



**COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

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COVER NOTE

From: Secretary-General of the European Commission,
signed by Mr Jordi AYET PUIGARNAU, Director

date of receipt: 14 March 2014

To: Mr Uwe CORSEPIUS, Secretary-General of the Council of the European
Union

No. Cion doc.: C(2014) 1636 final

Subject: Commission Delegated Directive ../.../EU of 13.3.2014 amending, for the
purposes of adapting to technical progress, Annex IV to Directive
2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards an
exemption for lead used in other than C-press compliant pin connector
systems for industrial monitoring and control instruments

Delegations will find attached document C(2014) 1636 final.

Encl.: C(2014) 1636 final



Brussels, 13.3.2014
C(2014) 1636 final

COMMISSION DELEGATED DIRECTIVE/.../EU

of 13.3.2014

amending, for the purposes of adapting to technical progress, Annex IV to Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards an exemption for lead used in other than C-press compliant pin connector systems for industrial monitoring and control instruments.

(Text with EEA relevance)

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. CONTEXT OF THE DELEGATED ACT

Subject: Commission Delegated Directive amending, for the purposes of adapting to technical progress, Annex IV of the Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards an exemption for applications containing lead.

Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 (RoHS 2) restricts the use of certain hazardous substances (lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyls, polybrominated diphenyl ethers) in electrical and electronic equipment. RoHS 2 (recast) entered into force on 21 July 2011.

RoHS 2 Annexes III and IV list exemptions of materials and components from the RoHS 2 substance restrictions. Article 5 provides for the adaptation (inclusion and deletion of exemptions) of the Annexes to scientific and technical progress. Pursuant to Article 5, exemptions shall be included in Annexes III and IV, provided that such inclusion does not weaken the environmental and health protection afforded by Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 and where any of the following conditions is fulfilled: their elimination or substitution via design changes or materials and components which do not require any of the materials or substances listed in Annex II is scientifically or technically impracticable; the reliability of substitutes is not ensured; or the total negative environmental, health and consumer safety impacts caused by substitution are likely to outweigh the total environmental, health and consumer safety benefits thereof.

RoHS 2 Article 5 establishes a procedure for the adaptation of the Annexes to scientific and technical progress. RoHS 2 Article 5(1)(a) provides that the Commission shall include materials and components of EEE for specific applications in the lists in Annexes III and IV by means of individual delegated acts.

2. CONSULTATIONS PRIOR TO THE ADOPTION OF THE ACT

In line with the provisions for granting, renewing or revoking an exemption, which allow stakeholders to apply for an exemption from the substance restrictions (Article 5(3)), the Commission has received more than 40 requests for new exemptions since the publication of RoHS 2. With a view to the evaluation of the requested exemptions, the Commission commissioned a study and carried out the requisite technical and scientific assessment including an official stakeholder consultation.¹ The final study is available on the consultants' webpage; stakeholders and Member States were notified.² The project page is accessible via the DG Environment webpage.

Subsequently, the Commission consulted the official expert group for delegated acts under RoHS 2. A meeting with consultants and experts was held on 28 June 2013, a consolidated recommendation with all necessary background information was sent out on 20 September

¹ The consultation list is regularly updated and maintained by the consultants in cooperation with the Commission, and includes electronics related industry organisations, manufacturers and suppliers, recyclers, consumer associations, NGOs, academia, Member States' representatives, etc.

² http://rohs.exemptions.oeko.info/fileadmin/user_upload/RoHS_VIII/RoHS2_Pack3_Final_Report.pdf (pages 67-89).

2013 and experts were invited to comment on the proposal by 15 November 2013. The expert group unanimously supported the proposal. All necessary steps pursuant to Article 5(3) to (7) have been performed. Council and Parliament were notified of all activities.

