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COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No .../..

of **XXX**

**amending
Regulation (EC) No 244/2009 with regard to ecodesign requirements for non-directional
household lamps**

**and
Regulation (EU) No 1194/2012 with regard to ecodesign requirements for directional
lamps, light emitting diode lamps and related equipment**

(Text with EEA relevance)

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amending
Regulation (EC) No 244/2009 with regard to ecodesign requirements for non-directional household lamps
and
Regulation (EU) No 1194/2012 with regard to ecodesign requirements for directional lamps, light emitting diode lamps and related equipment

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for the setting of ecodesign requirements for energy-related products ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 15(1) thereof,

After consulting the Ecodesign Consultation Forum,

Whereas:

- (1) The Commission is required to carry out a review of Commission Regulation (EC) No 244/2009 ⁽²⁾ in light of technological progress, taking particular note of the evolution of sales of special purpose lamp types so as to verify that they are not used for general lighting purposes, of the development of new technologies such as LEDs and of the feasibility of establishing energy efficiency requirements at the 'A' class level as defined in Commission Directive 98/11/EC ⁽³⁾.
- (2) According to the evidence produced in the review of Regulation (EC) No 244/2009, it does not appear to be economically feasible for manufacturers to develop and place on the market from 1 September 2016 onwards, mains voltage halogen lamps achieving the limit set for 'stage 6' in Table 1 of the Commission Regulation (EC) No 244/2009 regarding the maximum rated power for a given rated luminous flux. An assessment of the predicted developments of more energy efficient indicates that a more optimal time point for the introduction of that limit would be 1 September 2018.
- (3) In order to maximise the environmental benefits and minimise any negative economic impacts for the user, it is necessary to require future luminaire designs to be compatible with energy efficient lighting solutions. The risk of a 'lock-in' effect to old,

¹ OJ L 285, 31.10.2009, p. 10

² Commission Regulation (EC) No 244/2009 of 18 March 2009 implementing Directive 2005/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for non-directional household lamps (OJ L 76, 24.3.2009, p. 3)

³ Commission Directive 98/11/EC of 27 January 1998 implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household lamps (OJ L 71, 10.3.1998, p. 1.)

discontinued technologies should be minimised by ensuring that luminaires placed on the market are fully compatible with highly efficient lamps of at least the energy efficiency class 'A+' pursuant to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 874/2012 ⁽⁴⁾.

- (4) The review of Regulation (EC) No 244/2009 revealed the need to update and clarify the definition of special purpose lamps, with the aim to reduce the use of special purpose lamps in general lighting applications and adapt the requirements to technological developments. The regulatory requirements should further facilitate the use of the most energy efficient lighting solution for a given special application.
- (5) It is necessary to ensure coherence between Regulation (EC) No 244/2009 and Commission Regulation (EU) No 1194/2012 ⁽⁵⁾ with respect to the definition and product information requirements of special purpose products, which can be achieved best through a combined amendment of both Regulations. This should simplify the compliance with the regulatory requirements for manufacturers and suppliers, and support effective market surveillance by national authorities.
- (6) The review of Regulation (EC) No 244/2009 concludes that the feasibility of establishing energy efficiency requirements at the 'A' class level or higher should be examined in a thorough follow-up study, which should also evaluate the feasibility of increasing energy efficiency requirements for products covered in Commission Regulation (EC) No 245/2009 ⁽⁶⁾ and Regulation (EU) No 1194/2012, of widening the scope of each to optimise reductions in energy consumption, and of unifying all three Regulations into a single, coherent implementing measure on Ecodesign requirements for lighting products.
- (7) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee established by Article 19(1) of Directive 2009/125/EC,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1
Amendment to Regulation (EC) No 244/2009

Regulation (EC) No 244/2009 is amended as follows:

1. Article 2(4) is replaced by the following:

"4. 'special purpose lamp' means a lamp that uses the technologies covered by this Regulation but is intended for use in special applications because of its technical

⁴ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 874/2012 of 12 July 2012 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling of electrical lamps and luminaires (OJ L 258, 26.9.2012, p. 1.)

⁵ Commission Regulation (EU) No 1194/2012 of 12 December 2012 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for directional lamps, light emitting diode lamps and related equipment (OJ L 342, 14.12.2012, p. 1)

⁶ Commission Regulation (EC) No 245/2009 of 18 March 2009 implementing Directive 2005/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for fluorescent lamps without integrated ballast, for high intensity discharge lamps, and for ballasts and luminaires able to operate such lamps, and repealing Directive 2000/55/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 76, 24.3.2009, p. 17).

parameters as described in the technical documentation. Special applications are those that require technical parameters not necessary for the purposes of lighting average scenes or objects in average circumstances. These applications are of the following types:

- (a) applications where the primary purpose of the light is not lighting, such as
 - (i) emission of light as an agent in chemical or biological processes (such as polymerisation, ultraviolet light used for curing / drying / hardening, photodynamic therapy, horticulture, pet care, anti-insect products);
 - (ii) image capture and image projection (such as camera flashlights, photocopiers, video projectors);
 - (iii) heating (such as infrared lamps);
 - (iv) signalling (such as traffic control or airfield lamps);
- (b) lighting applications where
 - (i) the spectral distribution of the light is intended to change the appearance of the scene or object lit, in addition to making it visible (such as food display lighting or coloured lamps as defined in point 1 of Annex I), with the exception of variations in correlated colour temperature; or
 - (ii) the spectral distribution of the light is adjusted to the specific needs of particular technical equipment, in addition to making the scene or object visible for humans (such as studio lighting, show effect lighting, theatre lighting); or
 - (iii) the scene or object lit requires special protection from the negative effects of the light source (such as lighting with dedicated filtering for photosensitive patients or photosensitive museum exhibits); or
 - (iv) lighting is required only for emergency situations (such as emergency lighting luminaires or control gears for emergency lighting); or
 - (v) the lighting products have to withstand extreme physical conditions (such as vibrations or temperatures below -20°C or above 50°C); "

2. Article 3 is replaced by the following:

"Article 3
Ecodesign requirements

1. Non-directional household lamps shall meet the ecodesign requirements set out in Annex II.

Each ecodesign requirement shall apply in accordance with the following stages:

Stage 1: 1 September 2009,

Stage 2: 1 September 2010,

Stage 3: 1 September 2011,

Stage 4: 1 September 2012,

Stage 5: 1 September 2013,

Stage 6: 1 September 2018.

Unless a requirement is superseded or this is otherwise specified, it shall continue to apply together with the other requirements introduced at later stages.

2. Special purpose lamps shall comply with the following requirements:

(a) Special purpose lamps within the scope of Delegated Regulation (EU) No 874/2012 shall be of the highest energy efficiency class possible pursuant to that Delegated Regulation for the intended special application.

(b) If the chromaticity coordinates of a lamp always fall within the following range:

$$x < 0.270 \text{ or } x > 0.530$$

$$y < -2.3172 x^2 + 2.3653 x - 0.2199 \text{ or } y > -2.3172 x^2 + 2.3653 x - 0.1595;$$

the chromaticity coordinates shall be stated in the technical documentation file drawn up for the purposes of conformity assessment in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2009/125/EC, which shall indicate that these coordinates make them a special purpose lamp.

(c) For all special purpose lamps, the intended purpose shall be stated in all forms of product information, together with the warning that they are not intended for use in other applications.

The technical documentation file drawn up for the purposes of conformity assessment in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2009/125/EC shall list the technical parameters that:

- (i) make the lamp design specific for the stated intended purpose; and
- (ii) justify that no other lamp in a higher energy efficiency class according to Delegated Regulation (EU) No 874/2012 could be used in this special application if this lamp is within the scope of that Delegated Regulation.

If needed, the parameters may be listed in such a way as to avoid disclosing commercially sensitive information linked to the manufacturer's intellectual property rights.

If the lamp is placed on the market in a packaging containing information to be visibly displayed to the end-user prior to purchase, the following information shall be clearly and prominently indicated on the packaging:

- (i) the intended purpose; and
- (ii) that it is not suitable for household room illumination. "

Article 2

Amendment to Regulation (EU) No 1194/2012

Regulation (EU) No 1194/2012 is amended as follows:

1. Article 2 is amended as follows:

(a) Point (4) is replaced by the following:

"4. 'special purpose product' means a product that uses the technologies covered by this Regulation but is intended for use in special applications because of its technical parameters as described in the technical documentation. Special applications are

those that require technical parameters not necessary for the purposes of lighting average scenes or objects in average circumstances. These applications are of the following types:

- (a) applications where the primary purpose of the light is not lighting, such as
 - (i) emission of light as an agent in chemical or biological processes (such as polymerisation, ultraviolet light used for curing / drying / hardening, photodynamic therapy, horticulture, pet care, anti-insect products);
 - (ii) image capture and image projection (such as camera flashlights, photocopiers, video projectors);
 - (iii) heating (such as infrared lamps);
 - (iv) signalling (such as traffic control or airfield lamps);
- (b) lighting applications where
 - (i) the spectral distribution of the light is intended to change the appearance of the scene or object lit, in addition to making it visible (such as food display lighting or coloured lamps as defined in point 1 of Annex I), with the exception of variations in correlated colour temperature; or
 - (ii) the spectral distribution of the light is adjusted to the specific needs of particular technical equipment, in addition to making the scene or object visible for humans (such as studio lighting, show effect lighting, theatre lighting); or
 - (iii) the scene or object lit requires special protection from the negative effects of the light source (such as lighting with dedicated filtering for photosensitive patients or photosensitive museum exhibits); or
 - (iv) lighting is required only for emergency situations (such as emergency lighting luminaires or control gears for emergency lighting); or
 - (v) the lighting products have to withstand extreme physical conditions (such as vibrations or temperatures below -20°C or above 50°C); "

(b) point (28) is replaced by the following:

"28. 'luminaire' means a product which distributes, filters or transforms the light transmitted from one or more lamps and includes all the parts necessary for supporting, fixing and protecting the lamps and, where necessary, circuit auxiliaries together with the means for connecting them to the electric supply, except if the primary purpose of the product is not lighting and the product is dependent on energy input in fulfilling its primary purpose during use (such as refrigerators, sewing machines, endoscopes, blood analysers); "

2. Article 3(2) is replaced by the following:

"2. Special purpose products shall comply with the information requirements set out in Annex I.

Special purpose products within the scope of Delegated Regulation (EU) No 874/2012 shall be of the highest energy efficiency class possible pursuant to that Delegated Regulation for the intended special application."

3. Annexes I, III and IV are amended as set out in the Annex to this Regulation.

Article 3

Entry into force

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels,

For the Commission
The President

ANNEX

Amendments to Annexes I, III and IV of Regulation (EU) No 1194/2012

1. In Annex I, point 2 is replaced by the following:

"2. For all special purpose products, the intended purpose shall be stated in all forms of product information, together with the warning that they are not intended for use in other applications.

The technical documentation file drawn up for the purposes of conformity assessment in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2009/125/EC shall list the technical parameters that:

- (a) make the product design specific for the stated intended purpose; and
- (b) justify that no other product in a higher energy efficiency class according to Delegated Regulation (EU) No 874/2012 could be used in this special application if the product is within the scope of the that Delegated Regulation.

If needed, the parameters may be listed in such a way as to avoid disclosing commercially sensitive information linked to the manufacturer's intellectual property rights.

If the product is placed on the market in a packaging containing information to be visibly displayed to the end-user prior to purchase, the following information shall be clearly and prominently indicated on the packaging:

- (a) the intended purpose; and
- (b) that it is not suitable for household room illumination. "

2. In Annex III, point 2.3 is replaced by the following:

"2.3 Functionality requirement for equipment designed for installation between the mains and the lamps

- (a) As from stage 2, equipment designed for installation between the mains and the lamps shall comply with state-of-the-art requirements for compatibility with lamps whose energy efficiency index (calculated for both directional and non-directional lamps in accordance with the method set out in point 1.1 of this Annex) is at most:

- 0.24 for non-directional lamps (assuming that $\Phi_{\text{use}} = \text{total rated luminous flux}$);
- 0.40 for directional lamps.

When a dimming control device is switched on at its lowest control setting for which the operated lamps consume power, the operated lamps shall emit at least 1% of their luminous flux at full load.

When a luminaire is placed on the market and intended to be marketed to the end-users, and lamps that the end-user can replace are included with the luminaire, these lamps shall be of one of the two highest energy classes, according to Delegated Regulation (EU) No 874/2012, with which the luminaire is labelled to be compatible.

(b) As from stage 3, a luminaire designed for lamps replaceable by the end-user, which is placed on the market and intended to be marketed to the end-user, shall be fully compatible with lamps of at least the energy efficiency class 'A+' according to Delegated Regulation (EU) No 874/2012. The technical documentation file of such luminaires drawn up for the purposes of conformity assessment in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2009/125/EC shall list at least one such lamp model already placed on the market and marketed to the end-user. "

3. In Annex IV, point 3 is replaced by the following:

"3. Verification procedure for equipment designed for installation between the mains and the lamps

Member State authorities shall test one single unit.

The equipment shall be considered to comply with the requirements laid down in this Regulation if it is found to comply with the compatibility provisions of point 2.3 of Annex III, applying state-of-the-art methods and criteria for assessing compatibility, including those set out in documents whose reference numbers have been published for that purpose in the Official Journal of the European Union. If non-compatibility is concluded for the compatibility provisions of point 2.3.(a) of Annex III, the model shall still be considered to comply if it fulfils the product information requirements in point 3.3 of Annex III or in Article 3.2 of Delegated Regulation (EU) No 874/2012.

In addition to the compatibility requirements, lamp control gear shall also be tested for the efficiency requirements in point 1.2 of Annex III. The test shall be carried out on a single piece of lamp control gear, not on a combination of several pieces of lamp control gear, even if the model is designed to rely on other pieces of lamp control gear to operate the lamp(s) in a given installation. The model shall be considered to comply with the requirements if the results do not vary from the limit values by more than 2.5 %. If the results vary from the limit values by more than 2.5 %, three more units shall be tested. The model shall be considered to comply with the requirements if the average of the results of the subsequent three tests does not vary from the limit values by more than 2.5 %.

In addition to the compatibility requirements, luminaires intended to be marketed to end-users shall also be checked for the presence of lamps in their packaging. The model shall be considered to comply if no lamps are present or if the lamps that are present are of the energy classes required in point 2.3 of Annex III.

In addition to the compatibility requirements, dimming control devices shall be tested with filament lamps when the control device is in the minimum dimming position. The model shall be considered to comply if, when installed according to the manufacturer's instructions, the lamps provide at least 1% of their luminous flux at full load.

If the model does not fulfil the applicable compliance criteria referred to above, it shall be considered not to comply."