# SCHEDULES

## SCHEDULE 19

Regulation 40

Ecodesign requirements for electronic displays

### Interpretation

**1.** In this Schedule and Schedules 20 and 21—

"Automatic Brightness Control" ("ABC") means the automatic mechanism that, when enabled, controls the brightness of an electronic display as a function of the ambient light level illuminating the front of the display;

"brightest on mode configuration" means the configuration of the electronic display, set by the manufacturer, which provides an acceptable picture with the highest measured peak white luminance;

"broadcast display" means an electronic display which—

(a) is designed and marketed for professional use by broadcasters and video production houses for video content creation; and

(b) includes all of the following characteristics—

(i) a colour calibration function;

(ii) input signal analysis function for input signal monitoring and error detection, such as wave-form monitor/vector scope, RGB cut off, facility to check the video signal status at actual pixel resolution, interlace mode and screen marker;

(iii) Serial Digital Interface or Video over internet Protocol integrated with the product;

(iv) is not intended for use in public areas;

"close viewing" means a viewing distance comparable to that obtained when viewing an electronic display held in the hand or when sitting at a desk;

"control panel" means an electronic display whose main function is to display images associated with product operational status, including—

(a) a display that provides user interaction by touch or other means to control the product operation;

(b) a system which is—

(i) integrated into the product; or

(ii) specifically designed and marketed to be used exclusively with the product;

"declared values" means the values provided by the manufacturer, importer or authorised representative for the stated, calculated or measured technical parameters in the technical documentation, in accordance with the conformity assessment procedure referred to in regulation 41.

"default", referring to a specific feature or setting, means the value of a specific feature as set at the factory and available—

(a) when the customer uses the product for the first time; and

(b) after performing a "reset to factory settings" action, where the product permits this;

"digital interactive whiteboard" means an electronic display which allows direct user interaction with the displayed image and—

(a) is designed primarily to provide presentations, lessons or remote collaboration, including the transmission of audio and video signals; and

(b) includes all of the following features—

(i) is primarily designed to be installed hanging, mounted on a ground stand, set on a shelf or desk or fixed to a physical structure for viewing by multiple people;

(ii) must be used with computer software with specific functionalities to manage content and interaction;

(iii) is integrated or designed to be specifically used with a computer for running the software referred to in paragraph (ii);

(iv) has a display screen area greater than 40 square decimetres ($dm^2$);

(v) enables user interaction by finger or pen touch or other means such as hand, arm gesture or voice;

"digital photo frame" means an electronic display which displays exclusively still visual information;

"disassembling" means the form of dismantling which is reversible and does not cause functional damage that would preclude reassembling, reuse or refurbishment of the product;

"dismantling" means taking apart of an assembled product into its constituent materials and/or components;

"equivalent model" means a model which has the same technical characteristics relevant for the technical information to be provided, but which is placed on the market or put into service by the same manufacturer, importer or authorised representative as another model with a different model identifier;

"External Power Supply" ("EPS") has the meaning given in Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/1782 of 1 October 2019(**1**) laying down ecodesign requirements for external power supplies;

"flame retardant" means a substance that markedly retards the propagation of a flame;

"forced menu" means a specific menu, appearing upon initial start-up of the display or upon a reset to factory settings, which offers a set of alternative display settings that are pre-defined by the manufacturer;

"halogenated flame retardant" means a flame retardant that contains any halogen;

"HD resolution" means 1920 x 1080 pixels or 2,073,600 pixels;

"homogeneous material" means—

(a) one material of uniform composition throughout; or

(b) a material consisting of a combination of materials;

that cannot be disjointed or separated into different materials by mechanical actions such as unscrewing, cutting, crushing, grinding and abrasive processes;

"luminance" means the photometric measure of the luminous intensity per unit area of light traveling in a given direction, expressed in units of candelas per square metre ("$cd/m^2$");

"microLED display" means an electronic display in which individual pixels are lit using microscopic LED technology;

(**1**) EUR 2019/1782; relevant amending instruments are S.I. 2019/539 and 2020/1528.

