Aktueller Stand der EU-Richtlinien RoHS, ELV, WEEE/ElektroG, EuP und der EU-Verordnung REACh

Markus Hornberger

Aktueller Stand der EU-Richtlinien RoHS, ELV, WEEE/ElektroG, EuP und der EU-Verordnung REACh

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IEC Norm zur Dokumentation der Schadstoffkonformität

IEC TR 62476 – 09 08 25

The producer RSC procedures should exist as documented procedures. This means that the procedures are established, documented and implemented. A procedure for review and continual improvement of restricted substance controls should be established.

Note: These internal documented procedures could be considered "company confidential" and would not necessarily be shared openly within the supply chain.

Figure 1 illustrates the framework for product evaluation as described above. Applicable IEC TC111 environment committee standards are referenced in the figure below. See cited sections for more details.

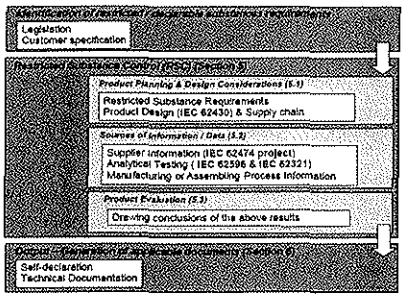

Figure 1: Framework for evaluation of product

Each producer in the supply chain is responsible for defining his own evaluation methods for each product or product category. The identification of products included in a product category is the responsibility of the producer based on his knowledge of the product line.

8 Restricted Substance Controls (RSC) Considerations

8.1 Product Planning and Design Considerations

The producer top management should ensure that a documented strategy on the control of restricted substances is defined and appropriate for the purpose of the organization. A producer's RSC strategy may be detailed and targeted towards specific product lines or specific environmental regulations, or more general and broader to cover multiple product lines and operations in multiple geographical areas covering multiple environmental regulations, as appropriate to the organization.

As a first step, it is important to develop a list of restricted substances. Documented evaluation methods for different types of materials based on common knowledge or expert competence should be in place for the producer and its suppliers. There should be evidence that procedures are being followed and that materials declarations or other types of technical documentation have been assessed to confirm completeness and accuracy.

A framework for evaluation of a product may leverage an Environmentally Conscious Design (ECD) process such as defined by IEC 62430 and as it relates to substance use restrictions. For example, the IEC 62430 standard specifies that the ECD process includes defined steps such as:

a) analysis of the regulatory and stakeholders' environmental requirements

b) identification and evaluation of environmental aspects and corresponding impacts

c) product planning, design and development

d) review and continual improvement

e) sharing ECD information in the supply chain

At the product planning and design stage, the following information should be available:

- Restricted substance requirements (regulatory, customer or other requirements)
- Those aspects that have or can have significant impacts on the restricted substance content in products during manufacturing or assembly
- Identification of product categories
- Definition of organizational systems, roles and responsibilities for implementation of RSC
- Appropriate specification from planning and design functions to give appropriate inputs to the procurement functions with regard to supplier RSC
- Confirmation of an effective process for the evaluation and selection of parts and materials
- A review of operational process requirements (e.g. lead and lead-free process line segregation)

Note: Annex 1 provides complementary guidance.

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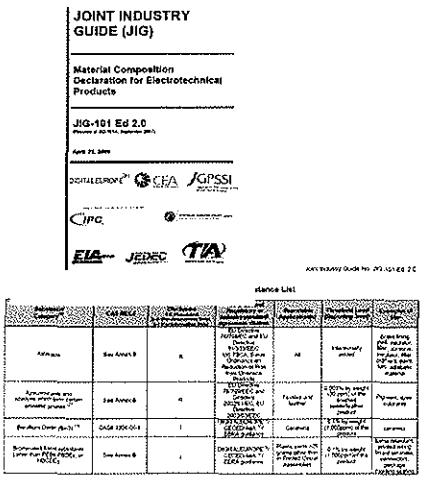
JIG-101: Standard für die Dokumentation der Global


JOINT INDUSTRY GUIDE (JIG)

Material Composition Declaration for Electrotechnical Products

JIG-101 Ed 2.0

April 21, 2009

DIGITALEUROPE CEA GPSSI IPC EIA JEDEC TIA

Joint Industry Guide No. JIG-101-Ed 2.0

stance List

Substance Category	CAS (MCL)	Disclosure (1 = Reportable, Blank = Not Reportable)	Applicability of Substance Criteria (Regulatory Criteria)	Applicability	Threshold Level	Exceptions
Asbestos	See Annex B	R	EU Directive 76/769/EEC and EU Directive 91/173/EEC, Table Ordinance on Prohibitions and Restrictions Regarding Dangerous Substances	All	Intentionally added	Asbestos fibers used in asbestos cement products, filter media for drinking water, asbestos in equipment
Polychlorinated biphenyls and polychlorinated terphenyl products [1]	See Annex B	R	EU Directive 76/769/EEC and Directive 2002/95/EC EU Directive 2002/95/EC, Table Ordinance	Installed and leaded	0.01% by weight (100 ppm) of the finished homogeneous product	Polymer, open capacitors
Ozone Depleting Gases [2]	CAS 1000-00-0	I	EU Directive 2002/95/EC [3] EPA's [4]	General	0.1% by weight (1,000 ppm) of the product	General
Polybrominated Biphenyl substitutes (other than PBB, PBDE, or HBCD)	See Annex B	I	DIGITALEUROPE's [5] EU Directive 2002/95/EC [3] EPA's guidance	Plastic parts and components that in Product Design Assessment are	0.1% by weight (1,000 ppm) of the product	Some materials are exempted and not required to be included in connection with PARCS issues

4 Materials and Substances

This Guide establishes three criteria that determine whether substances shall be declared. The resulting declarable substance list is based on these criteria which the industry has determined justify disclosure when these material/substances are present in electrotechnical products in amounts that exceed their specified threshold levels.

- Criteria 1 – R (Regulated)
  Substances that are subject to enacted legislation that (a) prohibits their use; or (b) restricts their use; or (c) requires reporting or results in other regulatory effects (e.g. labeling) and where the substance-specific effective date is currently in effect or scheduled to go into effect within the next 24 months.
- Criteria 2 – A (For Assessment Only)
  Substances that are likely to be subject to enacted legislation where the substance-specific effective dates of the regulatory requirements are uncertain.
- Criteria 3 – I (For Information Only)
  Substances that are not regulated but where there is a recognized market requirement for reporting their content in electrotechnical products. Reporting is used to facilitate company assessment regarding widely adopted industry environmental agreements or standards.

The criteria are listed in their order of priority. Substances that might be covered by more than one of these criteria will enter the declarable substance list only once, referring to the criteria with the highest order of priority and its requirements. The requirement to declare a substance in Annex A does not necessarily indicate a ban or restriction of that substance.

