

Source: Wolfilser, Fotolia.com

Transfer of Substance Declarations for Electronic Equipment

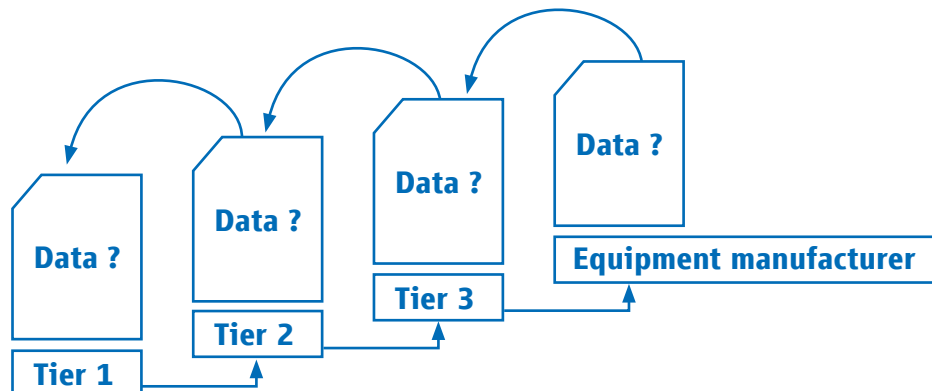
Semiconductors, electromechanical and passive components as well as printed circuit boards, sensors and ceramic microcircuits are key elements in electrical and electronic equipment. Compliance with specific requirements of chemicals legislations for products in the electrical and electronics industry poses a serious challenge to all market players involved. Therefore, material and substance information to ensure the conformity of electronic components with these chemicals legislations as well as the communication of this information within the supply chain is extremely important for the electrical and electronics industry. The harmonised standard EN 50581:2012 can be used as a guide for declaring the relevant substances.

EN 50581:2012 is the harmonised standard according to EU Directive 2011/65/EU (RoHS) stating in its introduction:

“This European Standard can also find an application in demonstrating conformity to other substance regulations worldwide.”

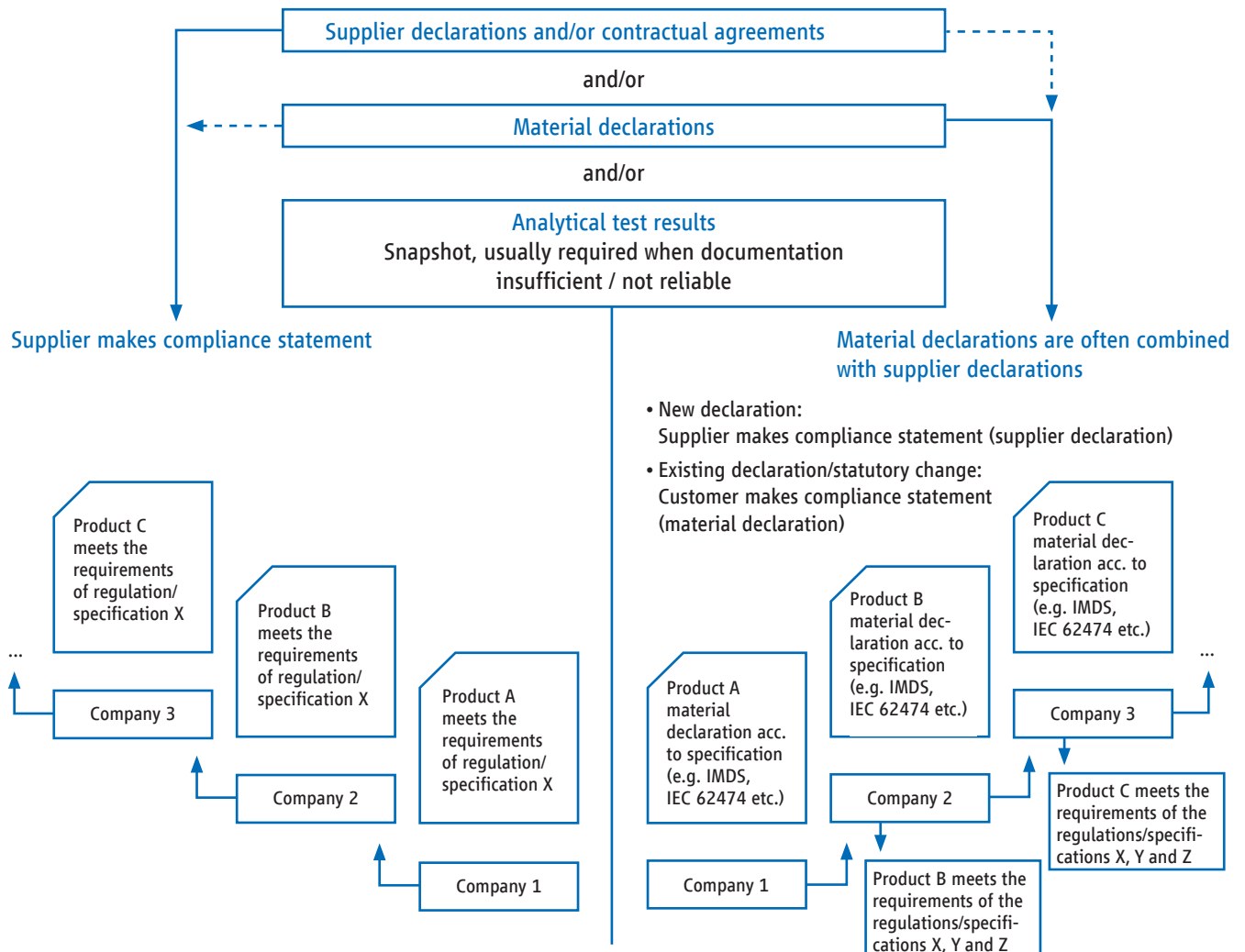
EN 50581 specifies the technical documentation required to declare compliance with the applicable substance restrictions. Manufacturers can use the following documents for this:

- [Supplier declarations](#) and/or
- [Contractual agreements](#) and/or
- [Material declarations](#) and/or
- [Analytical test results](#).



Transfer of substance declarations, documentation and decision according to EN 50581:2012

Based on the manufacturer's assessment, the following documents must be compiled for materials, parts and/or assemblies:



Transfer of substance declarations according to the harmonised standard EN 50581:2012

Analytical test results represent a snapshot and are usually only used in exceptional cases when the documentation provided is insufficient or unreliable.

When using **supplier declarations**, the supplier makes the compliance statement. Customers then use this declaration to re-assess the compliance of their products. This process is carried on through to the manufacturer of the finished product.

When using **material declarations**, the supplier creates the material declaration by applying specific requirements, e.g. stipulated in IMDS or IEC 62474. Customers then use this declaration to issue the material declaration for their own products. This process is carried on through to the manufacturer of

the finished electronic product. If a new declaration is created, the supplier usually provides a compliance statement in addition to the material declaration, e.g. in the form of a supplier declaration. In the event of any changes to substance regulations, customers make the compliance statement by themselves based on the material declaration.

The ZVEI guideline "Material declarations within the supply chain" provides further information on this topic (<https://www.zvei.org/en/press-media/publications/material-declarations-within-the-supply-chain/>).