Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1428 of 25 August 2015 amending Commission Regulation (EC) No 244/2009 with regard to ecodesign requirements for non-directional household lamps and Commission Regulation (EC) No 245/2009 with regard to ecodesign requirements for fluorescent lamps without integrated ballast, for high intensity discharge lamps, and for ballasts and luminaires able to operate such lamps and repealing Directive 2000/55/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Regulation (EU) No 1194/2012 with regard to ecodesign requirements for directional lamps, light emitting diode lamps and related equipment (Text with EEA relevance)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2015/1428

of 25 August 2015

amending Commission Regulation (EC) No 244/2009 with regard to ecodesign requirements for non-directional household lamps and Commission Regulation (EC) No 245/2009 with regard to ecodesign requirements for fluorescent lamps without integrated ballast, for high intensity discharge lamps, and for ballasts and luminaires able to operate such lamps and repealing Directive 2000/55/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Regulation (EU) No 1194/2012 with regard to ecodesign requirements for directional lamps, light emitting diode lamps and related equipment

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for the setting of ecodesign requirements for energy-related products[(1)], and in particular Article 15(1) thereof,

After consulting the Ecodesign Consultation Forum,

Whereas:

(1) The Commission is required to carry out a review of Commission Regulation (EC) No 244/2009[(2)] in light of technological progress, taking particular note of the evolution of sales of special purpose lamp types so as to verify that they are not used for general lighting purposes, of the development of new technologies such as LEDs and of the feasibility of establishing energy efficiency requirements at the 'A' class level as defined in Commission Directive 98/11/EC[(3)].

(2) According to the evidence produced in the review of Regulation (EC) No 244/2009, it does not appear to be economically feasible for manufacturers to develop and place on the market from 1 September 2016 onwards, mains voltage halogen lamps achieving the limit set for 'stage 6' in Table 1 of the Commission Regulation (EC) No 244/2009 regarding the maximum rated power for a given rated luminous flux. An assessment of

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the predicted developments of more energy efficient lighting technologies indicates that a more optimal time point for the introduction of that limit would be 1 September 2018.

(3) In order to maximise the environmental benefits and minimise any negative economic impacts for the user, it is necessary to require future luminaire designs to be compatible with energy efficient lighting solutions. The risk of a 'lock-in' effect to old, discontinued technologies should be minimised by ensuring that luminaires placed on the market are fully compatible with highly efficient lamps of at least the energy efficiency class 'A+' pursuant to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 874/2012[(4)].

(4) The review of Regulation (EC) No 244/2009 revealed the need to update and clarify the definition of special purpose lamps, with the aim to reduce the use of special purpose lamps in general lighting applications and adapt the requirements to technological developments. The regulatory requirements should further facilitate the use of the most energy efficient lighting solution for a given special application.

(5) It is necessary to ensure coherence between Regulation (EC) No 244/2009 and Commission Regulation (EU) No 1194/2012[(5)] with respect to the definition and product information requirements of special purpose products, which can be achieved best through a combined amendment of both Regulations. This should simplify the compliance with the regulatory requirements for manufacturers and suppliers, and support effective market surveillance by national authorities.

(6) The review of Regulation (EC) No 244/2009 concludes that the feasibility of establishing energy efficiency requirements at the 'A' class level or higher should be examined in a thorough follow-up study, which should also evaluate the feasibility of increasing energy efficiency requirements for products covered in Commission Regulation (EC) No 245/2009[(6)] and Regulation (EU) No 1194/2012, of widening the scope of each to optimise reductions in energy consumption, and of unifying all three Regulations into a single, coherent implementing measure on Ecodesign requirements for lighting products.

(7) Regulation (EC) No 245/2009 identifies the energy in the use phase and the mercury content of lamps as its significant purpose. Thus, having product performance requirements for lamps without either product efficacy requirements or mercury content results in an unnecessary regulatory burden, and might lead to a product's phase-out on non-significant grounds. Amending the scope of product performance requirements to be in line with the scope of the Regulation's significant purpose should therefore improve regulatory appropriateness.

(8) In considering the need for revising the lighting related ecodesign and energy labelling regulations, it will be appropriate to reconsider, inter alia, the exemption of lamps with G9 and R7s socket type, and the minimum energy performance requirements of lamps.

