

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1275/2008 of 17 December 2008 implementing Directive 2005/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for standby and off mode, and networked standby, electric power consumption of electrical and electronic household and office equipment (Text with EEA relevance)

### *F1* Article 1

#### **Subject matter and scope**

This Regulation establishes ecodesign requirements related to standby and off mode, and networked standby, electric power consumption for the placing on the market of electrical and electronic household and office equipment.

This Regulation shall not apply to electrical and electronic household and office equipment placed on the market with a low voltage external power supply to work as intended.]

#### **Textual Amendments**

- F1** Substituted by [Commission Regulation \(EU\) No 801/2013 of 22 August 2013 amending Regulation \(EC\) No 1275/2008 with regard to ecodesign requirements for standby, off mode electric power consumption of electrical and electronic household and office equipment, and amending Regulation \(EC\) No 642/2009 with regard to ecodesign requirements for televisions \(Text with EEA relevance\).](#)

### Article 2

#### **Definitions**

For the purposes of this Regulation, the definitions set out in Directive 2005/32/EC shall apply. The following definitions shall also apply:

1. ‘electrical and electronic household and office equipment’ (hereafter referred to as ‘equipment’), means any energy-using product which:
  - (a) is made commercially available as a single functional unit and is intended for the end-user;
  - (b) falls under the list of energy-using products of Annex I;
  - (c) is dependent on energy input from the mains power source in order to work as intended; and
  - (d) is designed for use with a nominal voltage rating of 250 V or below, also when marketed for non-household or non-office use;
2. ‘standby mode(s)’ means a condition where the equipment is connected to the mains power source, depends on energy input from the mains power source to work as intended and provides **only** the following functions, which may persist for an indefinite time:

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- reactivation function, or reactivation function and only an indication of enabled reactivation function, and/or
  - information or status display;
3. ‘reactivation function’ means a function facilitating the activation of other modes, including active mode, by remote switch, including remote control, internal sensor, timer to a condition providing additional functions, including the main function;
  4. ‘information or status display’ means a continuous function providing information or indicating the status of the equipment on a display, including clocks;
  5. ‘active mode(s)’ means a condition in which the equipment is connected to the mains power source and at least one of the main function(s) providing the intended service of the equipment has been activated;
  6. ‘off mode’ means a condition in which the equipment is connected to the mains power source and is not providing any function; the following shall also be considered as off mode:
    - (a) conditions providing only an indication of off-mode condition;
    - (b) conditions providing only functionalities intended to ensure electromagnetic compatibility pursuant to Directive 2004/108/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>(1)</sup>;
  7. ‘information technology equipment’ means any equipment which has a primary function of either entry, storage, display, retrieval, transmission, processing, switching, or control, of data and of telecommunication messages or a combination of these functions and may be equipped with one or more terminal ports typically operated for information transfer;
  8. ‘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 apparatus concerned<sup>[F2;]</sup>
  9. ‘<sup>[F3]</sup>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<sup>[F1;]</sup>
  10. <sup>[F4]</sup>‘network’ means a communication infrastructure with a topology of links, an architecture, including the physical components, organisational principles, communication procedures and formats (protocols);
  11. ‘networked standby’ means a condition in which the equipment is able to resume a function by way of a remotely initiated trigger from a network connection;
  12. ‘remotely initiated trigger’ means a signal that comes from outside the equipment via a network;
  13. ‘network port’ means a wired or wireless physical interface of the network connection located on the equipment through which the equipment can be remotely activated;
  14. ‘logical network port’ means the network technology running over a physical network port;
  15. ‘physical network port’ means the physical (hardware) medium of a network port. A physical network port can host two or more network technologies;

