

Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2017 setting a framework for energy labelling and repealing Directive 2010/30/EU (Text with EEA relevance)

REGULATION (EU) 2017/1369 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 4 July 2017

setting a framework for energy labelling and repealing Directive 2010/30/EU

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 194(2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee⁽¹⁾,

After consulting the Committee of the Regions,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure⁽²⁾,

Whereas:

- (1) The Union is committed to building an Energy Union with a forward looking climate policy. Energy efficiency is a crucial element of the Union's 2030 Climate and Energy Policy Framework and is key to moderating energy demand.
- (2) Energy labelling enables customers to make informed choices based on the energy consumption of energy-related products. Information on efficient and sustainable energy-related products makes a significant contribution to energy savings and to reducing energy bills, while at the same time promoting innovation and investments into the production of more energy efficient products. Improving the efficiency of energy-related products through informed customer choice and harmonising related requirements at Union level benefits also manufacturers, industry and the Union economy overall.
- (3) The Commission reviewed the effectiveness of Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽³⁾ and identified the need to update the energy labelling framework to improve its effectiveness.
- (4) It is appropriate to replace Directive 2010/30/EU by a Regulation which maintains essentially the same scope, but modifies and enhances some of its provisions in order to clarify and update their content, taking into account the technological progress for energy efficiency in products achieved over recent years. As the energy consumption

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of means of transport for persons or goods is directly and indirectly regulated by other Union law and policies, it is appropriate to continue to exempt them from the scope of this Regulation, including means of transport with a motor that stays in the same location during operation, such as elevators, escalators and conveyor belts.

- (5) It is appropriate to clarify that all products placed on the Union market for the first time, including second-hand imported products, should fall under the scope of this Regulation. However, products that are made available on the Union market for a second or additional time should not be included.
- (6) A Regulation is the appropriate legal instrument as it imposes clear and detailed rules which preclude divergent transposition by Member States and thus ensures a higher degree of harmonisation across the Union. A harmonised regulatory framework at Union rather than at Member State level reduces costs for manufacturers, ensures a level playing field and ensures the free movement of goods across the internal market.
- (7) Moderating energy demand is recognised as a key action in the European Energy Security Strategy set out in the Commission Communication of 28 May 2014. The Energy Union Framework Strategy set out in the Commission Communication of 25 February 2015 further emphasised the energy efficiency first principle and the need to fully implement existing Union energy law. The Roadmap for the Energy Union Framework Strategy set out in that Communication provided for a review of the energy efficiency framework for products in 2015. This Regulation improves the legislative and enforcement framework for energy labelling.
- (8) Improving the efficiency of energy-related products through informed customer choice benefits the Union economy, reduces energy demand and saves customers money on energy bills, contributes to innovation and investment in energy efficiency, and enables industries which develop and produce the most energy efficient products to gain a competitive advantage. It also contributes to the achievement of the Union's 2020 and 2030 energy-efficiency targets, as well as to the Union's goals for the environment and climate change. Furthermore, it aims to have a positive impact on the environmental performance of the energy-related products and their parts, including use of resources other than energy.
- (9) This Regulation contributes to the development, recognition by customers and market uptake of energy smart products, which can be activated to interact with other appliances and systems, including the energy grid itself, in order to improve energy efficiency or the uptake of renewable energies, reduce energy consumption and foster innovation in Union industry.
- (10) The provision of accurate, relevant and comparable information on the specific energy consumption of energy-related products facilitates the customer's choice in favour of products which consume less energy and other essential resources during use. A standardised mandatory label for energy-related products is an effective means by which to provide potential customers with comparable information on the energy efficiency of energy-related products. The label should be supplemented by a product information sheet. The label should be easily recognisable, simple and concise. To that end, the existing dark green to red colour scale of the label should be retained as the basis for

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informing customers about the energy efficiency of products. In order for the label to be of real use for customers looking for energy and cost savings, the steps of the label scale should correspond to significant energy and cost savings for customers. For the majority of product groups, the label should, where appropriate, also indicate the absolute energy consumption in addition to the label scale, in order to allow customers to predict the direct impact of their choices on their energy bills. However, it is impossible to provide the same information with regard to energy-related products that do not themselves consume energy.

- (11) The classification using letters from A to G has been shown to be cost effective for customers. It is intended that its uniform application across product groups raises transparency and understanding among customers. In situations where because of ecodesign measures pursuant to Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽⁴⁾ products can no longer fall into class ‘E’, ‘F’ or ‘G’, those classes should nonetheless be shown on the label in grey. In exceptional and duly justified cases, such as reaching insufficient savings across the full spectrum of the seven classes, the label should be able to contain fewer classes than a regular A to G scale. In those cases the dark green to red colour scale of the label should be retained for the remaining classes and should apply only to new products that are placed on the market or put into service.
- (12) Where a supplier places a product on the market, each unit of the product should be accompanied by a label in paper form complying with the requirements of the relevant delegated act. The relevant delegated act should set out the most effective way of displaying the labels, taking into account the implications for customers, suppliers and dealers, and could provide that the label is printed on the packaging of the product. The dealer should display the label supplied together with the unit of the product in the position required by the relevant delegated act. The label displayed should be clearly visible and identifiable as the label belonging to the product in question, without the customer having to read the brand name and model number on the label, and should attract the attention of the customer browsing through the product displayed.
- (13) Without affecting the obligation of the supplier to provide a printed label together with each unit of a product, advances in digital technology could allow for the use of electronic labels in addition to the printed energy label. The dealer should also be able to download the product information sheet from the product database.
- (14) Where it is not feasible to display the energy label, such as in certain forms of distance selling, visual advertisements and technical promotional material, potential customers should be provided at least with the energy class of the product and the range of the efficiency classes available on the label.
- (15) Manufacturers respond to the energy label by developing and placing on the market ever more efficient products. In parallel, they tend to discontinue the production of less efficient products, stimulated to do so by Union law relating to ecodesign. This technological development leads to the majority of product models populating the highest classes of the energy label. Further product differentiation may be necessary to enable customers to compare products properly, leading to the need to rescale labels.

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This Regulation should therefore lay down detailed arrangements for rescaling in order to maximise legal certainty for suppliers and dealers.

- (16) For several labels established by delegated acts adopted pursuant to Directive 2010/30/EU, products are available only or mostly in the top classes. This reduces the effectiveness of the labels. The classes on existing labels, depending on the product group have varying scales, where the top class can be anything between classes A to A+++ . As a result, when customers compare labels across different product groups, they could be led to believe that better energy classes exist for a particular label than those that are displayed. To avoid such potential confusion, it is appropriate to carry out, as a first step, an initial rescaling of existing labels, in order to ensure a homogeneous A to G scale for three categories of products pursuant to this Regulation.
- (17) Energy labelling of space and water heating products was introduced only recently and the rate of technological progress in those product groups is relatively slow. The current labelling scheme makes a clear distinction between conventional fossil fuel technologies that are at best class A, and technologies that use renewable energy, which are often significantly more expensive, for which classes A+, A++ and A+++ are reserved. Substantial energy savings can already be achieved by the most efficient fossil fuel technologies, which would make it appropriate to continue promoting them as class A. As the market for space and water heating products is likely to move slowly towards more renewable technologies, it is appropriate to rescale the energy labels for those products later.
- (18) Following initial rescaling, the frequency of further rescaling should be determined by reference to the percentage of products sold that are in the top classes. Further rescaling should take into account the speed of technological progress and the need to avoid over burdening suppliers and dealers, and, in particular, small businesses. Therefore, a timescale of approximately 10 years would be desirable for the frequency of rescaling. A newly rescaled label should leave the top class empty to encourage technological progress, provide for regulatory stability, limit the frequency of rescaling and enable ever more efficient products to be developed and recognised. In exceptional cases, where technology is expected to develop more rapidly, no products should fall within the top two classes at the moment of introduction of the newly rescaled label.
- (19) Before rescaling, the Commission should carry out an appropriate preparatory study.
- (20) When a label for a product group is rescaled, confusion on the part of customers should be avoided by replacing the labels on the affected products displayed in shops within a short timeframe, and by organising adequate consumer information campaigns clearly indicating that a new version of the label has been introduced.
- (21) In the case of a rescaled label, suppliers should provide both the existing and the rescaled labels to dealers for a certain period. The replacement of the existing labels on products on display, including on the internet, with the rescaled labels should take place as quickly as possible after the date of replacement specified in the delegated act on the rescaled label. Dealers should not display the rescaled labels before the date of replacement.

