# EU RoHS Reporting using DXC Compliance Solution

Monika E. Kotkowska

Ashfaquzzaman Syed

July 2023

# CDX – your Trusted Partner

## In Navigating Environmental Compliance and Market Regulations

Discover how embracing the RoHS directives can propel your business towards a more sustainable future, while staying ahead of the curve in an ever-evolving regulatory landscape.

# Table of contents

## Executive Summary

The RoHS (Restriction of Hazardous Substances) Directives have played a pivotal role in minimizing waste contamination and ensuring product safety in the European Union (EU).

This whitepaper examines the evolution of these directives and provides comprehensive insights into the obligations and responsibilities imposed on organizations operating in the EU market. By delving into the specifics of the RoHS Directives, this paper aims to equip organizations with the knowledge required to navigate the intricate landscape of environmental sustainability and market regulations more effectively.

The initial RoHS directive, 2002/95/EU, was implemented in 2006 to address waste contamination from six substances, including four heavy metals and two toxic flame retardants. Building upon this foundation, the RoHS 2 Directive 2011/65/EU came into effect on July 21, 2011. This revision introduced additional requirements such as CE marking and compliance documentation retention. Moreover, it expanded the scope to include Product Categories 8 and 9.

The most recent RoHS 2 Revision, Directive 2015/863/EU, took effect on July 22, 2019, and introduced significant updates to the directive. It added four commonly used phthalates as plasticizers and broadened the coverage to include Product Category 11, encompassing most products containing electrical or electronic components not explicitly exempted. These updates underscore the EU's commitment to enhancing environmental protection and product safety.

Compliance with RoHS regulations is vital for companies operating in the EU market to mitigate legal and reputational risks. This whitepaper emphasizes the significance of adhering to these directives and highlights the potential consequences of non-compliance. It serves as an invaluable resource for organizations seeking to ensure compliance, minimize environmental impact, and maintain a competitive edge in the EU market.

## RoHS Directives Evolution

Since its inception in 2002, the RoHS directives in the European Union (EU) have undergone significant evolution. These changes have been driven by a better understanding of chemical safety legislation and hazards in electrical equipment. Currently, there are three EU RoHS directives:

**RoHS, Directive 2002/95/EC**

The Initial EU RoHS Directive 2002/95/EC, which came into force on July 1, 2006, was modelled after the End-of-Life Vehicle (ELV) Directive 2000/53/EC. The goals of the original RoHS regulation were to facilitate recycling, reduce environmental impact, and minimize health risks associated with the disposal of electrical and electronic products. However, the original RoHS did not adequately address the disposal challenges of electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) compared to automotive recycling procedures.

**RoHS 2, Directive 2011/65/EU**

RoHS 2 Directive 2011/65/EU was released five years after the original RoHS and superseded it. It shifted the focus from product disposal to the time of manufacturing, import, and market entry. RoHS 2 compliance became a requirement for CE marking, which indicates conformity with health, safety, and environmental standards. The original green RoHS label was replaced with the CE mark. Additionally, RoHS 2 expanded the scope to include medical devices (Category 8) and control and monitoring instruments (Category 9), without adding new restricted substances.

**RoHS 2 Annex 2 Amendment, Directive 2015/863/EU**

Directive 2015/863/EU, known as RoHS 2 Annex 2 Amendment, updated RoHS 2 by introducing changes to the regulatory substance list. It became effective on July 22, 2019 and added four phthalates commonly used in plasticizers and a new product category: all 'grey area' EEE (Category 11).

**RoHS 2 Annex 2 Amendment, Directive 2017/2102**

Directive (EU) 2017/2102 amended RoHS 2 to clarify exclusions and provide incentives. For instance, non-road mobile machinery exclusively for professional use and certain niche products like pipe organs were excluded from the scope of RoHS 2 based on negligible environmental and health impacts. Directive 2017/2102 also promotes a circular economy by incentivizing reuse, repair, and refurbishment of EEE products.

**Recycle, Reuse, Re-Purpose**

Directive 2011/65/EU encourages companies to promote a circular economy by allowing reuse and repurposing of EEE products. Spare parts containing hazardous substances can be used to repair equipment placed on the EU market before July 1, 2006, but not for new equipment after that date. This provision aims to extend the lifespan of old equipment while preventing the presence of hazardous substances in the waste stream.

**Did you know that companies can enhance their compliance data management through DXC Technology's innovative solution called Compliance Data eXchange (CDX)?**

CDX serves as a prime example of a comprehensive compliance and data management solution, designed to streamline the complexities of handling product compliance data, particularly for RoHS directives**.**

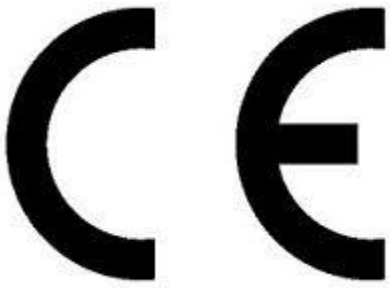
For more in-depth details about CDX solutions and its benefits, you can refer to the section on:

**Simplified Compliance Management: CDX and IMDS Solutions**.

RoHS 3 (EU 2015/863) expands the list prohibited substances from six to ten by adding four new types of phthalates.

**Check it out:**

CDX fully supports compliance reporting for RoHS and REACH regulations, ensuring all requirements are met; in addition, the software effortlessly handles substances and thresholds, making their management and calculations a breeze.



## Key Points to Note about RoHS Directives

To effectively manage the regulatory compliance requirements of RoHS directives, companies should consider implementing a compliance management solution. This involves establishing procedures to monitor legal requirements, tailoring the solution to specific products, tracking compliance within the supply chain, and considering the regions/countries where the products are intended to be marketed.

When placing a product on the European Union (EU) market, it is important for companies (manufacturers, importers, or distributors) to consider the following significant factors:

- **Varying National Rules**: The RoHS 2 Directive 2011/65/EU, RoHS 2 Directive 2015/863/EU, and RoHS 2 Annex 2 Amendment Directive 2017/2102 are currently enforced. It's essential to understand that while RoHS and WEEE (Waste from Electrical and Electronic Equipment) directives impose requirements, they do not provide specific guidance on how EU member states should fulfill their obligations. This means that non-EU and US companies exporting Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE) products to EU countries should be aware that national implementation rules may differ across EU member states.
- **Overlap with REACH:** The RoHS and REACH (Registration, Evaluation, Authorization, Restriction of Chemicals) regulations overlap in terms of the 10 hazardous substances identified by RoHS, as these substances are also present on REACH's Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC).
- **Record-Keeping Compliance:** Any company placing a product on the EU market must maintain compliance records throughout the supply chain, demonstrating that the EEE has been designed and manufactured in accordance with RoHS 2 and RoHS 2 Amendment requirements. These records must be retained for 10 years and can include conformity assessments, CE marking, proof of compliance during production, and self-reporting of non-compliance.
- **Importance of the CE Mark**: The CE mark is a legal requirement for products to be supplied and gain market access within the EU. It signifies that the manufacturer's product meets the applicable requirements of RoHS directives. Failure to comply with CE marking regulations can result in product recalls, prohibition notices, fines, and even imprisonment. However, before applying the CE mark, products must have a unique traceable Declaration of Conformity (DoC) as mandated by RoHS 2.
- **Compliance Penalties:** Non-compliance with RoHS directives can lead to fines imposed by the European Union. Penalties vary considerably among European countries, and some EU states even have imprisonment as a potential consequence of non-compliance.

## List of 10 RoHS Restricted Substances

The following list outlines the 10 restricted substances identified by RoHS Directives along with their permissible ranges. It is important to note that any product falling under the scope of RoHS, whether imported or manufactured in the European Union (EU), can only contain trace amounts of these substances below certain thresholds..

- **Lead (Pb): Restricted to 1000ppm (0.1%)**

Lead (Pb) is widely used in the electrical and electronics industry, including applications like solder, batteries, and cable sheathing. It has potential effects on fertility, unborn children, and organ damage through prolonged exposure. Lead is highly toxic to aquatic life and may harm nursing children.

- **Mercury (Hg): Restricted to 1000ppm (0.1%)**

Mercury is commonly used in electrical and electronic products for space-saving designs due to its high density. It can be found in batteries, fluorescent lamps, switches, and thermostats. Inhalation of mercury vapor can be fatal and have detrimental effects on the nervous, digestive, immune, respiratory, and renal systems**.**

- **Cadmium (Cd): Restricted to 100ppm (0.01%)**

Cadmium is a toxic metal used in electronic equipment, car batteries, and pigments. It can enter the human body through dermal contact with contaminated water, inhalation of dust, and consumption of food grown in contaminated fields.

- **Hexavalent Chromium (CrVI): Restricted to 1000ppm (0.1%)**

Hexavalent chromium is used in electroplating for metal coatings and corrosion resistance in alloy steel and surface coatings. It is hazardous, a carcinogen, and harms the respiratory system and kidneys. Chrome plating generates hazardous waste. Efforts are underway to replace it with eco-friendly alternatives.

- **Polybrominated Biphenyl (PBB): Restricted to 1000ppm (0.1%)**

PBB is employed as a flame retardant in molded thermoplastics found in electrical appliances. It decomposes only above 300ºC and is commonly used in textiles, plastic foams, laptop cabinets, and more. PBB can be released into indoor dust and air through evaporation from plastics. It can also enter the environment during material incineration and accidental fires.

- **Polybrominated Diphenyl Ether (PBDE): Restricted to 1000ppm (0.1%)**

PBDE is a toxic flame retardant found in consumer products like mobile phones, electronics, foam cushioning, upholstery, paint products, and adhesives. It accumulates in household dust and indoor air, posing risks through inhalation and accidental ingestion. PBDE contamination is widespread, affecting meat, fish, and dairy products, and can cause developmental effects on the brain and reproductive organs.

- **Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP): Restricted to 1000ppm (0.1%)**

DEHP is a common plasticizer in PVC and vinyl chloride resins, providing flexibility. Exposure can increase through IV fluids in plastic tubing or ingestion of contaminated food or water. DEHP is listed under California Proposition 65 due to cancer, birth defects, and reproductive risks.

Homogeneous materials are substances that maintain a uniform composition throughout and cannot be mechanically separated into different material.

**Note:** CDX performs an MDS (Material Data Sheet) Analysis that can immediately determine whether an MDS has any substances that are on the Restricted Substance list.

- **Butyl benzyl phthalate (BBP, added in 2015): 1000ppm (0.1%)**

BBP is a plasticizer used mainly in polyvinyl chloride for various applications. Workers in the PVC processing industry face higher exposure levels and an increased risk of negative health effects, such as multiple myeloma.

- **Dibutyl phthalate (DBP, added in 2015): 1000ppm (0.1%)**

DBP is a plasticizer commonly used in adhesives and inks. It is a colourless oil with low acute toxicity, minimal eye, skin, and respiratory irritation, and limited genotoxicity. Long-term carcinogenicity studies are not available.

- **Di-isobutyl phthalate (DIBP, added in 2015): 1000ppm (0.1%)**

DIBP is an odourless plasticizer used in combination with other high molecular weight phthalates as a gelling agent. It has excellent heat and light stability and is commonly used in applications like plexiglass. DIBP exhibits endocrine-disrupting properties and poses probable serious effects on human health and the environment.

Complying with RoHS regulations involves ensuring that products do not exceed the permissible limits for these restricted substances.

CDX offers the flexibility to seamlessly incorporate new or updated regulations on-the-fly. This means that if your company requires specific regulations to be added, the software allows you to do so effortlessly, ensuring your compliance needs are always up to date.

Complying with RoHS regulations involves ensuring that products do not exceed the permissible limits for these restricted substances.


## Product Categories Requiring RoHS Compliance

The scope of the RoHS Directive encompasses products falling under Categories 1 to 11 according to Schedule 1 of the WEEE Directive. Additionally, the RoHS Directive includes wire, cables, and related connectors, both internally and externally.

The following product categories are affected by the RoHS Directive:

- **Category 1**: Large household appliances - refrigerators, washers, stoves, air conditioners.
- **Category 2:** Small household appliances: vacuum cleaners, hair dryers, coffee makers, irons.
- **Category 3**: Computing, IT, and telecommunications equipment - computers, printers, copiers, phones.
- **Category 4**: Consumer electronics - TVs, DVD players, stereos, video.
- **Category 5**: Lighting equipment - lamps, lighting fixtures, light bulbs.
- **Category 6**: Electrical and electronic power tools (excluding large-scale stationary industrial tools) - drills, saws, nail guns, sprayers, lathers, trimmers, blowers, gas/diesel-powered equipment with electronics.
- **Category 7**: Toys, leisure, and sports equipment - video games, electric trains, treadmills.
- **Category 8**: Medical devices and equipment (also subject to Good Manufacturing Practice - GMP or Regulation-21 CFR 820).
- **Category 9**: Monitoring and control instruments (including industrial monitoring and control instruments).
- **Category 10**: Automatic dispensers - vending machines, ATMs.
- **Category 11**: All other Electronics and Electrical Equipment (EEE) not covered by the above categories.

