

Texte zu EU-Regelungen zur umweltgerechten Produktgestaltung und zur Energieverbrauchskennzeichnung in der Beleuchtung – Zusammenstellung ^[1] des Umweltbundesamtes (UBA), Deutschland



Entwürfe der EU-Kommission vom 6. Oktober 2020
Stellungnahme des Herstellerverbandes APPLiA ^[2]
vom 3. November 2020
 – **Hauptanliegen** –

Hinweis: Bitte beachten Sie, daß der angehängte Text nur in Englisch verfaßt ist.

EN: Information on EU Lighting Regulations – Ecodesign and Energy Labelling – Compilation ^[1] of the Federal Environment Agency (UBA), Germany

The EU Commission's drafts of 6 October 2020

Comments by the Industry Association APPLiA ^[2] as of 3 November 2020
 – **Main Concerns** –

FR: Informations sur réglementations de l'UE concernant l'éclairage – l'écoconception et l'étiquetage énergétique – Compilation ^[1] de l'Agence Fédérale de l'Environnement (UBA), Allemagne

Les projets de la Commission Européenne du 6 octobre 2020

Commentaires de l'association de producteurs APPLiA ^[2]
du 3 novembre 2020
 – **Préoccupations principales** –

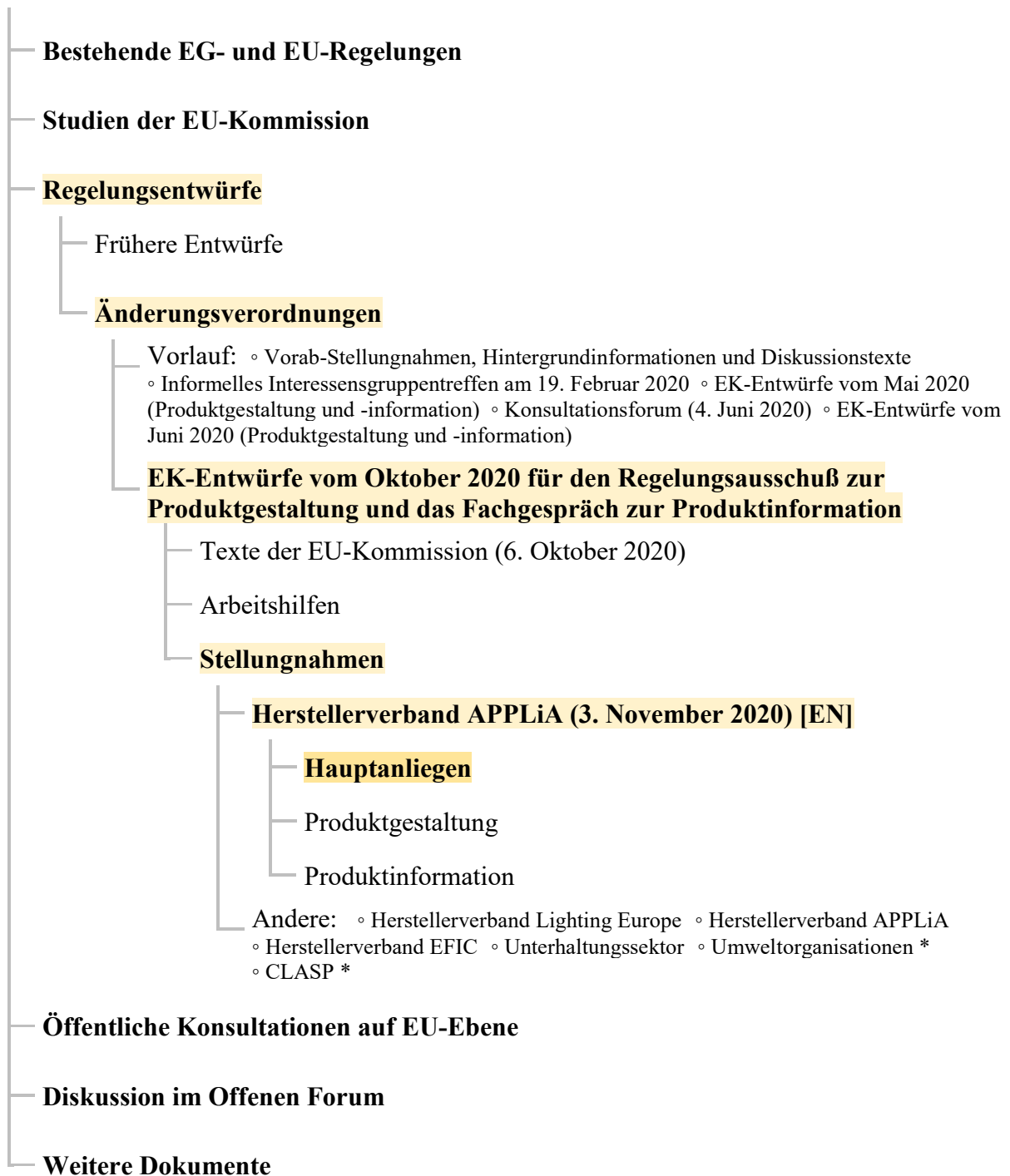
Indication : Veuillez noter que le présent texte n'est disponible qu'en anglais.

^[1] <https://www.eup-network.de/de/eup-netzwerk-deutschland/offenes-forum-eu-regelungen-beleuchtung/dokumente/texte/>

^[2] <https://www.applia-europe.eu/>

Texte im Offenen Forum

(abc = vorliegender Text)



* Stand 18. November 2020: Dieser Text steht noch nicht zur Verfügung.

