Commission Delegated Directive (EU) 2019/169 of 16 November 2018 amending, for the purposes of adapting to scientific and technical progress, Annex III to Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards an exemption for lead in dielectric ceramic in certain capacitors (Text with EEA relevance)

COMMISSION DELEGATED DIRECTIVE (EU) 2019/169

of 16 November 2018

amending, for the purposes of adapting to scientific and technical progress, Annex III to Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards an exemption for lead in dielectric ceramic in certain capacitors

(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[(1)] and in particular Article 5(1)(a) thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Directive 2011/65/EU requires Member States to ensure that electrical and electronic equipment placed on the market does not contain certain hazardous substances listed in Annex II to that Directive. That requirement does not apply to the applications listed in Annex III to Directive 2011/65/EU.

(2) The different categories of electrical and electronic equipment for which Directive 2011/65/EU applies (categories 1 to 11) are listed in Annex I to that Directive.

(3) Lead is a restricted substance listed in Annex II to Directive 2011/65/EU. The use of lead in dielectric ceramic in capacitors for a rated voltage of 125 V AC or 250 V DC or higher was, however, exempted from the restriction and is currently listed in entry 7(c)-II of Annex III to that Directive. The expiry date of that exemption was, for categories 1 to 7 and 10, 21 July 2016.

(4) The Commission received an application for renewal of that exemption before 21 January 2015, in accordance with Article 5(5) of Directive 2011/65/EU. The exemption remains valid until a decision on that application has been adopted.

(5) Discrete ceramic capacitors for a rated voltage of 125 V AC or 250 V DC or higher bear the capability of storing and releasing electric charges (electrostatic capacitance) and are incorporated into high voltage circuits in a wide variety of electrical and electronic equipment. They are used in all types of markets and applications, for example social infrastructure systems, industry automation, oil and mineral exploration, power conversion, high power supplies, telecommunication, and medical devices.

(6) The function of lead in the dielectric ceramic is to obtain high dielectric constant at high operating voltage, high energy storage capability (also at high temperatures), low leakage at high voltage and high temperatures, and low loss at high current, frequency, and temperatures.

(7) A substitution or elimination of lead is still scientifically and technically impracticable for certain ceramic capacitors due to the lack of reliable substitutes. The exemption does not weaken the environmental and health protection afforded by Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council[(2)]. The exemption for the use of lead in dielectric ceramic in capacitors for a rated voltage of 125 V AC or 250 V DC or higher should therefore be renewed. For reasons of clarity, it should be added in Annex III to Directive 2011/65/EU that applications covered by entries 7(c)-I and 7(c)-IV are excluded from entry 7(c)-II.

(8) Since, for the applications concerned, no reliable alternatives are yet available on the market, the exemption for categories 1 to 7 and 10 should be renewed for the maximum duration of five years until 21 July 2021. In view of the results of the ongoing efforts to find a reliable substitution, the duration of the exemption is unlikely to have adverse impacts on innovation.

(9) For categories other than 1 to 7 and 10, the existing exemption remains valid as per the validity periods set out in the second subparagraph of Article 5(2) of Directive 2011/65/EU. For reasons of clarity, the dates of expiry should be added in Annex III to that Directive.

(10) Directive 2011/65/EU should therefore be amended accordingly,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

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

Article 2

1 Member States shall adopt and publish, by 29 February 2020 at the latest, the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive. They shall forthwith communicate to the Commission the text of those provisions.

They shall apply those provisions from 1 March 2020.

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, 16 November 2018.

For the Commission

The President

Jean-Claude JUNCKER

ANNEX

In Annex III, entry 7(c)-II is replaced by the following:

7(c)-II	Lead in dielectric ceramic in capacitors for a rated voltage of 125 V AC or 250 V DC or higher	Does not apply to applications covered by point 7(c)-I and 7(c)-IV of this Annex. Expires on: — 21 July 2021 for categories 1-7 and 10; — 21 July 2021 for categories 8 and 9 other than in vitro diagnostic medical devices and industrial monitoring and control instruments; — 21 July 2023 for category 8 in vitro diagnostic medical devices; — 21 July 2024 for category 9 industrial monitoring and control instruments, and for category 11.

(**1**) OJ L 174, 1.7.2011, p. 88.

(**2**) Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) and establishing a European Chemicals Agency (OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1).