(9) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee established by Article 19(1) of Directive 2009/125/EC,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

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Article 1

Amendment to Regulation (EC) No 244/2009

Regulation (EC) No 244/2009 is amended as follows:

1. Article 2 is amended as follows:

(a) Point (4) is replaced by the following:

4. "special purpose lamp" means a lamp that uses the technologies covered by this Regulation but is intended for use in special applications because of its technical parameters as described in the technical documentation. Special applications are those that require technical parameters not necessary for the purposes of lighting average scenes or objects in average circumstances. These applications are of the following types:

(a) applications where the primary purpose of the light is not lighting, such as

(i) emission of light as an agent in chemical or biological processes (such as polymerisation, ultraviolet light used for curing/drying/hardening, photodynamic therapy, horticulture, pet care, anti-insect products);

(ii) image capture and image projection (such as camera flashlights, photocopiers, video projectors);

(iii) heating (infrared lamps);

(iv) signalling (such as traffic control or airfield lamps);

(b) lighting applications where

(i) the spectral distribution of the light is intended to change the appearance of the scene or object lit, in addition to making it visible (such as food display lighting or coloured lamps as defined in point 1 of Annex I), with the exception of variations in correlated colour temperature; or

(ii) the spectral distribution of the light is adjusted to the specific needs of particular technical equipment, in addition to making the scene or object visible for humans (such as studio lighting, show effect lighting, theatre lighting); or

(iii) the scene or object lit requires special protection from the negative effects of the light source (such as lighting with dedicated filtering for photosensitive patients or photosensitive museum exhibits); or

(iv) lighting is required only for emergency situations (such as emergency lighting luminaires or control gears for emergency lighting); or

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(v) the lighting products have to withstand extreme physical conditions (such as vibrations or temperatures below – 20 °C or above 50 °C);

Incandescent lamps longer than 60 mm are not special purpose lamps, if they are resistant only to mechanical shock or vibrations and are not incandescent traffic signalling lamps; or they possess a rated power higher than 25 W and claim to have specific features that are also present in lamps having higher energy efficiency classes according to Regulation (EU) No 874/2012 (such as zero EMC emissions, CRI value higher or equal to 95, and UV emissions less or equal than 2 mW per 1 000 lm);

(b) point (9) is replaced by the following:

9. "tungsten halogen lamp" means a filament lamp in which the filament is made of tungsten and is surrounded by gas containing halogens or halogen compounds in a bulb fabricated of quartz or hard glass, which may be assembled into a secondary envelope. It may be supplied with an integrated power supply;

(c) point (19) is added as follows:

19. "incandescent traffic signalling lamp" means an incandescent lamp with a rated voltage above 60 V, and a failure rate of less than 2 % during the first 1 000 hours of operation.

2. Article 3 is replaced by the following:

Article 3

Ecodesign requirements

1 Non-directional household lamps shall meet the ecodesign requirements set out in Annex II.

Each ecodesign requirement shall apply in accordance with the following stages:

Stage 1: 1 September 2009,
Stage 2: 1 September 2010,
Stage 3: 1 September 2011,
Stage 4: 1 September 2012,
Stage 5: 1 September 2013,
Stage 6: 1 September 2018.

Unless a requirement is superseded or this is otherwise specified, it shall continue to apply together with the other requirements introduced at later stages.

2 Special purpose lamps shall comply with the following requirements:

a If the chromaticity coordinates of a lamp always fall within the following range:

$x < 0{,}270$ or $x > 0{,}530$
$y < -2{,}3172\ x^2 + 2{,}3653\ x - 0{,}2199$ or $y > -2{,}3172\ x^2 + 2{,}3653\ x - 0{,}1595$;

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the chromaticity coordinates shall be stated in the technical documentation file drawn up for the purposes of conformity assessment in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2009/125/EC, which shall indicate that these coordinates make them a special purpose lamp.

b For all special purpose lamps, the intended purpose shall be stated in all forms of product information, together with the warning that they are not intended for use in other applications.

The technical documentation file drawn up for the purposes of conformity assessment in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2009/125/EC shall list the technical parameters that make the lamp design specific for the stated intended purpose.

If needed, the parameters may be listed in such a way as to avoid disclosing commercially sensitive information linked to the manufacturer's intellectual property rights.

If the lamp is visibly displayed to the end-user prior to purchase, the following information shall be clearly and prominently indicated on the packaging:

(i) the intended purpose;

(ii) that it is not suitable for household room illumination; and

(iii) the technical parameters that make the lamp design specific for the stated intended purpose.

The information in point (iii) can alternatively be provided inside the packaging.

Article 2

Amendment to Regulation (EC) No 245/2009

Annex III of Regulation (EC) No 245/2009 is amended as set out in the Annex I to this Regulation.

Article 3

Amendment to Regulation (EU) No 1194/2012

Regulation (EU) No 1194/2012 is amended as follows:

1. Article 2 is amended as follows:

(a) Point (4) is replaced by the following:

4. "special purpose product" means a product that uses the technologies covered by this Regulation but is intended for use in special applications because of its technical parameters as described in the technical documentation. Special applications are those that require technical parameters not necessary for the purposes of lighting average scenes or objects in average circumstances. These applications are of the following types: