

Guidance Notes¹

Covering EC Regulations under the Ecodesign for Energy Related
Products Framework Directive 2009/125/EC on

Non Directional Lighting;

Tertiary Lighting;

EXTRACT from DEFRA Guidance

¹ Last updated March 2011

Government Guidance Notes

“This guidance is intended to assist those placing energy using equipment on the UK market to understand the application of EU Regulations establishing implementing measures made under the Eco-design for Energy Related Products Framework Directive (ERP).

It aims to explain the EU Regulations, although interpretation of the law is for the courts. Although reference is made to existing legislation, following this guidance is not in itself obligatory. However, if you do follow it you will normally be doing enough to help your organisation meet its legal obligations in respect of the legislation covered in this guidance.

The EU Regulations themselves should always be read and understood, as they constitute the law. This guidance is informative and has no legal authority. However, in considering any breach of legislation that is the subject of this guidance, this guidance could be a relevant consideration for a court, depending on the circumstances of the particular case.

You should refer to the EU Regulations themselves for a full statement of the legal requirements and in the case of any doubt take independent advice, including your own legal advice.

EU Regulations may be revised from time to time, so users should take care to keep themselves informed.

The European Commission is also considering producing guidance for some of the implementing measures made under the ERP. We will review this guidance in light of any such additional guidance.”

Content

1.The Law in Brief

The Eco-design of Energy Related Products Directive (2009/125/EC) is a framework that sets requirements for energy related products. It aims to improve the environmental performance of products throughout their life-cycle by integrating environmental aspects at a very early stage in the product design. The Directive was transposed by Statutory Instrument (SI 210 No: 2617) which came into force on 20 November 2010.

Under this Directive, the European Commission, assisted by a committee of Member States, adopt implementing measures relating to individual product types. To date these have been adopted by Member States in the form of EU Regulations and as such are directly applicable in the UK and all other Member States. However, other forms are possible, including voluntary agreements. These EU Regulations are the specific product related pieces of legislation that set out the legal requirements that products sold in the EU will be required to meet from a specific date.

The implementing measures set out eco-design requirements for those products within their scope. They may address issues such as environmental impacts of product manufacture (processes and materials used), usage of energy or water consumption and emissions) and disposal. The ecodesign requirements for each product group are set out in the relevant Annex to this guidance.

2. Background

The UK Government is committed to seeking cost-effective ways to achieve targets set to reduce carbon emissions as part of its policy on Climate Change. It has already supported and implemented a range of EU policies aimed at improving energy efficiency standards for traded goods. The UK supported the adoption of regulations consistent with its approach including the Eco-design of Energy Related Products Directive.

The European Commission can bring forward proposals for new measures for products at any time under this framework. A Working Plan has been established which explains the products the Commission will be looking at. Further measures will then be being developed following consultation between the Commission, stakeholders and Member States.

This guidance currently covers measures agreed to date that apply to:

- Non Directional Lighting
- Tertiary Lighting

Detailed information on all these measures is given in the Annexes at the end.

Additional guidance will be provided on further product measures as they are agreed.

3. Content of Implementing Measures

Each implementing measure includes the following information.

Subject Matter and Scope

Describes the products to which this measure applies and also sets out exemptions for example. Custom made appliances or those that can only be battery operated. More detailed information about specific exemptions and detailed coverage may also be found in the Annexes to the individual implementing measures.

Definitions

Defines various key words or phrases that are contained in the implementing measure such as product definitions or features.

Ecodesign Requirements

Sets out the relevant ecodesign requirements and the timing for the various requirements.

Conformity Assessment

Describes how the manufacturer should assess whether the products he makes are in compliance with the ecodesign requirements of the implementing measure.

Verification for market surveillance purposes

Indicates how market surveillance authorities should assess whether a product meets the ecodesign standards required by this measure.

Benchmarks

Indicates best available technology on the market for products covered by this measure at the time of adoption.

Repeals

States whether any existing legislation has been repealed as a result of this measure.

Revision

Gives the date by which the Commission should have reviewed the implementing measure and presented the results to Member States.

Entry into force

Gives the date on which the implementing measure enters into force or the way in which this is determined. If no date is included the measure normally enters into force 20 days after publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.

4. Assessing products to see if they are included in the scope of Implementing Measures

The decision whether many products are included within the scope of the regulations should be reasonably straightforward. However there are some products where there may be areas of doubt and uncertainty. As the scope is applicable at a European level, no one Member State can provide definitive interpretation or advice on specific borderline cases. In these cases it may be necessary to seek independent advice to come to a final decision.

5. Definitions

The definition of "energy related product" and "-manufacturer" can be found within Directive 2009/125/EC of 21 October 2009, establishing a framework for setting ecodesign requirements for energy related products. See further sources of information below.