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- (22) It is necessary to provide for a clear and proportionate distribution of obligations corresponding to the role of each operator in the supply and distribution process. Economic operators should be responsible for compliance in relation to their respective roles in the supply chain and should ensure that they make available on the market only products which comply with this Regulation and the delegated acts adopted pursuant thereto.
- (23) In order for customers to retain confidence in the energy label, other labels that mimic the energy label should not be allowed to be used for energy-related products and non-energy-related products. Where energy-related products are not covered by delegated acts, Member States should be able to maintain or introduce new national schemes for the labelling of such products. Additional labels, marks, symbols or inscriptions that are likely to mislead or confuse customers with respect to the consumption of energy for the product concerned should not be allowed for the same reason. Labels provided for pursuant to Union law, such as the labelling of tyres with respect to fuel efficiency and other environmental parameters, and additional labels such as the EU Energy Star and EU Ecolabel should not be considered to be misleading or confusing.
- (24) Increasingly, customers are offered software or firmware updates of their products after the products have been placed on the market and put into use. While such updates are typically intended to improve product performance, they may also impact the energy efficiency and other product parameters indicated on the energy label. If those changes are to the detriment of what is indicated on the label, customers should be informed about those changes and should be given the option of accepting or refusing the update.
- (25) In order to ensure legal certainty, it is necessary to clarify that rules on Union market surveillance and control of products entering the Union market provided for in Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽⁵⁾ apply to energy-related products. Given the principle of free movement of goods, it is imperative that Member States' market surveillance authorities cooperate with each other effectively. Such cooperation on energy labelling should be reinforced through support by the Commission of the Administrative Cooperation Groups (AdCos) on Ecodesign and Energy Labelling.
- (26) The Commission proposal for a new regulation on market surveillance of products integrates the provisions of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008, Directive 2001/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽⁶⁾ and several sector-specific Union harmonisation legislative acts. That proposal includes provisions on safeguard clauses contained in Decision No 768/2008/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽⁷⁾, which would apply to all Union harmonisation legislative acts. For so long as the new regulation is still under consideration by the co-legislators, it is appropriate to refer to Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 and to include safeguard clauses in this Regulation.
- (27) Market surveillance activities covered by Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 are not directed exclusively towards the protection of health and safety, but are also applicable to the enforcement of Union law which seek to safeguard other public interests, including energy efficiency. In line with the Commission Communication entitled '20 actions for

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safer and compliant products for Europe: a multi-annual action plan for the surveillance of products in the EU' of 13 February 2013, the Union general risk assessment methodology has been updated so that it covers all risks, including those relating to energy labelling.

- (28) Coherent and cost-effective market surveillance activity throughout the Union also requires well-structured, comprehensive archiving and sharing of all pertinent information among Member States on national activities in this context, including a reference to notifications required by this Regulation. The Information and Communication System on Market Surveillance (ICSMS) database established by the Commission is well-suited for the purpose of forming a complete database of market surveillance information, and its use should therefore be strongly encouraged.
- (29) In order to set up a useful tool for consumers, to allow for alternative ways for dealers to receive product information sheets, to facilitate the monitoring of compliance and to provide up-to-date market data for the regulatory process on revisions of product-specific labels and information sheets, the Commission should set up and maintain a product database consisting of a public and a compliance part, which should be accessible via an online portal.
- (30) Without prejudice to the Member States' market surveillance obligations and to suppliers' obligations to check product conformity, suppliers should make the required product compliance information available electronically in the product database. The information relevant for consumers and dealers should be made publicly available in the public part of the product database. That information should be made available as open data so as to give mobile application developers and other comparison tools the opportunity to use it. Easy direct access to the public part of the product database should be facilitated by user-oriented tools, such as a dynamic quick response code (QR code), included on the printed label.
- (31) The compliance part of the product database should be subject to strict data protection rules. The required specific parts of the technical documentation in the compliance part should be made available both to market surveillance authorities and to the Commission. Where some technical information is so sensitive that it would be inappropriate to include it in the category of technical documentation as detailed in delegated acts adopted pursuant to this Regulation, market surveillance authorities should retain the power to access that information when necessary in accordance with the duty of cooperation on suppliers or by way of additional parts of the technical documentation uploaded to the product database by suppliers on a voluntary basis.
- (32) In order for the product database to be of use as soon as possible, registration should be mandatory for all models the units of which are placed on the market as from the date of entry into force of this Regulation. For models, the units of which are placed on the market before the date of entry into force of this Regulation and which are no longer marketed, registration should be optional. An appropriate transitional period should be provided for the development of the database and to allow suppliers to comply with their registration obligation. When any changes with relevance for the label and the product information sheet are made to a product already on the market, the product should be

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considered to be a new model and the supplier should register it in the product database. The Commission, in cooperation with market surveillance authorities and suppliers, should pay special attention to the transitional process until the full implementation of the public and compliance parts of the product database.

- (33) The penalties applicable to infringements of the provisions of this Regulation and delegated acts adopted pursuant thereto should be effective, proportionate and dissuasive.
- (34) In order to promote energy efficiency, climate mitigation and environmental protection, Member States should be able to create incentives for the use of energy-efficient products. Member States are free to decide on the nature of such incentives. Such incentives should comply with Union State aid rules and should not constitute unjustifiable market barriers. This Regulation does not prejudice the outcome of any future State aid procedure that may be undertaken in accordance with Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) in respect of such incentives.
- (35) Energy consumption, performance and other information concerning the products covered by product-specific requirements under this Regulation should be measured by using reliable, accurate and reproducible methods that take into account the generally recognised state-of-the-art measurements and calculation methods. In the interests of the proper functioning of the internal market, standards should be harmonised at Union level. Such methods and standards should, to the extent possible, take into account the real-life usage of a given product, reflect average consumer behaviour and be robust in order to deter intentional and unintentional circumvention. Energy labels should reflect the comparative performance of the actual use of products, within the constraints due to the need of reliable and reproducible laboratory testing. Suppliers should therefore not be allowed to include software or hardware that automatically alters the performance of the product in test conditions. In the absence of published standards at the time of application of product-specific requirements, the Commission should publish, in the *Official Journal of the European Union*, transitional measurement and calculation methods in relation to those product-specific requirements. Once a reference to such a standard has been published, compliance with it should provide a presumption of conformity with measurement methods for those product-specific requirements adopted on the basis of this Regulation.
- (36) The Commission should provide a long-term working plan for the revision of labels for particular energy-related products including an indicative list of further energy-related products for which an energy label could be established. The working plan should be implemented starting with a technical, environmental and economic analysis of the product groups concerned. That analysis should also look at supplementary information including the possibility and cost of providing consumers with information on the performance of an energy-related product, such as its energy consumption, durability or environmental performance, in coherence with the objective to promote a circular economy. Such supplementary information should improve the intelligibility

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and effectiveness of the label towards consumers and should not lead to any negative impact on consumers.

