

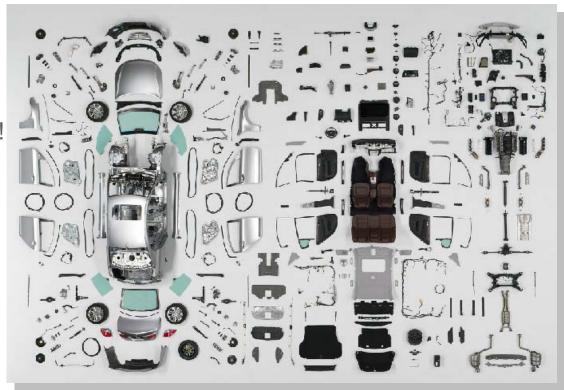
# Enforcement of Article 33 & 7.2 Impact of dissenting MS opinions

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### How many parts a vehicle contains?

- Depending on the complexity, there are between 4.000 & 9.000 different main components contained in a vehicle platform (without multiple entries for one specific part).
  - e.g. The vehicle platform of one OEM contains
     8.400 components
     (=28.000 incl. common parts) from 1.000 suppliers!
  - Up to 80 % of a car are pre-manufactured by supply chain

Total number of components assembled to one vehicle: up to 28.000 (example: 1 tire = 1 part reference number; number of tires per vehicle = 4)



Products from other industries may be even more complex! (e.g. aerospace, engineering industry)

### A car radio is counted as one component...

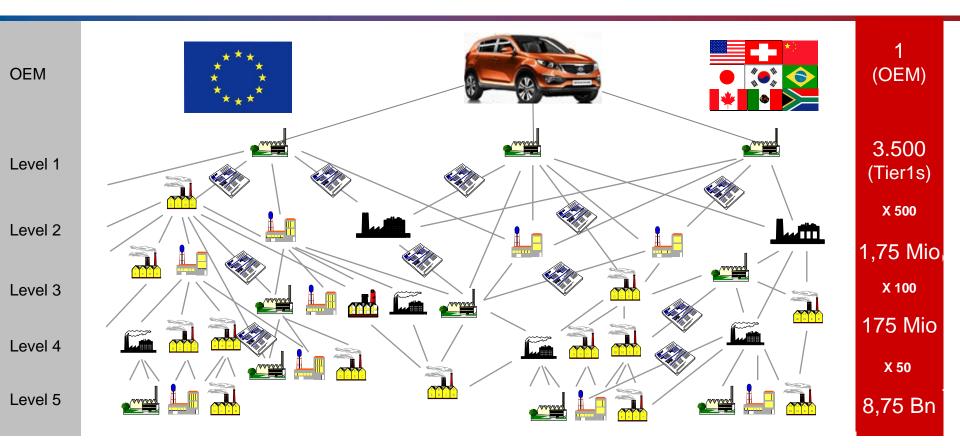


Considering all parts contained in all components and sub-components, we come to many <u>tens/hundreds of thousands</u> of articles per vehicle!

### Other interesting figures...

- How many part numbers a vehicle manufacturer has in its warehouse?
   up to 500.000
- How many parts supplier (Tier 1) does a vehicle manufacturer have?
   1.500 to 4.500
- and how many Tier 2 suppliers the Tier 1 has in average?
   500 to 1.500
- How many suppliers are coming from outside Europe?
   20% to 30 % (from European Vehicle Manufacturers)
   50% to 80% (from non-EU Vehicle Manufacturers)
- How many levels the supply chain in the Automotive Industry has?
   3-7 levels

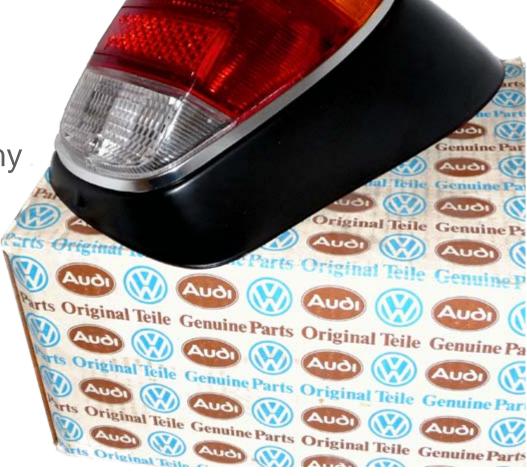
### How complex is a typical supply chain?