Abkürzungen: ● EG = Europäische Gemeinschaft ● EU = Europäische Union

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Documents in the Open Forum

(abc = text at hand)



* Status as of 18 November 2020: This text is not yet available.

Abbreviations: ● EC = European Communities ● EU = European Union

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(abc = présent document)

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* État au 18 novembre 2020 : Ce texte n'est pas encore disponible.

Abréviations : ● CE = Communauté européenne ● UE = Union européenne

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Es folgt ein unveränderter Originaltext.

EN: The following is an unmodified original text.

FR: Ce qui suit est un texte original.

Reply to Public Initiative on Omnibus Amendments

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Summary

APPLiA welcomes the initiative launched by the European Commission to amend legislation in the Ecodesign and Energy Labelling field to correct some technical issues. However, there are several important uncertainties and mistakes remaining that need to be resolved.

For sake of clarity, please note that the references used in this position paper refer to the articles and annexes used in the draft texts proposed by the European Commission and not to the original texts of the Regulations.

1. General comments on the proposed amendments

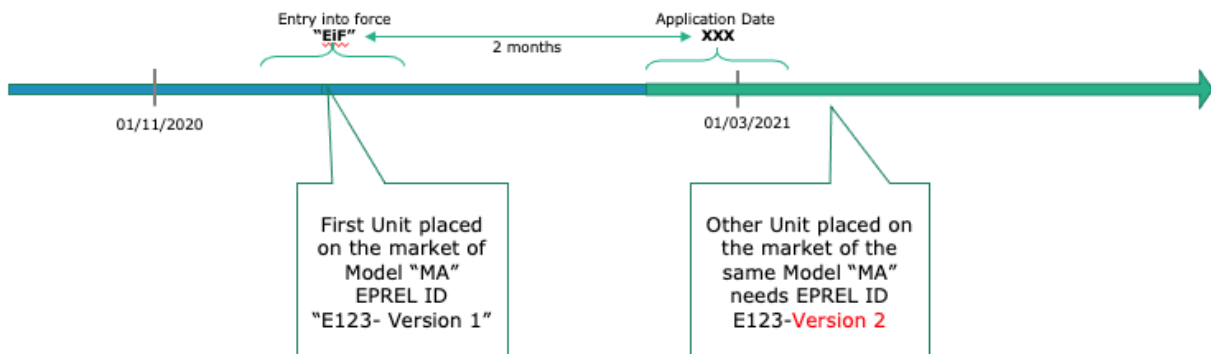
APPLiA welcomes the European Commission initiative to amend legislation in the Ecodesign and Energy Labelling field to correct some technical issues. This is a very much appreciated and needed action to clarify confusion in the existing terminology.

Unfortunately, several inconsistencies remain that will jeopardise a clear understanding and thus application of the legislation.

1.1. Entry into force – Article 7 and new Article (Energy Label)

APPLiA appreciates very much that the amendments introduce a two-month preparation time between the entry into force and the application date of the provisions that concern Annexes V and VI of the amended Regulations. Yet, APPLiA sees two very concerning issues with the legal text proposed by the European Commission.

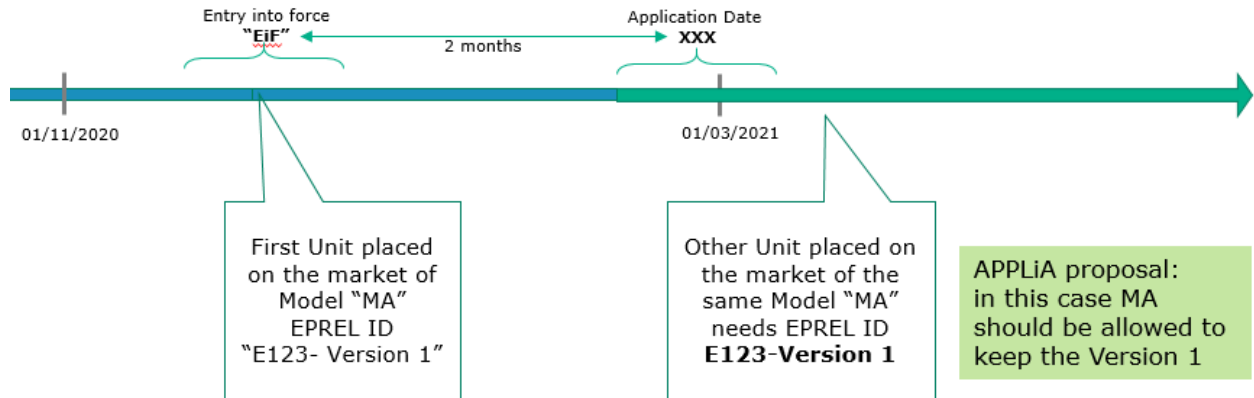
1. There are consequences for a model for which information has been **fully registered into EPREL before the application date** of the omnibus amendments. There should not be any obligation to retroactively change that information, also because the model has not changed from a technical standpoint.
2. The **changes** to comply with the omnibus amendments in EPREL would have to be technically **programmed and implemented overnight** by the supplier, which is **in practice impossible**.



To solve the issues identified above, we propose to add two provisions in a new article "transitional measures" (new article 7). The current Article 7 on entry into force and application would then become Article 8.



