



Scope paper - Outcome

Equipment covered by the new WEEE directive¹ (“WEEE2”) - **DRAFT**

Introduction

The purpose of this document is to establish a common and EU wide interpretation of the equipment (“EEE”) covered by WEEE2. This document provides an overview of the criteria defining EEE covered by the scope of WEEE2 and the exclusion criteria that subsequently exclude EEE, otherwise in scope.

Why is it relevant to establish a common interpretation?

When the first WEEE directive² (“WEEE1”) was introduced in 2003 most Member States, enterprises and trade organizations were focused on national implementation and interpretation. Because of that there are different interpretations across EU Member States and industrial and trade confederations. The adverse consequences have been stressed by Member States and industry. Therefore one goal of the revision of WEEE1 was to overcome the adverse consequences when implementing WEEE2. This applies to registration and reporting as well as for scoping questions.

The present document should establish a common interpretation by cooperation of Member State representatives of national registers, producers and their confederations for the implementation of WEEE2.

This document consists of four sections:

1. System boundaries

Description of electrical and electronic equipment (“EEE”) as defined under WEEE2 and the subsequent exclusions within. The text is supported by illustrations and examples.

2. Exclusions - purpose of criteria and examples of misinterpretation

You will find a table overview of the inclusion and exclusion criteria and purposes of the criteria and examples of misinterpretations.

3. Questions and Answers

Q&A subject to the identification whether EEE is out of scope of WEEE2 or not.

4. Decision tree

Finally, the last section contains a summary decision tree which gives a one-page overview of what defines EEE in scope of WEEE2 and subsequently out of scope again due to the exclusions established in WEEE2.

¹ Directive 2012/19/EU

² Directive 2002/96/EU

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1. System boundaries

Here you find an overview with explanations of which equipment (“EEE”) is covered by WEEE2 and the exclusions.

What is covered by WEEE2?

According to preamble 9, WEEE2 covers all EEE used by consumers and EEE intended for professional use.

As a point of departure, in general, everything which is dependent, produces or transports electricity or electromagnetic fields is an EEE and in scope of WEEE2, if it is below 1,000/1,500 Volt AC/DC.

Figure 1. All EEE covered by WEEE2 without exclusions



Figure 2. Less EEE covered by WEEE2 because of the exclusions

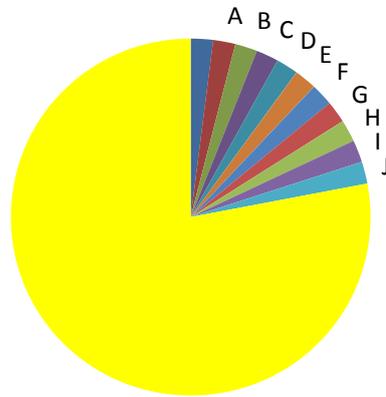


Table 1: Illustrates the basis of WEEE2 where all EEE, as defined in criteria 1-5 below, is covered. Then, criteria A-J below is introduced to identify EEE to be excluded from the scope, (Figure 2).

EEE is electrical and electronic equipment described by the following 5 criteria (Article 3 paragraph 1 (a) WEEE2):

- 1) Equipment designed for use with a voltage rating (input or output³) not exceeding 1,000 Volt for alternating current and 1,500 Volt for direct current, and
- 2) Equipment dependent on electric currents or electromagnetic fields in order to work properly, and
- 3) Equipment for the generation of electric currents or electromagnetic fields, and
- 4) Equipment for the transfer of electric currents or electromagnetic fields, and
- 5) Equipment for the measurement of electric currents or electromagnetic fields.

Therefore all obligations from the WEEE2 are related to to EEE⁴ and not components⁵.

³ EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM, Brussels, 13.6.2000 COM(2000) 347 final p.29

⁴ EEE is synonym to products or equipment. It is a product or equipment which is not a component.

⁵ Components are not finished products. A component is e.g. a sole transistor, a chip or button for a keyboard or an engine for an electric tooth brush. They do not have a functionality of their own.

What is excluded?

Electrical and electronic equipment (“EEE”) generally excluded under WEEE2 (Article 2, paragraph 3, a-c) and additional paragraph 4, a-g) is:

- A. Military and security:
 - 1. Equipment which is necessary for the protection of the essential interests of the security of Member States;
 - 2. Including arms, munitions and war material intended for specifically military purposes.
- B. Equipment which is specifically designed and installed as part of another type of equipment that is excluded from or does not fall within the scope of this Directive, which can fulfil its function only if it is part of that equipment.
- C. Filament bulbs.
- D. Equipment designed to be sent into space.
- E. Large-scale stationary industrial tools.
- F. Large-scale fixed installations, except any equipment which is not specifically designed and installed as part of these installations.
- G. Means of transport for persons or goods, excluding electric two-wheel vehicles which are not type-approved⁶.
- H. Non-road mobile machinery made available exclusively for professional use.
- I. Equipment specifically designed solely for the purposes of research and development that is only made available on a business to business basis.
- J. Medical instruments:
 - 1. Medical devices that are expected to become ineffective prior to end of life.
 - 2. In vitro diagnostic medical devices, that are expected to become ineffective prior to end of life.
 - 3. Active implantable medical devices.

