



List of household electrical and electronic
equipment (EEE) valid from 01/01/2027
to 31/12/2027

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I. Scope of application - legal categories of electrical and electronic equipment

The law of June 9, 2022, relating to *WEEE applies to equipment classified under the categories listed below:

1	Temperature exchange equipment
2	Screens, monitors, and equipment containing screens having a surface greater than 100 cm ²
3	Lamps
4	Large equipment (any external dimension more than 50 cm)
5	Small equipment (no external dimension more than 50 cm)
6	Small IT and telecommunication equipment (no external dimension more than 50 cm)

*waste electrical and electronic equipment

II. Exceptions

According to Article 1, Paragraph 3 of the Law of June 9, 2022, concerning WEEE (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment), it does not apply to the following EEE:

« 1° equipment necessary for the protection of the essential security interests of the State, including weapons, ammunition, and war material intended for specifically military purposes;

2° equipment that is specifically designed and installed to be integrated into another type of equipment excluded from the scope of this law or not covered by it, and which can only perform its function if it is part of such equipment;

3° filament bulbs;

4° equipment intended to be sent into space;

5° large fixed industrial tools;

6° large fixed installations, with the exception of any equipment present in such installations, but not specifically designed and mounted to integrate into the said installations;

7° means of transport for people or goods, with the exception of unapproved electric two-wheel vehicles;

8° non-road mobile machinery intended exclusively for professional use;

9° equipment specifically designed solely for research and development purposes, and available only in a business-to-business context;

10° medical devices and in vitro diagnostic medical devices, when these devices normally become infectious before the end of their life cycle, as well as active implantable medical devices. »

III. Definition of a household/dual-use appliance

A household/dual-use device is designed to be used both in a domestic and professional setting.

Example: a laptop.



Domestic use



Professional use

Dual-use devices are not considered professional equipment, but rather household appliances, and should be declared within Ecotrel as part of the accession agreement for household appliances. To set this up, please contact us by phone at +352 26 098 732 or by email at business@ecotrel.lu.

Note: When it is difficult to determine whether a device is household/dual-use or exclusively professional, **it is considered as household by default.**

IV. Distinction between a household/dual-use appliance vs. a professional-use only appliance

The distinction between a household/dual-use device and an exclusively professional device is based on the nature of the device, its design, and its predefined usage environment.

A household/dual-use device is designed to be used both in a domestic **AND** professional setting.



Household/dual-use refrigerator

Dual-use:
This refrigerator can be used in both domestic and professional settings, such as in a professional office space.

An exclusively professional device is designed for specialized use in specific environments. The nature of an exclusively professional device is often based on much higher performance requirements.



Professional refrigerator.

Exclusively professional use:
This refrigerator is designed for professional use, such as in the food service industry.

Exemple

Devices for exclusively professional use must be declared within Ecotrel under its service agreement for professional devices. To set this up, please contact us by phone at +352 26 098 732 or by email at business@ecotrel.lu.

1. Temperature exchange equipment

1.1. Refrigeration appliances and absorption freezer appliances:

Cooling appliances with compressor such as refrigerators, freezers, combined refrigerator/freezers, mini fridges, wine coolers, bottle coolers, wine storage cabinets/wine cellars, portable refrigerators and freezers (absorption system), etc.

1.2. Large appliances with heat pump:

Washing and drying appliances with heat pump such as tumble dryers, combined washer-dryers, etc.

1.3. Oil-filled heater:

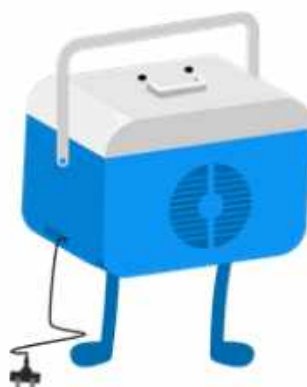
Oil-filled heater.

1.4. Temperature exchange device:

Heat exchange and air treatment appliances such as air conditioners, thermodynamic water heaters, air dehumidifiers (with compressor or absorption system – without absorption system or compressor: category 5.3), heat pumps, etc.

Note: When it is difficult to determine whether a device is household/dual-use or exclusively professional, **it is considered as household by default.**

Exceptions: as previously mentioned in Article 1, Paragraph 3 of the WEEE law and reiterated in Section II, page 3.



2. Screens, monitors, and equipment containing screens having a surface greater than 100 cm²

2.1. Monitors:

Monitors without an integrated tuner intended for computer applications (excluding displays integrated into control panels and dashboards).

2.2. Laptops, tablets, digital photo displays and smart display:

Computing and connected devices such as smart speakers with display, personal computers, laptops, tablets, netbooks, digital photo frames, etc.

2.3. Image reproduction appliances ≤ 40 inches:

Television sets/monitors with integrated tuner or interface converting television signals into images, including all possible TV/DVD/computer combinations with a size of 40 inches or less.