# Exemptions from RoHS Compliance for Specific Product Categories

The following product categories are currently exempted from RoHS compliance, with exemptions primarily based on their application or industry:

Annexes III and IV of RoHS 2 contain specific applications exempt from RoHS restrictions, such as cadmium in helium-cadmium lasers. Some RoHS 2 exemptions are time-limited and subject to review.

- **Military**: Equipment used for defense or national security.
- **Space**: Equipment sent into space, such as satellites, space probes, telescopes, spacecraft.
- **Transportation**: Vehicles used for transport (except 2-wheeled electric vehicles).
- **Research & Development (R&D)**: Equipment specifically designed for the purpose of research and development and made available solely on a business-to-business basis. This is to avoid any burden on research, scientific advancement, development, and innovation in the EU.
- **Non-Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM)**: Agricultural products like harvesters, railway, waterway, construction machinery, hydraulic excavators, fork lifts, road maintenance equipment.
- **Large-Scale Fixed Installations (LSFI)**: Elevators (lifts), electrical distribution, HVAC, robotic equipment and lines, conveyor transport systems.
- **Large-Scale Stationary Industrial Tools (LSSIT)**: Computer Numerical Control (CNC) automated milling machines, metal-forming, testing machines, cranes.
- **Means of Transport**: Cars, commercial vehicles, boats.
- **Fixed-location Photovoltaic (PV)**: Panel installations, panels such as solar panels/arrays.
- **Active Implantable Medical Devices (AIMDs)**: Pacemakers, implanted defibrillators, insulin pumps.
- **Compact fluorescent bulbs**
- **Spare parts for equipment in the market before RoHS took effect**: Applies to all ***except*** for Category 11 products.
- **Batteries and package materials**: Out of the scope for RoHS since they are subject to different directives EU Battery Directive (2006/66/EC) and Amendment 2013/56/EU. The Battery Directive restricts the use of lead to 0.004%, mercury to 0.0005%, and cadmium to 0.002% (medical devices/equipment and alarm/emergency systems are excluded for cadmium).
- **Niche Products:** Selected ‘niche’ products whose inclusion would bring negligible environmental and health benefits when recycled. For example, pipes in organs which are made of lead-based alloys stays in one place for centuries with a very low turnover.
- **Spare Parts:** Involving repair, replacement of spare parts, retrofitting, refurbishments and reuse – this is primarily to support the circular economy.
- **Equipment for professional use only:** For example, a non-road mobile machinery with an on-board power source for professional use only, including non-road mobile machinery with a traction drive powered by an external power source.

# Promoting Sustainability: Responsible Practices in the Electrical, Electronic, and Automotive Industries

Experience a paradigm shift towards sustainability as RoHS, REACH, WEEE, and ELV regulations join forces to shape responsible practices in the electrical, electronic, and automotive sectors. From restricting hazardous substances in products to facilitating proper disposal and recycling, these regulations pave the way for a greener future.

**RoHS and REACH: Regulations for Chemical Substances in Electrical and Electronic Products**

The RoHS Directive and REACH regulations are enforced by the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) to control the risks associated with chemical substances in various products.

RoHS and REACH are not solitary entities; they work in tandem, amplifying each other's impact.

Europe is making great progress in reducing electronic waste and promoting sustainable practices. Through these directives, responsible practices among producers are encouraged, electronic waste is collected and recycled, and a greener future is being built.