Table 2: Overview of the exclusions established under WEEE2

Household equipment		Professional equipment
In scope	Dual use = Household Equipment ⁷	In scope
		A. Military and security
		B. Equipment which is specifically designed and installed as part of another type of equipment
		D. Equipment designed to be sent into space
		E. Large-scale stationary industrial tools
		F. Large-scale fixed installations
		G. Means of transport for persons or goods
		H. Non-road mobile machinery
		G. Equipment specifically designed for research and development
		J. Medical instruments
C. Filament bulbs		

OUT OF SCOPE

Note: The box as such identifies EEE which initially is in scope of WEEE2. The grey area represents the exclusions A-J. All exclusions only apply to EEE intended for professional applications, except filament bulbs.

⁶ Define “Type approved”.....

⁷ See the Q&A section for an explanation of dual-use.

2. Exclusions - purpose of criteria and examples of misinterpretation

This section presents the 15 criteria defining what is in and what is out of scope of WEEE2.⁸ A purpose of each criterion is given and examples of misinterpretation of the criteria are presented. This is done in order to clarify the possible grey areas of each criterion.

In the first column, the numbers used in the rest of the sections are shown; Inclusion criteria 1-5 and exclusion criteria A-J. The second column, gives the criteria text from WEEE2 and the third column, states the purpose of the criteria (why was it introduced) and examples of misinterpretation. The reason for introducing the purpose is that while discussing whether EEE is in or out of scope, words are often interpreted-understood-translated in many different ways that track of the initial meaning is lost.

Example: with the first directive (“WEEE1”) it became common “rumour” that professional equipment within category 6 that is fixed to the wall is considered out of scope. This is however far from the wording of WEEE1, which does not mention “fixed” as an independent criterion to exclude equipment from scope in general.

Table 3: Overview of the 5 criteria defining what EEE is IN scope and the 10 criteria (A-J) defining equipment which is subsequently OUT of scope of WEEE2.

No	Criterion	Explanation
1	Equipment designed for use with a voltage rating not exceeding 1,000 Volt for alternating current and 1,500 Volt for direct current, and	<p>Purpose: To exclude large industrial equipment where the voltage of the electrical input or output exceeds the specified and common limits.</p> <p>Example of misinterpretation: To exclude tools/machinery/equipment where the voltage that appears inside the equipment exceeds the limits. For example, the electric flyswatter that short-circuits when a fly hits the wires and briefly releases a high voltage, despite being powered by two AA batteries.</p>
2	Equipment dependent on electric currents or electromagnetic fields in order to work properly,	<p>Purpose: To ensure that equipment that is not electrical or electronic, but requires, for example, a spark to start, is excluded from the Directive⁹. Examples are petrol lawn mowers, lighters, gas stoves with electronic ignition only.</p> <p>Therefore, equipment is dependent on electric currents or electromagnetic fields in order to work properly if it needs electric currents or electromagnetic fields to fulfill at least one function intended by the producer of that equipment.</p> <p>Example of misinterpretation: To exclude equipment that is differentiated through an electric function.</p> <p>A toothbrush is out of scope whereas an electrical toothbrush is in. A teddy-bear is nonelectric whereas a talking teddy-bear is electric and in scope. A shoe is non-electric whereas the blinking shoes are electric and in scope.</p>

⁸ Purpose and examples of misinterpretation are based on one of the 3 Commission texts, the Directive (WEEE1+2), WEEE1 FAQ or Explanatory Memorandum (WEEE1).

⁹ This is contrary to the definition mentioned in the RoHS FAQ.