Using this data and adding some conservative assumptions a number of several billion possible Candidate List communications for the tens of thousands of parts per vehicle are possible

### Challenge: (Old) Spare parts on stock (for old vehicles)

- Name: Volkswagen Beetle
- Surname: Taillight
- Born:
   1970 in Wolfsburg/Germany
- Place of residence:
   Volkswagen-Audi Classic
   Parts Center, Wolfsburg
- Parents:
  Defunct
- Population:



Why not simply checking our processes instead of our parts?

### **Dissenting Members States Opinions**

$\square \Sigma \Lambda$	Legal text and majority of EU MS Calculation base: Complex Part	Opinion of 6 dissenting MS (O5A) Calculation base: Each Single Component
Once an article, always an article		ANNO
Calculation of reporting threshold	m=1500kg 0.1%=1500g	m=0.1g 0.1% = 0.1mg
Consequence	All CL*-substances >1500g in the car have to be communicated	All CL-substances >0.1mg in the car could be in scope
Example	If a substance is exceeding 1500g, then communication and notification obligations start for that car	If a CL-substance in one single sub component of the complete car is exceeding 0.1mg, then communication and potential notification obligations start for that car

### Desired Output of O5A?

	Article Name	CL Substance	Instructions on Safe Use
1	Resistor	XYZ	-
2	Resistor	XYZ	-
3	Resistor	XYZ	-
4	Resistor	XYZ	-
5	Resistor	XYZ	-
6	Resistor	XYZ	-
7	Resistor	XYZ	-
8	Resistor	XYZ	-
9	Resistor	XYZ	-
10	Resistor	XYZ	-
11	Resistor	XYZ	-
12	Resistor	XYZ	-
13	Resistor	XYZ	-
14	Resistor	XYZ	-
15	Resistor	XYZ	-
16	Resistor	XYZ	-
17	Resistor	XYZ	-
18	Resistor	XYZ	-
19	Resistor	XYZ	-
	Resistor	XYZ	-
923	Resistor	XYZ	-

- Hundreds or even thousands of information on <u>tiny/negligible</u> sub-articles of a car would have to be
  - collected, analyzed and communicated by the
    - Manufacturer of the article (e.g. Car)
    - Dealer of the article
  - understood by the customer
  - checked/analyzed per complex article by the national Competent Authority?
    - Possibly millions of test for all CL-Substances in each sub-components

### Why negligible?

 Why is it important to know for a car manufacturer, dealer or customer if a resistor containing a CL-Substance which <u>will never be released</u> to the environment or touched during his whole life cycle is exceeding the 0,1% threshold?

## It is negligible because it is not important!

#### Impact of the O5A-Approach



### The O5A-Approach in General...

• is being differently interpreted/enforced within the EEA (COM/ECHA opinion + X MS interpretations)

- Infringe Art 95 of the EU Treaty
  - Hampers the functioning of the internal market
    - Discriminates companies depending on their geographical location
- generates unnecessary effort to modify already existing <u>and compliant</u> processes and systems
  - Already collected compliant data would have to be recollected

#### Impact of the O5A-Approach



### **The O5A-Approach for Complex Articles...**

- has no proven advantage for human health or the environment (Who will ever touch a resistor in the radio?)
- leads to an overload of information (nobody could cope with it and the important information has a high potential to be overlooked)
- is impossible to be enforced?

### Conclusion

- European manufacturers of complex articles are aware of their responsibility for human health and the environment.
- We understand the rationale behind the O5A discussion which is an attempt to "repair" the weak points of Art. 33.
- However we are convinced that O5A is <u>NOT</u> the appropriate tool to repair it as it generates much more problems then it repairs old ones.
- O5A is considered
  - an insurmountable challenge for both industry and authority.
  - enforceable for simple articles but not for complex ones

#### O5A – When reasonable or always absurd?

### Enforcement of the O5A-approach...

#### for a simple dummy "YES!", but for a vehicle...?



