps and metal halide lamps
4. Low pressure sodium lamps
5. Other lighting or equipment for the purpose of spreading or controlling light

6. (KPLC and Kengen to give inputs)

#### ***VI. Electrical and electronic tools***

1. Drills
2. Saws
3. Sewing machines
4. Equipment for turning, milling, sanding, grinding, sawing, cutting, shearing, drilling, making holes, punching, folding, bending or similar processing of wood, metal and other materials
5. Tools for riveting, nailing or screwing or removing rivets, nails, screws or similar uses
6. Tools for welding, soldering or similar use
7. Equipment for spraying, spreading, dispersing or other treatment of liquid or gaseous substances by other means
8. Tools for mowing or other gardening activities

#### ***VII. Toys, leisure and sports equipment***

1. Electric trains or car racing sets
2. Hand-held video game consoles
3. Video games
4. Computers for biking, diving, running, rowing, and other similar gadgets.
5. Sports equipment with electric or electronic components
6. Coin slot machines

#### ***VII. Medical devices (with the exception of all implanted and infected products)***

1. Radiotherapy equipment
2. Cardiology
3. Dialysis

4. Pulmonary ventilators
5. Nuclear medicine
6. Laboratory equipment for in-vitro diagnosis
7. Analysers
8. Freezers
9. Other appliances for detecting, preventing, monitoring, treating, alleviating illness, injury or disability

***IX. Monitoring and control instruments***

1. Smoke detector
2. Heating regulators
3. Thermostats
4. Measuring, weighing or adjusting appliances for household or as laboratory equipment Other monitoring and control instruments used in industrial installations

***X. Automatic dispensers***

1. Automatic dispensers for hot drinks
2. Automatic dispensers for hot or cold bottles or cans
3. Automatic dispensers for solid products
4. Automatic dispensers for money

***XI. Batteries***

***XII. Security and Military Equipment***

***XIII. Florescent tubes***