The RoHS Directive and REACH (Registration, Evaluation, Authorization, Restriction of Chemicals) are complementary regulations developed and enforced by the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA). While REACH is a comprehensive legislation that addresses the risks associated with chemical substances throughout their entire life cycle, RoHS is a product-specific regulation focused on hazardous substances in electrical and electronic products, including wiring, components, circuit boards, displays, sub-assemblies, and cabling. REACH applies to all substances, including those used in the manufacturing of equipment (such as alloys, paint, and solvents), as well as chemicals present in finished products. On the other hand, RoHS concentrates specifically on restricted substances found in electrical and electronic equipment. Notably, there is an overlap between RoHS and REACH concerning the regulation of four phthalates (DEHP, BBP, DBP, and DIBP), which are now included in the list of substances subject to REACH authorization in Annex XIV. Annex XIV, also known as the REACH Authorization list, is regularly updated and contains a comprehensive list of substances requiring authorization under the EU REACH regulation.

A substance of very high concern (SVHC) refers to a chemical substance or a group of chemical substances for which it has been proposed that their use within the European Union should be subject to authorization under the REACH Regulation.

RoHS allows for exemptions, providing certain cases where restricted substances may still be used. In contrast, REACH does not provide such exemptions.

**Driving Waste Management with RoHS and WEEE**

The primary objective of the RoHS Directive is to significantly reduce the generation of toxic waste from electronic devices after their use. Recognizing the importance of proper waste management, the European Commission has been actively pursuing the development and enforcement of the WEEE Directive 2002/96/EC. This directive aims to facilitate the collection, recovery, and environmentally sound treatment of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), while promoting the principles of reuse and recycling.

The WEEE Directive, in conjunction with the RoHS Directive, was incorporated into European Law in February 2003. It introduced the concept of producer responsibility for WEEE and established targets for the collection, recovery, reuse, and recycling of electronic waste. These targets have been designed to drive progress in sustainable waste management practices.

In July 2012, the WEEE Directive underwent a revision and was published as Directive 2012/19/EU. This revised version set more ambitious goals for the collection of WEEE, based on the weight of electric and electronic equipment (EEE) placed on the market. The directive aimed to achieve a minimum collection rate of 4 kilograms per person per year for recycling by 2009. Furthermore, it introduced staged targets for recovery and recycling, as well as expanded the scope of EEE covered under the regulation.

**From Disposal to Sustainability: ELV and RoHS Directives Revolutionizing the Automotive Sector**

Introducing the End-of-Life Vehicle (ELV) Directive, a crucial initiative by the European Union to address the proper disposal of cars at the end of their lifespan. This directive specifically focuses on passenger cars and light commercial vehicles, covering various aspects along the vehicle's lifecycle and treatment operations.

Similarly, the RoHS directive plays a vital role in ensuring the safety of electrical and electronic equipment. It sets restrictions on the usage of hazardous substances in wiring, components, circuit boards, displays, sub-assemblies, and cabling. Interestingly, both directives share a common goal, as automobiles must also comply with the RoHS requirements, ensuring the absence of hazardous substances such as lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs), and polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) used in plastics.

Discover the transformative capabilities of IMDS, empowering you to harness the power of responsible material data management. Embark on an exciting journey towards sustainable and compliant practices in the dynamic automotive industry.

To facilitate compliance and data management, DXC Technology introduced the **International Material Data System (IMDS)** in 2000. This innovative system resulted from collaboration between German Automotive OEMs, the chemicals and materials industries, and EDS (now DXC Technology). It enables the comprehensive collection, analysis, and archiving of all materials present in automobiles throughout the supply chain, ensuring data compliance management.

## Driving RoHS Compliance: The Responsibility Across the Supply Chain

Achieving RoHS compliance requires robust relationships and effective communication among manufacturers, suppliers, importers, authorized representatives, and distributors.

To achieve RoHS compliance, businesses must build strong relationships and clear communication with manufacturers, suppliers, importers, authorized representatives, and distributors. Collaboration and shared responsibility are key for a smooth flow of compliant products in the supply chain.

Compliance with the RoHS Directives falls upon various entities involved in the supply chain of electrical and electronic products within the European Union. The following business entities are responsible for adhering to the regulations and ensuring compliance:

- **Manufacturers:** Companies directly involved in the production of electrical and electronic products, sub-assemblies, or components must ensure their products meet RoHS compliance standards. They are required to maintain records documenting compliance and collaborate closely with suppliers to ensure the materials and parts used in their products are RoHS compliant.
- **Authorized Representatives**: Entities appointed by non-EU manufacturers to act on their behalf in meeting RoHS compliance requirements within the European Union.
- **Suppliers:** Material and parts suppliers play a crucial role in RoHS compliance. They must have a clear understanding of the RoHS Directive and ensure the materials they supply or use in parts are RoHS compliant. Close collaboration and communication with manufacturers are essential to guarantee compliance throughout the supply chain.
- **Importers**: Businesses responsible for bringing electrical and electronic products into the European Union from non-EU countries must ensure the products meet RoHS requirements before placing them on the EU market.
- **Distributors**: Entities involved in the distribution of electrical and electronic products within the European Union are also responsible for compliance. They must ensure the products they sell meet RoHS regulations and maintain appropriate records to demonstrate compliance.