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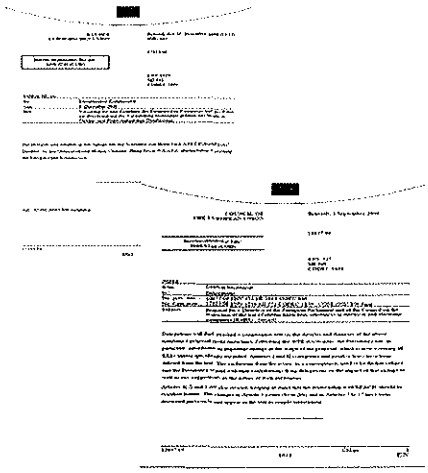
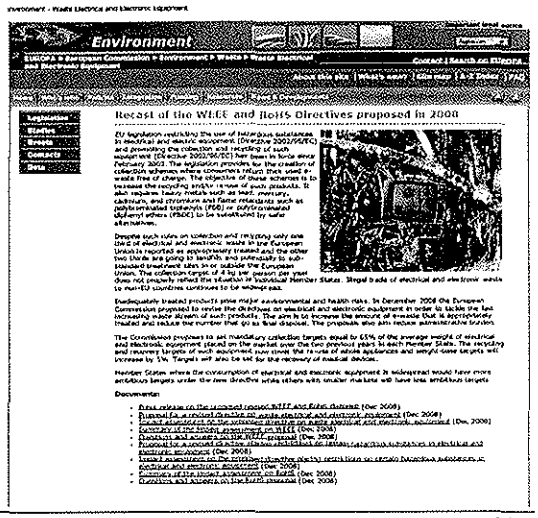
Umgestaltung der RoHS Richtlinien vom 3.12.2008 und 3.09.2009





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Cadmiumverbot aus 1991 in REACh Anhang XVII überarbeitet

Update of EU REACH regulations on cadmium restrictions

The Marketing and Use Directive 76/769/EEC has had restrictions for cadmium since 1991. With its repeal most of the restrictions were transferred to Annex XVII of the EU REACH Regulations. Some of these restrictions are due to be reviewed by the European Commission including the restrictions on certain phthalates in children's products and the use of cadmium. The first phase of the review is an investigation that is being carried out by British consultancy firm Risk and Policy Analysts (RPA Ltd).[1] RPA published a questionnaire that asked industry stakeholders questions about their uses of cadmium, in particular about uses that are not currently restricted such as in brazing alloys, Wood's metal (Lipowitz's alloy), fusible alloys and solders. Responses were requested by 4 May 2009 but most manufacturers only become aware of the document after this date.

REACH Annex XVII restricts the use of cadmium as a PVC stabiliser, plastics pigment and in coatings or platings but there are a number of exempted applications. Cadmium is also restricted by the RoHS Directive 2002/95/EC which bans all uses except where specific exemptions apply. The scope of RoHS is more limited however, it does not currently include power transmission, medical applications, aircraft, military products, trains, ships and non-electrical products such as jewellery.

This review will consider whether to extend restrictions on cadmium to include applications that are currently not restricted and exempted industries such as aerospace. Possible substitutes and management options like a ban on cadmium brazes, socio-economic, health and environmental issues will all be considered.

[1] http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/chemicals/legislation/markrestr/docs_pdf/manufacturers_of_brazing_materials_q_v2.doc

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Review EuP-Richtlinie

L 285/10 DE Amtsblatt der Europäischen Union 31.10.2009

RICHTLINIEN

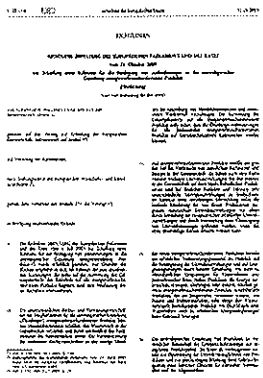
RICHTLINIE 2009/125/EG DES EUROPÄISCHEN PARLAMENTS UND DES RATES

vom 21. Oktober 2009

zur Schaffung eines Rahmens für die Festlegung von Anforderungen an die umweltgerechte Gestaltung energieverbrauchsrelevanter Produkte

(Neufassung)

(Text von Bedeutung für den EWR)



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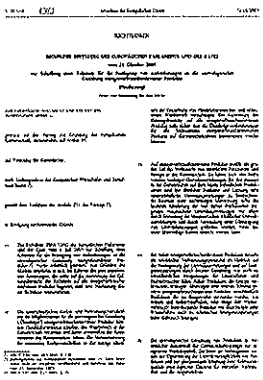

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Berichtigung Verordnung 244/2009/EG

L 288/40 DE Amtsblatt der Europäischen Union 4.11.2009

BERICHTIGUNGEN

Berichtigung der Verordnung (EG) Nr. 244/2009 der Kommission vom 18. März 2009 zur Durchführung der Richtlinie 2005/32/EG des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates im Hinblick auf die Festlegung von Anforderungen an die umweltgerechte Gestaltung von Haushaltslampen mit ungebündeltem Licht

(Text von Bedeutung für den EWR)

(Amtsblatt der Europäischen Union L 76 vom 24. März 2009)

Auf Seite 3, Erwägungsgrund 4:

anstatt: „Die verbindlichen Ökodesign-Anforderungen gelten für die in Verkehr gebrachten Produkte"

muss es heißen: „Die verbindlichen Ökodesign-Anforderungen gelten für Produkte, die auf dem Gemeinschaftsmarkt in Verkehr gebracht werden.";

auf Seite 4, Erwägungsgrund 19:

anstatt: „Das fördert zusätzlich die Übernahme der besten Entwurfstechniken"

muss es heißen: „Das fördert zusätzlich die Übernahme der Bauart der besten Techniken";

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Arbeitsdokument für Ökodesign-Ansprüche für Computer, Display

Annex 2

Working Document on Ecodesign Requirements for Computers

Chapter 1
Subject Matter and Scope

1. This Regulation establishes ecodesign requirements for computers.

2. The scope of this Implementing Measure covers:
   - Desktop computers
   - Notebook computers
   - Integrated Desktop computers
   - Workstations
   - Thin clients

Explanatory notes: Whilst the preparatory study did not include Work Stations and Thin clients it is proposed to include these products in the scope of the regulation as it is possible that these may transition to the domestic sector over the coming years, and applicable criteria exist under the ENERGY STAR programme.

Chapter 2
Definitions

The following definitions shall apply:

1. "Computer" means a device which performs logical operations and processes data. Computers are composed of, at a minimum: (1) a central processing unit (CPU) to perform operations; (2) user input devices such as a keyboard, mouse, digitizer or game controller; and (3) a computer monitor screen to output information. For the purposes of this measure, computers include both stationary and portable units, including Desktop computers, integrated Desktop computers, Notebook computers, thin clients, and workstations. Although computers must be capable of using input devices and computer displays, as noted in numbers 2 and 3 above, computer systems do not need to include these devices on shipment to meet this definition.