- (37) Suppliers of products marketed in accordance with Directive 2010/30/EU before the date of entry into force of this Regulation should continue to be subject to the obligation to make available an electronic version of the technical documentation of the products concerned upon request of the market surveillance authorities. Appropriate transitional provisions should ensure legal certainty and continuity in this respect.
- (38) In addition, in order to ensure a seamless transition to this Regulation, the existing requirements laid down in delegated acts adopted pursuant to Article 10 of Directive 2010/30/EU and Commission Directive 96/60/EC⁽⁸⁾ should continue to apply to the relevant product groups until they are repealed or replaced by delegated acts adopted pursuant to this Regulation. The application of those existing requirements is without prejudice to the application of the obligations under this Regulation.
- (39) In order to establish specific product groups of energy-related products in accordance with a set of specific criteria and in order to establish product-specific labels and information sheets, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 TFEU should be delegated to the Commission. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law Making⁽⁹⁾. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.
- (40) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation, implementing powers for determining under the Union safeguard procedure whether a national measure is justified or not and for establishing detailed requirements concerning the operational details relating to the product database should be conferred on the Commission. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽¹⁰⁾.
- (41) Since the objectives of this Regulation, namely to allow customers to choose more efficient products by supplying relevant information, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States but can rather, by further developing the harmonised regulatory framework and ensuring a level playing field for manufacturers, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.
- (42) This Regulation should be without prejudice to the obligations of the Member States relating to the time-limits for transposition into national law and the date of application of Directive 2010/30/EU.
- (43) Directive 2010/30/EU should therefore be repealed,

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HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Subject-matter and scope

1 This Regulation lays down a framework that applies to energy-related products ('products') placed on the market or put into service. It provides for the labelling of those products and the provision of standard product information regarding energy efficiency, the consumption of energy and of other resources by products during use and supplementary information concerning products, thereby enabling customers to choose more efficient products in order to reduce their energy consumption.

2 This Regulation does not apply to:

- a second-hand products, unless they are imported from [^{F1}outside Great Britain];
- b means of transport for persons or goods.

Textual Amendments

- F1** Words in Art. 1(2)(a) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/539), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 2** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1528, regs. 1(2), **6(3)(4)(d)(i)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

Article 2

Definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation the following definitions apply:

- (1) 'energy-related product' or 'product' means a good or system with an impact on energy consumption during use which is placed on the market or put into service, including parts with an impact on energy consumption during use which are placed on the market or put into service for customers and that are intended to be incorporated into products;
- (2) 'product group' means a group of products which have the same main functionality;
- (3) 'system' means a combination of several goods which when put together perform a specific function in an expected environment and of which the energy efficiency can then be determined as a single entity;
- (4) 'model' means a version of a product of which all units share the same technical characteristics relevant for the label and the product information sheet and the same model identifier;
- (5) 'model identifier' means the code, usually alphanumeric, which distinguishes a specific product model from other models with the same trade mark or the same supplier's name;
- (6) 'equivalent model' means a model which has the same technical characteristics relevant for the label and the same product information sheet, but which is placed on the market or put into service by the same supplier as another model with a different model identifier;

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- (7) ‘making available on the market’ means the supply of a product for distribution or use on [^{F2}the market of Great Britain] in the course of a commercial activity, whether in return for payment or free of charge;
- (8) [^{F3}‘placing on the market’ means the first making available of a product on the market of Great Britain, and related expressions must be construed accordingly;]
- (9) [^{F4}‘putting into service’ means the first use of a product for its intended purpose on the market of Great Britain];
- (10) ‘manufacturer’ means a natural or legal person who manufactures a product or has a product designed or manufactured, and markets that product under its name or trademark;
- (11) ‘authorised representative’ means a natural or legal person established in [^{F5}Great Britain] who has received a written mandate from the manufacturer to act on its behalf in relation to specified tasks;
- (12) [^{F6}“importer” means a person who—
- a is established in the United Kingdom and places a product from a country outside of the United Kingdom on the market; or
 - b is established in Northern Ireland and places a product on the market that has been supplied to them for distribution, consumption or use in the course of a commercial activity, whether in return for payment or free of charge, from an EEA state;]
- (13) ‘dealer’ means a retailer or other natural or legal person who offers for sale, hire, or hire purchase, or displays products to customers or installers in the course of a commercial activity, whether or not in return for payment;
- (14) [^{F7}“supplier” means a manufacturer established in Great Britain, the authorised representative of a manufacturer who is not established in Great Britain, or an importer, who places a product on the market;]
- (15) ‘distance selling’ means the offer for sale, hire or hire purchase by mail order, catalogue, internet, telemarketing or by any other method by which the potential customer cannot be expected to see the product displayed;
- (16) ‘customer’ means a natural or legal person who buys, hires or receives a product for own use whether or not acting for purposes which are outside its trade, business, craft or profession;
- (17) ‘energy efficiency’ means the ratio of output of performance, service, goods or energy to input of energy;
- (18) [^{F8}‘designated standard’ has the meaning given to it by regulation 2A of the Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products Regulations 2010;]
- (19) ‘label’ means a graphic diagram, either in printed or electronic form, including a closed scale using only letters from A to G, each letter representing a class and each class corresponding to energy savings, in seven different colours from dark green to red, in order to inform customers about energy efficiency and energy consumption; it includes rescaled labels and labels with fewer classes and colours in accordance with [^{F9}Article 11(10)(a) and (b)];

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- (20) ‘rescaling’ means an exercise making the requirements for achieving the energy class on a label for a particular product group more stringent;
- (21) ‘rescaled label’ means a label for a particular product group that has undergone rescaling and is distinguishable from labels before rescaling while preserving a visual and perceptible coherence of all labels;
- (22) ‘product information sheet’ means a standard document containing information relating to a product, in printed or electronic form;
- (23) ‘technical documentation’ means documentation sufficient to enable market surveillance authorities to assess the accuracy of the label and the product information sheet of a product, including test reports or similar technical evidence;
- (24) ‘supplementary information’ means information, as specified in a delegated act, on the functional and environmental performance of a product;
- (25) ^{F10} ...
- (26) ‘verification tolerance’ means the maximum admissible deviation of the measurement and calculation results of the verification tests performed by, or on behalf of, market surveillance authorities, compared to the values of the declared or published parameters, reflecting deviation arising from interlaboratory variation;
- (27) [^{F11}‘delegated act’ means a product-specific measure listed in column 2 of the table in Schedule 1 to the Energy Information Regulations 2011 or made by the Secretary of State under Article 11;]
- (28) [^{F12}‘market surveillance’ and ‘market surveillance authority’ have the meanings set out in Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 setting out the requirements for accreditation and market surveillance relating to the marketing of products and repealing Regulation EEC No 339/93].

Textual Amendments

- F2** Words in Art. 2(7) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/539), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 3(2)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1528, regs. 1(2), **9(a)(i)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**
- F3** Art. 2(8) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/539), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 3(3)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1528, regs. 1(2), **9(a)(ii)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**
- F4** Art. 2(9) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/539), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 3(4)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1528, regs. 1(2), **9(a)(ii)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**
- F5** Words in Art. 2(11) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/539), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 3(5)** (as substituted by S.I. 2020/1528, regs. 1(2), **9(a)(iii)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**
- F6** Art. 2(12) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/539), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 3(6)** (as substituted by S.I. 2020/1528, regs. 1(2), **9(a)(iv)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**
- F7** Art. 2(14) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/539), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 3(7)** (as substituted by S.I. 2020/1528, regs. 1(2), **9(a)(v)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

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- F8** Art. 2(18) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/539), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 3(8)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)
- F9** Words in Art. 2(19) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/539), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 3(9)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)
- F10** Art. 2(25) omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/539), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 3(10)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)
- F11** Art. 2(27) inserted (31.12.2020) by The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/539), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 3(11)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)
- F12** Art. 2(28) inserted by The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/539), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 3(11)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1528, regs. 1(2), **9(a)(vi)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

Article 3

General obligations of suppliers

1 The supplier shall ensure that products that are placed on the market are accompanied, for each individual unit, free of charge, with accurate printed labels and with product information sheets in accordance with this Regulation and the relevant delegated acts.