- The first provision addresses the issue of a retroactive change of models that have been registered before the application date. This would ensure a continuity, traceability and full record of the documentation uploaded into EPREL while minimising efforts for all parties;



- The second provision would allow the suppliers to make use of the two-month timeframe foreseen by the draft proposals for a smooth transition once for the given model, the information required by the amended Annexes V and VI are available in content and form. It would allow suppliers to already voluntarily implement those changes from their entry into force, not awaiting the application date.

Add new Article 7 – Transitional measures	
Change number for Article 8 – Entry into force and application	
Commission proposal	APPLiA suggestion
N/A	<p><i>NEW Article 7</i></p> <p>Transitional measures</p> <p>Without prejudice to Article 8, the modifications introduced by Article 2(2), Article 4(3) and Article 5(2) to Annexes V and VI of Regulation (EU) 2019/2014, Regulation (EU) 2019/2016 and Regulation (EU) 2019/2017 respectively, shall not apply to models subject to one of the aforementioned delegated acts for which information was entered in the product database pursuant to Article 4(1) of Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 before XXX [<i>the application date = i.e. Entry into Force date + 2 months</i>].</p> <p>For models covered by Regulation (EU) 2019/2014, Regulation (EU) 2019/2016 or Regulation (EU) 2019/2017, suppliers shall, prior to YYY [<i>application date</i>], be allowed to enter the information in the product database in accordance with Article 3(1)(b) and Article 3(1)(d) of the aforementioned delegated acts as amended by Article 2(2), Article 4(3) and Article 5(2) respectively.</p>
<p><i>Article 7</i></p> <p>Entry into force and application</p> <p>This Regulation [...]</p>	<p><i>Article 7 8</i></p> <p>Entry into force and application</p> <p>This Regulation [...]</p>



1.2. Product Information Sheet - Annexes II(3)(a)(b), III(4)(a), IV(4), V(5)

There are still inconsistencies in the use of the footnotes and in reporting the correct decimals in the Product Information Sheet of all product Regulations. Also, some parameters are missing the footnote that exempts them from being relevant for equivalence.

APPLiA recommends introducing the missing footnotes to the appropriate parameters and checking that the number of integers contained in the Product Information Sheet, Technical Documentation and calculation methods are consistent. Details will be sent separately in a **tracked changes document**.

1.3. Technical Documentation – Annexes II(4), III(5), IV(5), V(6)

1.3.1. Point 1. (a) and (g)

We recommend clarifying point 1(g), which asks the manufacturers to include a list of all equivalent models, including model identifiers in the Technical Documentation. However, **this is generated already by EPREL**. Moreover, point (g) is already required in point (a). We recommend deleting the double reference in 1(a) and rephrasing it as proposed by APPLiA (see below).

Rationale:

The Framework Regulation 2017/1369 stipulates in Annex I 3(a), *Information to be entered in the compliance part of the database by the supplier: (a) the 'model' identifier of all equivalent models already placed on the market;*

The concern is that if this requirement would be followed to the letter, these identifiers will be outdated as soon as after the registration a new "sister model" comes on the market or an existing "sister model" is taken off the market.

Therefore, the Commission's EPREL programmers' team has developed a better solution in which the supplier refers for each model registered to one equivalent model (base model) and by this a relation to all model identifiers of the "family" of equivalent models is defined.

Point 1(a) and (g)	
Commission proposal	APPLiA suggestion
1. For [...] the technical documentation referred to in point 1(d) of Article 3 shall include the following elements: (a) a general description of the model allowing it to be unequivocally and easily identified, including a list of all equivalent models, including model identifiers; [...] (g) a list of all equivalent models, including model identifiers;	1. For [...], the technical documentation referred to in point 1(d) of Article 3 shall include the following elements: (a) a general description of the model allowing it to be unequivocally and easily identified, including a list of all equivalent models, including model identifiers; [...] (g) a list reference to the of all equivalent models, including model identifiers;

1.3.2. Point 1. (h)

We recommend **deleting point 1(h)** and add to the technical documentation table the missing parameters useful for verification procedure contained in the Product Information Sheet. Please see below the missing parameters for the specific product regulations.

If the provision is left as it is, the interpretation of what to add is left to each supplier and thus creates legal uncertainty. Additionally, the current wording suggests that suppliers will need to add also other parameters that are non-essential to the technical documentation (e.g. rated capacity, type of appliance, dimensions, supplier's info etc.). That raises also the question on how to declare these parameters.



Point 1(h)	
Product regulation	Parameter to add to Technical Documentation
Dishwashers	Rated capacity (ps): [x]
Refrigerators (see also doc in track changes)	Climate Class: [<i>extended temperate/temperate/subtropical/tropical</i>]; Airborne acoustical noise: [x] For wine storage: - number of standard wine bottles: [x]; - internal humidity (%) [<i>range</i>]; Compartment volume (dm ³ or l); Freezing capacity (kg/24h).

1.3.3. Footnotes for parameters in Tables of these Annexes II, IV and V (including refrigerators)

APPLiA calls the European Commission to consider further clarifying the verification of the parameters in the technical documentation as there are several procedures of verification according to Annexe IX.

The current proposal, by defining everything contained in Annex VI as declared values, leaves these parameters subject to physical testing in accordance with Annex IX 2c.