No	Criterion	Explanation
3	Equipment for the generation of electric currents or electromagnetic fields,	<p>Purpose: To ensure that all generators of electricity are included as electrical equipment, including power generators working by combustion, wind, water, solar or other means of power.</p> <p>Example of misinterpretation: The purpose is not to include an entire power plant, but merely the electrical and electronic equipment ranging from very small generators up to large-scale industrial tools.</p>
4	Equipment for the transfer of electric currents or electromagnetic fields,	<p>Purpose: To ensure that all media for the transfer of electric currents or electromagnetic fields are included as electrical equipment. Including wires, cables, transformers and antennas. The equipment must have plug and socket.</p> <p>Example of misinterpretation: To exclude cables and antennas with the argument that they have no independent function. Their core function is transferring electric currents or electromagnetic fields.</p>
5	Equipment for the measurement of electric currents or electromagnetic fields,	<p>Purpose: To ensure inclusion of measuring equipment even if it is not in itself power consuming, for example a voltmeter.</p> <p>Example of misinterpretation: Not identified.</p>
Exclusions		
A	Equipment which is necessary for the protection of the essential interests of the security of Member States including arms, munitions and war material intended for specifically military purposes.	<p>Purpose: To ensure that '007 equipment' (military intelligence) and war material for specifically military purposes can be constructed with the otherwise banned constituents and disposed of without bringing their construction to the knowledge of the public. Thus, it is a precondition that the equipment is not commercially available for other users than national security and military forces and will not follow ordinary waste streams.</p> <p>Example of misinterpretation: To exclude equipment which is publicly available with the argument that it is either part of or monitors for example a military weapons stock. An army green torch and military material where the secrecy of the equipment is not significant for national security.</p>
B	Equipment which is specifically designed and installed as part of another type of equipment that is excluded from or does not fall within the scope of this Directive, which can fulfil its function only if it is part of that equipment.	<p>Purpose: To ensure that equipment designed to be installed in other equipment and disposed with that equipment is not covered by the WEEE directive and the directive to which it has become a part. To ensure that individual equipment, without an independent functionality of its own, is not incorrectly considered in scope when it, in its final installation, will eventually be considered out of scope. In other words to insure that components are not considered in scope.</p> <p>Example: equipment designed to be installed as part of a ship or a car and disposed according to the directives for end of life vehicles and ships, such as an integrated radio or computer for navigation.</p> <p>Example of misinterpretation: Can be misused to exclude almost anything, also for equipment with an independent functionality of its own. For example, an integrated refrigerator could be considered part of a kitchen cupboard which is excluded or normal TV panel that is permanently mounted on a wall could be considered part of the wall.</p>

No	Criterion	Explanation
C	Filament bulbs	<p>Purpose: To exclude equipment which is already being phased out of the European market.</p> <p>Example of misinterpretation: Halogen bulbs are essentially filament bulbs and out of scope. However, some types of halogen bulbs are explicitly mentioned in the directive annex IV as in scope. Types of halogen bulbs in scope are: High intensity discharge lamps - including pressure sodium lamps and metal halide lamps, Low pressure sodium lamps.</p>
D	Equipment designed to be sent into space.	<p>Purpose: Is it not designed to get back to earth.</p> <p>Example of misinterpretation: To exclude equipment used for the process to control satellites etc., but never leaves the ground.</p> <p>To exclude equipment originally designed to be sent into space, which has subsequently found applications on ground.</p>
E	<p>Large-scale stationary industrial tools (“LSSIT”).</p> <p>Definition: ‘Large-scale stationary industrial tools’ means a large size assembly of machines, equipment, and/or components, functioning together for a specific application, permanently installed and de-installed by professionals at a given place, and used and maintained by professionals in an industrial manufacturing facility or research and development facility;</p>	<p>Purpose: The idea is that large-scale industrial tools/machines that are installed, maintained, used and removed by professionals should be excluded from this directive.</p> <p>Example of misinterpretation: To exclude an industrial tool that is not large¹⁰. To exclude a piece of equipment which cannot be considered a tool. To exclude equipment which is not stationary. To exclude equipment not designed for industrial applications. To exclude equipment which is not installed by professionals. To exclude equipment which is not maintained by professionals. To exclude equipment which is not used by professionals. To exclude equipment which is not removed by professionals at the end of the tools life.</p> <p>For more detailed description see Q&A section 4.</p>

¹⁰ Large-scale is defined as minimum weight of 3 tons and dimension of 2,5m x 2,5m.

No	Criterion	Explanation
F	<p>Large-scale fixed installations, except any equipment which is not specifically designed and installed as part of these installations (“LSFI”).</p> <p>Definition: ‘large-scale fixed installation’ means a large size combination of several types of apparatus and, where applicable, other devices, which:</p> <p>(i) are assembled, installed and de-installed by professionals, (ii) are intended to be used permanently as part of a building or a structure at a pre-defined and dedicated location, and (iii) can only be replaced by the same specifically designed equipment.</p>	<p>Purpose: The idea is that professional EEE which is large and fixed but not an industrial tool, can be exempted if it fulfils the criteria in the definition of ‘large-scale fixed installation’.</p> <p>In preamble 9 oil platforms, airport luggage transport systems and elevators are mentioned as examples of large-scale fixed installations.</p> <p>Example of misinterpretation: To argue that a streetlamp or stadium lamp bolted to a pole or a TV set mounted on the wall is a fixed installation.</p> <p>To argue that equipment is out of scope as part of a LSFI even though the equipment is not specifically designed and installed as part of the installation.</p> <p>For more detailed description see Q&A section 4.</p>
G	<p>Means of transport for persons or goods, excluding electric two-wheel vehicles which are not type-approved.</p>	<p>Purpose: To exclude trucks, cars, motorbikes, trains, boats and airplanes and the like. The intention is to differentiate between means of transportation such as cars and smaller means of transportation such as electric bikes and rollers.</p> <p>Type approved means [xxxxxxx]</p> <p>Example of misinterpretation: To exclude electric toy cars where 1 or 2 children can sit inside. Such cars could be excluded due to this definition but as such a toy vehicle is regarded as a toy first and foremost, such equipment is not excluded from scope.</p> <p>To exclude an electric bike or an electric roller.</p>

