

Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/1782 of 1 October 2019 laying down ecodesign requirements for external power supplies pursuant to Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Commission Regulation (EC) No 278/2009 (Text with EEA relevance)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2019/1782

of 1 October 2019

laying down ecodesign requirements for external power supplies pursuant to Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Commission Regulation (EC) No 278/2009

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to Article 114 of 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,

Whereas:

- (1) Pursuant to Directive 2009/125/EC the Commission should set ecodesign requirements for energy-related products which account for significant volumes of sales and trade in the Union and which have a significant environmental impact and present significant potential for improvement through design in terms of their environmental impact, without entailing excessive costs.
- (2) The Communication from the Commission COM(2016)773⁽²⁾ (ecodesign working plan) established by the Commission in application of Article 16(1) of Directive 2009/125/EC sets out the working priorities under the ecodesign and energy labelling framework for the period 2016-2019. The ecodesign working plan identifies the energy-related product groups to be considered as priorities for the undertaking of preparatory studies and eventual adoption of implementing measures, as well as the review of Commission Regulation (EC) No 278/2009⁽³⁾.
- (3) Measures from the ecodesign working plan have an estimated potential to deliver by 2030 annual final energy savings in excess of 260 TWh, which is equivalent to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by approximately 100 million tonnes. External power supplies are one of the product groups listed in the working plan.
- (4) The Commission established ecodesign requirements for external power supplies in Regulation (EC) No 278/2009. Pursuant to this Regulation the Commission should review it in the light of technological progress.
- (5) The Commission has reviewed Regulation (EC) No 278/2009 and analysed the technical, environmental and economic aspects of external power supplies as well

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as real-life user behaviour. The review was carried out in close cooperation with stakeholders and interested parties from the Union and third countries. The results of the review were made public and presented to the Consultation Forum established by Article 18 of Directive 2009/125/EC.

- (6) The review study shows that external power supplies are placed on the Union market in large quantities, and outlines the benefits of updating the ecodesign requirements and adapting them to technological progress.
- (7) Multiple voltage output external power supplies, which are not covered by Regulation (EC) No 278/2009, are being placed on the Union market in increasing numbers. They should therefore be included in the scope of the Regulation to ensure further energy savings and provide a level playing field.
- (8) It is appropriate for external power supplies that adapt their output voltage to the primary load to continue to be included in the scope of the Regulation.
- (9) Ecodesign requirements should harmonise the energy consumption of external power supplies, thus contributing to the functioning of the internal market. They should also improve the environmental performance of external power supplies. Potential annual final energy savings of 4,3 TWh by 2030, corresponding to 1,45 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent, were estimated compared with the situation where no further measures are taken.
- (10) The relevant product parameters should be measured using reliable, accurate and reproducible methods. Those methods should take into account recognised state-of-the-art measurement methods including, where available, harmonised standards adopted by the European standardisation organisations, as listed in Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽⁴⁾.
- (11) In accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2009/125/EC, this Regulation should specify the applicable conformity assessment procedures.
- (12) To facilitate compliance checks, manufacturers, importers or authorised representatives should provide information in the technical documentation referred to in Annexes IV and V to Directive 2009/125/EC in so far as that information relates to the requirements laid down in this Regulation.
- (13) In addition to the legally binding requirements laid down in this Regulation, benchmarks for best available technologies should be identified to make information on products' environmental performance over their life cycle subject to this Regulation widely available and easily accessible, in accordance with Directive 2009/125/EC, Annex I, part 3, point 2.
- (14) A review of this Regulation should assess the appropriateness and effectiveness of its provisions in achieving its goals. The timing of the review should be sufficient for all provisions to be implemented and show an effect on the market.
- (15) Regulation (EC) No 278/2009 should therefore be repealed.

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- (16) 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

Subject matter and scope

1 This Regulation establishes ecodesign requirements for the placing on the market or putting into service of external power supplies.

2 This Regulation shall not apply to:

- a voltage converters;
- b uninterruptible power supplies;
- c battery chargers without power supply function;
- d lighting converters;
- e external power supplies for medical devices;
- f active power over Ethernet injectors;
- g docking stations for autonomous appliances;
- h external power supplies placed on the market before 1 April 2025 solely as a service part or spare part for replacing an identical external power supply placed on the market before 1 April 2020, under the condition that the service part or spare part, or its packaging, clearly indicate ‘External power supply to be used exclusively as spare part for’ and the primary load product(s) it is intended to be used with.