F13
...

Delegated acts may provide that the label is printed on the packaging of the product.

2 The supplier shall deliver printed labels, including rescaled labels in accordance with [^{F14}Article 11B], and product information sheets, to the dealer free of charge, promptly and in any event within five working days upon the dealer's request.

3 The supplier shall ensure the accuracy of the labels and product information sheets that it provides and shall produce technical documentation sufficient to enable the accuracy to be assessed.

4 Once a unit of a model is in service, the supplier shall request explicit consent from the customer regarding any changes intended to be introduced to the unit by means of updates that would be detrimental to the parameters of the energy efficiency label for that unit, as set out in the relevant delegated act. The supplier shall inform the customer of the objective of the update and of the changes in the parameters, including any change in the label class. For a period proportionate to the average lifespan of the product, the supplier shall give the customer the option of refusing the update without avoidable loss of functionality.

5 The supplier shall not place on the market products that have been designed so that a model's performance is automatically altered in test conditions with the objective of reaching a more favourable level for any of the parameters specified in the relevant delegated act or included in any of the documentation provided with the product.

Changes to legislation: Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 26 September 2023. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details) View outstanding changes

Textual Amendments

- F13** Words in Art. 3(1) omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/539), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 4(2)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)
- F14** Words in Art. 3(2) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/539), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 4(3)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

Article 4

Obligations of suppliers in relation to ^{F15}product information]

^{F16}1

^{F17}2 Where units of models covered by a delegated act are placed on the market the supplier must make an electronic version of the technical documentation available for inspection within 10 days of a request received from market surveillance authorities.]

^{F18}3

^{F19}4

5 The ^{F20}obligation referred to in paragraph 2] of this Article shall not apply to packages of heaters referred to in Commission Delegated Regulations (EU) No 811/2013⁽¹¹⁾, (EU) No 812/2013⁽¹²⁾ and (EU) 2015/1187⁽¹³⁾, where the provision of labels for those packages is the sole responsibility of the dealer.

^{F21}6 After the final unit of a model has been placed on the market, the supplier shall keep the information concerning that model for a period of 15 years unless, where appropriate in relation to the average life span of a product, a shorter retention period is specified pursuant to Article 11A(4)(p).]

7. ^{F22}For the purposes of paragraph 2, technical documentation includes but is not limited to—

- a a general description of the model, sufficient for it to be unequivocally and easily identified;
- b references to the designated standards applied or other measurement standards used;
- c specific precautions that must be taken when the model is assembled, installed, maintained or tested;
- d the measured technical parameters of the model;
- e the calculations performed with the measured technical parameters;
- f the conditions of testing that must be applied, if not described sufficiently in point (b);
- g the model identifier of all equivalent models already placed on the market.

8. On request, suppliers must provide any data not specified in paragraph 7 to the market surveillance authorities which is necessary for those authorities to carry out their tasks under this Regulation].

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Textual Amendments

- F15** Words in Art. 4 heading substituted (31.12.2020) by The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/539), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 5(2)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)
- F16** Art. 4(1) omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/539), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 5(3)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)
- F17** Art. 4(2) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/539), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 5(4)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)
- F18** Art. 4(3) omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/539), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 5(5)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)
- F19** Art. 4(4) omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/539), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 5(5)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)
- F20** Words in Art. 4(5) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/539), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 5(6)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)
- F21** Art. 4(6) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/539), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 5(7)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)
- F22** Art. 4(7)(8) inserted (31.12.2020) by The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/539), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 5(8)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

Article 5

Obligations of dealers

- 1 The dealer shall:
 - a display, in a visible manner, including for online distance selling, the label provided by the supplier or made available in accordance with paragraph 2 for units of a model covered by the relevant delegated act; and
 - b make available to customers the product information sheet, including, upon request, in physical form at the point of sale.
- 2 Where, notwithstanding Article 3(1), the dealer does not have a label, it shall request one from the supplier in accordance with Article 3(2).
- 3 Where, notwithstanding Article 3(1), the dealer does not have a product information sheet, it shall request one from the supplier in accordance with Article 3(2) ^{F23}....

Textual Amendments

- F23** Words in Art. 5(3) omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/539), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 6**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

Changes to legislation: Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 26 September 2023. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details) View outstanding changes

Article 6

Other obligations of suppliers and dealers

The supplier and the dealer shall:

- (a) make reference to the energy efficiency class of the product and the range of the efficiency classes available on the label in visual advertisements or technical promotional material for a specific model in accordance with the relevant delegated act;
- (b) cooperate with market surveillance authorities and take immediate action to remedy any case of non-compliance with the requirements set out in this Regulation and the relevant delegated acts, which falls under their responsibility, at their own initiative or when required to do so by market surveillance authorities;
- (c) for products covered by delegated acts, not provide or display other labels, marks, symbols or inscriptions which do not comply with the requirements of this Regulation and the relevant delegated acts, if doing so would be likely to mislead or confuse customers with respect to the consumption of energy or other resources during use;
- (d) for products not covered by delegated acts, not supply or display labels which mimic the labels provided for under this Regulation and the relevant delegated acts;
- (e) for non-energy related products, not supply or display labels which mimic the labels provided for in this Regulation or in delegated acts.

Point (d) in the first subparagraph shall not affect labels provided for in national law, unless those labels are provided for in delegated acts.

Article 7

Obligations of [^{F24}the Secretary of State]

1 [^{F25}The Secretary of State must] not impede the placing on the market or putting into service, within [^{F26}Great Britain], of products which comply with this Regulation and the relevant delegated acts.

2 Where [^{F27}the Secretary of State provides] incentives for a product specified in a delegated act, those incentives shall aim at the highest two significantly populated classes of energy efficiency, or at higher classes as laid down in that delegated act.

3 [^{F28}The Secretary of State must] ensure that the introduction of labels and rescaling of labels is accompanied by educational and promotional information campaigns on energy labelling, if appropriate in cooperation with suppliers and dealers. ^{F29}...

4 [^{F30}The Secretary of State][^{F31}must] lay down the rules on penalties and enforcement mechanisms applicable to infringements of this Regulation and the delegated acts, and [^{F31}must] take all measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented. The penalties provided for [^{F31}must] be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. [^{F32}Rules which immediately before IP completion day fulfil] the requirements of Article 15 of Directive 2010/30/EU shall be considered to fulfil the requirements of this paragraph as regards penalties.

^{F33}
...