No	Criterion	Explanation
H	<p>Non-road mobile machinery made available exclusively for professional use.</p> <p>Definition: ‘Non-road mobile machinery’ means machinery, with on-board power source, the operation of which requires either mobility or continuous or semi-continuous movement between a succession of fixed working locations while working;</p>	<p>Purpose: To exclude electric driven transport equipment and mobile machinery solely intended for professional use, which while working also moves around. Examples are forklifts, lawn movers, an electric wheelbarrow, street sweepers, mobile cranes and the like.</p> <p>Example of misinterpretation: To exclude equipment without a battery or electricity generator as primary power source.</p> <p>To exclude a machine designed to mix dough for bread professional bread production, with the argument that it can be moved around in the bakery.</p> <p>To exclude a concrete mixer, with the argument that it is moved from one construction site to another.</p> <p>To exclude a (non-fixed) water pump with the argument that it is not fixed and therefore mobile. The prerequisite to exclude the pump from scope is that it has got wheels or similar and while pumping water (working) it is moving around on these wheels.</p> <p>To state that a metal arm stretching and bending, is mobile.</p>
I	<p>Equipment specifically designed solely for the purposes of research (R&D) and development that is only made available on a business to business basis.</p>	<p>Purpose: Some R&D equipment can be so specialised that the producer do not wish to make its means of construction publicly known. Thus, it is a precondition that the equipment is only available for research and development and will not follow ordinary waste streams.</p> <p>Example of misinterpretation: The life cycle from R&D equipment to professional use to household equipment can be hard to define. To argue that equipment is R&D after it has become more widely available, is a misinterpretation of the exclusion.</p> <p>To exclude equipment such as a centrifuge or blood gasses measuring devices if the equipment is both used for R&D but also for ordinary caretaking in e.g. hospitals or for education purposes.</p>

No	Criterion	Explanation
J	<p>Medical devices and in vitro diagnostic medical devices, where such devices are expected to be infective prior to end of life, and active implantable medical devices.</p> <p>Definition: <i>'Medical device'</i> means a medical device or accessory within the meaning of, respectively, points (a) or (b) of Article 1(2) of Directive 93/42/EEC of 14 June 1993 concerning medical devices(24) which is EEE; <i>'in vitro diagnostic medical device'</i> means an in vitro diagnostic device or accessory within the meaning of, respectively, points (b) or (c) of Article 1(2) of Directive 98/79/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 October 1998 on in vitro diagnostic medical devices(25) which is EEE; <i>'active implantable medical device'</i> means an active implantable medical device within the meaning of point © of Article 1(2) of Council Directive 90/385/EEC of 20 June 1990 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to active implantable medical devices(26) which is EEE.</p>	<p>Purpose: To avoid removing electrical equipment from deceased persons. To avoid that infected equipment ends up in the waste stream, causing risks to human health. Infected equipment should be covered by other national legislation covering waste disposal.</p> <p>Example of misinterpretation: Anything having been in contact with body liquids may be excluded, including, thermometers, medical reusable equipment and sex toys, where the infected minor parts of the equipment (tubes) are disposed each time the equipment is used, whereas the key equipment may be disinfected.</p> <p>Example: a blood glucoses meter consists of a re-use electric product and a single use lancet. The lancet is infected, whereas the re-use electric product is not expected to be infected. Misinterpretation would therefore be to exclude the meter.</p>

3. Questions and Answers (Q&A)

This section refers to typical questions and answers related to identify whether the EEE is in scope of WEEE2.

What is a large-scale fixed installation and a large-scale stationary industrial tools?

As a point of departure the EEE must be for professional applications and large. Guidance for a professional application is when the EEE it is not used in private households or by private individuals. A guidance for large is a minimum weight of 3 tons and dimension of at least 2,5m x 2,5m.

Legal definitions subject to WEEE2		
“Large-scale fixed installation” (“LSFI”)		“Large-scale stationary industrial tools” (“LSSIT”)
A large size combination of several types of apparatus and, where applicable, other devices, which:	=	A large size assembly of machines, equipment, and/or components, functioning together for a specific application,
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. are assembled, installed and de-installed by professionals, ii. are intended to be used permanently as part of a building or a structure at a pre-defined and dedicated location, iii. and can only be replaced by the same specifically designed equipment. 	=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. permanently installed and de-installed by professionals at a given place, ii. and used and maintained by professionals in an industrial manufacturing facility or research and development facility.
Except any equipment which is not specifically designed and installed as part of those installations.		