Annex 3

Working Document on Ecodesign Requirements for Non-Professional Electronic Displays

Chapter 1
Subject Matter and Scope

1. This Regulation establishes ecodesign requirements for non professional electronic displays (referred to hereafter as "displays").

2. The scope of the TBP Implementing Measure covers:
   - Computer Monitors (10.5 cm (12 inches) ≤ viewable diagonal screen size ≤ 76.2cm (30 inches))
   - Digital Photo Frames

3. If a display meets the definition of "television set" or "television monitor" as specified in COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 642/2009, it is not within scope of this regulation.

Explanatory notes: "Non-professional electronic displays" is used instead of "computer monitors", as the scope includes also Digital Photo Frames (DPF's). It is proposed to exclude from the scope computer monitors larger than 30 inches, as these can be highly customised, niche professional display products and would call for a different set of requirements. The requirements and scope for DPFs are based on the Sound and Imaging Equipment Study (ENTR Lot 3).

Chapter 2
Definitions

A. "Computer Monitor" means a commercially-available, electronic product with a display screen and its associated electronics encased in a single housing that is capable of displaying output information from a computer via one or more inputs, such as VGA, DVI and/or IEEE 1394. The computer monitor may be capable of being powered by a separate AC wall outlet or a battery-unit that is sold with an AC adapter. This definition is intended to cover standard monitors designed for use with computers with a viewable diagonal screen size greater than 30.5cm (12 inches) but not exceeding 76.2cm (30 inches).

B. "Digital Photo Frame (DPF)", also known as a "digital picture frame", means a commercially-available product with a display screen and associated electronics encased in a single housing that is capable of generating its own content and does not require an externally connected computer in order to provide the primary function of

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Was muss der nachgeschaltete Anwender tun?

REACH *Fact Sheet*

Ref: ECHA/SF/2009/14
Date: 12/10/2009
Language: English

DOWNSTREAM USERS – HOW TO MAKE USES KNOWN TO SUPPLIERS

A user of a chemical (Downstream User) should inform his suppliers about his use of a substance (as such or in a mixture) if he wants to have his use covered in the Chemical Safety Assessment of the registrant. Alternatively, the Downstream User can assess later the use and fulfil the required duties himself. Before informing the supplier, a Downstream User is advised to check the use mappings prepared by his industry association, and/or any communication from his supplier about the uses they intend to cover.

If the Downstream User would like the supplier to cover his use the user needs to communicate with the supplier in writing before the specific deadline as indicated below. The user also needs to provide the supplier information on both the use and the conditions under which the substance is used. There is no obligatory format for making a use known, however, it is recommended to communicate the information in a structured manner. In addition, it is advisable to check what has already been agreed between suppliers and users in an industry sector or in a specific supply chain.

Table 1. Remember these deadlines when you make uses known.

User's communication to supplier	Supplier's registration deadline
30 November 2009	30 November 2010
31 May 2012	31 May 2013
31 May 2017	31 May 2018

This Fact Sheet summarises why and how the use information can be communicated. It also highlights the REACH guidance that is relevant for the users of chemicals in relation to this task.

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Table 1. Remember these deadlines when you make uses known.

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30 November 2009	30 November 2010
31 May 2012	31 May 2013
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This Fact Sheet summarises why and how the use information can be communicated. It also highlights the REACH guidance that is relevant for the users of chemicals in relation to this task.

WHEN AND WHAT TO INFORM?

It is not advisable that a Downstream User waits and does nothing until he receives a Safety Data Sheet from the supplier after the substance has been registered.

It is advisable that users proactively check the use mappings prepared by his industry association, or any communication from his supplier about the uses he intends to cover.

Under REACH a Downstream User can make a use known to his supplier. In making a use known to the supplier, the user needs to provide sufficient information on the **conditions of use**. Such conditions may include for example: the general type of technical process or product in which the substance is used, duration and frequency of use, rough amounts used per day and the risk management measures already in place.

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Neue Erhebung von 15 mögl. *„substances of very high concern"*

Press *Release:* ECHA/PR/09/12

Helsinki, 01 September 2009

NEW PUBLIC CONSULTATION ON 15 POTENTIAL SUBSTANCES OF VERY HIGH CONCERN

The European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) has published on its website proposals to identify chemicals as substances of very high Concern (SVHC). Interested parties are welcome to comment on these 15 substances within the next 45 days. The comments will be taken into account when deciding whether the substances will be added to the Candidate List from which substances are selected for authorisation.

Anyone can comment by 15 October 2009, on the 15 proposal to identify chemicals as Substances of Very High Concern. These substances were proposed by EU/EEA Member States and by the European Commission. Comments should particularly focus on the hazardous properties that qualify the chemicals as SVHCs. In addition, parties can provide comments and further information on the uses, exposures and on availability of safer alternative substances or techniques, although these aspects will mainly be considered at the next stage of the process which includes a new round of public consultation.

Comments received during the consultation period will be submitted to ECHA's Member State Committee when it is deciding whether it agrees with the proposed identification of the substances as SVHC. If the Committee unanimously agrees to the proposals, ECHA will place the substances on the so-called Candidate List, which already contains 15 substances. Substances appearing on the list may eventually be included in the list of substances subject to authorisation (the Authorisation List). In this case, after a transition period, they can only be used if a specific authorisation is granted. Information requirements for suppliers of substances, preparations and articles containing these substances will also follow from the inclusion of the substances in the Candidate List.

Nine out of the 15 substances are proposed to be identified as SVHCs because of their carcinogenic, mutagenic and/or reprotoxic (CMR) properties, having (the potential) serious effects on human health. Five substances are proposed to be identified as persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic and as very persistent and very bioaccumulative (PBT), having

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The names of the substances and the reasons for their proposal as SVHC are.

Substance name	CAS-number	EC-number	Proposed SVHC property
Anthracene oil	90640-80-5	292-602-7	Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic
Anthracene oil, anthracene paste, distl. lights *	91995-17-4	295-275-5	Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic
Anthracene oil, anthracene paste, anthracene fraction	91995-15-2	295-275-9	Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic
Anthracene oil, anthracene-low	90640-82-7	292-604-8	Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic
Anthracene oil, anthracene paste	90640-81-6	292-603-2	Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic
Coal tar pitch, high temperature	65996-93-2	266-028-2	Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic; carcinogen, category 2
Acrylamide	79-06-1	201-173-7	Carcinogen, category 2; mutagen, category 2
Aluminosilicate, Refractory Ceramic Fibres	-	650-017-00-8**	Carcinogen, category 2
Zirconia Aluminosilicate, Refractory Ceramic Fibres	-	650-017-00-8**	Carcinogen, category 2
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	204-450-0	Carcinogen, category 2
Dibutyl phthalate	84-69-5	201-557-4	Toxic for reproduction, category 2
Lead chromate	7758-97-6	231-846-0	Carcinogen, category 2; toxic for reproduction, category 1
Lead chromate molybdate sulphate red (C.I. Pigment Red 104)***	12656-85-8	235-759-9	Carcinogen, category 2; toxic for reproduction, category 1
Lead sulfochromate yellow (C.I. Pigment Yellow 34)***	1344-37-2	215-693-7	Carcinogen, category 2; toxic for reproduction, category 1
Tris(2-chloroethyl)phosphate	115-96-8	204-118-5	Toxic for reproduction, category 2

* Light fractions from distillation
** All refractory ceramic fibres are covered by index number 650-017-00-8 in Annex VI of the Regulation on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of chemical substances and mixtures, the so called CLP Regulation (Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008).
*** C.I.: Colour Index

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ECHA überarbeitet Leitfaden über „Articles"

ECHA to revise REACH guidance on substances in articles

The European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) is in the process of updating and rewriting its Guidance on requirements for substances in articles.