Article 2

Definitions

For the purpose of this Regulation the following definitions shall apply:

- (1) ‘external power supply’ means a device which meets all of the following criteria:
- (a) it is designed to convert alternating current (AC) power input from the mains power source input into one or more lower voltage direct current (DC) or AC outputs;
 - (b) it is used with one or more separate devices that constitute the primary load;
 - (c) it is contained in a physical enclosure separate from the device or devices that constitute the primary load;
 - (d) it is connected to the device or devices that constitute the primary load with removable or hard-wired male/female electrical connections, cables, cords or other wirings;
 - (e) it has nameplate output power not exceeding 250 watts; and
 - (f) it is used with electrical and electronic household and office equipment included in Annex I;

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- (2) 'low voltage external power supply' means an external power supply with a nameplate output voltage of less than 6 volts and a nameplate output current greater than or equal to 550 milliamperes;
- (3) 'multiple voltage output external power supply' means an external power supply able to convert AC power input from the mains power source into more than one simultaneous output at lower DC or AC voltage;
- (4) 'voltage converter' means a device converting the 230 volts mains power source input to 110 volts power output with characteristics similar to mains power source input characteristics;
- (5) 'uninterruptible power supply' means a device that automatically provides backup power when the electrical power from the mains power source drops to an unacceptable voltage level;
- (6) 'battery charger' means a device that connects directly to a removable battery at its output interface;
- (7) 'lighting converter' means an external power supply used with extra low voltage light sources;
- (8) 'active power over Ethernet injector' means a device that converts the mains power source input to a lower DC voltage output, has one or more Ethernet input and/or one or more Ethernet output ports, delivers power to one or several devices connected to the Ethernet output port(s), and provides the rated voltage at the output ports(s) only when compatible devices are detected following a standardised process;
- (9) 'docking station for autonomous appliances' means a device in which a battery-operated appliance that executes tasks requiring the appliance to move without any user intervention is placed for charging, and that can guide the independent movements of the appliance;
- (10) 'mains' means the electricity supply from the grid of 230 (± 10 %) volts of alternating current at 50 Hz;
- (11) 'information technology equipment' means any equipment which has a primary function of either entry, storage, display, retrieval, transmission, processing, switching, or control, of data or of telecommunication messages or a combination of these functions and may be equipped with one or more terminal ports typically operated for information transfer;
- (12) 'domestic environment' means an environment where the use of broadcast radio and television receivers may be expected within a distance of 10 m of the equipment concerned;
- (13) 'nameplate output power' (P_O) means the maximum output power as specified by the manufacturer;
- (14) 'no-load condition' means the condition in which the input of an external power supply is connected to the mains power source, but the output is not connected to any primary load;
- (15) 'active mode' means a condition in which the input of an external power supply is connected to the mains power source and the output is connected to a primary load;

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- (16) ‘active mode efficiency’ means the ratio of the power produced by an external power supply in active mode to the input power required to produce it;
- (17) ‘average active efficiency’ means the average of the active mode efficiencies at 25 %, 50 %, 75 % and 100 % of the nameplate output power;
- (18) ‘equivalent model’ means a model which has the same technical characteristics relevant for the technical information to be provided, but which is placed on the market or put into service by the same manufacturer, importer or authorised representative as another model with a different model identifier;
- (19) ‘model identifier’ means the code, usually alphanumeric, which distinguishes a specific product model from other models with the same trade mark or the same manufacturer’s, importer’s or authorised representative’s name.

Article 3

Ecodesign requirements

The ecodesign requirements set out in Annex II shall apply from the dates indicated therein.

Article 4

Conformity assessment

1 The conformity assessment procedure referred to in Article 8 of Directive 2009/125/EC shall be the internal design control system set out in Annex IV to that Directive or the management system set out in Annex V to that Directive.

2 For the purposes of the conformity assessment pursuant to Article 8 of Directive 2009/125/EC, the technical documentation shall contain the declared values of parameters listed in Annex II, point 2(c).

3 Where the information included in the technical documentation for a particular model has been obtained:

- a from a model that has the same technical characteristics relevant for the technical information to be provided but is produced by a different manufacturer; or
- b by calculation on the basis of design or extrapolation from another model of the same or a different manufacturer, or both;

the technical documentation shall include the details and the results of such calculation, the assessment undertaken by manufacturers to verify the accuracy of the calculation and, where appropriate, the declaration of identity between the models of different manufacturers.

The technical documentation shall include a list of all equivalent models, including the model identifiers.