However, certain “intermediate” parameters have a high measurement uncertainty, show little effect on parameter(s) on Product Information Sheet and Label, and “downstream” parameters, which are calculated by use of these intermediate parameter(s) are physically verified. It is possible that a model is allegedly found non-compliant when these parameters are physically verified even if the accuracy of the Label and Product information sheet and thus the compliance with Article 3.3 of Framework Regulation 2017/1369 is ensured.

APPLiA proposes for these parameters a footnote exempting them from a verification according to Annex IX, 2c. **If this is not acceptable, we would welcome the wording used in the Display Regulation for the ABC parameter.**

Additionally, we recommend clarifying by footnotes in the legal text the verification procedure of certain other parameters declared in the technical documentation that are result of calculations. We call the legislators to use now the opportunity of the amendments to reach conclusiveness instead of using a possible future guidance.

Parameters (Refrigerators)	Clarification/Footnote
E ₁₆ , E _{AUX}	the value of these parameters is not subject to verification according to ANNEX IX 2(c)
AE,	The value of this parameter is verified according to ANNEX IX 2(c) by comparing it to the determined value, and by verifying the correctness of the calculation carried out according to Annex IV with the declared values.
SAE,	The value of this parameter is verified by verification of V and Vc according to ANNEX IX 2(c) and by verifying the correctness of the calculation according Annex IV.4a with the declared values.
EEI	The value of this parameter is verified by verification of AE and SAE, and by verification of the correctness of the calculation according to ANNEX IV 5
(If not possible to remove defrost from Technical Documentation as requested later on in the paper, please add this footnote) Edf and Tdf	the value of these parameters is not subject to verification according to ANNEX IX 2(c)


APPLiA proposal for *footnotes* to add to the parameters in the Technical Documentation Tables

<i>Parameters (WM&WD)</i>	<i>Clarification/Footnote</i>
E _w , E _{wD} ,	The value of this parameter is verified according to ANNEX IX 2(c) of this Regulation by comparing it to the determined value and by verifying the correctness of the calculation according to ANNEX IV 2.1(c) and 2.2(c) carried out with the declared values at a quarter of the rated capacity (<i>only for washing machines</i>), at half of the rated capacity and at rated capacity of this parameter.
SCE _w , SCE _{wD}	The verification of the value of this parameter is only performed to verify the correctness of the calculation according to ANNEX IV 2.1 (b) and 2-2(b).
EEI _w ,	The value of this parameter is verified by verification of the values of the parameter EW and SCE _w and by verification of the correctness of the calculation according to ANNEX IV 2.1(a).
EEI _{wD}	The value of this parameter is verified by verification of the values of the parameter E _{wD} and SCE _{wD} and by verification of the correctness of the calculation according to ANNEX IV 2.2(a).
W _w , W _{wD}	The value of this parameter is verified according to ANNEX IX 2(c) of this Regulation by comparing it to the determined value and by verifying the correctness of the calculation according to ANNEX IV 6. (1) and 6.(2) carried out with the declared values at a quarter of the rated capacity (<i>only for washing machines</i>), at half of the rated capacity and at rated capacity of this parameter.
D	The value of this parameter is verified according to ANNEX IX 2(c) of this Regulation by comparing it to the determined value and by verifying the correctness of the calculation according to ANNEX IV 7. carried out with the declared values at a quarter of the rated capacity, at half of the rated capacity and at rated capacity of this parameter.



2. Specific comments regarding the proposed ecodesign regulation

2.1. Refrigerators (EU)2019/2019 – Annex III

2.1.1. Rounding for combi factor – Annex III, (3)(c) Table 4

Introducing now a rounding rule that was not there will create additional workload to manufacturers.

Manufacturers have already completed a set of data for products to be placed on the market as of the 1st of November 2020 based on a combi factor calculation as provided in the regulation. With a change in rounding the Standard Energy Efficiency and hereby the Energy Efficiency Index is affected in nearly all combi products, all these products need to be checked and, in most cases, revised. The absence of rounding in the calculation process does not pose a difficulty. For representation in the technical documentation rounding is required for the combi-factor, which may have given rise to the confusion.

We strongly recommend to **not introduce this rounding rule** at this point in time and instead keep using the not rounded intermediate result.

2.1.2. Annex III, (4)(c) Table 6

2.1.2.1. Internal humidity of the wine storage appliance

The regulation states: "Internal humidity of wine storage appliances (%): the determined values (a) shall not differ from the declared value by more than 10%". This has not been replaced in the energy labeling amendment while in the ecodesign amendment it has been replaced with "The determined value shall not differ from the limits of the prescribed range by more than 10 %". The internal humidity for a wine storage appliance is influenced by the test room humidity. For measuring the internal humidity, the standard requires a range from 50 to 75% for the test room, this makes it necessary also to specify a range and not a single value. (Please note that 50% at 25°C is a very different absolute humidity level than 50% at the temperatures prevailing in the wine storage appliance).

APPLiA not only **recommend aligning the wording between ED and EL ('declared range'), but to also add this parameter (internal humidity) to the table in Annex VI** of the energy label regulation.

2.1.2.2. Temperature rise time

This has been added to the verification table with a tolerance of 15% but it still states incorrectly: *higher* should be *lower*.

2.1.2.3. Editorial mistake

The note (a) should be part of the amendments but it's not there.

2.2. Washing Machines & Washer-Dryers (EU)2019/2023 – Annex VII

We very much welcome the clarification introduced to the Ecodesign Regulation. We have few remarks with regard to the text proposed by the Commission.