- This document was originally published in May 2008 but many aspects were not clear or inadequately explained.
- The new draft guidance was sent to the Partner Expert Group in August and published on the ECHA website in September.
- **This is** not the final version as further work is needed on several sections and changes may be made as a result of comments from the Partner Expert Group, consultation by ECHA Committees and Forum and concluding consultation with the European Commission and Member States Competent Authorities via the meeting of the Competent Authorities for REACH and the Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulations (CARACAL). The main changes from the original version are as follows:
  - **Determining whether an item is an article or a substance is addressed by the inclusion of new, detailed information on** this issue.
  - This is important differentiation to make as different obligations apply to substances and articles.
- The new version has been completely rewritten and overall it does explain this issue more clearly.

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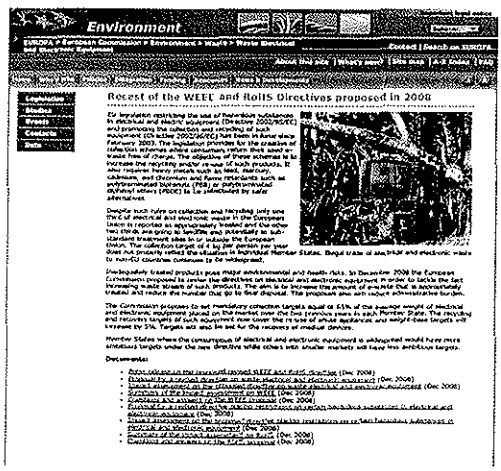
Umgestaltung der WEEE Richtlinien vom 3.12.2008 und 3.09.2009



Erste Vorschläge des Rats zur Novelle von WEEE und RoHS

Im Zuge der Novellierung der europäischen Elektro- und Elektronikgeräterichtlinie (WEEE) hat die schwedische Ratspräsidentschaft eine erste Positionierung zum Kommissionsvorschlag vorgelegt. Dabei wird vorgeschlagen, die Anhänge IA und IB der Gerätekategorien und Produkte nicht in die RoHS-Richtlinie über die Beschränkung von gefährlichen Stoffen in Elektrogeräten zu verschieben, sondern in der WEEE zu belassen. Außerdem werden Vorschläge zur Hersteller-verantwortung gemacht.

Die Kommission hatte Ende vergangenen Jahres eine Verschiebung der beiden Anhänge vorgeschlagen, um Vorschriften leichter umsetzen zu können und den Verwaltungsaufwand zu vermindern. In der RoHS-Richtlinie hätten die Listen dem Artikel 95 des EG-Vertrags über die Schaffung eines gemeinsamen Marktes unterstanden, während sie in der WEEE dem Umweltschutzartikel 175 unterstehen.

Der Positionsbestimmung waren intensive Diskussionen in der Arbeitsgruppe Umwelt vorausgegangen. Dabei hatte sich eine große Anzahl von Teilnehmern auch für eine Unterstützung der anspruchsvollen Sammel- und Verwertungsziele im Kommissionsvorschlag ausgesprochen. Dennoch ist sich die Ratspräsidentschaft bewusst, dass es Schwierigkeiten geben wird, die Ziele zu erreichen, insbesondere bei der Umsetzung einer Sammelquote von 65 Prozent bis zum Jahr 2016.

Außerdem hält die Ratspräsidentschaft weitere Diskussionen über die unter die WEEE-Richtlinie zu fassenden Gerätekategorien für erforderlich, ohne jedoch konkrete Vorschläge zu machen. Allerdings regt sie an, Abfälle von Geräten, die sowohl von Privaten als auch von Nicht-Privaten genutzt wurden, als Altgeräte aus privaten Haushalten anzusehen.

Darüber hinaus räumt die Ratspräsidentschaft neben Kühlgeräten mit ozonschädigenden Substanzen auch quecksilberhaltigen Leuchtstoffröhren eine hohe Priorität bei der getrennten Erfassung ein. Außerdem sollen die Mitgliedstaaten sicherstellen, dass die Informationen, die Sammelsysteme über die zurückkommenden Geräte haben, an die Hersteller bzw. deren Beauftragte weitergeleitet werden.

Durch die vorgeschlagene Rücküberführung der beiden Anhänge IA und IB in die WEEE würde sich laut Ratspräsidentschaft ergeben, dass die RoHS-Richtlinie für alle Elektro- und Elektronikgeräte gilt und nicht nur für die in den Listen aufgeführten Kategorien und Gerätearten. Die Ratspräsidentschaft hält es außerdem für erforderlich, das Verhältnis der RoHS zur Chemikalienrichtlinie REACH weiter zu klären. ◻

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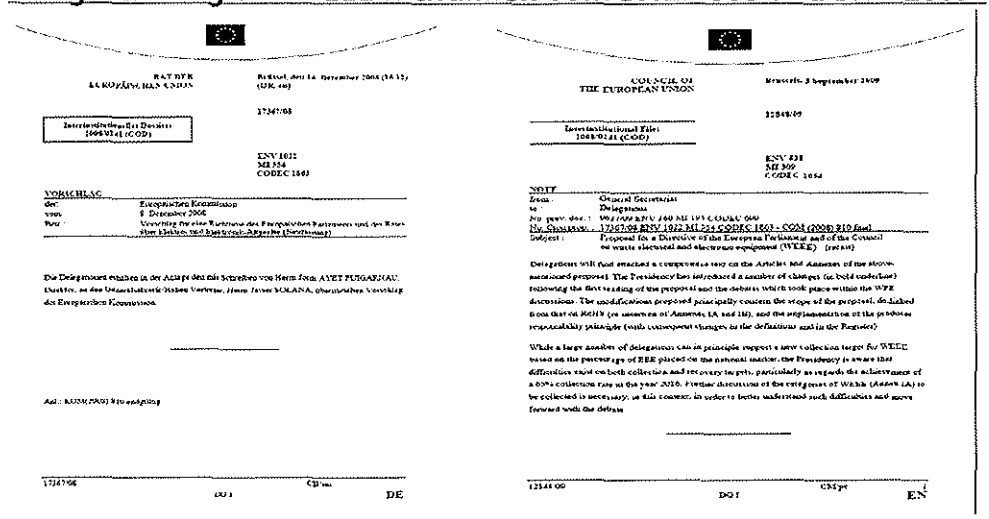
Umgestaltung der WEEE Richtlinien vom 3.12.2008 und 3.09.2009



RATS DER EUROPÄISCHEN UNION

Brüssel, den 14. Dezember 2006 (OR. en)

17267/06

Interinstitutionelles Dossier: 2006/0214 (COD)

ENV 1032
MI 354
CODEC 1303

VORSCHLAG

der: Europäischen Kommission
vom: 8. Dezember 2006
Betr.: Vorschlag für eine Richtlinie des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates über Elektro- und Elektronik-Altgeräte (Neufassung)

Die Delegationen erhalten in der Anlage den mit Schreiben von Herrn Jesus AYET PUIGARNAU, Direktor, an den Generalsekretär/Hohen Vertreter, Herrn Javier SOLANA, übermittelten Vorschlag der Europäischen Kommission.