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Article 5

Verification procedure for market surveillance purposes

Member States' authorities shall apply the verification procedure laid down in Annex III when performing the market surveillance checks referred to in Article 3, point 2 of Directive 2009/125/EC.

Article 6

Benchmarks

The benchmarks for the best-performing products and technologies available on the market at the time of adopting this Regulation are set out in Annex IV.

Article 7

Review

The Commission shall review this Regulation in the light of technological progress and shall present the results of this review, including, if appropriate, a draft revision proposal, to the Consultation Forum by 14 November 2022.

The review shall assess in particular: the feasibility of setting a requirement regarding minimum energy efficiency at 10 % load; options for including within the scope of the Regulation wireless chargers, active power over Ethernet injectors, and external power supplies used with electrical and electronic household and office equipment that is not included in Annex I; and options for including requirements in support of circular economy objectives, including interoperability.

Article 8

Repeal

Regulation (EC) No 278/2009 is repealed as from 1 April 2020.

Article 9

Entry into force and application

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

It shall apply from 1 April 2020.

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

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Done at Brussels, 1 October 2019.

For the Commission

The President

Jean-Claude JUNCKER

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ANNEX I

List of electrical and electronic household and office equipment

1. Household appliances:
 - Appliances for cooking and other processing of food, preparing beverages, opening or sealing containers or packages, cleaning, and maintenance of clothes,
 - Appliances for hair cutting, hair drying, hair treatment, tooth brushing, shaving, massage and other body care appliances,
 - Electric knives,
 - Scales,
 - Clocks, watches and equipment for the purpose of measuring, indicating or registering time.
2. Information technology equipment, including copying and printing equipment, and set-top boxes, intended primarily for use in the domestic environment.
3. Consumer equipment:
 - Radio sets,
 - Video cameras,
 - Video recorders,
 - Hi-fi recorders,
 - Audio amplifiers,
 - Home theatre systems,
 - Televisions,
 - Musical instruments,
 - Other equipment for the purpose of recording or reproducing sound or images, including signals or other technologies for the distribution of sound and image other than by telecommunications.
4. Electrical and electronic toys, leisure and sports equipment:
 - Electric trains or car racing sets,
 - Game consoles, including hand-held game consoles,
 - Sports equipment with electric or electronic components;
 - Other toys, leisure and sports equipment.

ANNEX II

Ecodesign requirements for external power supplies

1. Energy efficiency requirements:
 - (a) from 1 April 2020, the no-load condition power consumption shall not exceed the following values:

	AC-AC external power supplies,	AC-DC external power supplies,	Low voltage external power supplies	Multiple voltage output external
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	except low voltage and multiple voltage output external power supplies	except low voltage and multiple voltage output external power supplies		power supplies
$P_O \leq 49,0 \text{ W}$	0,21 W	0,10 W	0,10 W	0,30 W
$P_O > 49,0 \text{ W}$	0,21 W	0,21 W	0,21 W	0,30 W

(b) from 1 April 2020, the average active efficiency shall be not less than the following values:

	AC-AC external power supplies, except low voltage and multiple voltage output external power supplies	AC-DC external power supplies, except low voltage and multiple voltage output external power supplies	Low voltage external power supplies	Multiple voltage output external power supplies
$P_O \leq 1,0 \text{ W}$	$0,5 \times P_O/1\text{W} + 0,160$	$0,5 \times P_O/1\text{W} + 0,160$	$0,517 \times P_O/1\text{W} + 0,087$	$0,497 \times P_O/1\text{W} + 0,067$
$1 \text{ W} < P_O \leq 49,0 \text{ W}$	$0,071 \times \ln(P_O/1\text{W}) - 0,0014 \times P_O/1\text{W} + 0,67$	$0,071 \times \ln(P_O/1\text{W}) - 0,0014 \times P_O/1\text{W} + 0,67$	$0,0834 \times \ln(P_O/1\text{W}) - 0,0014 \times P_O/1\text{W} + 0,609$	$0,075 \times \ln(P_O/1\text{W}) + 0,561$
$P_O > 49,0 \text{ W}$	0,880	0,880	0,870	0,860

2. Information requirements:

(a) from 1 April 2020, the nameplate shall include the following information:

Nameplate information	Value and precision	Unit	Notes
Output power	X,X	W	In cases where more than one physical output or more than one output voltage at load condition 1 are measured, the sets of available Output voltage — Output current —

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			Output power shall be given.
Output voltage	X,X	V	In cases where more than one physical output or more than one output voltage at load condition 1 are measured, the sets of available Output voltage — Output current — Output power shall be given.
Output current	X,X	A	In cases where more than one physical output or more than one output voltage at load condition 1 are measured, the sets of available Output voltage — Output current — Output power shall be given.