2.2.1. Resource Efficiency Requirements – N/A

We recommend adding a point in Annex VII of the Omnibus Amendments that would rephrase the requirement on point 8 in Annex II of the current regulation by adding the spare part '**electrical door locking assembly**' to point (a) – available only to professional repairers, and in point (b) reword it as '**mechanical** door locking assembly' – available to also end-users.

This is due to the fact that today, the vast majority of door locking mechanisms are electronically controlled. Whenever a repair with energized parts is necessary, it should not be carried out by laymen since there is a serious hazard of electrical shocks if done incorrectly. Several member states require a check after repairs for insulation resistance and earth continuity (e.g. EN/VDE) to ensure safety, and end-users neither have the knowledge nor the equipment to execute such tests.

Thus, the spare part "door locking assembly" shall be '**mechanical door locking assembly**' in point (b) and '**electrical door locking assembly**' in point (a).



It is generally wise to add to letter (b) that energized parts should never be repaired by end users themselves as it may put their lives in danger. That is why the appliances require a safety check after the repair before they can be used again.

Current text	APPLiA suggestion
<p>(a) manufacturers, importers or authorised representatives of household washing machines and household washer-dryers shall make available to professional repairers at least the following spare parts, for a minimum period of 10 years after placing the last unit of the model on the market:</p> <p>- [...];</p> <p>(b) manufacturers, importers or authorised representatives of household washing machines and household washer-dryers shall make available to professional repairers and end-users at least the following spare parts: door, door hinge and seals, other seals, door locking assembly and plastic peripherals such as detergent dispensers, for a minimum period of 10 years after placing the last unit of the model on the market;</p>	<p>(a) manufacturers, importers or authorised representatives of household washing machines and household washer-dryers shall make available to professional repairers at least the following spare parts, for a minimum period of 10 years after placing the last unit of the model on the market:</p> <p>- [...];</p> <p>- electrical door locking assembly;</p> <p>(b) manufacturers, importers or authorised representatives of household washing machines and household washer-dryers shall make available to professional repairers and end-users at least the following spare parts: door, door hinge and seals, other seals, mechanical door locking assembly and plastic peripherals such as detergent dispensers, for a minimum period of 10 years after placing the last unit of the model on the market;</p>

2.2.2. Verification Table - Annex VII (3)(c)

APPLiA would like to clarify that the parameters contained in the verification table are applicable to all three different loads for the eco 40-60 programme and to the two loads for the wash and dry cycle.

In particular, our understanding is that the verification tolerance established in the table in Annex IX for these parameters refers to all three (or two) loads according to the programme/cycle.

- *Washing efficiency index,*
- *rinsing effectiveness,*
- *duration of the eco 40-60 programme,*
- *duration of the wash and dry cycle,*
- *maximum temperature inside the laundry,*
- *final moisture content after drying.*

2.3. Dishwashers (EU)2019/2022 – Annex VI

We very much welcome the clarification introduced to the Ecodesign Regulation.

2.4. Lighting (EU)2019/2020 – Article 4 & Annex IV

2.4.1. Containing product definition – Article 4(1)

APPLiA welcomes the new definition of containing product as it clarifies that a home appliance can never be considered as a light source. Nevertheless, we recommend defining the new terms introduced: e.g. luminaire from the (EU)2012/0874:

(23) 'Luminaire' means an apparatus which distributes, filters or transforms the light transmitted from one or more light source and which includes all the parts necessary for supporting, fixing and protecting the light source and, where necessary, circuit auxiliaries together with the means for connecting them to the electric supply;



2.4.2. Control gears embedded in home appliances – Article 4 add a new point

We understand that control gears that are deeply embedded in control boards that regulate other functions of containing products are to be considered as component or sub-assembly as defined in Article 2 point 2 of the Ecodesign Directive 2009/125/EC and therefore are excluded from the ecodesign requirements for control gears set in this Regulation. Nevertheless, this is not unambiguously clarified in the legal text and can be subject to different interpretation on the market.

As a matter of fact, the rationale that a component is excluded by this regulation does not stand as also light sources in home appliances are just components, but they are part of the scope.

That is why it is extremely important to clarify this in the legal text. Consequently, we propose to add the following sentence to Article 2 point 3 (definition of separate control gear) to legally clarify this.

Article 2 point 3 (add paragraph to definition of separate control gear):	
Current regulation	APPLiA suggestion
(3) ‘separate control gear’, means a control gear that is not physically integrated with a light source and is placed on the market as a separate product or as a part of a containing product;	(3) ‘separate control gear’, means a control gear that is not physically integrated with a light source and is placed on the market as a separate product or as a part of a containing product; separate control gear(s) embedded in control board(s) regulating other functions of the containing product are considered components or sub-assemblies as defined in point 2 of Article 2 of Directive 2009/125/EC.

2.4.3. Exemption for information requirements – Annex III NEW point 5

We do not see any additional value of having to fulfil the information requirements for light sources that are designed to operate exclusively in home appliances and that only appear individually on the market as designated spare parts and in no other context.

These specifically designed light sources and their spare parts cannot be used for any other applications except for their complementary function within the appliance. Their proprietary connection to the home appliance and their geometrical shape render them unusable for applications outside of the containing product. Therefore, this additional requirement will not bring any added value to consumers neither from an energy savings point of view nor from an informative one.

