

**Statement on Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament
and of the Council („RoHS II“) including Delegated Directive (EU)
2015/863**

To whom it may concern

On July 1st, 2011 the recast of Directive 2002/95/EU was published in the Official Journal of the European Union under the number 2011/65/EU and became effective 20 days later. The old version of the Directive was repealed with effect as of 03.01.2013.

The recast of the Directive is still intended to restrict the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment. The official short name of the directive is *Restriction of Hazardous Substances*, abbreviated as RoHS. In the recast of 2011/65/EU in particular the acronyms RoHS II and RoHS2 are also used.

The RoHS II Directive legally requires **manufacturers of Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE)** to assess and ensure CE conformance. A corresponding process is specified in the new European Standard EN IEC 63000:2018.

In addition, the RoHS II Directive legally requires **manufacturers of Electrical or Electronic Components** according to Article 4 only to comply with the substance restrictions listed in Annex II. Annex II was extended by Directive (EU) 2015/863.

Since the substitution of some substances from electrical and electronic products is not always possible, Annex III of the Directive also contains exemptions that can be invoked.

The scope of the directive has been significantly extended by introducing a direct listing of 11 categories of EEE as Annex I. The newly introduced open-scope category 11 in particular also **covers cables and cable assemblies**.

Telegärtner confirms that we comply with all obligations from directive 2011/65/EU and (EU) 2015/863 in accordance with the legal requirements:

1. For Components the substance prohibitions is in accordance with the substance restrictions as listed in Annex II, except components that make use of the following exemption.
2. For components that do contain copper alloys such as brass, the exemption (6c) from Annex III applies.
3. For components that do contain lead as an alloying element in aluminum, provided it stems from lead-bearing aluminium scrap recycling, the exemption (6b-l) from Annex III applies.
4. For components that do contain lead in high melting temperature type solders, the exemption (7a) from Annex III applies.
5. For electrical and electronic components that do contain lead in a glass or ceramic other than dielectric ceramic in capacitors, the exemption (7c) from Annex III applies.

This declaration is based on our current knowledge and the information provided by our suppliers.

Steinenbronn, November 17th, 2022



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