



Bundesrat

Governing body The German Bundesrat is a legislative body that represents the sixteen Länder of Germany at the federal level. The Bundesrat meets at the former Prussian House of Lords in Berlin. Its second seat is located in the former West German capital of Bonn.

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GERMANY - Bundesrat votes for ban on disposables

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The German Bundesrat recently voted in favour of a ban on single-use e-cigarettes. The chamber of states approved a motion by Bavaria, following the amendment requests of the committees for environment, economy and Europe, reports DTZ.

As a result, the Bundesrat calls on the Federal Government to advocate for an effective ban on the marketing of single-use e-cigarettes at national and EU level.

In addition, the Bundesrat noted that disposable e-cigarettes are often not disposed of properly as electrical appliances but with household waste. Due to the improper disposal of the products, there is not only a loss of raw materials but also the danger of fires caused by the lithium-ion batteries that are often contained in the products, the federal states' representatives stated.

Moreover, disposable e-cigarettes can neither be refilled nor can the battery be replaced, which is why they must be evaluated very critically from the point of view of recycling management and resource conservation.

<https://fr.vapingpost.com/alle-magne-le-bundesrat-vote-linterdiction-des-vapes-dans-le-pays/>

Germany: Bundesrat votes to ban vapes in the country

[Politics Germany](#) By [Alistair](#), on 03/13/2023 at 1:09 p.m.

A vote that marks the start of the legislative process in the country for the potential future promulgation of a law that would ban disposable electronic cigarettes. **If the government validates the law, the legislative machine will be launched**

German states want to ban vapes for ecological reasons.

A few weeks ago, we reported [on Bavaria](#), a state located in southeastern Germany, wanting to ban Vapes. A few days ago, the proposal was officially adopted by the Bundesrat, the federal council representing the 16 states that make up the country. This vote now forces the federal government to take a stand on the issue.

The members of the Bundesrat call on the government to come out in favor of banning single-use electronic cigarettes, in the country, **but also at European level**. German law imposes a 6-week deadline for the government to make a decision. If he chooses to go in the same direction, the proposal will then be tabled in the Bundestag, the country's parliament.

In Germany, [the legislative process](#) involves several stages for the adoption of a law, of which the following are the main ones:

1. **Law proposal** : a law can be proposed by the government, the members of the Bundestag (the German parliament), the Bundesrat, or by citizen petitions. If the request comes from the Bundesrat, the government must first validate it before it is submitted to the Bundestag.
2. **Parliamentary debate** : the bill is debated by the members of the Bundestag, who can propose amendments or modifications.
3. **Voting in the Bundestag** : Once the debate is over, the Bundestag votes on the bill. If the majority of the members of the Bundestag vote in favor of the law, it is transmitted to the Bundesrat (the federal council), which can examine and propose amendments.
4. **Vote in the Bundesrat** : If the Bundesrat proposes amendments, the law must return to the Bundestag for a new reading and a new vote. If the Bundestag accepts the amendments, the law is adopted. If the Bundestag rejects the amendments, the law can be submitted to a conciliation commission made up of members of both houses to try to reach a compromise.
5. **Promulgation of the law** : if the law is adopted by both chambers, it must be signed by the federal president to be promulgated.

Bavaria's original motion [came from requests for amendments](#) from the Environment, Economics and Europe Committees. The arguments put forward for this ban focus only on the ecological side of disposable e-cigarettes, or rather the absence thereof.

“Disposable e-cigarettes are often not disposed of properly as electrical appliances, but with household waste. Due to the improper disposal of the products, there is not only a loss of raw materials, but also the danger of fires caused by the lithium-ion batteries that are often contained in the products. In addition, disposable electronic cigarettes cannot be refilled or replaced, which is why they must be evaluated very critically from the point of view of recycling management and the conservation of resources,” the authorities said . state representatives.