"model identifier" means the code, usually alphanumeric, which distinguishes a specific product model from other models with the same trade mark or the same manufacturer's, importer's or authorised representative's name;

"network" means a communication infrastructure with a topology of links and an architecture that includes physical components, organisational principles and communication procedures and formats (protocols);

"network availability" means the capability of an electronic display to activate functions after a remotely initiated trigger has been detected by a network interface;

"network interface" or "network port" means—

(a) wired or wireless physical interface providing a network connection, through which functions of the electronic display can be remotely activated and data received or sent; and

does not include—

(b) interfaces to input data such as video and audio signals which are not originated from a network source and not using a network address;

"networked display" means an electronic display that can connect to a network using one of its network interfaces, if enabled;

"networked standby mode" means a condition in which the electronic display is able to resume a function by way of a remotely initiated trigger from a network interface;

"normal configuration" means a display setting which—

(a) is recommended to the end-user by the manufacturer from the initial set up menu or the factory setting that the electronic display has for the intended product use;

(b) delivers the optimal quality for the end user in the intended environment and for the intended use; and

(c) is the condition in which the values for off, standby, networked standby and on mode are measured;

"off mode" means a condition in which the electronic display is connected to the mains power source and is not providing any function, and includes—

(a) conditions providing only an indication of off mode condition;

(b) conditions providing only functionalities intended to ensure electromagnetic compatibility in accordance with the Electromagnetic Compatibility Regulations 2016;

"on mode" or "active mode" means a condition in which the electronic display is connected to a power source, has been activated and is providing one or more of its display functions;

"organic light emitting diode" ("OLED") means a technology in which—

(a) light is produced from a solid state device embodying a pn junction of organic material; and

(b) a junction emits optical radiation when excited by electric current;

"pixel (picture element)" means the area of the smallest element of a picture that can be distinguished from its neighbouring elements;

"PMMA" means PolyMethylMethAcrylate;

"Printed Circuit Board" ("PCB") means an assembly that mechanically supports and electrically connects electronic or electrical components using conductive tracks, pads and other features etched from one or more sheet layers of conductive metal laminated onto or between sheet layers of a non-conductive substrate;

"professional display" means an electronic display which—

(a) is designed and marketed for professional use for editing video and graphic images; and

(b) includes all of the following features—

(i) a contrast ratio of at least—

(aa) 1000:1 measured at a perpendicular to the vertical plane of the screen; and

(bb) 60:1 measured at a horizontal viewing angle of at least 85° relative to that perpendicular; and

(cc) on a curved screen, 83° from the perpendicular, with or without a screen cover glass;

(ii) a native resolution of at least 2.3 mega pixels;

(iii) colour Gamut support greater or equal to 38.4 per cent of CIE LUV;

(iv) colour and luminance uniformity is appropriate for the professional application of the display;

"professional repairer" means a person who provides services of repair and professional maintenance of electronic displays;

"reactivation function" means a function that provides a switch from standby mode or networked standby mode to a mode (other than off-mode) which provides additional functions, via—

(a) a remote switch;

(b) a remote control unit;

(c) an internal sensor;

(d) a timer; or

(e) for networked displays in networked standby mode, the network;

"room presence sensor" means a sensor which monitors and reacts to movements in the space around the product where—

(a) the sensor's signal can trigger the product switching to on mode; and

(b) lack of movement detection for a predetermined time can trigger the product switching into standby mode or networked standby mode;

"security display" means an electronic display which includes all of the following features—

(a) self-monitoring function capable of communicating at least one of the following information to a remote server—

(i) power status;

(ii) internal temperature from anti-overload thermal sensing;

(iii) video source;

(iv) audio source and audio status, including volume and mute, where applicable;

(v) model and firmware version;

(b) user-specified specialist form factor facilitating the installation of the display into professional housings or consoles;

"shop configuration" means the configuration for use specifically in the context of demonstrating the electronic display, for example in high illumination (retail) conditions and not involving an auto power-off if no user action or presence is detected. This configuration must not be accessible through a displayed menu;

"spare part" means a separate part that can replace a part with the same function in a product;

"standby mode" means a condition in which the electronic display—

(a) is connected to a power source;

(b) depends on energy input from that source to work as intended; and

(c) provides only the following functions, which may persist for an indefinite time—

(i) reactivation function, or reactivation function and only an indication of enabled reactivation function;

(ii) information or status display; or

(iii) both (i) and (ii);

"status display"—

(a) means a display used to show simple but changing information such as selected channel, time or power consumption; and

(b) does not include a simple light indicator;

"step" referring to dismantling or disassembling, means an operation that finishes with a change of tool or with the removal of a component or part;

"touch functionality" means the possibility of inputting commands using a touch-sensitive device, that generally is in the form of a transparent film layered on top of an electronic display panel;

"UHD resolution" means 3840 x 2160 pixels or 8,294,400 pixels

"USB" means Universal Serial Bus.