Anl.: KOM(2006) 810 endgültig

17267/06 DG I CP/mu DE

COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Brussels, 3 September 2009

12849/09

Interinstitutional File: 2008/0241 (COD)

ENV 638
MI 309
CODEC 1054

NOTE

From: General Secretariat
to: Delegations
No prev. doc.: 9837/09 ENV 360 MI 193 CODEC 660
No. Com.doc.: 17267/06 ENV 1032 MI 354 CODEC 1303 - COM (2006) 810 final
Subject: Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) [recast]

Delegations will find attached a compromise text on the Articles and Annexes of the above-mentioned proposal. The Presidency has introduced a number of changes (in bold underline) following the first reading of the proposal and the debates which took place within the WPE discussions. The modifications proposed principally concern the scope of the proposal, the linked from that on RoHS (in annexes of Annexes IA and IB), and the implementation of the producer responsibility principle (with consequent changes to the definitions and in the Recitals).

While a large number of delegations can in principle support a new collection target for WEEE based on the percentage of EEE placed on the national market, the Presidency is aware that difficulties exist on both collection and recovery targets, particularly as regards the achievement of a 65% collection rate in the year 2010. Further discussion of the categories of WEEE (Annex IA) to be collected is necessary, in this context, in order to better understand such difficulties and move forward with the debate.

12849/09 DG I CM/pr EN

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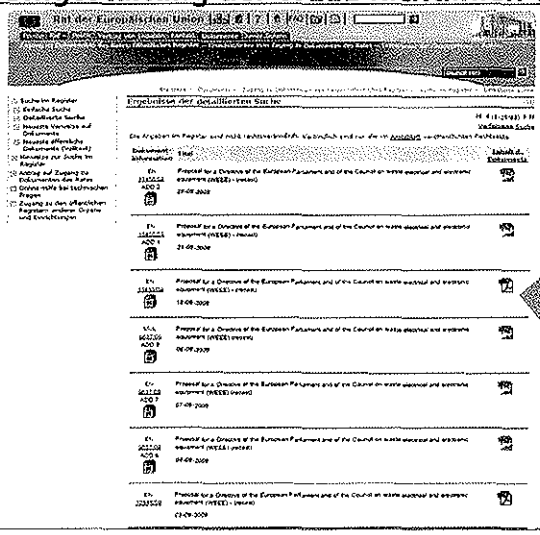
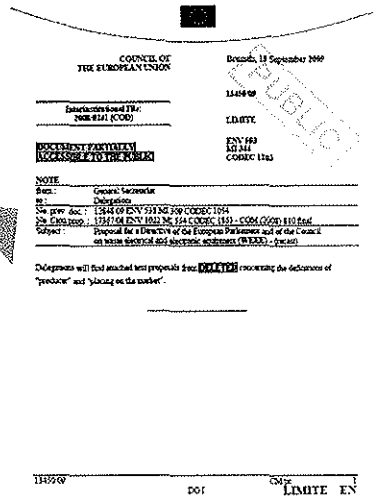
Produkt- und Qualitätsmanagement
Dipl.-Ing. (FH) Markus Hornberger

Umgestaltung der WEEE Richtlinien vom 3.12.2008 und 3.09.2009



Rat der Europäischen Union

Ergebnisse der detaillierten Suche



COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Brussels, 18 September 2009

13459/09

Interinstitutional File: 2008/0241 (COD)

LIMITE

DOCUMENT PARTIALLY ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC

ENV 693
MI 344
CODEC 1263

PUBLIC

NOTE

From: General Secretariat
to: Delegations
No prev. doc.: 12849/09 ENV 638 MI 309 CODEC 1054
No. Com.doc.: 17267/06 ENV 1032 MI 354 CODEC 1303 - COM (2006) 810 final
Subject: Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) - [recast]

Delegations will find attached text proposals from DELETED concerning the definitions of "producer" and "placing on the market".

13459/09 DG I CM/pr LIMITE EN

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Produkt- und Qualitätsmanagement
Dipl.-Ing. (FH) Markus Hornberger

Umgestaltung der WEEE Richtlinien vom 3.12.2008 und 3.09.2009

Änderung der WEEE 2002/96/EG :

- Anwendungsbereich der WEEE von RoHS getrennt?
- Weniger wie 10 Gerätekategorien?
- Neue Definitionen für „placing on market" und „registration"
- Finanzierung der kompletten Erfasssung, Sammlung und Verwertung durch die Hersteller?
- Neue Mindestsammelquote?
- Erhöhung der Verwertungsquoten?

Unter anderem sieht der Entwurf der Kommission vor:

1. die Hersteller von Elektro- und Elektronikgeräten in vollem Umfang für die Finanzierung und die Umsetzung der Sammlung und Behandlung von Altgeräten verantwortlich zu machen und diese damit auch auf die Abholung aus Privathaushalten auszudehnen (Art.12),
2. den Herstellern eine Mindest-Sammelverpflichtung für Altgeräte von 65 % der Menge der durchschnittlich in den 2 zurückliegenden Jahren in Verkehr gebrachten Elektro- und Elektronik-Geräte aufzuerlegen (Art. 7),
3. die Ziele für die Recycling- und Verwertungsquoten von Altgeräten der Kategorien 3 und 4 um 5 Prozentpunkte zu steigern (Art. 11).

Angesichts dieser schwerwiegenden zusätzlichen Belastungen für die Hersteller nimmt BITKOM mit Befriedigung zur Kenntnis, dass der Deutsche Bundesrat

mittlerweile eine Stellungnahme abgegeben hat, die sich kritisch mit den genannten Vorschlägen auseinandersetzt. Die Bundesregierung ist jetzt aufgerufen, diese Positionen in den kommenden Verhandlungen auf EU-Ebene zu vertreten.