Finally, the procedure to perform **lifetime testing of these light sources is proven to be longer than the expected on-time during the lifetime of the appliances.** What is the benefit of having this additional information / these requirements? Assuming a (very much exaggerated) daily on-time of 20 minutes for lights inside a refrigerator, this leads to about 121,67 hours of on-time per year. The 3000h of on-time required for lifetime testing would be reached only after more than 24 years. The containing products themselves already undergo appropriate lifetime testing to ensure its longevity including that of all contained components.

Please consider that with APPLiA position, light sources in home appliances will still need to comply with the energy efficiency requirements, what we ask is an exemption from the information requirements in Annex II.

We request to add an exemption for these types of light sources in Annex III point 5:



Annex III – NEW point 5	
Current text / COM proposal	APPLiA suggestion
N/A	<p>5. Any light source or separate control gear within the scope of this Regulation shall be exempt from the requirements of point 2 items in table 4 “Lumen maintenance factor (for LED and OLED)” and “Survival factor (for LED and OLED)” and point 3 (a) and (b)(1) of Annex II of this Regulation and from points (7b) to (7d) of Annex VI of Regulation (EU)2019/2015, if they are specifically designed to be used in, and exclusively marketed to be a spare part for, electric mains operated containing products (such as household appliances) whose primary function is not lighting, and fulfil all of the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) intended for lighting compartment(s), cavity(ies) or drum(s) or area(s) in the immediate surrounding of the electric mains operated containing product with the exemption of light sources in range hoods within the scope of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 65/2014 ; and (b) be switched off by dedicated user interaction or at the latest automatically at the closing of the door(s) or lid(s) of the compartment(s), cavity(ies) or drum(s) or after the end of an active mode; and (c) be automatically switched off after no more than 15 minutes in case the door(s) or lid(s) of the compartment(s), cavity(ies) or drum(s) remain open or in case of inactivity; and (d) when placed on the market as spare parts can be used only in the specific containing product(s), e.g. because of their special connector and/or geometrical shape, and that cannot be used individually by the end-user for other purposes. <p>For the light sources and separate control gear fulfilling the requirements set out above, the specific intended purpose shall be stated in the technical documentation for compliance assessment as per Article 5 of this Regulation and in all forms of packaging, product information and advertisement, together with a statement that the light source is not intended for use in other applications.</p>

2.5. Displays (EU)2019/2021 – Article 5

2.5.1. Exemption for integrated displays - Article 5 point 1(a)(g)

APPLiA would like to clarify that with the proposed wording the exemption applies also when the display is a spare part of the display integrated in a product.

We understand that the environmental performance cannot be assessed since an integrated display will not have a separate mains connection and an AV signal input to allow for testing. Therefore, the spare part is also considered as component or sub-assembly and therefore, out of scope.

APPLiA asks the Commission to clarify this point directly in the display regulations or in a related guidance document.

We, therefore, propose to add the following sentence to the Article 5 1(a)(g):



Article 5 – point 1 (a)(g)	
Current text / COM proposal	APPLiA suggestion
‘(g) electronic displays that are components or sub-assemblies as defined in point 2 of Article 2 of Directive 2009/125/EC;’	‘(g) electronic displays that are components or sub-assemblies as defined in point 2 of Article 2 of Directive 2009/125/EC; the environmental performance of an electronic display placed on the market as a spare part cannot be assessed independently if any of the technical parameters to be included in the technical documentation cannot be measured as prescribed in this Regulation; ’

2.6. Motors (EU) 2019/1781

2.6.1. Indication for spare parts ANNEX II 1(b)(iii)

The current wording in the draft omnibus amendments gives that *“For motors exempt from the efficiency requirements in accordance with point 2(m) of Article 2 of this Regulation, the motor or its packaging and the documentation must clearly indicate ‘Motor to be used exclusively as spare part for’ and the unique product identification or serial number of the product(s) for which it is intended.”*

This creates an issue as a spare part can be used for several different products and therefore serial numbers. This means there will be a problem with the space for indication on the packaging. Additionally, spare parts are served by service company's matching system between spare part and the products for which it is intended. this means there is no benefit for the end user, or any other stakeholder created by the requirement of indicating a specific serial number.

We suggest that the section underlined above is removed.

Annex II 1(b)(iii)	
COM proposal	APPLiA suggestion
1.(b) (iii) For motors exempt from the efficiency requirements in accordance with point 2(m) of Article 2 of this Regulation, the motor or its packaging and the documentation must clearly indicate ‘Motor to be used exclusively as spare part for’ and the unique product identification or serial number of the product(s) for which it is intended’	1.(b) (iii) For motors exempt from the efficiency requirements in accordance with point 2(m) of Article 2 of this Regulation, the motor or its packaging and the documentation must clearly indicate ‘Motor to be used exclusively as spare part for’ and the unique product identification or serial number of the product(s) for which it is intended’



3. Specific comments on proposed energy labelling regulations

3.1. Refrigerators (EU)2019/2016 – Annex IV

3.1.1. Freezing capacity calculation – Annex IV, point (4) Table 6

We recommend to align the decimals in the PIS to one decimal as it is correctly stated in the calculation Annex.

Freezing capacity (ED Annex III, part 1 point h, EL Annex IV point 1 h) the freezing capacity is rounded to one decimal place but this is in contradiction to the requirements defined in the product information sheet (EL Annex V table 6) where freezing capacity is requested as x,xx (two decimals)

In the test report template in the EN 62552-1:2020 the freezing capacity is also rounded to one decimal, so table 6 should be adjusted.