*Energy efficiency requirements*

Energy efficiency index limits for on-mode

**2.**—(1) The energy efficiency index (EEI) of an electronic display must be calculated using the following equation—

$$EEI = \frac{(P_{measured} + 1)}{(3 \times [90 \times tanh(0,02 + 0,004 \times (A - 11)) + 4] + 3) + corr}$$

(2) For the purposes of sub-paragraph (1)—

(a) A represents the screen area in $dm^2$;

(b) $P_{measured}$ is the measured power in Watts in on mode in the normal configuration, in standard dynamic range (SDR);

(c) tanh is the hyperbolic tangent function;

(d) corr is—

(i) for displays placed on the market before 1 March 2023, a correction factor of 10 for OLED electronic displays that do not apply the ABC allowance in paragraph 3;

(ii) zero in all other cases.

(3) The EEI of an electronic display must not, from the dates specified in Table 31, exceed the maximum EEI ("$EEI_{max}$") in accordance with the limits in that Table.

(4) The declared values of the on mode power ($P_{measured}$) and viewing surface area (A) in the technical documentation must be used for the calculation of EEI.

**Table 31**

**EEI limits for on-mode**

| | *$EEI_{max}$ for electronic displays with resolution up to HD* | *$EEI_{max}$ for electronic displays with resolution above HD and up to UHD* | *$EEI_{max}$ for electronic displays with resolution above UHD and for MicroLED displays* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Up to and including 28 February 2023 | 0.90 | 1.10 | N/A |
| 1 March 2023 | 0.75 | 0.90 | 0.90 |

*Allowances and adjustments for the purpose of the EEI calculation, and functional requirements*

**3.**—(1) Electronic displays must meet the following requirements.

*Electronic displays with automatic brightness control*

(2) Electronic displays with ABC qualify for a 10 per cent reduction in $P_{measured}$ if they meet all of the following requirements—

(a) ABC is enabled in the normal configuration of the electronic display and persists in any other standard dynamic range configuration available to the end-user;

(b) the value of $P_{measured}$, in the normal configuration, is measured with ABC disabled or, if ABC cannot be disabled, in an ambient light condition of 100 lux measured at the ABC sensor;

(c) the value of $P_{measured}$ with ABC disabled, if applicable, must be equal to or greater than the on mode power measured with ABC enabled in an ambient light condition of 100 lux measured at the ABC sensor;

(d) with ABC enabled, the measured value of the on mode power must decrease by 20 per cent or more when the ambient light condition, measured at the ABC sensor, is reduced from 100 lux to 12 lux; and

(e) the ABC control of the display screen luminance meets all of the following characteristics when the ambient light condition measured at the ABC sensor changes—

(i) the measured screen luminance at 60 lux is between 65 per cent and 95 per cent of the screen luminance measured at 100 lux;

(ii) the measured screen luminance at 35 lux is between 50 per cent and 80 per cent of the screen luminance measured at 100 lux; and

(iii) the measured screen luminance at 12 lux is between 35 per cent and 70 per cent of the screen luminance measured at 100 lux.

Forced menu and set-up menus

**4.**—(1) Electronic displays may be placed on the market with a forced menu on initial activation offering alternative settings.

(2) Where a forced menu is provided, the normal configuration must be set as default choice; if there is no forced menu, the normal configuration must be the default setting.

(3) If the user selects a configuration other than the normal configuration and this configuration results in a higher power demand than the normal configuration, a warning message about the likely increase in energy use must appear and confirmation of the action must be explicitly requested.

(4) If the user selects a setting other than those that are part of the normal configuration and this setting results in a higher energy consumption than the normal configuration, a warning message about the likely increase in energy consumption must appear and confirmation of the action must explicitly requested.

(5) A change by the user in a single parameter in any setting must not trigger any change in any other energy-relevant parameter, unless unavoidable. In such a case a warning message must appear about the change of other parameters and the confirmation of the change must be explicitly requested.

Peak white luminance ratio

**5.**—(1) In the normal configuration, the peak white luminance of the electronic display in a 100 lux ambient light viewing environment must not be less than—

(a) if the electronic display is primarily intended for close viewing by a single user, 150 cd/$m^2$.

(b) in any other case, 220 cd/$m^2$.

(2) If the electronic display's peak white luminance in the normal configuration is set to lower values, it must not be less than 65 per cent of the peak white luminance of the display, in a 100 lux ambient light viewing environment in the brightest on mode configuration.

