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

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 801/2013

of 22 August 2013

amending Regulation (EC) No 1275/2008 with regard to ecodesign requirements for standby, off mode electric power consumption of electrical and electronic household and office equipment, and amending Regulation (EC) No 642/2009 with regard to ecodesign requirements for televisions

(Text with EEA relevance)

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) Article 16(2) of Directive 2005/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council[(2)] makes provision for an implementing measure, one of the priority measures being to reduce standby losses for a group of products.

(2) The networked standby electric power consumption of electrical and electronic household and office equipment had been addressed by the technical, environmental and economic study on standby and off mode losses carried out in 2006/07. It concluded that network connectivity was to become a common feature of household and office equipment. The Regulatory Committee on the Ecodesign of Energy-using Products recommended on 21 June 2008 addressing the question of networked standby in a separate process, due to a lack of data at the time.

(3) The Ecodesign Work Plan 2009-11 identified networked standby as one of the priorities. Accordingly, the Commission carried out a preparatory study in 2010/11 which analysed the technical, environmental and economic aspects of networked standby. The study was devised in association with stakeholders and interested parties from the EU and non-member countries, and the results were made publicly available.

(4) The study estimated the power consumption of electrical and electronic household and office equipment products sold in the Community related to conditions providing networked standby to be 54 TWh in 2010, corresponding to 23 Mt CO_2 emissions. If no

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 801/2013. (See end of Document for details)*

specific measures are taken, consumption is predicted to increase to 90 TWh in 2020. The conclusion was that electricity consumption related to networked standby can be significantly reduced. The present Regulation should increase the market penetration of technologies yielding improved energy efficiency for networked standby, leading to estimated energy savings of 36 TWh in 2020 and 49 TWh in 2025, compared to a business-as-usual scenario.

(5) In particular, the study found that the power management function that switches equipment into a condition having networked standby when not providing a main function is essential for delivering the potential savings. It is acknowledged that equipment, reactivated by an external or internal trigger, can be in an active mode for a limited period of time independently from its main function(s), e.g. to enable servicing or downloading of software. Power management should ensure that the product returns into a condition having networked standby after having completed the tasks.

(6) The preparatory study concluded that for networked standby a differentiation of requirements along the degree of network availability was needed. To that end, a limited number of HiNA equipment was identified, amongst which router, network switch, wireless network access point, hub and modem whose main function is the processing of network traffic. Since this equipment is expected to react on incoming traffic immediately, the condition having networked standby can be equivalent to the idle mode.

(7) Given that the functionalities in conditions of standby and networked standby are interlinked and the product scope is equivalent, the Ecodesign Consultation Forum supported, on 14 September 2011, the view that the ecodesign requirements regarding networked standby should be set out in an amending act to the existing Commission Regulation (EC) No 1275/2008[(3)].

(8) The requirements for standby and off mode, and for networked standby should be reviewed together. Given that the review date laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1275/2008 precedes the entry into force of the first stage of the networked standby requirements, the Regulation review date should be postponed by one year.

(9) Given that televisions which are subject to a product-specific ecodesign implementing measure were exempted from the scope of Regulation (EC) No 1275/2008, ecodesign requirements for television-related networked standby are included in Commission Regulation (EC) No 642/2009[(4)]. The technical, environmental and economic study on networked standby estimated that the ecodesign requirements for networked standby of televisions would generate estimated savings of 10 TWh by 2020.

(10) For coffee machines, the Ecodesign Consultation Forums[(5)] of 16 December 2011 and 18 April 2012 supported the view that a product-specific implementing measure should not be adopted, but that the standby requirements of Regulation (EC) No 1275/2008 should be made more explicit for coffee machines.

(11) This regulation introduces specifications for the application of the power management requirements to coffee machines with regard to the default delay time after which the equipment is automatically switched into standby/off mode.