- (b) from 1 April 2020, instruction manuals for end-users (where applicable), and free access websites of manufacturers, importers or authorised representatives shall include the following information, in the order as set out below:

Information published	Value and precision	Unit	Notes
Manufacturer's name or trade mark, commercial registration number and address			
Model identifier			
Input voltage	X	V	Specified by the manufacturer. Shall be a value or a range.
Input AC frequency	X	Hz	Specified by the manufacturer. Shall be a value or a range.
Output voltage	X,X	V	Nameplate output voltage. Shall

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			indicate whether is AC or DC. In cases where more than one physical output or more than one output voltage at load condition 1 are measured, the sets of available Output voltage — Output current — Output power shall be published.
Output current	X,X	A	Nameplate output current. In cases where more than one physical output or more than one output voltage at load condition 1 are measured, the sets of available Output voltage — Output current — Output power shall be published.
Output power	X,X	W	Nameplate output power. In cases where more than one physical output or more than one output voltage at load condition 1 are measured, the sets of available Output voltage — Output current — Output power shall be published.
Average active efficiency	X,X	%	Declared by the manufacturer based on the value calculated as arithmetical mean of efficiency at load conditions 1-4.

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			In cases where multiple average active efficiencies are declared for multiple output voltages available at load condition 1, the value published shall be the average active efficiency declared for the lowest output voltage.
Efficiency at low load (10 %)	X,X	%	Declared by the manufacturer based on the value calculated at load condition 5. External power supplies with a nameplate output power of 10 W or less shall be exempted from this requirement. In cases where multiple average active efficiencies are declared for multiple output voltages available at load condition 1, the value published shall be the value declared for the lowest output voltage.
No-load power consumption	X,XX	W	Declared by the manufacturer based on the value measured for load condition 6.

The relevant load conditions are as follows:

Percentage of nameplate output current	
Load condition 1	100 % ± 2 %
Load condition 2	75 % ± 2 %
Load condition 3	50 % ± 2 %

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Load condition 4	25 % ± 2 %
Load condition 5	10 % ± 1 %
Load condition 6	0 % (no-load condition)

(c) from 1 April 2020, the technical documentation for the purposes of conformity assessment pursuant to Article 4 shall contain the following elements:

(1) for external power supplies with a nameplate output power greater than 10 watts:

Reported Quantity	Description
Root mean square output current (mA)	Measured at load conditions 1-5
Root mean square output voltage (V)	
Active output power (W)	
Root mean square input voltage (V)	Measured at load conditions 1-6
Root mean square input power (W)	
Total harmonic distortion of the input current	
True power factor	
Power consumed (W)	Calculated at load conditions 1-5, measured at load condition 6
Active mode efficiency	Calculated at load conditions 1-5
Average active efficiency	Arithmetical mean of efficiency at load conditions 1-4

In cases where more than one physical output or more than one output voltage at load condition 1 are measured, the relevant reported quantities shall be specified for each measurement.

The relevant load conditions are set out in point 2(b);

(2) for external power supplies with a nameplate output power of 10 watts or less:

Reported Quantity	Description
Root mean square output current (mA)	Measured at load conditions 1-4
Root mean square output voltage (V)	
Active output power (W)	
Root mean square input voltage (V)	Measured at load conditions 1-4 and 6
Root mean square input power (W)	

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Total harmonic distortion of the input current	
True power factor	
Power consumed (W)	Calculated at load conditions 1-4, measured at load condition 6
Active mode efficiency	Calculated at load conditions 1-4
Average active efficiency	Arithmetical mean of efficiency at load conditions 1-4

In cases where more than one physical output or more than one output voltage at load condition 1 are measured, the relevant reported quantities shall be specified for each measurement.

The relevant load conditions are set out in point 2(b).

3. Measurements and calculations

For the purposes of compliance and verification of compliance with the requirements of this Regulation, measurements and calculations shall be made using harmonised standards the reference numbers of which have been published for this purpose in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, or other reliable, accurate and reproducible methods, which take into account the generally recognised state of the art.