*Off mode, standby and networked standby mode requirements*

**6.**—(1) Electronic displays must meet the following requirements.

*Power demand limits other than on-mode*

(2) Electronic displays must not exceed the power demand limits, in Watts, in the modes and conditions specified in Table 32.

**Table 32**

**Power demand limits other than on-mode**

| | *Off mode* | *Standby mode* | *Networked standby mode* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maximum limits | 0.3 | 0.5 | 2.00 |
| Allowances for additional functions when present and enabled | | | |
| Status display | 0 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Deactivation using room presence detection | 0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Touch functionality, if usable for activation | 0 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| HiNA function | 0 | 0 | 4.00 |
| Total maximum power demand with all additional functions when present and enabled | 0.3 | 2.20 | 7.70 |

Availability of off, standby and networked standby modes

**7.**—(1) Electronic displays must provide—

(a) off mode;

(b) standby mode;

(c) a networked standby mode; or

(d) other modes which do not exceed the applicable power demand requirements for standby mode.

(2) The configuration menu, instruction manuals and other documentation, if any, must refer to off mode, standby mode or networked standby mode using those terms.

(3) Automatic power-down to any of—

(a) off mode;

(b) standby mode; or

(c) another mode which does not exceed the applicable power demand requirements for standby mode;

must be set as default, including for networked displays where the network interface is enabled when in on mode.

(4) Networked standby mode must be disabled in normal configuration of a networked television.

(5) Where networked standby is needed for a remotely chosen activated function, the end user must be—

(a) prompted to confirm the activation; and

(b) able to disable it.

(6) Networked electronic displays must comply with the requirements for networked standby mode with the reactivation trigger device connected to the network and ready to activate a trigger instruction when required. When networked standby mode is disabled, networked electronic displays must comply with the requirements of standby mode.

Automatic power-down in televisions

**8.**—(1) Televisions must provide a power management function, enabled as the default setting, that must within 4 hours following the last user interaction, power down the television from on mode into—

(a) standby mode; or

(b) networked standby mode; or

(c) another mode which does not exceed the applicable power demand requirements for standby or networked standby mode.

(2) Before the automatic power-down referred to in sub-paragraph (1), televisions must show for at least 20 seconds an alert message warning the user of the impending switch, with the possibility of delaying or temporarily cancelling it.

(3) If the television provides a function allowing the user to shorten, extend or disable the 4-hour period for the automatic power-down referred to in sub-paragraph (1)—

(a) a warning message must appear about a potential increase in energy use; and

(b) a confirmation of the new setting must be requested;

when an extension beyond the 4-hour period or disabling is selected.

(4) If the television is equipped with a room presence sensor, the automatic power-down referred to in sub-paragraph (1) must operate if no presence is detected for a maximum of 1 hour.

(5) Televisions with various selectable input sources must prioritise the power management protocols of the signal source selected and displayed over those default power management mechanisms referred to in sub-paragraphs (1) to (4).

Automatic power-down in displays other than televisions

**9.**—(1) Electronic displays other than televisions with various selectable input sources must power down, in the normal configuration, into—

(a) standby mode;

(b) networked standby mode; or

(c) another mode which does not exceed the applicable power demand requirements respectively for standby or networked standby mode;

in the circumstances specified in paragraph (2).

(2) The circumstances referred to in paragraph (1) are when no input is detected by any input source for—

(a) over 60 minutes, for digital interactive whiteboards and for broadcast displays;

(b) in any other case, over 10 seconds.

(3) The power-down referred to in sub-paragraph (1) must—

(a) display a warning message before it is triggered; and

(b) be completed within 10 minutes.

*Material efficiency requirements*

**10.** Electronic displays must meet the following requirements.

Design for dismantling, recycling and recovery

**11.**—(1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2), manufacturers, importers or their authorised representatives must ensure that joining, fastening or sealing techniques do not prevent the removal, using commonly available tools, of the components indicated in point 1 of Annex 7 of the WEEE Directive, when present.

(2) Sub-paragraph (1) does not apply where for safety, performance, medical or data integrity reasons, a permanent connection between the appliance and the battery is necessary.

(3) Manufacturers, importers or their authorised representatives must, without prejudice to regulation 24 of the WEEE Regulations, make available, on a website which is accessible to the public without charge, the dismantling information needed to access any of the product's components referred to in point 1 of Annex 7 of the WEEE Directive.

(4) The dismantling information referred to in sub-paragraph (3) must include—

(a) the sequence of dismantling steps; and

(b) any tools or technologies needed to access the targeted components.