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16. 'network availability' means the capability of the equipment to resume functions after a remotely initiated trigger has been detected by a network port;
17. 'networked equipment' means equipment that can connect to a network and has one or more network ports;
18. 'networked equipment with high network availability' (HiNA equipment) means equipment with one or more of the following functionalities, but no other, as the main function(s): router, network switch, wireless network access point, hub, modem, VoIP telephone, video phone;
19. 'networked equipment with high network availability functionality' (equipment with HiNA functionality) means equipment with the functionality of a router, network switch, wireless network access point or combination thereof included, but not being HiNA equipment;
20. 'router' means a network device whose primary function is to determine the optimal path along which network traffic should be forwarded. Routers forward packets from one network to another, based on network layer information (L3);
21. 'network switch' means a network device whose primary function is to filter, forward and distribute frames based on the destination address of each frame. All switches operate at least at the data link layer (L2);
22. 'wireless network access point' means a device whose primary function is to provide IEEE 802.11 (Wi-Fi) connectivity to multiple clients;
23. 'hub' means a network device that contains multiple ports and is used to connect segments of a Local Area Network;
24. 'modem' means a device whose primary function is to transmit and receive digitally modulated analogue signals over a wired network;
25. 'printing equipment' means equipment that generates paper output from electronic input. Printing equipment may have additional functions and may be marketed as a multifunctional device or multifunctional product;
26. 'large format printing equipment' means printing equipment designed for printing on A2 media and larger, including equipment designed to accommodate continuous-form media of at least 406 mm width;
27. 'tele-presence system' means a dedicated system for high-definition video conferencing and collaboration which includes a user interface, a high-definition camera, a display, a sound system and processing capabilities for encoding and decoding video and audio;
28. 'household coffee machine' means a non-commercial appliance for brewing coffee;
29. 'drip filter household coffee machine' means a household coffee machine which uses percolation to extract the coffee;
30. 'heating element' means a component of the coffee machine which converts electricity into heat to warm up water;
31. 'cup preheating' means a function for warming cups that are stored on the coffee machine;
32. 'brewing cycle' means the process that has to be completed to produce coffee;

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33. 'self-cleaning' means a process that the coffee machine carries out to clean its interior. This process can either be a simple rinse or a washing process using specific additives;
34. 'descaling' means a process that the coffee machine carries out to remove totally or partially potential scale in its interior;
35. 'desktop thin client' means a computer that relies on a connection to remote computing resources (e.g. computer server, remote workstation) to obtain primary functionality and has no rotational storage media integral to the product. The main unit of a desktop thin client must be intended for use in a permanent location (e.g. on a desk) and not for portability. Desktop thin clients can output information to either an external or, where included with the product, an internal display;
36. 'workstation' means a high-performance, single-user computer primarily used for graphics, Computer Aided Design, software development, financial and scientific applications among other compute intensive tasks, and which has the following characteristics:
- (a) has a mean time between failures (MTBF) of at least 15 000 hours;
  - (b) has error-correcting code (ECC) and/or buffered memory;
  - (c) meets three of the following five characteristics:
    - (1) has supplemental power support for high-end graphics (i.e. peripheral component interconnect (PCI)-E 6-pin 12 V supplemental power feed);
    - (2) its system is wired for greater than  $\times 4$  PCI-E on the motherboard in addition to the graphics slot(s) and/or PCI-X support;
    - (3) does not support uniform memory access (UMA) graphics;
    - (4) includes five or more PCI, PCI-E or PCI-X slots;
    - (5) is capable of multi-processor support for two or more CPU (must support physically separate CPU packages/sockets, i.e. not met with support for a single multi core CPU);
37. 'mobile workstation' means a high-performance, single-user computer primarily used for graphics, Computer Aided Design, software development, financial and scientific applications among other compute intensive tasks, excluding game play, and which is designed specifically for portability and to be operated for extended periods of time either with or without a direct connection to an AC power source. Mobile workstations utilise an integrated display and are capable of operation on an integrated battery or other portable power source. Most mobile workstations use an external power supply and most have an integrated keyboard and pointing device.

A mobile workstation has the following characteristics:

- (a) has a mean time between failures (MTBF) of at least 13 000 hours;
- (b) has at least one discrete graphics card (dGfx) meeting the G3 (with FB Data Width > 128-bit), G4, G5, G6 or G7 classification;
- (c) supports the inclusion of three or more internal storage devices;
- (d) supports at least 32 GB of system memory;