Der Deutsche Bundesrat stellte insbesondere fest:

1. Die Erweiterung der Herstellerverantwortung auf die Sammlung der Altgeräte aus privaten Haushalten läuft dem bewährten deutschen Modell zuwider. Dies sieht eine zwischen Kommunen und Herstellern geteilte Sammelverantwortung vor, die mit der Einrichtung der kommunalen Sammelstellen eine effiziente und für die Verbraucher verständliche Lösung darstellt.
2. Es liegt keine Zahlengrundlage für die Forderung des neu definierten Sammelziels von 65 %, bezogen auf die Neugerätemengen im Durchschnitt der letzten beiden vorausgegangenen Jahre, vor.
3. Für eine Verschärfung der Recycling- und Verwertungsquoten besteht kein Anlass.

BITKOM unterstützt ausdrücklich diese klare politische Stellungnahme des Deutschen Bundesrats.

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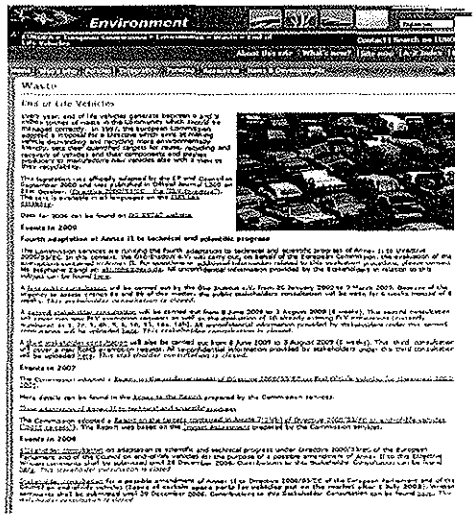
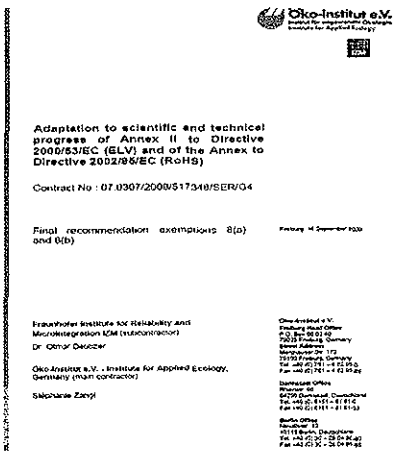
Produkt- und Qualitätsmanagement
Dipl.-Ing. (FH) Markus Hornberger

Die Adaption des wissenschaftlichen und technischen Verlaufs des Annex II zur Richtlinie 2000/53/EC (ELV) und des Annex der Richtlinie 2002/95/EC (RoHS)





Öko-Institut e.V.

Adaptation to scientific and technical progress of Annex II to Directive 2000/53/EC (ELV) and of the Annex to Directive 2002/95/EC (RoHS)

Contract No : 07.0307/2008/517348/SER/G4

Final recommendation exemptions 8(a) and 8(b)

Fraunhofer Institute for Reliability and Microintegration IZM (subcontractor)

Dr Omar Deseiter

Öko-Institut e.V. - Institute for Applied Ecology, Germany (main contractor)

Stéphanie Zangl

Fraunhofer IPA

Produkt- und Qualitätsmanagement
Dipl.-Ing. (FH) Markus Hornberger

Die Adaption des wissenschaftlichen und technischen Verlaufs des Annex II zur Richtlinie 2000/53/EC (ELV) und des Annex der Richtlinie 2002/95/EC (RoHS)

Exemption /exemption requested	Exemption No.	Directive	Consultation no., status
Lead as impurity in RIG (rare earth iron garnet) Faraday rotators used for fibre optic communication systems until 31 December 2009.	22	RoHS	Approved. Published in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, June 2009[1]
Lead in solders for the soldering of thin copper wires of 100 µm diameter and less in power transformers.	33*		
Lead in cermet-based trimmer potentiometer elements.	34*		
Cadmium in photoresistors for optocouplers applied in professional audio equipment until 31 December 2009.	35*		
Mercury used as a cathode sputtering inhibitor in DC plasma displays with a content up to 30 mg per display until 1 July 2010.	36*		
Lead in the plating layer of high voltage diodes on the basis of a zinc borat glass body.	37*		
Cadmium and cadmium oxide in thick film pastes used on aluminium bonded beryllium oxide.	38*		
Review of existing exemptions (Öko reported on these in March 2009)[3]	1-29		Discussion in TAC – not yet concluded.
Lead, Cadmium and Hexavalent Chromium glazed coating on ceramic body.[4]	New		3, consultation closed 3 Aug
Solder in electronic circuit boards and other electrical applications except on glass.[5]	6a	ELV	1, consultation closed 9 Mar 2009
Solder in electrical applications on glass.[5]	6b		
Lead as an alloying element in steel for machining purposes and galvanised steel containing up to 0.35% lead by weight.	1		2, consultation closed 3 Aug[7]
Lead as an alloying element in aluminium with a lead content up to 0.4% by weight.	2c		
Lead as an alloying element copper alloy containing up to 4% lead by weight.	3		
Lead as an alloying element bearing shells and bushes in engines, transmissions and air conditioning compressors. (Expiry 1 July 2011 and after that date as spare parts for vehicles put on the market before 1 July 2011).	4b		
Lead and lead compounds in components in batteries.	5		

* indicates a new exemption

Insert to issue 47

RE*view

Exemption /exemption requested	Exemption No.	Directive	Consultation no., status
Lead and lead compounds in components in vibration dampers.	6	ELV	2, consultation closed 3 Aug
Lead and lead compounds in components as electrical components which contain lead in a glass or ceramic matrix compound except glass in bulbs and glaze of spark plugs.	10		
Hexavalent chromium in absorption refrigerators in motorcaravans.	13		
Mercury in discharge lamps for head-light application. (Applies to vehicle types approved before 1 July 2012 and spare parts for these vehicles).	14a		
Mercury in fluorescent tubes used in instrument panel displays. (Applies to vehicle types approved before 1 July 2012 and spare parts for these vehicles).	14b		
Lead in solders for the connection of very thin (<100 µm) enamelled copper wires and for the connection of enamelled clad aluminium wires (CCAWs) with a copper layer less than 20 µm.	New, 1		
Lead in thermoelectric generators.	New, 2		

All non confidential submissions to the consultations are uploaded to the Internet.[6] For the consultations already closed, proposals for exemptions should arise for discussion by the TAC within the next few months with the possibility of adoption before the end of 2009. However given recent history, it could then be from months to over a year before they are published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* (OJEU) and become effective.

Readers should note that the above process is part of the day to day administration of RoHS and is separate from the proposed recast of RoHS which is due to come in effect in 2012. Exemptions required for Category 8 (medical) and Category 9 (monitoring and control) will form part of this recasting process.