Changes to legislation: Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 26 September 2023. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details) View outstanding changes

Textual Amendments

- F24** Words in Art. 7 heading substituted (31.12.2020) by The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/539), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 7(2)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)
- F25** Words in Art. 7(1) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/539), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 7(3)(a)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)
- F26** Words in Art. 7(1) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/539), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 7(3)(b)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1528, regs. 1(2), **6(3)(4)(d)(ii)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**
- F27** Words in Art. 7(2) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/539), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 7(4)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)
- F28** Words in Art. 7(3) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/539), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 7(5)(a)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)
- F29** Words in Art. 7(3) omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/539), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 7(5)(b)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)
- F30** Words in Art. 7(4) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/539), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 7(6)(a)(i)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)
- F31** Word in Art. 7(4) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/539), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 7(6)(a)(ii)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)
- F32** Words in Art. 7(4) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/539), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 7(6)(a)(iii)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1528), regs. 1(2), 4); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**
- F33** Words in Art. 7(4) omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/539), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 7(6)(b)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

Article 8

[^{F34}Market surveillance and control of products entering the market of Great Britain]

1 Articles [^{F35}16 to 21 and 26 to 29] of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 shall apply to products covered by this Regulation and by the relevant delegated acts.

^{F36}2

3 [^{F37}Great Britain's] general market surveillance programmes or sector specific programmes established pursuant to Article 18 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 shall include actions to ensure the effective enforcement of this Regulation.

^{F38}4

5 Market surveillance authorities shall have the right to recover from the supplier the costs of document inspection and physical product testing in case of non-compliance with this Regulation or the relevant delegated acts.

Changes to legislation: Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 26 September 2023. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details) View outstanding changes

Textual Amendments

- F34** Art. 8 heading substituted (31.12.2020) by The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/539), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 8(2)** (as substituted by S.I. 2020/1528, regs. 1(2), **9(b)(i)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**
- F35** Words in Art. 8(1) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/539), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 8(3)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)
- F36** Art. 8(2) omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/539), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 8(4)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)
- F37** Words in Art. 8(3) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/539), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 8(5)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1528, regs. 1(2), **9(b)(ii)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**
- F38** Art. 8(4) omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/539), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 8(6)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

Article 9

Procedure at national level for dealing with products presenting a risk

1 Where the market surveillance authorities^{F39}... have sufficient reason to believe that a product covered by this Regulation presents a risk to aspects of public interest protection covered by this Regulation, such as environmental and consumer protection aspects, they shall carry out an evaluation in relation to the product concerned covering all energy labelling requirements relevant to the risk and laid down in this Regulation or in the relevant delegated act. Suppliers and dealers shall cooperate as necessary with the market surveillance authorities for the purpose of that evaluation.

2 Where, in the course of the evaluation referred to in paragraph 1, the market surveillance authorities find that the product does not comply with the requirements laid down in this Regulation or in the relevant delegated act, they shall without delay require the supplier, or where appropriate, the dealer, to take all appropriate corrective action to bring the product into compliance with those requirements, where appropriate to withdraw the product from the market, or where appropriate, to recall it within a reasonable period, commensurate with the nature of the risk as they may prescribe.

Article 21 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 shall apply to the measures referred to in this paragraph.

^{F40}3

4 The supplier or, where appropriate, the dealer shall ensure that all appropriate corrective or restrictive action in accordance with paragraph 2 is taken in respect of all the products concerned that it has made available on the [^{F41}market of Great Britain].

5 Where the supplier or, where appropriate, the dealer does not take adequate corrective action within the period referred to in paragraph 2, the market surveillance authorities shall take all appropriate provisional measures to prohibit or restrict the availability of the product on [^{F42}market of Great Britain], to withdraw the product from that market, or to recall it.

^{F43}6

Changes to legislation: Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 26 September 2023. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details) View outstanding changes

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F438

9 [F44The Secretary of State must] ensure that appropriate restrictive measures, such as withdrawal of the product from their market, are taken in respect of the product concerned, without delay.

[F4510. Corrective or restrictive measures pursuant to paragraph 2, 4, 5 or 9 must be extended to all units of a non-compliant model and of its equivalent models, except those units which the supplier demonstrates are compliant.]

Textual Amendments

- F39** Words in Art. 9(1) omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of [The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information \(Amendment\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(S.I. 2019/539\)](#), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 9(2)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)
- F40** Art. 9(3) omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of [The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information \(Amendment\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(S.I. 2019/539\)](#), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 9(3)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)
- F41** Words in Art. 9(4) substituted (31.12.2020) by [The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information \(Amendment\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(S.I. 2019/539\)](#), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 9(4)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1528, regs. 1(2), **9(c)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**
- F42** Words in Art. 9(5) substituted (31.12.2020) by [The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information \(Amendment\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(S.I. 2019/539\)](#), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 9(5)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1528, regs. 1(2), **9(c)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**
- F43** Art. 9(6)-(8) omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of [The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information \(Amendment\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(S.I. 2019/539\)](#), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 9(6)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)
- F44** Words in Art. 9(9) substituted (31.12.2020) by [The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information \(Amendment\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(S.I. 2019/539\)](#), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 9(7)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)
- F45** Art. 9(10) inserted (31.12.2020) by [The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information \(Amendment\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(S.I. 2019/539\)](#), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 9(8)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F46 Article 10

Union safeguard procedure

Textual Amendments

- F46** Art. 10 omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of [The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information \(Amendment\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(S.I. 2019/539\)](#), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 10**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

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^{F47} Article 11

Power of the Secretary of State to introduce and rescale labels

1 The Secretary of State may, by regulations, make a product-specific measure to introduce labels for a product group if the Secretary of State is satisfied that the product group meets the following criteria—

- a according to the most recently available figures and considering the quantities placed on the market of Great Britain, the product group has significant potential for saving energy and where relevant, other resources;
- b within the product group, models with equivalent functionality differ significantly in the relevant performance levels;
- c the introduction of energy labelling requirements for the product group has no significant negative impacts as regards the affordability and the life cycle cost of the product group; and
- d the introduction of energy labelling requirements for the product group has no significant negative impact on the functionality of the product during use.

2 The Secretary of State must consult such persons as the Secretary of State considers appropriate before making a product-specific measure to introduce a label.

3 Where—

- a the Secretary of State is satisfied that the conditions in paragraph 1(a) to (d) are met; and
- b a label is required by a delegated act which came into force on or before 1st August 2017,

the Secretary of State must make a product-specific measure to rescale the label in order to ensure a homogenous A to G scale, with the aim of displaying the rescaled label both in shops and online within 18 months of the date of entry into force of the product-specific measure.

4 When determining the order of labels to be rescaled in accordance with paragraph 3, the Secretary of State must take into account the proportion of products in the highest classes.

5 The Secretary of State may make a product-specific measure to rescale a label introduced in accordance with paragraph 1, or to further rescale a label rescaled in accordance with paragraph 3—

- a where the conditions under point (a) or (b) of paragraph 6 are met; and
- b following consultation carried out in accordance with paragraph 7.

6 The Secretary of State must review a label introduced in accordance with paragraph 1 or rescaled in accordance with paragraph 3 with a view to rescaling if the Secretary of State estimates that—

- a 30% of the units of models belonging to a product group sold within the market of Great Britain fall into the top energy efficiency class A and further technological development can be expected; or
- b 50% of the units of models belonging to a product group sold within the market of Great Britain fall into the top two energy efficiency classes A and B and further technological development can be expected.