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38. ‘small-scale server’ means a type of computer that typically uses desktop computer components in a desktop form factor but is designed primarily to be a storage host for other computers and to perform functions such as providing network infrastructure services and hosting data/media, and which has the following characteristics:
- (a) is designed in a pedestal, tower, or other form factor similar to those of desktop computers such that all data processing, storage, and network interfacing is contained within one box;
  - (b) is designed to be operational 24 hours per day and 7 days per week;
  - (c) is primarily designed to operate in a simultaneous multi-user environment serving several users through networked client units;
  - (d) where placed on the market with an operating system, the operating system is designed for home server or low-end server applications;
  - (e) is not placed on the market with a discrete graphics card (dGfx) meeting any classification other than G1;
39. ‘computer server’ means a computing product that provides services and manages networked resources for client devices, such as desktop computers, notebook computers, desktop thin clients, internet protocol (IP) telephones, or other computer servers. A computer server is typically placed on the market for use in data centres and office/corporate environments. A computer server is primarily accessed via network connections, and not through direct user input devices, such as a keyboard or a mouse;
- A computer server has the following characteristics:
- (a) is designed to support computer server operating systems (OS) and/or hypervisors, and targeted to run user-installed enterprise applications;
  - (b) supports error-correcting code (ECC) and/or buffered memory (including both buffered dual in-line memory modules (DIMMs) and buffered on board (BOB) configurations);
  - (c) is placed on the market with one or more AC-DC power supply(ies);
  - (d) all processors have access to shared system memory and are independently visible to a single OS or hypervisor.]

#### **Textual Amendments**

- F1** Substituted by Commission Regulation (EU) No 801/2013 of 22 August 2013 amending Regulation (EC) No 1275/2008 with regard to ecodesign requirements for standby, off mode electric power consumption of electrical and electronic household and office equipment, and amending Regulation (EC) No 642/2009 with regard to ecodesign requirements for televisions (Text with EEA relevance).
- F2** Substituted by 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 (Text with EEA relevance).
- F3** Inserted by 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 (Text with EEA relevance).

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- F4** Inserted by Commission Regulation (EU) No 801/2013 of 22 August 2013 amending Regulation (EC) No 1275/2008 with regard to ecodesign requirements for standby, off mode electric power consumption of electrical and electronic household and office equipment, and amending Regulation (EC) No 642/2009 with regard to ecodesign requirements for televisions (Text with EEA relevance).

### *<sup>F1</sup>Article 3*

#### **Ecodesign requirements**

The ecodesign requirements related to standby and off mode, and networked standby electric power consumption, are set out in Annex II.]

#### **Textual Amendments**

- F1** Substituted by Commission Regulation (EU) No 801/2013 of 22 August 2013 amending Regulation (EC) No 1275/2008 with regard to ecodesign requirements for standby, off mode electric power consumption of electrical and electronic household and office equipment, and amending Regulation (EC) No 642/2009 with regard to ecodesign requirements for televisions (Text with EEA relevance).

### *Article 4*

#### **Conformity assessment**

The procedure for assessing conformity referred to in Article 8(2) of Directive 2005/32/EC shall be the internal design control system set out in Annex IV to Directive 2005/32/EC or the management system set out in Annex V to Directive 2005/32/EC.

### *Article 5*

#### **Verification procedure for market surveillance purposes**

Surveillance checks shall be carried out in accordance with the verification procedure set out in Annex III.

### *Article 6*

#### **Benchmarks**

The indicative benchmarks for the best-performing products and technology currently available on the market are identified in Annex IV.

### *<sup>F1</sup>Article 7*

#### **Revision**

The Commission shall review this Regulation and present the results of the review to the Consultation Forum no later than 7 January 2016, in the light of technological progress. The review will in particular address the scope and the requirements for standby/off

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mode and the appropriateness and level of the requirements for networked standby with regard to the third stage of implementation (2019).

The review could address, inter alia, professional equipment and products equipped with electric motors operated by remote control.]

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### ***Article 8***

#### **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*.

Point 1 of Annex II shall apply as from 7 January 2010.

Point 2 of Annex II shall apply as from 7 January 2013.

Point 3 of Annex II shall apply as from 1 January 2015.

Point 4 of Annex II shall apply as from 1 January 2017.

Point 5 of Annex II shall apply as from 1 January 2019.

Point 6 of Annex II shall apply as from 1 January 2015.

Point 7 of Annex II shall apply as from 1 January 2015.

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

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(1) [OJ L 390, 31.12.2004, p. 24.](#)



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