Additional specific definitions relating to individual regulations are contained within those regulations.

6. Content of the Annexes to the Implementing Measure

These set out in detail additional information on the implementing measure. To date these have included information clarifying the scope of the measure, additional definitions, ecodesign requirements, verification procedure for market surveillance purposes, benchmarks and energy efficiency calculations.

7. Frequently Asked Questions***Q. What does „placing on the market“ mean?***

A. This term means making an Energy Using Product (ERP) available for the first time on the Community market, with a view to its distribution or use within the Community whether for reward or free of charge and irrespective of the selling technique.

Further guidance is contained in section 2.3 of the 'Guide to the implementation of directives based on the New Approach and the Global Approach' published by the European Commission in 2000. For ease of reference, the relevant paragraphs and footnotes are reproduced below:-

'A product is placed on the Community market when it is made available for the first time. This is considered to take place when a product is transferred from the stage of manufacture with the intention of distribution or use on the Community market. Moreover, the concept of placing on the market refers to each individual product, not to a type of product, and whether it was manufactured as an individual unit or in series.

The transfer of the product takes place either from the manufacturer, or the manufacturer's authorised representative in the Community, to the importer established in the Community or to the person responsible for distributing the product on the Community market⁶. The transfer may also take place directly from the manufacturer, or authorised representative in the Community, to the final consumer or user.

The product is considered to be transferred either when the physical hand-over or the transfer of ownership has taken place. This transfer can be for payment or free of charge, and it can be based on any type of legal instrument. Thus, a transfer of a product is considered to have taken place, for instance, in the circumstances of sale, loan, hire, leasing and gift.

Placing on the market is considered not to take place where a product is:

- transferred from the manufacturer in a third country to an authorised representative in the Community whom the manufacturer has engaged to ensure that the product complies with the directive;*
- transferred to a manufacturer for further measures (for example assembling, packaging, processing or labelling);*
- not (yet) granted release for free circulation by customs, or has been placed under another customs procedure (for example transit, warehousing or temporary importation), or is in a free zone;*
- manufactured in a Member State with a view to exporting it to a third country;*
- displayed at trade fairs, exhibitions or demonstrations; or*
- in the stocks of the manufacturer, or the authorised representative established in the Community, where the product is not yet made available, unless otherwise provided for in the applicable directives.*

A product offered in a catalogue or by means of electronic commerce is deemed not to have been placed on the Community market until it is actually made available for the first time. In order to respect the rules and principles aiming to prohibit misleading advertising, a non compliance of a product intended for the Community market should be clearly indicated."

Q. How do I indicate that my product is in compliance with the Ecodesign requirements?

A. The conformity indication is the CE Marking, which signifies that you have taken measures to ensure that each product you place on the market fully meets all applicable Community legislation. Hence, once CE Marking signifies that not only do you fulfil the ERP requirements, but other measures covering, for instance product safety and electromagnetic compatibility are also met. Before affixing the CE Marking the organisation placing the product on the market must, depending on the conformity assessment module used in the

legislation, satisfy themselves that products will be in conformity and must draw up technical documentation to demonstrate this and also prepare a declaration of conformity. Member States carry out market surveillance to check the veracity of these claims and hence the validity of the CE Marking.

8. Further sources of information

Advice for business

National Measurement Office (www.bis.gov.uk/nmo/eup)

The National Measurement Office (NMO) is the market surveillance and enforcement authority for this legislation. It provides information and advice to help businesses to comply.

Business Link (<http://www.businesslink.gov.uk>)

UK businesses can contact their nearest Business Link for free advice. Overview information on ERP can also be found on the national website.

Envirowise (<http://www.envirowise.gov.uk/>)

The Government's Envirowise service provides a comprehensive information and signposting service for firms seeking advice on a wide range of environmental legislation that may affect their business.

Legal references

Directive 2009/125/EC establishing a framework for setting eco-design requirements for energy related products

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:285:0010:0035:en:PDF>

Links for the Regulations under the framework Directive are given in the Annexes covering the specific measure.

Contacts

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Annex 4

Commission Regulation (EC) No 244/2009 implementing Directive 2005/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for non-directional household lamps

Readers may wish to note the informal guidance on the Implementing Measure contained in Commission Memorandum 09/113 (18/03/2009), available at <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/09/113&format=HTML&aged=0&language=en&guiLanguage=en>.

It must be noted that this Regulation was amended by Regulation 852/2009 of 18th September 2009, which alters the functionality requirements on lamps.

Scope

This regulation applies to all non-directional lamps sold for household use. It does not apply to directional lamps (as defined Article 2) or lamps excluded from the scope in Article 1.