Figure A. Illustration of the interpretation of and differentiation between LSFI and LSSIT

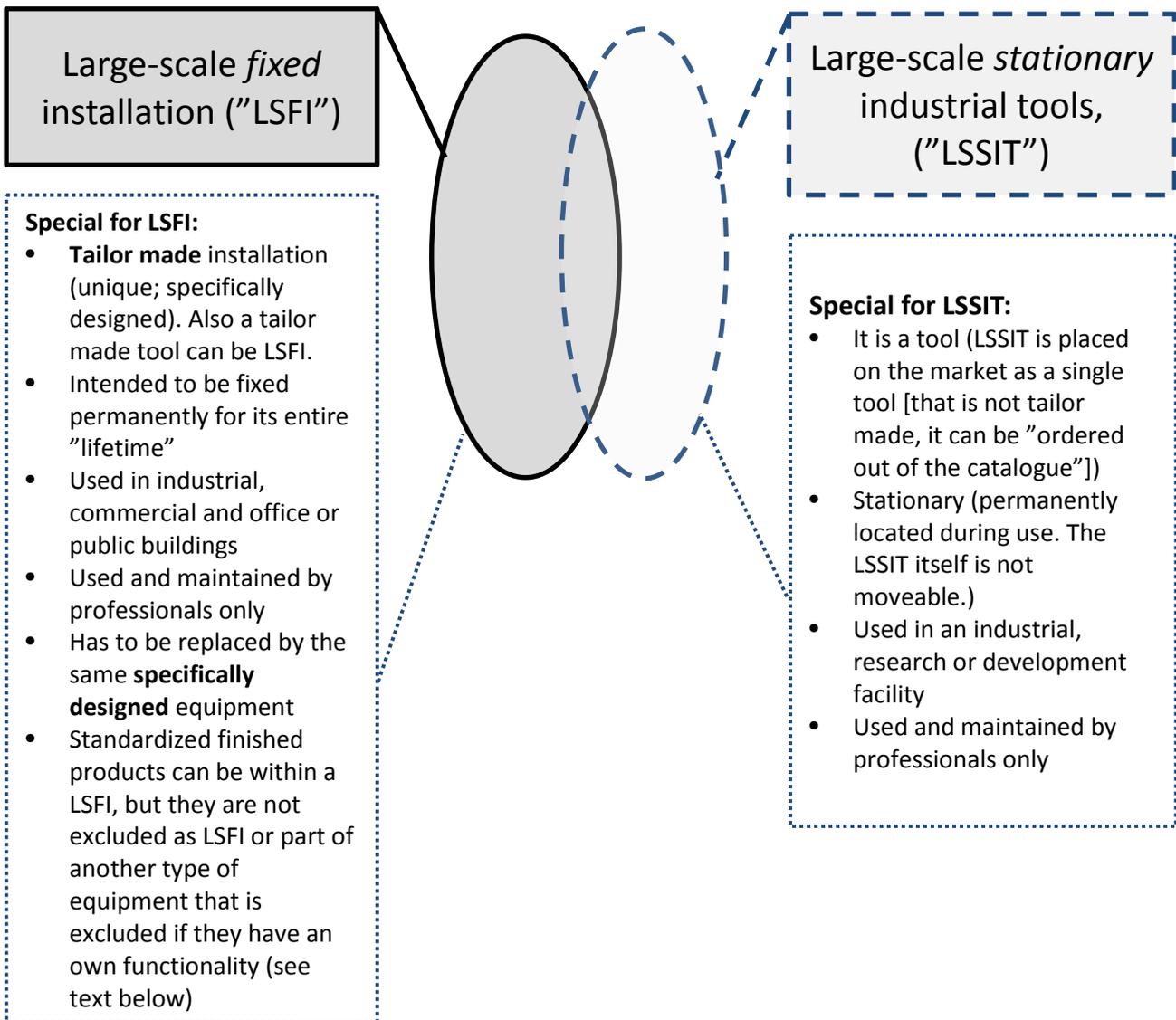


Figure A, compares and interprets the legal definition of LSSIT and LSFI and illustrates that some criteria can be found in each exclusions. In other words, there can be overlaps with respect to the EEE excluded.