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- 7 The Secretary of State must consult such persons as the Secretary of State considers appropriate within 36 months of estimating that the conditions referred to in point (a) or (b) of paragraph 6 are met, and such consultation must include—
- a publication of the outcome of the review referred to in paragraph 6; and
 - b where appropriate, a draft product-specific measure.
- 8 If, for a specific product group, the conditions of point (a) or (b) of paragraph 6 are not met within eight years after the date of entry into force of the relevant delegated act, the Secretary of State must identify which barriers, if any, have prevented the label from fulfilling its role.
- 9 Where a label is introduced or rescaled, the Secretary of State must ensure that—
- a no products are expected to fall into energy efficiency class A at the moment of the introduction of the label and the estimated time within which a majority of models are expected to fall into that class is at least 10 years later; or
 - b where technology is expected to develop more rapidly than described in subparagraph (a), no products are expected to fall into energy efficiency classes A and B at the moment of the introduction of the label.
- 10 Where a product-specific measure introduces or rescales a label, the product-specific measure—
- a must require a class to be shown on the label of new product units in grey, as specified in the product-specific measure where the product units belong to a product group in which models belonging to energy efficiency class E, F or G are no longer allowed to be placed on the market or put into service because of an implementing measure within the meaning given in the Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products Regulations 2010; and
 - b by way of derogation from point (19) of Article 2, may require fewer energy efficiency classes to be shown on the label, if for technical reasons it is impossible to define seven energy efficiency classes that correspond to significant energy and cost savings from a customer's perspective, and provided that the dark green to red spectrum of the label is retained.]

Textual Amendments

F47 Arts. 11-11B substituted for Art. 11 (31.12.2020) by [The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information \(Amendment\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(S.I. 2019/539\)](#), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 11** (as amended by [S.I. 2020/1528](#), regs. 1(2), **9(d)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

^{F47}Article 11A

Procedure and requirements for the introduction and rescaling of labels

1. This Article applies to the exercise of the power to make a product-specific measure under Article 11.
2. The power to make a product-specific measure is exercisable by statutory instrument and—
 - a in the case of a product-specific measure which introduces or amends requirements relating to a label such that those requirements are identical to those adopted by the European Union (if a draft of the instrument has not been laid before, and approved by a resolution of, each House of Parliament), the statutory instrument is subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament; and

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- b in any other case, a statutory instrument must not be made unless a draft of the instrument has been laid before, and approved by a resolution of, each House of Parliament.
3. A product-specific measure may—
- a amend the table in Schedule 1 to the Energy Information Regulations 2011;
 - b make different provision for different cases or circumstances;
 - c include supplementary, incidental and consequential provision; and
 - d make transitional provision and savings.
4. A product-specific measure must specify, in particular—
- a the definition of the specific product group falling under the definition of ‘energy-related product’ set out in point (1) of Article 2 which is to be covered by the detailed labelling requirements;
 - b the design and content of the label, including (subject to Article 11(10)(b)) a scale showing consumption of energy consisting of A to G steps, and such steps—
 - i as far as possible, must have uniform design characteristics across product groups and must in all cases be clear and legible;
 - ii where possible, must correspond to significant energy and cost savings and appropriate product differentiation from the customer's perspective; and
 - iii where possible, must be displayed in a prominent position on the label as specified in the delegated act;
 - c where appropriate, the use of other resources and supplementary information concerning the product, in which case—
 - i the label must emphasise the energy efficiency of the product;
 - ii the supplementary information must be unambiguous with no negative impact on the clear intelligibility and effectiveness of the label as a whole towards customers; and
 - iii the other resources and supplementary information must be based on data relating to physical product characteristics that are measurable and verifiable by market surveillance authorities;
 - d where appropriate, the inclusion of a reference in the label allowing customers to identify products that are energy smart, that is to say, capable of automatically changing and optimising their consumption patterns in response to external stimuli (such as signals from or via a central home energy managing system, price signals, direct control signals, or local measurement) or capable of delivering other services which increase energy efficiency and the up-take of renewable energy, with the aim to improve the environmental impact of energy use over the whole energy system;
 - e the locations where the label must be displayed, such as attached to the product unit where no damage is caused to it, printed on the packaging, provided in electronic format or displayed online, taking into account the requirements of Article 3(1), and the implications for customers, suppliers and dealers;
 - f where appropriate, electronic means for labelling products;
 - g the manner in which the label and product information sheet are to be provided in the case of distance selling;
 - h the required contents and, where appropriate, the format and other details concerning the product information sheet and the technical documentation;
 - i the verification tolerances to be used when verifying compliance with the requirements;

Changes to legislation: Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 26 September 2023. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details) View outstanding changes

- j how the energy class and the range of the efficiency classes available on the label must be included in visual advertisements and technical promotional material, including legibility and visibility;
- k the measurement and calculation methods referred to in Article 13, to be used to determine label and product information sheet information, including the definition of the energy efficiency index (EEI), or equivalent parameter;
- l whether for larger appliances a higher level of energy efficiency is required to reach a given energy class;
- m the format of any additional references on the label allowing customers to access through electronic means more detailed information on the product performance included in the product information sheet, such format being—
 - i a website address;
 - ii a dynamic quick response code (QR code);
 - iii a link on online labels; or
 - iv any other appropriate consumer-oriented means;
- n how, where appropriate, energy classes describing the product's energy consumption during use should be shown on the product's interactive display;
- o the date for the evaluation and possible consequent revision of the product-specific measure; and
- p as regards the requirement to keep information in Article 4(6), a retention period of less than 15 years, where appropriate, in relation to the average lifespan of the product.]

Textual Amendments

F47 Arts. 11-11B substituted for Art. 11 (31.12.2020) by [The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information \(Amendment\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(S.I. 2019/539\)](#), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 11** (as amended by [S.I. 2020/1528](#), regs. 1(2), **9(d)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

^{F47} Article 11B

Duties placed on suppliers and dealers where labels are rescaled

1. Except where a delegated act referred to in Article 11A(4)(e) provides for specific rules for energy labels printed on packaging, where a label is rescaled—
 - a subject to subparagraphs (b) and (c), the supplier must, when placing a product on the market, provide both the existing and the rescaled labels and the product information sheets to the dealer for a period beginning four months before the date specified in the relevant delegated act for starting the display of the rescaled label;
 - b by way of derogation from subparagraph (a), if the existing and the rescaled label require different testing of the model, the supplier may choose not to supply the existing label with units of models placed on the market or put into service during the four-month period before the date specified in the relevant delegated act for starting the display of the rescaled label if no units belonging to the same model or equivalent models were placed on the market or put into service before the start of the four-month period;
 - c where the supplier chooses not to supply the existing label in accordance with subparagraph (b)—
 - i the dealer must not offer those units for sale before that date; and
 - ii the supplier must notify the dealer concerned of that consequence as soon as possible, including when it includes such units in its offers to dealers;

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- d subject to subparagraph (e), the supplier must, for products placed on the market or put into service before the four-month period, deliver the rescaled label on request from the dealer in accordance with Article 3(2) as from the start of that period. For such products, the dealer must obtain a rescaled label in accordance with Article 5(2);
- e by way of derogation from subparagraph (d)—
 - i a dealer who is unable to obtain a rescaled label in accordance with subparagraph (d) for units already in its stock because the supplier has ceased its activities is permitted to sell those units exclusively with the non-rescaled label until nine months after the date specified in the relevant delegated act for starting the display of the rescaled label; or
 - ii if the non-rescaled and the rescaled label require different testing of the model, the supplier is exempt from the obligation to supply a rescaled label for units placed on the market or put into service before the four-month period, if no units belonging to the same model or equivalent models are placed on the market or put into service after the start of the four-month period, in which case the dealer is permitted to sell those units exclusively with the non-rescaled label until nine months after the date specified in the relevant delegated act for starting the display of the rescaled label; and
- f the dealer—
 - i must replace the existing labels on products on display, both in shops and online, with the rescaled labels within 14 working days after the date specified in the relevant delegated act for starting the display of the rescaled label; and
 - ii must not display the rescaled labels before that date.]