(12) It can be concluded from the technical, environmental and economic study on household coffee machines, carried out under the Ecodesign Directive, that limiting the delay time after which coffee machines are automatically switched into standby/off mode will result in additional annual savings of more than 2 TWh by 2020. These have not been considered in the savings assumptions for Regulation (EC) No 1275/2008,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Amendments to Regulation (EC) No 1275/2008

Regulation (EC) No 1275/2008 is amended as follows:

(1) the title is replaced by the following:
Commission Regulation (EC) No 1275/2008 of 17 December 2008 implementing Directive 2005/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for standby and off mode, and networked standby, electric power consumption of electrical and electronic household and office equipment;

(2) Article 1 is replaced by the following:

Article 1

Subject matter and scope

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

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

(3) the following definitions are added in Article 2:

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

11. "networked standby" means a condition in which the equipment is able to resume a function by way of a remotely initiated trigger from a network connection;

12. "remotely initiated trigger" means a signal that comes from outside the equipment via a network;

13. "network port" means a wired or wireless physical interface of the network connection located on the equipment through which the equipment can be remotely activated;

14. "logical network port" means the network technology running over a physical network port;

Changes to legislation: *There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 801/2013. (See end of Document for details)*

15. "physical network port" means the physical (hardware) medium of a network port. A physical network port can host two or more network technologies;

16. "network availability" means the capability of the equipment to resume functions after a remotely initiated trigger has been detected by a network port;

17. "networked equipment" means equipment that can connect to a network and has one or more network ports;

18. "networked equipment with high network availability" (HiNA equipment) means equipment with one or more of the following functionalities, but no other, as the main function(s): router, network switch, wireless network access point, hub, modem, VoIP telephone, video phone;

19. "networked equipment with high network availability functionality" (equipment with HiNA functionality) means equipment with the functionality of a router, network switch, wireless network access point or combination thereof included, but not being HiNA equipment;

20. "router" means a network device whose primary function is to determine the optimal path along which network traffic should be forwarded. Routers forward packets from one network to another, based on network layer information (L3);

21. "network switch" means a network device whose primary function is to filter, forward and distribute frames based on the destination address of each frame. All switches operate at least at the data link layer (L2);

22. "wireless network access point" means a device whose primary function is to provide IEEE 802.11 (Wi-Fi) connectivity to multiple clients;

23. "hub" means a network device that contains multiple ports and is used to connect segments of a Local Area Network;

24. "modem" means a device whose primary function is to transmit and receive digitally modulated analogue signals over a wired network;

25. "printing equipment" means equipment that generates paper output from electronic input. Printing equipment may have additional functions and may be marketed as a multifunctional device or multifunctional product;

26. "large format printing equipment" means printing equipment designed for printing on A2 media and larger, including equipment designed to accommodate continuous-form media of at least 406 mm width;

27. "tele-presence system" means a dedicated system for high-definition video conferencing and collaboration which includes a user interface, a high-definition camera, a display, a sound system and processing capabilities for encoding and decoding video and audio;

28. "household coffee machine" means a non-commercial appliance for brewing coffee;

29. "drip filter household coffee machine" means a household coffee machine which uses percolation to extract the coffee;

30. "heating element" means a component of the coffee machine which converts electricity into heat to warm up water;

31. "cup preheating" means a function for warming cups that are stored on the coffee machine;

32. "brewing cycle" means the process that has to be completed to produce coffee;

33. "self-cleaning" means a process that the coffee machine carries out to clean its interior. This process can either be a simple rinse or a washing process using specific additives;

34. "descaling" means a process that the coffee machine carries out to remove totally or partially potential scale in its interior;

35. "desktop thin client" means a computer that relies on a connection to remote computing resources (e.g. computer server, remote workstation) to obtain primary functionality and has no rotational storage media integral to the product. The main unit of a desktop thin client must be intended for use in a permanent location (e.g. on a desk) and not for portability. Desktop thin clients can output information to either an external or, where included with the product, an internal display;

36. "workstation" means a high-performance, single-user computer primarily used for graphics, Computer Aided Design, software development, financial and scientific applications among other compute intensive tasks, and which has the following characteristics:

    (a) has a mean time between failures (MTBF) of at least 15 000 hours;

    (b) has error-correcting code (ECC) and/or buffered memory;

    (c) meets three of the following five characteristics:

        (1) has supplemental power support for high-end graphics (i.e. peripheral component interconnect (PCI)-E 6-pin 12 V supplemental power feed);

        (2) its system is wired for greater than × 4 PCI-E on the motherboard in addition to the graphics slot(s) and/or PCI-X support;

        (3) does not support uniform memory access (UMA) graphics;

        (4) includes five or more PCI, PCI-E or PCI-X slots;

        (5) is capable of multi-processor support for two or more CPU (must support physically separate CPU packages/ sockets, i.e. not met with support for a single multi core CPU);

37. "mobile workstation" means a high-performance, single-user computer primarily used for graphics, Computer Aided Design, software development, financial and scientific applications among other compute intensive tasks, excluding game play, and which is designed specifically for portability and