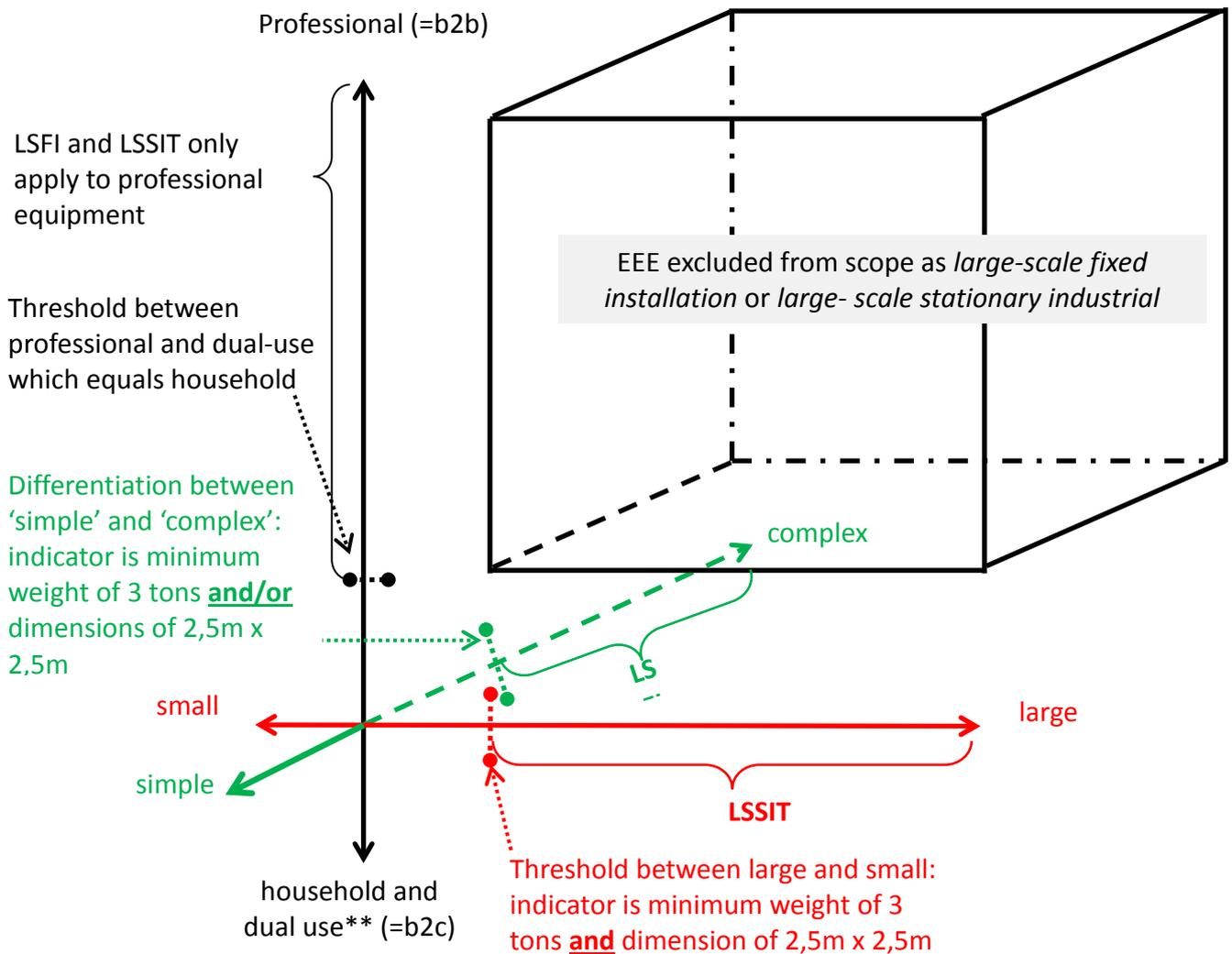
The figure B below illustrates the thresholds between large and small, simple and complex¹¹, professional and household equipment connected to the two exclusions.

The scope of WEEE2 covers electrical and electronic equipment ("EEE"). A LSFI is also defined as EEE, but excluded from the scope. The directive demands that equipment must be specifically designed and installed in order to be part of a LSFI. This raises the question under what circumstances, for example a computer (=EEE) used within a LSFI is in scope and when it is excluded as LSFI or part of such?

¹¹ The differentiation between "simple" and "complex" was introduced by talks with industry representatives. The terms are also ambiguous and therefore do not provide necessary clarification. Nevertheless, the terms are interpreted in the same way as "large" and "small" (see Figure B below).

- The computer is EEE and in scope, if it is a standard pc that drives processes of the LSFI only because of (special) software installed. This computer has its own functionality and is neither LSFI nor part of such because this pc could be used also without the LSFI with different software.
- If the computer is specifically designed for the LSFI, e.g., an industrial pc to be integrated in and attached with the LSFI, and if it can only work and be used within the LFSI (because of its special hardware and/or construction), then it is excluded as LSFI or part of such. Such computer has, without being within the LSFI, no possible functionality or use of its own.