Technical background information (for further information see footnote 2):

Compliant pin connector systems are used in high speed digitizers, radiofrequency and wave signal sources, and wireless test equipment. Lead-free compliant pin connector systems are already used in some electronic products, not however in industrial monitoring and control instruments (IMCIs). Operating conditions (temperature range, shock, vibration, humidity) and performance requirements (range, accuracy) for IMCIs are much more demanding than for standard equipment. For IMCIs, when using lead-free components, the risk of tin whiskers which would affect conductivity or even cause malfunction is of great concern. Consultants' research shows that for the specific use conditions in combination with high reliability requirements of IMCIs the reliability of lead-free substitutes is not ensured. An exemption for the use of lead is therefore in line with Art. 5(1)(a).

An exemption should be granted until the end of 2020, in order to allow manufacturers to make lead-free components technically practicable and to sufficiently demonstrate their reliability when used in IMCIs. In view of the relatively long innovation cycles and testing regimes for IMCIs in comparison to consumer products this is a relatively short transition period which is unlikely to have adverse impacts on innovation.

In accordance with the repair-as-produced principle of RoHS 2 Article 4(4), which is meant to extend the lifetime of compliant products once placed on the market, spare parts shall benefit from this exemption past its end date without time limitations.

The specific exemption does not weaken the environmental and health protection afforded by Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH).

3. LEGAL ELEMENTS OF THE DELEGATED ACT

The proposed act grants an exemption from the substance restrictions in Annex II of Directive 2011/65/EU (RoHS 2), to be listed in Annex IV, for the use of lead in specific applications.

The proposed instrument is a delegated directive.

The draft delegated directive implements Directive 2011/65/EU, and in particular Article 5(1)(a) thereof.

The objective of the proposed act is to ensure legal certainty and sustainable market conditions for electronic manufacturers, by allowing specific applications of otherwise banned substances in line with the provisions of RoHS 2 and the therein established procedure for the adaption of the Annexes to scientific and technical progress.

In accordance with the principle of proportionality, the measure does not go beyond what is necessary to achieve its objective.

The proposal has no implications for the EU budget.

COMMISSION DELEGATED DIRECTIVE ../.../EU

of 13.3.2014

amending, for the purposes of adapting to technical progress, Annex IV to Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards an exemption for lead used in other than C-press compliant pin connector systems for industrial monitoring and control instruments.

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment,³ and in particular Article 5(1)(a) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Directive 2011/65/EU prohibits the use of lead in electrical and electronic equipment placed on the market.
- (2) Compliant pin connector systems are used in high speed digitizers, radiofrequency and wave signal sources, and wireless test equipment. Lead-free compliant pin connector systems are not yet used in industrial monitoring and control instruments (IMCIs). IMCIs have higher performance and reliability requirements than other electrical and electronic equipment, and the reliability of lead-free substitutes is not ensured under these conditions.
- (3) In order to allow manufacturers to make lead-free components technically practicable and to sufficiently demonstrate their reliability when used in IMCIs, the use of lead in other than C-press compliant pin connector systems for industrial monitoring and control instruments should therefore be exempted from the prohibition until 31 December 2020. In view of the innovation cycles for IMCIs this is a relatively short transition period which is unlikely to have adverse impacts on innovation.
- (4) In accordance with the repair-as-produced principle of Article 4(4) of Directive 2011/65/EU, which is meant to extend the lifetime of compliant products once placed on the market, spare parts shall benefit from this exemption past its end date without time limitations.
- (5) Directive 2011/65/EU should therefore be amended accordingly,

³ OJ L 174, 1.7.2011, p. 88.

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

Annex IV to Directive 2011/65/EU is amended as set out in the Annex to this Directive.

Article 2

1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by the last day of the sixth month after entry into force at the latest. They shall forthwith communicate to the Commission the text of those provisions.

When Member States adopt those provisions, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication. Member States shall determine how such reference is to be made.

2. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the text of the main provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.

Article 3

This Directive shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.

Article 4

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels, 13.3.2014

*For the Commission
The President
José Manuel BARROSO*