(5) The information referred to in paragraph (3) must be available for at least 15 years after the placing on the market of the last unit of a product model.

Marking of plastic components

**12.**—(1) Subject to sub-paragraphs (2) and (3), plastic components heavier than 50 g must be legibly marked by specifying the type of polymer, with the appropriate standard symbols or abbreviated terms, as specified in standards produced by an international standardising body, and set between the punctuation marks ">" and "<".

(2) Plastic components are exempt from marking requirements in the following circumstances—

(a) marking is not possible because of the shape or size of the component;

(b) the marking would impact on the performance or functionality of the plastic component; or

(c) marking is not possible because of the moulding method.

(3) For the following plastic components no marking is required—

(a) packaging, tape, labels and stretch wraps;

(b) wiring, cables and connectors, rubber parts and any item where there is insufficient appropriate surface area available for the marking to be of a legible size;

(c) PCB assemblies, PMMA boards, optical components, electrostatic discharge components, electromagnetic interference components, and speakers;

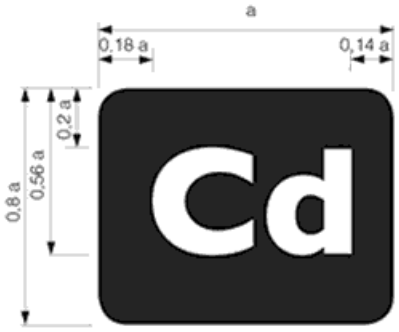
(d) transparent parts where the marking would obstruct the function of the part in question.

(4) Components containing flame retardants must additionally be legibly marked with the abbreviated term of the polymer followed by a hyphen, then the symbol 'FR' followed by the code number of the flame retardant in parentheses. The marking on the enclosure and stand components must be clearly visible and readable.

Cadmium logo

**13.**—(1) Electronic displays with a screen panel in which concentration values of Cadmium (Cd) by weight in homogeneous materials exceed 0.01 per cent must be labelled with the "Cadmium inside" logo as specified in paragraph (2).

(2) The logo referred to in sub-paragraph (1) must be clearly visible, legible and indelible, and must be in the form of the following graphic (figure 1)—



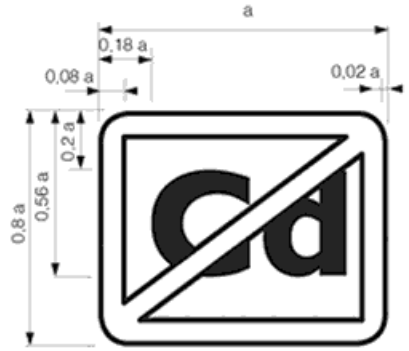

(3) An additional "Cadmium inside" logo must be firmly attached—

(a) internally on the display panel; or

(b) moulded in a position clearly visible to workers when dismantling the product,

once the external back cover bearing the external logo is removed.

(4) Where concentration values of Cadmium (Cd) by weight in any homogeneous material part of the display do not exceed 0.01 per cent, a "Cadmium free" logo must be displayed, in the form of the following graphic (figure 2)—




(5) In figures 1 and 2—

(a) the dimension of "a" must be greater than 9 mm; and

(b) the typeface must be "Gill Sans".

Halogenated flame retardants

**14.** The use of halogenated flame retardants is not permitted in the enclosure and stand of electronic displays.

*Design for repair and reuse*

Availability of spare parts

**15.**—(1) Manufacturers, authorised representatives or importers of electronic displays must make available to professional repairers at least the following spare parts—

(a) internal power supply;

(b) connectors to connect external equipment (including cable, antenna, USB, DVD and Blu-ray);

(c) capacitors above 400 microfarads, batteries and accumulators;

(d) DVD/Blu-ray module if applicable; and

(e) hard drive or solid state drive (HD/SSD) module if applicable;

for a minimum period of seven years after placing the last unit of the model on the market.

(2) Manufacturers, authorised representatives or importers of electronic displays must make available to professional repairers and end-users at least the following spare parts—

(a) external power supply; and

(b) remote control;

for a minimum period of seven years after placing the last unit of the model on the market.

(3) Manufacturers must ensure that the spare parts mentioned in sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) can be replaced with the use of commonly available tools and without permanent damage to the appliance.

(4) The manufacturer, authorised representative or importer must—

(a) no later than two years after the first unit of a model is placed on the market, publish for that product the list of spare parts referred to in sub-paragraph (1) and the procedure for ordering them on a website which is accessible to the public without charge; and

(b) ensure that the information referred to in paragraph (a) remains accessible throughout the period that the spare parts remain available.