Figure B. Illustration of the parameters that can indicate/define LSFI and LSSIT



Is a production line out of scope?

It depends on how the production line is constructed. If it can be considered a LSFI/LSSIT it is out of scope. If not, it is in scope. Example: An auto repair shop could be considered a production line with a number of fixed work locations. A location to lift cars, to track wheels, to seal tires, to adjust lamps etc. Each of these locations has independent electrical and electronic equipment which is in scope. They function independently from each other. Such a production line or parts of it are not excluded.

Is there a difference between the terms “equipment” and “product”?

No the terms equipment and product are used synonymously to differentiate from components. In some languages there is a large difference between equipment and product. The term equipment refers to a broad definition of something which is dependent of electric current or electromagnetic waves and is not a component.

When is something a component and when is it a product?

An equipment is then an individual equipment if the determined functions of the equipment are available for the user directly in the way determined by the producer. The independent equipment attributes are not lost by the product being built into another product. WEEE2 can still apply if an independent electrical and electronic equipment is connected to another product.

It is a different case if the equipment is not a finished product but only left to be further processed exclusively by the producers of other products, so that the equipment is only placed on the market as an integral part of another product. In this case it is a part/component or other, which is not within scope.

What is dual-use equipment and how is it registered?

Dual use equipment is EEE which is applied for both household and non-household applications. An example of dual use EEE designed for household use, but used professionally is a kettle to heat water or a coffee maker machine. An example of EEE designed for professional use, but also sold to and used by non-professionals are the Bosch tools professional blue series.

Equipment that can be considered dual use is registered and reported with the national WEEE registers as household EEE (b2c).

Is “stationary” or “fixed” a parameter to exclude equipment from the scope of WEEE2?

No, it is not an exclusion of its own to have a fixed or stationary product. Fixed/stationary is one of several criteria that together can define LSFI and LSSIT. Equipment defined as LSFI and LSSIT is excluded from WEEE2.

Are the terms “professional” and “industrial” words for the same?

Yes, the terms ‘professional’ and/or ‘industrial’ are synonymously used e.g. for the definitions LSFI/LSSIT.

If it is difficult to place the equipment in a category, the equipment is out of scope?

No. WEEE2 offers an “open scope” with six categories commencing February 2018. All EEE must then be placed in one of the six categories. As for the first WEEE directive, some Member States interpreted the scope in such a way that if equipment was not mentioned in the example list of the directive or did not

match with the title of a category; the equipment was out of scope. With WEEE2 – after February 2018 - EEE is only out of scope if it falls under one of the 10 exclusions.

What do you understand by “B2B” and “B2C”?

In trade terms B2B and B2C describes the trade link: between a company and another company, where the buyer can be a company who re-sells the equipment or uses the equipment (B2B) and between a business and a private consumer (B2C).