Annex IV point (4) Table 6

Compartment Parameters:		Compartment parameters and values			
Compartment type	[yes/no]	Compartment Volume (dm ³ or l)	Recommended temperature setting for optimised food storage (°C) These settings shall not contradict the storage conditions set out in Annex IV, Table 3	Freezing capacity (kg/24 h)	Defrosting type (auto-defrost=A, manual defrost=M)
		4-star	[yes/no]	x,x	x
Variable temperature compartment	compartment types	x,x	x	x,xx (for 4-star compartments) or -	[A/M]

3.1.2. Rounding for combi factor – Annex IV point (3)(c) Table 4 footnote (b)

Introducing now a rounding rule that was not there before will create additional workload for manufacturers.

Manufacturers have already completed a set of data for products to be placed on the market as of the 1st of November 2020 based on a combi factor calculation as provided in the regulation (i.e. without rounding). With a change in rounding, the Standard Energy Efficiency and thereby the Energy Efficiency Index is affected in nearly all combi products, all these products need to be checked and, in most cases, revised. The absence of rounding in the calculation process does not pose a difficulty. For representation in the technical documentation rounding is required for the combi-factor, which may have given rise to the confusion.

We strongly recommend to **not introduce this rounding rule** at this point in time and instead keep using the not rounded intermediate result.

3.1.3. Technical Documentation – Annex IV point 5 table 7 which is MISSING

Firstly, from a legal point of view, we recommend adding in the legal text of the amendments also table 7 after the list of items to add to the technical documentation. The table is part of point (b). Therefore, if the table is not reported in the text, table 7 would automatically be erased from the regulation.

Secondly, we are disappointed to see that no modifications were made with regard to the technical documentation leaving the problem of verification of certain parameters still open.



As Annex IX applies to declared values and as these now include also measured and calculated values, we fear that the physical verification of these parameters can still be done by market surveillance authorities.

Please consider the APPLiA proposal made directly in the text in **track change** mode.

3.1.3.1. Removal of defrost parameters

The daily energy consumption E16 and E32 are derived from a set of measurements where steady state energy consumption and defrost effects (both on energy and temperature) are quantified. Interpolation between test data is required to obtain finally E16 and E32. The 4 technical parameters of defrost information included in table 7 (Incremental defrost and recovery energy consumption and defrost interval, this for 16 and 32 C) constitute only a very small fraction of the total number of technical parameters required to form E16 and E32.

As an example, for a combi fridge/freezer with 2 defrost systems and 3 test points per ambient, in total 34 technical parameters are required. Further, parameters such as the steady state energy are much more significant in terms of energy use than the defrost. To include all relevant parameters into table 7 and define for each of these a declared value would not be realistic. It is therefore proposed to remove all defrost information from table 7.

For a comprehensive check by MSAs, a test report will still be required. Such a test report includes all measured values and details, so a full transparency is given.

If these parameters cannot be removed from the table 7, we stress the importance to add a footnote that clarifies how to verify them in accordance to the Verification procedure (see point 1.3.3).

3.1.4. Verification - Annex IV point (6)(c) Table 8

3.1.4.1. Internal humidity of the wine storage appliance

The regulation states: "Internal humidity of wine storage appliances (%) : the determined values (a) shall not differ from the declared value by more than 10%". This has not been replaced in the energy labeling amendment while in the ecodesign amendment it has been replaced with "The determined value shall not differ from the limits of the prescribed range by more than 10 %".

The internal humidity for a wine storage appliance is influenced by the test room humidity. For measuring the internal humidity, the standard requires a range from 50 to 75% for the test room, this makes it necessary also to specify a range and not a single value. (Please note that 50% at 25°C is a very different absolute humidity level than 50% at the temperatures prevailing in the wine storage appliance).

APPLiA not only recommends aligning the wording between ED and EL ('declared range'), but to also add this parameter (internal humidity) to the table in Annex VI of the energy label.

3.1.4.2. Temperature rise time

This has been added to the verification table with a tolerance of 15% but it still states incorrectly: *higher* should be *lower*.

3.1.4.3. Editorial mistake

The note (a) should be part of the amendments but it's not there.

3.2. Washing Machines & Washer-Dryers (EU)2019/2014 – Annex II

3.2.1. Remaining moisture content: one decimal – Annex II point 3(a) and point 3(b)

In line with the changes inserted to Annex IV with regard to the *remaining moisture content*, to one decimal, we recommend introducing this change also in the Product Information Sheet and in the Table of the Technical Documentation:


Annex II – Table 5 (WM) & Table 6 (WD)

COM proposal		APPLiA suggestion	
Parameter	Value	Parameter	Value
Weighted remaining moisture content ^b (%)	x	Weighted remaining moisture content ^b (%)	x,x

Annex II – Table 7 (WD) & Table 8 (WD)

COM proposal		APPLiA suggestion	
Parameter	Value	Parameter	Value
Weighted remaining moisture content (%)	x	Weighted remaining moisture content (%)	x,x

3.2.2. Technical documentation - Annex II point (4)(a) Table 7 and (4)(b) Table 8

Please consider adding the footnotes as proposed in paragraph 1.3.2 of this paper (and also in the track changes document).

3.2.3. Verification tolerance – Annex II point (6)(c) Table 9

APPLiA would like to clarify that the parameters contained in the verification table are applicable to all three different loads for the eco 40-60 programme and to the two loads for the wash and dry cycle.

In particular, our understanding is that the verification tolerance established in the table in Annex IX for these parameters refer to all three (or two) loads according to the programme/cycle.