2.4. Image reproduction appliances > 40 inches:

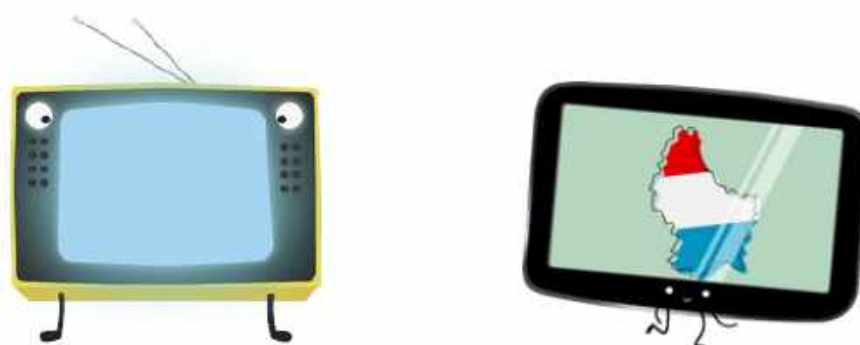
Television sets/monitors with integrated tuner or interface converting television signals into images, including all possible TV/DVD/computer combinations larger than 40 inches.

2.5. Surveillance and monitoring equipment with screen:

All surveillance systems.

Note: When it is difficult to determine whether a device is household/dual-use or exclusively professional, it is considered as household by default.

Exceptions: as previously mentioned in Article 1, Paragraph 3 of the WEEE law and reiterated in Section II, page 3.



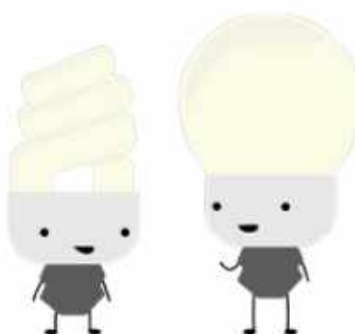
3. Lamps

3.1. Light sources:

Lamps such as LED retrofit lamps, LED retrofit tubes, LED bulbs, etc.

Note: When it is difficult to determine whether a device is household/dual-use or exclusively professional, **it is considered as household by default.**

Exceptions: as previously mentioned in Article 1, Paragraph 3 of the WEEE law and reiterated in Section II, page 3.



4. Large equipment

4.1. Large appliances:

Washing and drying appliances such as washing machines, tumble dryers, combined washer-dryers, spin dryers, dishwashers; cooking appliances such as gas cookers, electric cookers; hot water production appliances such as storage water heaters, etc.

4.2. Medium-sized appliances:

Cooking and meal preparation appliances such as ovens/combined ovens, extractor hoods, hobs or electric hot plates; washing appliances such as mini washers/portable washing machines; cleaning appliances such as steam cleaners; electric charging stations, etc.

4.3. Big heaters and fans:

Heating and ventilation appliances such as mobile and fixed heaters (electric radiators, etc.), patio heaters, ceiling fans, etc.

4.4. Big cleaning and sewing machines:

Floor cleaning appliances such as vacuum cleaners, wet vacuum cleaners; textile creation appliances such as knitting machines, weaving machines, etc.

4.5. Big audio-visual devices and music instruments:

Reception and power supply appliances such as satellite dishes; audio and musical appliances such as electric guitars, electric organs, electronic drum kits, digital pianos, synthesizers; sound reproduction appliances such as loudspeakers, home theater sets, etc.

4.6. Big lighting equipment:

Lighting appliances or equipment designed to diffuse or control light from the lighting sources listed in category 3, excluding lighting equipment for high-intensity discharge lamps (high-pressure sodium vapor, metal halide, low-pressure sodium vapor, mercury vapor).

Note: When it is difficult to determine whether a device is household/dual-use or exclusively professional, **it is considered as household by default.**

Exceptions: as previously mentioned in Article 1, Paragraph 3 of the WEEE law and reiterated in Section II, page 3.



4.6.1. Big lighting equipment with 1 light source:

Lighting equipment with 1 light source as defined in point 4.6, including one retrofit light source.

4.6.2. Big lighting equipment with 2 light sources:

Lighting equipment with 2 light sources as defined in point 4.6, including two retrofit light sources.

4.6.3. Big lighting equipment with 3 light sources:

Lighting equipment with 3 light sources as defined in point 4.6, including three retrofit light sources.

4.6.4. Big lighting equipment with 4 light sources:

Lighting equipment with 4 light sources as defined in point 4.6, including four retrofit light sources.

4.7. Big electrical gardening equipment and electrical tools:

Garden maintenance appliances such as hedge trimmers, robotic lawn mowers, weeders, tillers; material working appliances (wood, metal, concrete, etc.) such as log splitters, saw benches, chainsaws; cleaning appliances such as high-pressure cleaners, etc.

4.8. Big toys, leisure and sports equipment:

Sports and leisure appliances such as self-balancing scooters, monowheels, hoverboards, roller skates, skateboards, electric scooters, electric bicycles/eBikes/Pedelecs; sports equipment with electrical or electronic components; other toys powered by batteries or mains, etc.

4.9. Photovoltaic panels:

Photovoltaic panels including plug-and-play solar panels, solar thermal panels, as well as solar water heaters.