Textual Amendments

F47 Arts. 11-11B substituted for Art. 11 (31.12.2020) by [The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information \(Amendment\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(S.I. 2019/539\)](#), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 11** (as amended by [S.I. 2020/1528](#), regs. 1(2), **9(d)**); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

^{F48}Article 12

Procedure and requirements for the introduction and rescaling of labels

Textual Amendments

F48 Art. 12 omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of [The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information \(Amendment\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(S.I. 2019/539\)](#), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 12**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

Article 13

[^{F49}Designated] standards

^{F50}1

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2 Where [^{F51}designated] standards are applied during the conformity assessment of a product, the model shall be presumed to be in conformity with the relevant measurement and calculation requirements of the delegated act.

3 [^{F52}Designated] standards shall aim to simulate real-life usage as far as possible while maintaining a standard test method. Test methods shall furthermore take into account the associated costs for industry and small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs).

4 Measurement and calculation methods included in the [^{F53}designated] standards shall be reliable, accurate and reproducible, and aligned with the requirements of Article 3(4) and (5).

Textual Amendments

- F49** Word in Art. 13 heading substituted (31.12.2020) by [The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information \(Amendment\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(S.I. 2019/539\)](#), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 13(2)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)
- F50** Art. 13(1) omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of [The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information \(Amendment\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(S.I. 2019/539\)](#), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 13(3)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)
- F51** Word in Art. 13(2) substituted (31.12.2020) by [The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information \(Amendment\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(S.I. 2019/539\)](#), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 13(4)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)
- F52** Word in Art. 13(3) substituted (31.12.2020) by [The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information \(Amendment\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(S.I. 2019/539\)](#), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 13(5)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)
- F53** Word in Art. 13(4) substituted (31.12.2020) by [The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information \(Amendment\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(S.I. 2019/539\)](#), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 13(6)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

^{F54}Article 14

Consultation Forum

Textual Amendments

- F54** Arts. 14-19 omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of [The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information \(Amendment\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(S.I. 2019/539\)](#), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 14**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

Article 15

Working plan

F54

Changes to legislation: Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 26 September 2023. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details) View outstanding changes

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Textual Amendments

F54 Arts. 14-19 omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of [The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information \(Amendment\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(S.I. 2019/539\)](#), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 14**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F54 **Article 16**

Delegated Acts

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Textual Amendments

F54 Arts. 14-19 omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of [The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information \(Amendment\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(S.I. 2019/539\)](#), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 14**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F54 **Article 17**

Exercise of the delegation

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Textual Amendments

F54 Arts. 14-19 omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of [The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information \(Amendment\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(S.I. 2019/539\)](#), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 14**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F54 **Article 18**

Committee procedure

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Textual Amendments

F54 Arts. 14-19 omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of [The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information \(Amendment\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(S.I. 2019/539\)](#), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 14**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F54 **Article 19**

Evaluation and report

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Changes to legislation: Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 26 September 2023. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details) View outstanding changes

Textual Amendments

F54 Arts. 14-19 omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of [The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information \(Amendment\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(S.I. 2019/539\)](#), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 14**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

Article 20

Repeal and transitional measures

- 1 Directive 2010/30/EU is repealed with effect from 1 August 2017.
 - 2 References to the repealed Directive shall be construed as references to this Regulation and shall be read in accordance with the correlation table set out in Annex II.
 - 3 For models, the units of which were placed on the market or put into service in accordance with Directive 2010/30/EU before 1 August 2017, the supplier shall, for a period ending five years after the final unit was manufactured, make an electronic version of the technical documentation available for inspection within 10 days of a request received from market surveillance authorities ^{F55}....
 - 4 Delegated acts adopted [^{F56}before IP completion day] pursuant to Article 10 of Directive 2010/30/EU and Directive 96/60/EC shall remain in force until they are repealed by a delegated act adopted pursuant to [^{F57}Article 11] of this Regulation covering the relevant product group.
- Obligations under this Regulation shall apply in relation to product groups covered by delegated acts adopted [^{F58}before IP completion day] pursuant to Article 10 of Directive 2010/30/EU and by Directive 96/60/EC.
- 5 With regard to product groups already covered by delegated acts adopted pursuant to Article 10 of Directive 2010/30/EU, or by Directive 96/60/EC, where the [^{F59}European Commission adopted] delegated acts pursuant to Article 16 of this Regulation [^{F60}as it had effect before IP completion day], the energy efficiency classification established by Directive 2010/30/EU may, by way of derogation from point (b) of Article 16(3) of this Regulation [^{F61}as it had effect before IP completion day], continue to apply until the date on which the delegated acts introducing rescaled labels pursuant to Article 11 of this Regulation become applicable.

Textual Amendments

- F55** Words in Art. 20(3) omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of [The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information \(Amendment\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(S.I. 2019/539\)](#), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 15(2)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)
- F56** Words in Art. 20(4) inserted (31.12.2020) by [The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information \(Amendment\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(S.I. 2019/539\)](#), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 15(3)(a)(i)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1528, regs. 1(2), 4); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**
- F57** Words in Art. 20(4) substituted (31.12.2020) by [The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information \(Amendment\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(S.I. 2019/539\)](#), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 15(3)(a)(ii)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)
- F58** Words in Art. 20(4) inserted (31.12.2020) by [The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information \(Amendment\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(S.I. 2019/539\)](#), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 15(3)(b)** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1528, regs. 1(2), 4); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

Changes to legislation: Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 26 September 2023. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details) View outstanding changes

- F59** Words in Art. 20(5) substituted (31.12.2020) by The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/539), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 15(4)(a)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)
- F60** Words in Art. 20(5) inserted (31.12.2020) by The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/539), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 15(4)(b)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)
- F61** Words in Art. 20(5) inserted (31.12.2020) by The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/539), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 15(4)(c)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

^{F62}Article 20A

Transitional provisions in relation to EU Exit

1. Articles 3 to 6 do not apply to a product which—
 - a was placed on the market or put into service during the pre-exit period; and
 - b is in conformity with Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2017 setting a framework for energy labelling and repealing Directive 2010/30/EU as it had effect immediately before IP completion day.
2. Subject to paragraph 3, where a product was placed on the market or put into service during the pre-exit period, despite the amendments made by Schedule 4 to the Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019, any obligation to which a person was subject under this Regulation as it had effect immediately before IP completion day, continues to have effect as it did immediately before IP completion day, in relation to that product.
3. Paragraph 2 does not apply to—
 - a any obligation of any enforcing authority to inform the European Commission or the Member States of any matter;
 - b any obligation to take action outside Great Britain in respect of that product; or
 - c any obligation to contribute to, maintain, or use the product database.
4. In this Article—
 - “placed on the market” has the meaning given to it in this Regulation as it had effect immediately before IP completion day;
 - “pre-exit period” means the period beginning with 1 August 2017 and ending immediately before IP completion day;
 - “put into service” has the meaning given to it in this Regulation as it had effect immediately before IP completion day.]

Textual Amendments

- F62** Art. 20A inserted (31.12.2020) by The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/539), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 16** (as amended by S.I. 2020/1528, regs. 1(2), 4, 6(3)(4)(d)(iii)); 2020 c. 1, **Sch. 5 para. 1(1)**

Changes to legislation: Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 26 September 2023. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details) View outstanding changes

Article 21

Entry into force and application

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

It shall apply from 1 August 2017.

By way of derogation from the second paragraph, Article 4 ^{F63}... shall apply from 1 January 2019.

Textual Amendments

F63 Words in Art. 21 omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of [The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information \(Amendment\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(S.I. 2019/539\)](#), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 17(a)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

F64 ...

Done at Strasbourg, 4 July 2017.