[1] Öko exemptions study, 6 June 2009. http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/pdf/oekoexemptions.pdf
[2] Exemptions published by Commission Decision 2009/428/EC, OJEU L139/72 - 6 June 2009, http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:139:0072:0074:EN:PDF and by Commission Decision 2009/443/EC, OJEU L145/22 - 10 June 2009, http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:145:0022:0024:EN:PDF
[3] See RE*view issue 45 Nov 09 *Öko Institut report published on RoHS review* - Dr Paul Goodman, p3 and RE*view issue 44 March 09 *Öko additional substances study published* - Dr Paul Goodman, p8
[4] Stakeholder Consultation 3, http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/pdf/stakeholder_22
[5] ELV exemption 6a data, http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/pdf/elv_13
[6] ELV exemption 6a data, http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/pdf/elv_13
[7] Stakeholder Consultation 2, http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/pdf/stakeholder_21
[8] Consultation open on RoHS website: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/rohs
* Dr Chris Bonnerton, tel. +44 (0)1372 367449, chris.bonnerton@fraunhofer.com

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Produkt- und Qualitätsmanagement
Dipl.-Ing. (FH) Markus Hornberger

Die Adaption des wissenschaftlichen und technischen Verlaufs des Annex II zur Richtlinie 2000/53/EC (ELV) und des Annex der Richtlinie 2002/95/EC (RoHS)

RAT DER EUROPÄISCHEN UNION

Brüssel, den 2. Oktober 2009 (05.10) (OR. en)

13725/09
COR 1

ENV 606
ENT 171

KORRIGENDUM ZUM VERMERK

Absender: Herr Jordi AYET PUIGARNAU, Direktor, im Auftrag des Generalsekretars des Europäischen Kommission

Eingangsdatum: 22. September 2009

Empfänger: der Generalsekretär/Hohe Vertreter, Herr Javier SOLANA

Betr.: Entwurf einer Entscheidung der Kommission vom [...] zur Änderung von Anhang II der Richtlinie 2000/53/EG des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates über Altfahrzeuge

Dieses Dokument ist nicht als "LIMITE" einzustufen.

6. Schwingungsdämpfer		X
7a) Vulkanisierungsmittel und Stabilisatoren für Elastomere in Brems- und Kraftübertragungen, Reibungsteilchen in elastomer-metallhaltigen Teilen der Fahrzeugpuffer und Motorteilchen	Als Ersatzteile für vor dem 1. Juli 2005 in den Verkehr gebrachte Fahrzeuge	
7b) Vulkanisierungsmittel und Stabilisatoren für Elastomere in Brems- und Kraftübertragungen, Reibungsteilchen in elastomer-metallhaltigen Teilen der Fahrzeugpuffer und Motorteilchen mit einem Bleianteil von bis zu 0,5 Gewichtsprozent	Als Ersatzteile für vor dem 1. Juli 2006 in den Verkehr gebrachte Fahrzeuge	
7c) Bindemittel für Elastomere in Anwendungen der Kraftübertragung mit einem Bleianteil von bis zu 0,5 Gewichtsprozent	Als Ersatzteile für vor dem 1. Juli 2009 in den Verkehr gebrachte Fahrzeuge	
8a) Blei in Lötmitteln zur Befestigung elektrischer und elektronischer Bauteile auf elektronischen Leiterplatten und Blei in Beschichtungen von Anschlüssen von anderen Bauteilen als Aluminium-Elektrolytkondensatoren auf Baumaßnahmenbauteilen und auf elektronischen Leiterplatten	Vor dem 1. Januar 2016 typgenehmigte Fahrzeuge und Ersatzteile für diese Fahrzeuge	X(?)
8b) Blei in Lötmitteln in anderen elektrischen Anwendungen als auf elektronischen Leiterplatten oder auf Glas	Vor dem 1. Januar 2011 typgenehmigte Fahrzeuge und Ersatzteile für diese Fahrzeuge	X(?)
8c) Blei in der Beschichtung von Anschlüssen von Aluminium-Elektrolytkondensatoren	Vor dem 1. Januar 2013 typgenehmigte Fahrzeuge und Ersatzteile für diese Fahrzeuge	X(?)
8d) Blei in Lötmitteln zum Löten auf Glas in Luftmassensensoren	Vor dem 1. Januar 2013 typgenehmigte Fahrzeuge und Ersatzteile für diese Fahrzeuge	X(?)
8e) Blei in hochschmelzenden Lotmitteln (d.h. Legierungen auf Bleibasis mit einem	(?)	X(?)

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Produkt- und Qualitätsmanagement
Dipl.-Ing. (FH) Markus Hornberger

Neues zur BatterieRL

Batterie-Melderegister ab Dezember erreichbar

Ab 1. Dezember 2009 wird das Melderegister für die Anzeige des Inverkehrbringens von Batterien nach dem Batteriegesetz über die Internet -Seite des UBA zur Verfügung stehen. Hersteller, die zur Anzeige beim Batterie-Melderegister verpflichtet sind, müssen bis zum 28. Februar 2010 im Register erfasst sein.
Sowohl die Anzeige als auch jede weitere Nutzung des Melderegisters sind gebührenfrei.

EC decides on battery registration information

The European Commission has published a decision that defines the information that is to be provided by battery manufacturers and importers to member state registration authorities.[1] This was required by the Battery Directive 2006/66/EC which specified that the same information must be submitted by registrants to authorities in all EU member states. The reason this provision was included in the Battery Directive is probably because the very diverse range of different information required different EU states for WEEE registration has proved difficult for manufacturers to manage. The information required for battery registration will be:

1. The name of the producer and brand names (if available) under which they operate in the member state.
2. The address(es) of the producer: postal code, location, street name and number, country, URL, telephone number, as well as a contact person, fax number and e-mail address for the producer, where available.
3. An indication of the type or types of batteries and accumulators, portable, industrial or automotive, placed on the market by the producer.
4. Information on how the producer meets their responsibilities via an individual or collective scheme.
5. The date of the application for registration.
6. The national identification code of the producer, the European tax number and the option to include the national tax number.
7. A declaration stating that the information provided is true.

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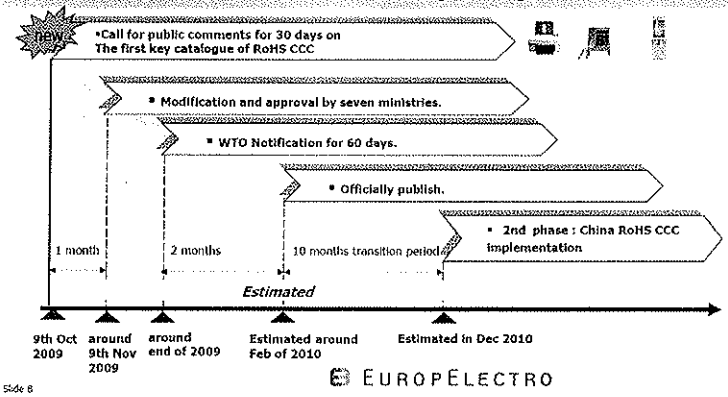
Dipl.-Ing. (FH) Markus Hornberger

Neues zur China - RoHS

3. China RoHS (ACPEIP) implementation diagram
- 2nd phase : Approval Schedule : First Key catalogue for China RoHS CCC



. Slide 8
EE-1032-20091009 China RoHS Development and Tendency Report
Version 20091009 wang xu