All You Need to Know About


By following this streamlined RoHS certification process and utilizing appropriate testing services and compliance management solutions, manufacturers and companies can ensure their products meet the necessary regulatory standards and maintain chemical compliance in an efficient and cost-effective manner.

## Streamlining RoHS Certification Process

The RoHS Directive imposes responsibility on manufacturers and companies in the electrical and electronic equipment industry to ensure the chemical compliance of their products. To facilitate this process, a comprehensive RoHS certification process encompasses several key elements:

- **Documentation Review:** Documentation review is conducted, which involves carefully examining the Bill of Materials, assembly drawings, Materials Declarations for each component and product, test reports, and Conformance Certificates. This step ensures that all necessary information is documented and readily available for evaluation.
- **Audit:** An audit is conducted to inspect all manufacturing processes necessary to achieve RoHS compliance for the ten restricted substances. This step involves a meticulous assessment of the production procedures to ensure they align with the RoHS requirements.
- **Testing:** On-site portable XRF (X-ray fluorescence) testing is performed to determine the values of the ten restricted RoHS substances. This testing method offers a convenient and efficient way to analyze the chemical composition of the products.
- **Certification:** Upon successful completion of the audit and testing stages, a RoHS Certificate is issued, signifying compliance with the directive.

RoHS compliance testing is carried out using laboratory methods and is a choice made by manufacturers, sellers, distributors, and recyclers of electrical and electronic components or equipment intended for sale or use in the European Union. Various independent laboratories and testing services offer RoHS testing for product compliance. These services extend beyond the EU RoHS Directive and may cover additional requirements such as China RoHS, Korea RoHS, and California RoHS.

Beyond materials and substances testing, companies must also manage compliance data, which involves recording, storing, retrieving, and distributing this data as needed. DXC Technology provides a Software-as-a-Service solution called Compliance Data eXchange (CDX), specifically designed to assist companies, including suppliers, in managing RoHS, REACH, and other regulatory compliance requirements. CDX offers a comprehensive RoHS compliance solution, which includes the option to attach necessary records. However, it does not mandate the attachment of all documentation, providing flexibility in data management.

# Simplified Compliance Management: CDX and IMDS Solutions

Experience simplified compliance management with CDX and IMDS. Benefit from their comprehensive features, industry-standard material declarations, and robust data management enhance your product material compliance efforts with ease.

## Simplified Compliance: Unlock the Power of CDX and IMDS

Experience streamlined compliance management with CDX and IMDS. CDS simplifies RoHS and REACH compliance through easy information exchange and accurate data management. IMDS revolutionizes material compliance in the automotive industry, ensuring REACH compliance and proper substance disposal.

### CDX: Streamlining Regulatory Compliance

Ensure seamless RoHS compliance and simplify regulatory material data management with Compliance Data Exchange (CDX) by DXC Technology. CDX offers a cloud-based Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) solution accessible through a web browser, eliminating the need for complex IT infrastructure. It facilitates the creation, search, extraction, evaluation, exchange, and retention of information required for RoHS compliance. CDX includes data validation rules and curated substance lists to enhance accuracy and streamline data collection. Stay up-to-date with regulatory changes through CDX's regular updates from legal advisors, ensuring compliance with RoHS and other regulations. Seamlessly integrate CDX with existing systems using the Web Services Interface (WSI) to automate data exchange and enhance product development and reporting workflows. CDX's reporting and analysis tools provide comprehensive insights for effective REACH compliance and other jurisdictional variations.