(5) When the first unit of a model is placed on the market, the manufacturer, authorised representative or importer must—

(a) publish for that product—

(i) the list of spare parts referred to in sub-paragraph (2);

(ii) the procedure for ordering them; and

(iii) the repair instructions;

on a website which is accessible to the public without charge; and

(b) ensure that the information referred to in paragraph (a) remains accessible throughout the period that the spare parts remain available.

Access to repair and maintenance information

**16.**—(1) From no later than two years after the placing on the market of the first unit of a model or of an equivalent model until the end of the period referred to in sub-paragraph (1), the manufacturer,

importer or authorised representative must provide access to the appliance repair and maintenance information to professional repairers in accordance with the following provisions.

(2) The manufacturer's, importer's or authorised representative's website must set out the process for professional repairers to register for access to repair and maintenance information.

(3) Before granting access to the information, manufacturer, authorised representative or importer may require the professional repairer to demonstrate that –

(a) the professional repairer has the technical competence to repair electronic displays, and complies with the Electricity at Work Regulations 1989;

(b) the professional repairer is covered by insurance for liabilities resulting from its activities.

(4) The request for registration must be accepted or refused within 5 working days from the date of the request.

(5) Once registered, a professional repairer must be given access to requested repair and maintenance information within one working day of any request. The available repair and maintenance information must include—

(a) the unequivocal appliance identification;

(b) a disassembly map or exploded view;

(c) list of necessary repair and test equipment;

(d) component and diagnosis information (such as minimum and maximum theoretical values for measurements);

(e) wiring and connection diagrams;

(f) diagnostic fault and error codes (including manufacturer-specific codes, where applicable); and

(g) data records of reported failure incidents stored on the electronic display (where applicable).

(6) Manufacturers, authorised representatives or importers may charge reasonable and proportionate fees for access to the repair and maintenance information or for receiving regular updates. A fee is reasonable if it does not discourage access by failing to take into account the extent to which the professional repairer uses the information.

Maximum delivery time of spare parts

**17.**—(1) Subject to sub-paragraph (2), during the period referred to in paragraph 15(1) and (2), the manufacturer, importer or authorised representative must ensure delivery of spare parts for electronic displays within 15 working days of receiving an order.

(2) In relation to products specified in paragraph 15(1), sub-paragraph (1) does not apply to repairers who have not registered with the manufacturer, importer or authorised representative in accordance with paragraph 16(2).

*Software and firmware update availability requirements*

**18.**—(1) Manufacturers, their authorised representatives or importers of electronic displays must make the updates listed in sub-paragraphs (3) to (5) available when the first unit of a model is placed on the market.

(2) The information and updates referred to in sub-paragraph (1) must be provided without charge to persons dealing with professional repair and reuse of electronic displays (including persons carrying out repair or maintenance, brokers and spare parts providers).

(3) The latest available version of the firmware must be made available for a minimum period of eight years after the after placing the last unit of the model on the market.

(4) The firmware referred to in sub-paragraph (3) must be available—

(a) free of charge; or

(b) except where sub-paragraph (2) applies, at a reasonable cost.

(5) The latest available security update to the firmware must be made available free of charge for a minimum period of eight years after placing the last unit of the model on the market.

*Technical documentation requirements*

**19.**—(1) The technical documentation file required for the conformity assessment of the product must comply with the following.

(2) Where the information in the technical documentation for a particular model has been obtained—

(a) from a model that has the same technical characteristics relevant for the technical information to be provided but is produced by a different manufacturer;

(b) by calculation on the basis of design or extrapolation from another model of the same or a different manufacturer; or

(c) by both paragraphs (a) and (b);

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

(3) The technical documentation must include a list of all equivalent models, including the model identifiers.

(4) The technical documentation must include all the information specified in Annex 6 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2013 of 11 March 2019(**2**) supplementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling of electronic displays (the labelling regulation).

(5) The information referred to in paragraph (4) must be provided in the order and format set out in Annex 6 of the labelling regulation.

**Exemptions**

**20.**—(1) Paragraphs 2 to 5 of this Schedule do not apply to—

(a) broadcast displays;

(b) professional displays;

(c) security displays;

(d) digital interactive whiteboards;

(e) digital photo frames; and

(f) digital signage displays.

(2) Paragraphs 2 to 9 of this Schedule do not apply to—

(a) status displays; and

(b) control panels.

(**2**) EUR 2019/2013; relevant amending instrument is S.I. 2020/1528.