Note: When it is difficult to determine whether a device is household/dual-use or exclusively professional, **it is considered as household by default.**

Exceptions: as previously mentioned in Article 1, Paragraph 3 of the WEEE law and reiterated in Section II, page 3.



5. Small equipment

5.1. Small heaters and fans:

Heating and ventilation appliances such as mobile and fixed heaters (electric radiators, etc.), infrared heaters; cooling/heating appliances, fans; cooling appliances without compressor such as mini fridges, wine coolers, bottle coolers, etc.

5.2. Small cleaning and sewing machines:

Cleaning appliances such as vacuum cleaners and/or wet vacuum cleaners; sewing and textile creation appliances such as sewing machines, overlock/coverlock machines, etc.

5.3. Small household appliances:

Cooking appliances such as ovens/combined ovens; food preparation appliances such as food processors; beverage preparation appliances such as coffee machines; laundry care appliances such as irons/steam irons; cleaning appliances such as window cleaners; air treatment appliances without compressor such as air purifiers; personal care, facial, beauty and wellness appliances such as electric toothbrushes; charging stations for hybrid and electric vehicles; instantaneous water heaters, etc.

5.4. Small audio-visual devices and music instruments:

Audio appliances such as amplifiers, loudspeakers, players, recorders; reception and broadcasting appliances such as satellite dishes; multimedia and video appliances such as video cameras; photographic and optical appliances such as cameras, video/3D glasses; power supply appliances such as power adapters/chargers, converters/hubs/switches; surveillance, home automation and security appliances such as alarm systems, presence simulators, etc.

5.5. Small lighting equipment:

Lighting appliances or equipment designed to diffuse or control light from the lighting sources listed in category 3.

Note: When it is difficult to determine whether a device is household/dual-use or exclusively professional, it is considered as household by default.

Exceptions: as previously mentioned in Article 1, Paragraph 3 of the WEEE law and reiterated in Section II, page 3.



5.5.1. Small lighting equipment with 1 light source:

Lighting equipment with 1 light source.

5.5.2. Small lighting equipment with 2 light sources:

Lighting equipment with 2 light sources.

5.5.3. Small lighting equipment with 3 light sources:

Lighting equipment with 3 light sources.

5.5.4. Small lighting equipment with 4 light sources:

Lighting equipment with 4 light sources.

5.6. Small electrical gardening equipment and electrical tools:

Garden maintenance appliances such as hedge trimmers, robotic lawn mowers; portable power tools for drilling, screwing and cutting such as drills, screwdrivers; material working appliances (wood, metal, concrete, etc.) such as planers; cleaning appliances such as high-pressure cleaners; fastening, cutting and clamping appliances such as staplers/nailers; etc.

5.7. Small toys, leisure and sports equipment:

Gaming and entertainment appliances such as portable video game consoles; sports appliances such as cycling computers, diving computers, running computers; sports equipment containing electrical or electronic components; toys powered by batteries or mains, etc.

5.8. Medical equipment for domestic use:

Electrical appliances for domestic medical use.

5.9. Surveillance and monitoring equipment:

Temperature control appliances such as heat regulators, thermostats; detection appliances such as smoke detectors (excluding ionizing models); measuring, weighing or adjustment appliances such as household equipment or laboratory equipment, etc.

5.10. Single-use appliances:

Single-use electrical and electronic devices, designed for a limited period of use and not intended to be recharged, repaired or reused once their power source has been exhausted or their original function has been fulfilled, such as disposable e-cigarettes, electric toothbrushes, torches, LED candles, etc.

Note: When it is difficult to determine whether a device is household/dual-use or exclusively professional, it is considered as household by default.

Exceptions: as previously mentioned in Article 1, Paragraph 3 of the WEEE law and reiterated in Section II, page 3.

6. Small IT and telecommunication equipment

6.1. Complete personal computers:

Complete personal computers (case + keyboard + mouse).

6.2. Personal computers (without peripherals):

Computer cases, including all computer towers or cases with integrated power supply, with or without other mounted computer components (barebones); desktop personal computers, including all computers and/or (network) workstations intended for use in a household or professional environment.

6.3. Multifunction devices / Fax machines / Paper printers / Photocopiers

Office and printing devices such as fax machines, printers, 3D printers, as well as photocopiers/multifunctional devices.

6.4. Small IT and telecommunication devices:

Telephony devices such as smartphones, domestic telephone systems; gaming devices such as keyboards for game consoles, computers, smartphones, tablets or televisions; office devices such as scanners/3D scanners, paper shredders, webcams; telecommunication and networking devices such as Wi-Fi antennas, hubs, switches, routers, modems; connected devices such as smart watches, connected/activity jewelry, virtual reality glasses; power supply devices such as power banks, etc.

Note: When it is difficult to determine whether a device is household/dual-use or exclusively professional, **it is considered as household by default.**

Exceptions: as previously mentioned in Article 1, Paragraph 3 of the WEEE law and reiterated in Section II, page 3.