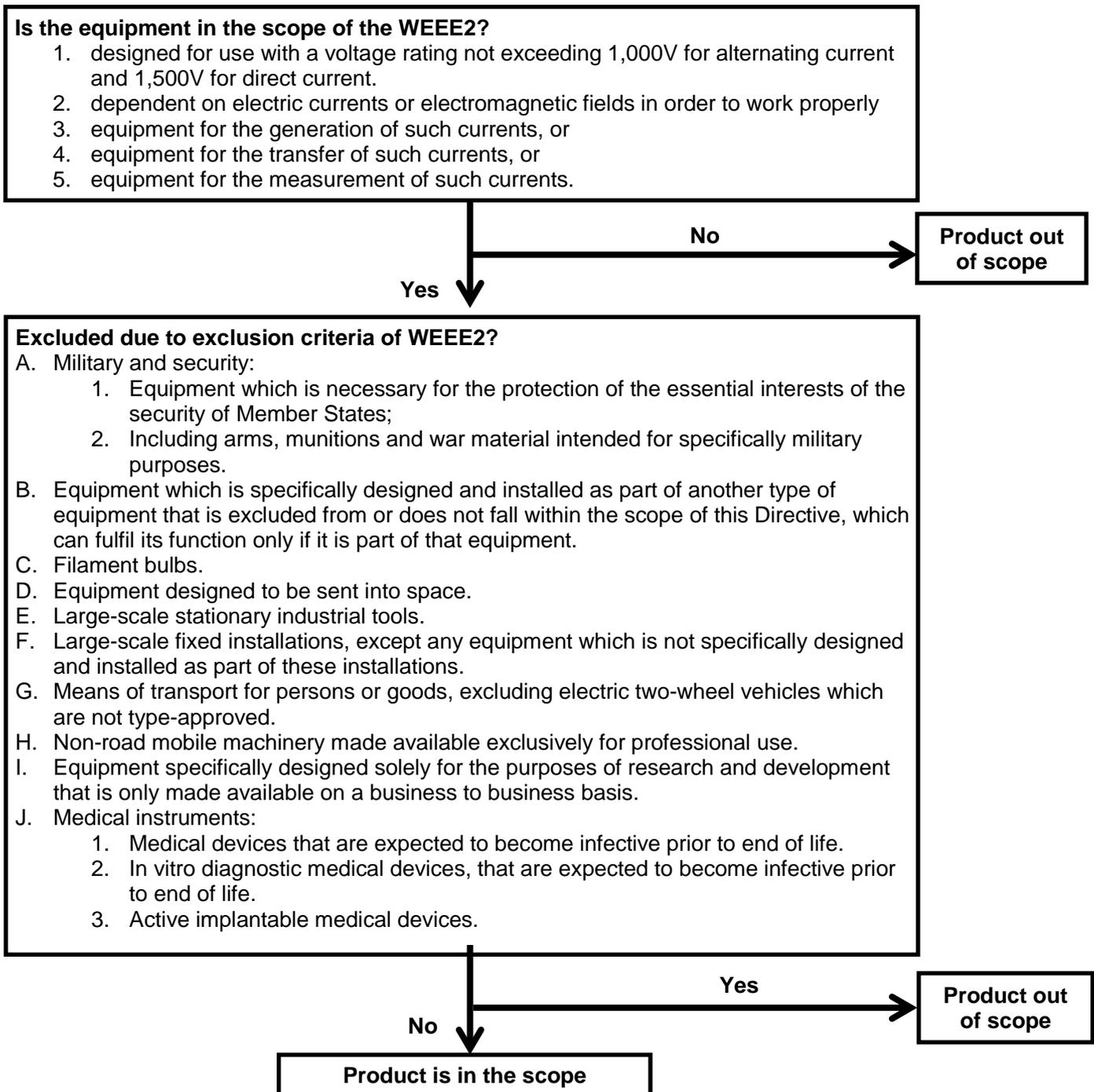
In the WEEE directive B2B equipment is synonymous with equipment which is solely intended for professional applications. B2C on the other hand is equipment which is intended for private consumer applications (also described as domestic, household applications or non-professional applications) and equipment which is applied for both professional and non-professional applications (“dual-use”).

To avoid misinterpretations connected to the wide spread trade definition, the alternative terms can be applied ‘intended for professional applications, (professional)’ and ‘intended for household applications, (household)’.

4. Decision tree

Go through each box. If you can answer with YES to one of the criteria 1-5 in the first box the equipment is considered to be an EEE and is, as a point of departure, IN scope of the WEEE2. If you can answer NO to all of the 5 criteria your equipment is not regulated by WEEE2.

If you can answer YES to one of the criteria A-J in the second box, your equipment is likely to be excluded from the scope of WEEE2. Check the elaboration text of the exclusion criteria that applies to your product, to ensure you have understood the guide. If you are still in doubt, contact the national legal adviser for the WEEE directive in the Member State concerned. If no exclusion criteria apply for your equipment it is IN scope of the WEEE2.



Appendix:

The table states where the revised directive (“WEEE2”) is different from the first directive (“WEEE1”).

No	Criterion	WEE2 different from WEEE1?
1	Equipment designed for use with a voltage rating not exceeding 1,000 Volt for alternating current and 1,500 Volt for direct current, and	Same
2	Equipment dependent on electric currents or electromagnetic fields in order to work properly,	same
3	Equipment for the generation of electric currents or electromagnetic fields,	Same
4	Equipment for the transfer of electric currents or electromagnetic fields,	Same
5	Equipment for the measurement of electric currents or electromagnetic fields,	Same
6	All equipment shall be classified with in one of the future categories.	New
A	Equipment which is necessary for the protection of the essential interests of the security of Member States including arms, munitions and war material intended for specifically military purposes.	Nearly the same. ¹²
B	Equipment which is specifically designed and installed as part of another type of equipment that does not fall within the scope of this Directive and can fulfil its function only if it is part of that equipment.	Nearly the same. ¹³
C	Filament bulbs	Same
D	Equipment designed to be sent into space.	New
E	Large-scale stationary industrial tools.	Same + new definition
F	Large-scale fixed installations, except any equipment which is not specifically designed and installed as part of these installations.	New
G	Means of transportation used for transport for persons or goods, excluding electric two-wheel vehicles which are not type-approved.	New
H	Non-road mobile machinery made available exclusively for professional use.	New
I	Equipment specifically designed solely for the purposes of research and development that is only made available on a business to business basis.	New
	Medical devices and in vitro diagnostic medical devices, where such devices are expected to be infective prior to end of life, and active implantable medical devices.	New

¹² “necessary for...” instead of “connected with...”

¹³ Changed from: “[in scope]...provided that the equipment concerned is not part of another type of equipment that does not fall within the scope of this Directive.”