EUROPELECTRO
In Cooperation with: AHK|GIC, Beijing . ORGALIME, Brussels . ZVEI, Frankfurt

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Dipl.-Ing. (FH) Markus Hornberger

Neues zur China - RoHS

Key Administrative Catalog for the Pollution Control of Electronic Information Products (Batch 1)

Serial No.	Customs HS Code	Electronic Information Product Category	Restricted Toxic or Hazardous Substances or Elements	Temporary Range of Un-restricted Toxic or Hazardous Substances or Elements (wt% for weight percentage)	Date of Restricted Use
1.	85171210	Mobile user terminals	The contents of lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, PBBs, and PBDEs shall meet the requirements of SJ/T11363-2006 standard.	1) – Lead in glass of electronic components; 2) - Lead and cadmium in optical and filter glass; 3) - Lead in ceramic of electronic ceramic components; 4) - Lead as an alloying element in steel containing up to 0.35 wt% lead; 5) - Lead as an alloying element in aluminum alloy containing up to 0.4 wt% lead; 6) - Lead as an alloying element in copper alloy containing up to 4 wt% lead; 7) - Lead in high melting temperature type solders containing more than 85 wt% lead; 8) - Lead in solders for the connection between the pins and the package of microprocessors with a lead content of 80 to 85 wt%; 9) - Lead in solders for connection internal to certain Integrated Circuit Packages (Flip Chips); 10) - Lead in finishes of fine pitch components (other than connectors) with a pitch of 0.65mm or less with NiFe lead frames or copper lead-frames.	Implementation initiated ten (10) months after official promulgation of this Catalog.
2.	85171100 85171800	Telephone sets (including corded and cordless phone terminals)	The contents of lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, PBBs, and PBDEs shall meet the requirements of SJ/T11363-2006 standard.	1) – Lead in glass of electronic components; 2) - Lead and cadmium in optical and filter glass; 3) - Lead in ceramic of electronic ceramic components; 4) - Lead as an alloying element in steel containing up to 0.35 wt% lead; 5) - Lead as an alloying element in aluminum alloy containing up to 0.4 wt% lead; 6) - Lead as an alloying element in copper alloy containing up	Implementation initiated ten (10) months after official promulgation of this Catalog.

Notice: English Translation by Design Chain Associates, LLC – for reference purposes only

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Dipl.-Ing. (FH) Markus Hornberger

Neues zur China - RoHS

				to 4 wt% lead; 7) - Lead in high melting temperature type solders containing more than 85 wt% lead; 8) - Lead in solders for the connection between the pins and the package of microprocessors with a lead content of 80 to 85 wt%; 9) - Lead in solders for connection internal to certain Integrated Circuit Packages (Flip Chips); 10) - Lead in finishes of fine pitch components (other than connectors) with a pitch of 0.65mm or less with NiFe lead frames or copper lead-frames.	
3.	84433211 84433212 84433213 84433214 84433219	Printing equipment connected with computers	The contents of lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, PBBs, and PBDEs shall meet the requirements of SJ/T11363-2006 standard.	1) - Lead in glass of electronic components; 2) - Lead and cadmium in optical and filter glass; 3) - Lead in ceramic of electronic ceramic components; 4) - Lead as an alloying element in steel containing up to 0.35 wt% lead; 5) - Lead as an alloying element in aluminum alloy containing up to 0.4 wt% lead; 6) - Lead as an alloying element in copper alloy containing up to 4 wt% lead; 7) - Lead in high melting temperature type solders containing more than 85 wt% lead; 8)- Lead in solders for the connection between the pins and the package of microprocessors with a lead content of 80 to 85 wt%; 9) - Lead in solders for connection internal to certain Integrated Circuit Packages (Flip Chips); 10) - Mercury in straight fluorescent lamps for special purposes; 11) - Lead in glass of fluorescent tubes for LCD flat panels; 12) - Lead in finishes of fine pitch components (other than connectors) with a pitch of 0.65mm or less with NiFe lead frames or copper lead-frames.	Implementation initiated ten (10) months after official promulgation of this Catalog.

Annex: Key Administrative Catalog for the Pollution Control of Electronic Information Products (Batch 1). Definition of Product Categories.

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Dipl.-Ing. (FH) Markus Hornberger

Neues zur China - RoHS

Annex

Key Administrative Catalog for the Pollution Control of Electronic Information Products (Batch 1)
Definitions of Product Categories

1. Mobile user terminals
(1) Definition
Cellular mobile terminal equipment based on the GSM (TDMA), CDMA, TD-SCDMA, WCDMA, or CDMA2000 standards, for use in the public service mobile communication networks.
(2) Product examples
GSM (900/1800MHz TDMA) digital cellular mobile phone, CDMA (800MHz) digital cellular mobile phone, TD-SCDMA (2GHz) digital cellular mobile phone, WCDMA (2GHz) digital cellular mobile phone, CDMA2000 (2GHz) digital cellular mobile phone, etc.;
Vehicle-based mobile phone using wireless data card based on the aforementioned standards;
PHS handsets and other terminal equipment capable of receiving the aforementioned network signals.

2. Telephone sets (including corded and cordless phone terminals)
(1) Definition
Corded telephone terminals: Various telephone sets which are connected to user phone lines, for uses as terminals of PSTNs, without working through wireless technologies.
Cordless telephone terminals: Telephone sets for uses as terminals of PSTNs, which are consisted of base stations and handsets. The base station is connected to a PTSN through a phone line, and communicates with the handset using wireless technology. The hand set is portable and can perform the functions of placing outgoing calls, receiving incoming calls and other communication functions, when located within effective range from the base station.
2) Product examples
Corded telephone terminals: Traditional telephone, caller ID display telephone, card-operated telephone, recording telephone, coin-operated telephone, smart-card operated telephone, IC-card operated public telephone, hand-free telephone, digital telephone, smart texting telephone, etc.
Cordless telephone terminals: simulated cordless telephones, 2.4GHz digital cordless telephones, etc.

3. Printing equipment connected with computers
(1) Definition
Printing equipment with communication ports for the computer, which are capable of printing texts, invoices/receipts or photos when connected to IT equipment or can work independently.
(2) Product examples
Laser printer, dot-matrix printer, ink-jet printer, direct thermal printer, thermal transfer printer, invoice/receipt printer, label printer, barcode printer, etc.

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Produkt- und Qualitätsmanagement
Dipl.-Ing. (FH) Markus Hornberger

Vielen Dank
für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit !

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Fraunhofer
IPA

ExFo 2009 – Expertenforum, Abschlusstagung

Internationale Stoffverbote, RoHS, REACh, EuP sowie ElektroG/WEEE in der Praxis

Vorausschauendes unternehmerisches Handeln für alle Beteiligten der Elektroindustrie und des Elektroaltgeräte-Recyclings

Fraunhofer IPA Expertenforum **F 194**
9. Dezember 2009
Stuttgart