For the European Parliament

The President

A. TAJANI

For the Council

The President

M. MAASIKAS

Textual Amendments

F64 Words in [Signature](#) omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of [The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information \(Amendment\) \(EU Exit\) Regulations 2019 \(S.I. 2019/539\)](#), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 17(b)**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

Changes to legislation: Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 26 September 2023. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details) View outstanding changes

F65 ANNEX I

Textual Amendments

F65 Annex 1 omitted (31.12.2020) by virtue of The Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (S.I. 2019/539), reg. 1(3), **Sch. 4 para. 18**; 2020 c. 1, Sch. 5 para. 1(1)

ANNEX II

CORRELATION TABLE

Directive 2010/30/EU	This Regulation
Article 1(1)	Article 1(1)
Article 1(2)	—
Article 1(3)(a) and (b)	Article 1(2)(a) and (b)
Article 1(3)(c)	—
Article 2	Article 2
Article 2(a)	Article 2, point 1
Article 2(b)	Article 2, point 22
Article 2(c)	—
Article 2(d)	—
Article 2(e)	—
Article 2(f)	—
Article 2(g)	Article 2, point 13
Article 2(h)	Article 2, point 14
Article 2(i)	Article 2, point 8
Article 2(j)	Article 2, point 9
Article 2(k)	—
Article 3	Article 7
Article 3(1)(a)	Article 7(3)
Article 3(1)(b)	Article 6(c)
Article 3(1)(c)	Article 7(3)
Article 3(1)(d)	Article 8(2)
Article 3(2)	Article 6(b) and Article 9

Changes to legislation: Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 26 September 2023. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details) View outstanding changes

Article 3(3)	Article 8(1)
Article 3(4)	—
Article 4(a)	Article 5
Article 4(b)	—
Article 4(c)	Article 6(a)
Article 4(d)	Article 6(a)
Article 5	Article 3(1) and Article 6
Article 5(a)	Article 3(1)(a)
Article 5(b), points (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)	Article 4(6) and Annex I
Article 5(c)	Article 4(6)
Article 5(d)	Article 3(1)
Article 5(d), second subparagraph	Article 3(1)
Article 5(e)	Article 3(1)
Article 5(f)	—
Article 5(g)	Article 3(1)
Article 5(h)	—
Article 6	Article 5(1) and Article 6
Article 6(a)	Article 5(1)(a)
Article 6(b)	Article 5(1)(a)
Article 7	Article 16(3)(e) and (g)
Article 8(1)	Article 7(1)
Article 8(2)	—
Article 9(3)	Article 7(2)
Article 9(4)	—
Article 10(1)	Article 16
Article 10(1), second paragraph	Article 16(2)
Article 10(1), third paragraph	—
Article 10(1), fourth paragraph	Article 16(3)(c)
Article 10(2)(a)	Article 16(2)(a)
Article 10(2)(b)	Article 16(2)(b)
Article 10(2)(c)	—
Article 10(3)(a)	—
Article 10(3)(b)	—
Article 10(3)(c)	Article 14

Changes to legislation: Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 26 September 2023. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details) [View outstanding changes](#)

Article 10(3)(d)	—
Article 10(4)(a)	Article 16(3)(a)
Article 10(4)(b)	Article 16(3)(k)
Article 10(4)(c)	Article 16(3)(h)
Article 10(4)(d)	Article 16(3)(b)
Article 10(4)(d), second paragraph	—
Article 10(4)(d), third paragraph	Article 16(3)(b)
Article 10(4)(d), fourth paragraph	Article 11(3)
Article 10(4)(d), fifth paragraph	Article 11
Article 10(4)(e)	Article 16(3)(e)
Article 10(4)(f)	Article 16(3)(h)
Article 10(4)(g)	Article 16(3)(j)
Article 10(4)(h)	Article 11(3)
Article 10(4)(i)	Article 16(3)(i)
Article 10(4)(j)	Article 16(3)(o)
Article 11(1)	Article 17(2)
Article 11(2)	Article 17(5)
Article 11(3)	Article 17(1)
Article 12(1)	Article 17(3)
Article 12(2)	—
Article 12(3)	Article 17(3)
Article 13	Article 17(6)
Article 14	Article 19
Article 15	Article 7(4)
Article 16	—
Article 17	Article 20
Article 18	Article 21
Article 19	Article 21
Annex I	—
—	Annex I
Annex II	Annex II

Changes to legislation: Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 26 September 2023. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details) View outstanding changes

- (1) [OJ C 82, 3.3.2016, p. 6.](#)
- (2) Position of the European Parliament of 13 June 2017 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and decision of the Council of 26 June 2017.
- (3) Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the indication by labelling and standard product information of the consumption of energy and other resources by energy-related products ([OJ L 153, 18.6.2010, p. 1.](#)).
- (4) 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 ([OJ L 285, 31.10.2009, p. 10.](#)).
- (5) Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 setting out the requirements for accreditation and market surveillance relating to the marketing of products and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 339/93 ([OJ L 218, 13.8.2008, p. 30.](#)).
- (6) Directive 2001/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 December 2001 on general product safety ([OJ L 11, 15.1.2002, p. 4.](#)).
- (7) Decision No 768/2008/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on a common framework for the marketing of products, and repealing Council Decision 93/465/EEC ([OJ L 218, 13.8.2008, p. 82.](#)).
- (8) Commission Directive 96/60/EC of 19 September 1996 implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household combined washer-driers ([OJ L 266, 18.10.1996, p. 1.](#)).
- (9) [OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.](#)
- (10) Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers ([OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13.](#)).
- (11) Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 811/2013 of 18 February 2013 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the energy labelling of space heaters, combination heaters, packages of space heater, temperature control and solar device and packages of combination heater, temperature control and solar device ([OJ L 239, 6.9.2013, p. 1.](#)).
- (12) Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 812/2013 of 18 February 2013 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the energy labelling of water heaters, hot water storage tanks and packages of water heater and solar device ([OJ L 239, 6.9.2013, p. 83.](#)).
- (13) Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/1187 of 27 April 2015 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling of solid fuel boilers and packages of a solid fuel boiler, supplementary heaters, temperature controls and solar devices ([OJ L 193, 21.7.2015, p. 43.](#)).

Changes to legislation:

Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 26 September 2023. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations.

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Changes and effects yet to be applied to :

- Art. 8 heading words substituted by [S.I. 2019/539 Sch. 4 para. 8\(2\)](#) (This amendment not applied to legislation.gov.uk. Sch. 4 para. 8(2) substituted immediately before IP completion day by S.I. 2020/1528, regs. 1(2), 9(b)(i))
- Art. 12 para. 2 Point (a) replacement by [EUR 2020/740 Regulation](#)

Changes and effects yet to be applied to the whole legislation item and associated provisions

- Art. 2(7) words substituted by [S.I. 2019/539 Sch. 4 para. 3\(2\)](#) (This amendment not applied to legislation.gov.uk. Sch. 4 para. 3(2) substituted immediately before IP completion day by S.I. 2020/1528, regs. 1(2), 9(a)(i))
- Art. 2(11) words substituted by [S.I. 2019/539 Sch. 4 para. 3\(5\)](#) (This amendment not applied to legislation.gov.uk. Sch. 4 para. 3(5) substituted immediately before IP completion day by S.I. 2020/1528, regs. 1(2), 9(a)(iii))
- Art. 2(12) substituted by [S.I. 2019/539 Sch. 4 para. 3\(6\)](#) (This amendment not applied to legislation.gov.uk. Sch. 4 para. 3(6) substituted immediately before IP completion day by S.I. 2020/1528, regs. 1(2), 9(a)(iv))
- Art. 2(14) substituted by [S.I. 2019/539 Sch. 4 para. 3\(7\)](#) (This amendment not applied to legislation.gov.uk. Sch. 4 para. 3(7) substituted immediately before IP completion day by S.I. 2020/1528, regs. 1(2), 9(a)(v))