### IMDS: Simplifying Material Data Management

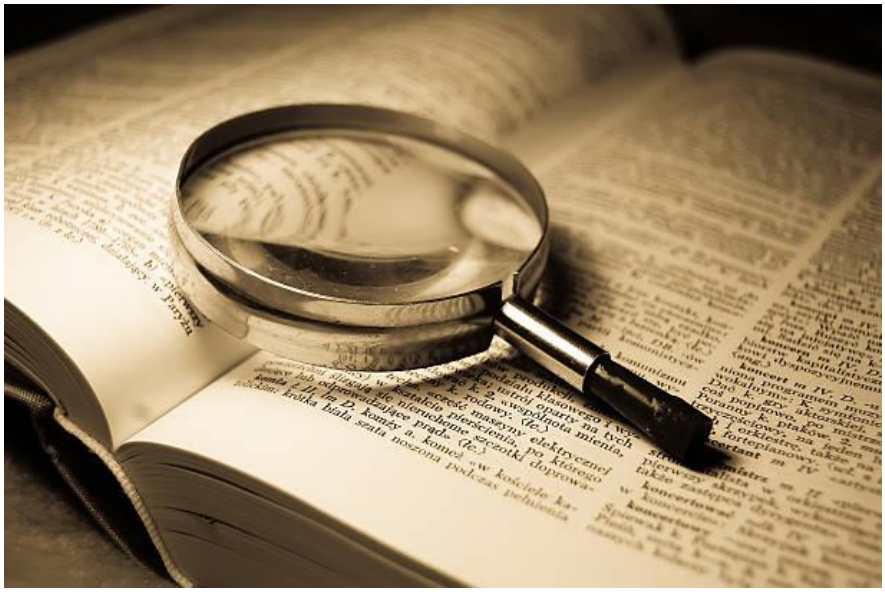
Introduced in 2000, the International Material Data System (IMDS) revolutionized material compliance management in the automotive industry. Developed through collaboration between German Automotive OEMs, the chemicals and materials industries, and DXC Technology, IMDS is a secure cloud-based materials data management system. Accessible through a web browser, IMDS collects, maintains, analyzes, and archives material information throughout the automotive supply chain. IMDS not only facilitates compliance with REACH but also addresses recyclability, recoverability, and the disposal of substances of concern in automobiles. Its usage in the automotive industry enables easy compliance with REACH obligations and seamless communication of data without the need for additional tools or processes.

# Key Definitions for Compliance

This summary provides an overview of important compliance definitions related to regulations governing electrical and electronic products.

Understanding these key compliance definitions is crucial for businesses operating within the electrical and electronic industry, ensuring adherence to regulations, and promoting sustainable practices.

- **Certificate of Conformity**: A document confirming that products meet required standards, often necessary for customs clearance or legal purposes.
- **Declaration of Conformity:** A document wherein the manufacturer declares their product's compliance with European Commission provisions.
- **EEE (Electrical and Electronic Equipment):** Equipment dependent on electrical currents or electromagnetic fields, including devices for generation, transfer, and measurement, designed for use with specific voltage limits.
- **ECHA (European Chemicals Agency):** EU agency managing technical and administrative aspects of implementing the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization, and Restriction of Chemicals regulation.
- **RoHS and REACH:** RoHS restricts hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment, while REACH addresses the production and use of chemical substances, including those used in product manufacturing.
- **RoHS and WEEE**: RoHS reduces hazardous chemicals in electronic products, complementing WEEE's focus on environmentally safe recycling and recovery of electrical and electronic equipment.
- **SVHC (Substance of Very High Concern):** Chemical substances proposed for authorization under the REACH Regulation due to their potential impact within the EU.
- **WEEE (Waste from Electrical and Electronic Equipment):** Directive mandating treatment, recovery, and recycling of electric and electronic equipment, including a revised version in 2012 with ambitious collection targets.



## References


1. https://www.chemsafetypro.com/Topics/Restriction/EU_RoHS_2_EU_RoHS_Directive.html
2. http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/rohs_eee/pdf/faq.pdf\
3. https://www.rohsguide.com/\
4. RoHS 2 Directive 2011/65/EU on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment
5. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1512061986553&uri=CELEX:32017L2102
6. http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/rohs_eee/pdf/faq.pdf
7. http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/weee/pdf/contacts_ms_rohs.pdf
8. https://echa.europa.eu/substances-restricted-under-reach
9. https://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/weee/index_en.htm


## Learn more at

www.cdxsystem.com