ANNEX III

Verification procedure for market surveillance purposes

The verification tolerances defined in this Annex relate only to the verification of the measured parameters by Member State authorities and shall not be used by the manufacturer, importer or authorised representative as an allowed tolerance to establish the values in the technical documentation or in interpreting these values with a view to achieving compliance or to communicate better performance by any means.

When verifying the compliance of a product model with the requirements laid down in this Regulation pursuant to Article 3, point 2 of Directive 2009/125/EC, for the requirements referred to in this Annex, the authorities of the Member States shall apply the following procedure:

1. The Member State authorities shall verify one single unit of the model.
2. The model shall be considered to comply with the applicable requirements if:
 - (a) the values given in the technical documentation pursuant to point 2 of Annex IV to Directive 2009/125/EC (declared values), and, where applicable, the values used to calculate these values, are not more favourable for the manufacturer, importer or authorised representative than the results of the corresponding measurements carried out pursuant to paragraph (g) thereof; and
 - (b) the declared values meet any requirements laid down in this Regulation, and any required product information published by the manufacturer, importer or authorised representative does not contain values that are more favourable

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- for the manufacturer, importer or authorised representative than the declared values; and
- (c) when the Member State authorities test the unit of the model, the determined values (the values of the relevant parameters as measured in testing and the values calculated from these measurements) comply with the respective verification tolerances as given in Table 1; and
- (d) when the Member State authorities check the unit of the model, it complies with the information requirements in point 2 of Annex II.
3. If the results referred to in point 2(a), (b) or (d) are not achieved, the model and all equivalent models shall be considered not to comply with this Regulation.
4. If the result referred to in point 2(c) is not achieved, the Member State authorities shall select three additional units of the same model for testing. As an alternative, the three additional units selected may be of one or more equivalent models.
5. The model shall be considered to comply with the applicable requirements if, for these three units, the arithmetical mean of the determined values complies with the respective verification tolerances given in Table 1.
6. If the result referred to in point 5 is not achieved, the model and all equivalent models shall be considered not to comply with this Regulation.
7. The Member State authorities shall provide all relevant information to the authorities of the other Member States and to the Commission without delay after a decision is taken on non-compliance of the model according to points 3 or 6.

The Member State authorities shall use the measurement and calculation methods set out in Annex II.

The Member State authorities shall only apply the verification tolerances that are set out in Table 1 and shall use only the procedure described in points 1 to 7 for the requirements referred to in this Annex. For the parameters in Table 1, no other tolerances, such as those set out in harmonised standards or in any other measurement method, shall be applied.

TABLE 1

Verification tolerances

<i>Parameters</i>	<i>Verification tolerances</i>
No-load condition	The determined value ^a shall not exceed the declared value by more than 0,01 W.
Active mode efficiency at each of the applicable load conditions	The determined value ^a shall not be lower than the declared value by more than 5 %.
Average active efficiency	The determined value ^a shall not be lower than the declared value by more than 5 %.

a In the case of three additional units tested as prescribed in point 4, the determined value means the arithmetical mean of the values determined for these three additional units.

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ANNEX IV

Benchmarks

At the time of entry into force of this Regulation, the best available technology on the market for external power supplies in terms of their no-load power consumption and average active efficiency was identified as follows:

(a) No-load condition:

The lowest available no-load condition power consumption of external power supplies can be approximated as:

- 0,002 watt, for $P_O \leq 49,0$ watts,
- 0,010 watt, for $P_O > 49,0$ watts.

(b) Average active efficiency:

The best available active average efficiency of external power supplies can be approximated as:

- 0,767, for $P_O \leq 1,0$ watt,
- 0,905, for $1,0 \text{ watt} < P_O \leq 49,0$ watts,
- 0,962, for $P_O > 49,0$ watts.

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- (1) [OJ L 285, 31.10.2009, p. 10.](#)
- (2) Communication from the Commission, Ecodesign working plan 2016-2019, COM(2016) 773 final, 30.11.2016.
- (3) Commission Regulation (EC) No 278/2009 of 6 April 2009 implementing Directive 2005/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for no-load condition electric power consumption and average active efficiency of external power supplies ([OJ L 93, 7.4.2009, p. 3.](#))
- (4) Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on European standardisation, amending Council Directives 89/686/EEC and 93/15/EEC and Directives 94/9/EC, 94/25/EC, 95/16/EC, 97/23/EC, 98/34/EC, 2004/22/EC, 2007/23/EC, 2009/23/EC and 2009/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Decision 87/95/EEC and Decision No 1673/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ([OJ L 316, 14.11.2012, p. 12.](#))

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