- *Washing efficiency index,*
- *Rinsing effectiveness,*
- *Programme or cycle duration,*
- *Maximum temperature inside laundry,*
- *Final moisture content after drying, and*
- *Spin speed.*

3.3. Dishwashers (EU)2019/2017 – Annex V
3.3.1. Drying and cleaning efficiency Index

APPLiA welcomes the modification to the integers and to the rounding rules for these parameters. It will ensure a better enforceability of the requirements.

3.4. Lighting (EU)2019/2015 – Article 3 & Annex III
3.4.1. Containing product definition – Article 3 (1)(3)

APPLiA welcomes the new definition of containing product as it clarifies that a home appliance can never be considered as a light source. Nevertheless, we recommend defining the new terms introduced: e.g. luminaire from the (EU)2012/0874:



(23) 'Luminaire' means an apparatus which distributes, filters or transforms the light transmitted from one or more light source and which includes all the parts necessary for supporting, fixing and protecting the light source and, where necessary, circuit auxiliaries together with the means for connecting them to the electric supply;

3.4.2. Exemption from Energy Labelling requirements – Annex IV (4) new

Most light sources used in home appliances are efficient LEDs and fulfil the ecodesign requirements already today. In addition, these light sources are designed to operate exclusively in home appliances and only appear individually on the market as designated spare parts and in no other context. Their proprietary connection to the home appliance and their geometrical shape render them unusable for applications outside of the containing product. This means that they have a very limited risk to be used in other applications by consumers when sold separately as spare parts. **Therefore, we propose that specifically designed light sources that fulfil the ecodesign requirements are exempted from the Energy Labelling Regulation.**

In addition, these light sources are not made widely available but only in specific spare part shops such as on manufacturers' websites.

Moreover, **lifetime testing of the light source is proven to be longer than the expected on-time during the lifetime of the appliance.** What is the benefit of having this additional information/these requirement? Assuming a (very much exaggerated) daily on-time of 20 minutes for lights inside a refrigerator, this leads to about 121,67 hours of on-time per year. The 3000h of on-time required for lifetime testing would be reached only after more than 24 years. The containing products themselves already undergo appropriate lifetime testing to ensure its longevity including that of all contained components.

Manufacturers will need to still comply with Annex VI (Technical Documentation) of EL due to Article 5 point 4 of the Ecodesign Regulation. This will also ensure that consumers will have access to spare parts in the long term enabling the reparability principle.

With our proposal, lamps that fall under the exemption of the Ecodesign Regulation Annex III 3.(q)(r) – high temperature application – as well as off-the-shelf lamps, would still fall under the scope of the Energy label regulation whenever these are non-specifically designed lamps.



Annex IV – NEW point 4

Current text / COM proposal	APPLiA suggestion
N/A	<p>4. Any light source within the scope of this Delegated Regulation shall be exempt from the requirements of this Regulation, with the exception of the requirements set out in Annex VI points (1) to (7a) and (8) to (13), if they are specifically designed to be used in, and exclusively marketed to be a spare part for, electric mains operated containing products (such as household appliances) whose primary function is not lighting, and fulfil all of the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) intended for lighting compartment(s), cavity(ies) or drum(s) or area(s) in the immediate surrounding of the electric mains operated containing product; and (b) be switched off by dedicated user interaction or at the latest automatically at the closing of the door(s) or lid(s) of the compartment(s), cavity(ies) or drum(s) or after the end of an active mode; and (c) be automatically switched off after no more than 15 minutes in case the door(s) or lid(s) of the compartment(s), cavity(ies) or drum(s) remain open or in case of inactivity; and (d) when placed on the market as spare parts can be used only in the specific containing product(s), e.g. because of their special connector and/or geometrical shape, and that cannot be used individually by the end-user for other purposes. <p>For the light sources fulfilling the requirements set out above, the specific intended purpose shall be stated in the technical documentation for compliance assessment as per Annex VI of this Regulation and in all forms of packaging, product information and advertisement, together with a statement that the light source is not intended for use in other applications.</p>

3.5. Displays (EU)2019/2013

3.5.1. Exemption for integrated displays - Article 1 point 1(g)

APPLiA would like to clarify that with the proposed wording the exemption applies also when the display is a spare part of the display integrated in a product.

We understand that the environmental performance cannot be assessed since an integrated display will not have a separate mains connection and an AV signal input to allow for testing. Therefore, the spare part is also considered as component or sub-assembly and therefore, out of scope.

APPLiA asks the Commission to clarify this point directly in the display regulations or in a related guidance document.

We, therefore, propose to add the following sentence to the Article 1 point 1(g):



Article 1 point 1(g):

Current text / COM proposal	APPLiA suggestion
'(g) electronic displays that are components or sub-assemblies as defined in point 2 of Article 2 of Directive 2009/125/EC;';	'(g) electronic displays that are components or sub-assemblies as defined in point 2 of Article 2 of Directive 2009/125/EC; the environmental performance of an electronic display placed on the market as a spare part cannot be assessed independently if any of the technical parameters to be included in the technical documentation cannot be measured as prescribed in this Regulation; '

APPLiA - Home Appliance Europe represents home appliance manufacturers from across Europe. By promoting innovative, sustainable policies and solutions for EU homes, APPLiA has helped build the sector into an economic powerhouse, with an annual turnover of EUR 50 billion, investing over EUR 1.4 billion in R&D activities and creating nearly 1 million jobs.