Lamps that are not intended for household room illumination and which are sold as “special purpose” are also excluded, so long as the product information makes this clear by 1 September 2009 or if the lamp is special purpose due to its technical parameters. This is interpreted by the Government and the Commission as allowing replacement lamps for domestic appliances (etc.) to remain on the market but not for these lamps to be marketed as lamps for general lighting.

Ecodesign requirements

The requirements are broken into three distinct categories:

1. Minimum efficacy standards for lamps placed on the market
2. Functionality requirements
3. Product information requirements

Taken together with the stages outlined in Article 3 of the Regulation, Tables 1 and 2 set out the timetable for which the minimum efficacy standards will apply. The efficacies (expressed as the maximum rated power P_{max} for a given rated luminous flux Φ) are similar to the classes set out under the existing EU Energy Label for lamps as set out in 98/11/EC (under the Energy Labelling Framework Directive 92/75/EC). This means that, as a general guide, the eco-design requirements can be put as:

Stage	Date	Main result
Stage 1	1 September 2009	Clear lamps equivalent to 100W incandescent lamps, or above, must be minimum C class. Non-clear (frosted/pearl) lamps must be minimum A-class. Introduction of functionality requirements on lamps.
Stage 2	1 September 2010	Phase-out of 75 W clear incandescent lamps. Introduction of information requirements.
Stage 3	1 September 2011	Phase-out of 60 W clear incandescent lamps.
Stage 4	1 September 2012	Phase out of all remaining clear incandescent lamps (i.e. 40W and 25W).
Stage 5	1 September 2013	Enhanced functionality requirements.
Stage 6	1 September 2016	Raising the minimum level to B class for clear retrofit lamps (i.e. phasing out C-class retrofit halogen lamps).

The minimum standard for lamps of type R7 and G9 cap will remain at C-class after Stage 6 (1 September 2016).

Table 3 outlines correction factors for the listed lamp types, which allows them to claim adjusted efficacies in order to meet the minimum standards.

Functionality requirements

Functionality requirements on CFLs are set out in table 4 of the Regulation (Annex II). These cover aspects such as lamp lifetime, start-time, warm-up time, UV radiation, power factor, colour rendering, lamp survival factor and lumen maintenance. Table 5 (Annex II) sets requirements on all lamp types other than CFLs or LED lamps, which as defined in Article 2, includes lamps containing one or more LEDs with integrated power supply, or other components that cannot be removed. Functionality requirements come into force in Stage 1, 1 September 2011, and further requirements supersede these from Stage 5, 1st September 2013.

It must be noted that Table IV has been amended by Regulation 859/2009 of 18th September 2009.

<http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:247:0003:0005:EN:PDF> which removes the UVA, UVB and UVC emissions limits on lamps other than

CFLs and LED lamps. UV emissions for these products must be below safe levels, as set out under the General Product Safety Directive 2001/95 EC

These requirements should be tested in line with the test standards outlined in Annex III, except for those relating to 'switching cycles before failure' where a different test is prescribed, though under the same conditions as the appropriate test standard. For the purposes of testing lamp lifetime, lamp survival factor, lumen maintenance and premature failure, the standard switching cycle according to Annex III shall be used.

Product information requirements

This requirement relates to i) information that must be 'visibly displayed prior to purchase to end users on the packaging' and ii) on free-access websites. Note that lamps that would not meet the efficacy requirements after Stage 4 are not required to conform to this requirement at any stage.

The product information requirements are carefully non-prescriptive and allows for manufacturers to develop the means to communicate this information, noting that lamps are often produced for more than one market. Information is required to be provided on lamps as of Stage 2, i.e. 1 September 2010.

Manufacturers must ensure that a free-access website is available to consumers without charge

Manufacturers placing products below A-class (after any correction factors are applied) will not be able to label or market these products as 'energy saving lamp' or similar.

Measurement

The eco-design standards outlined in Annex 2 shall be established by a reliable, accurate and reproducible measurement procedure, which takes into account the generally recognised state of the art.

Information to be provided by manufacturers

For the purposes of conformity assessment technical documentation must be available for enforcement authorities and should contain the elements that are required to be made available to consumers, as outlined in Annex II, part 3 of the measure.

Verification procedure

When performing market surveillance checks Member State authorities shall apply the following verification procedure:

Member State authorities shall test a sample batch of minimum 20 lamps of the same model from the same manufacturer randomly selected.

The batch shall be considered to comply with the provisions as set out in Annex II applicable of the Regulation if the average results of the test batch do not vary from the limit, threshold or declared values by more than 10%. Otherwise the model will be considered not to comply.

Member States' authorities shall use accurate and reliable state-of-the-art measurement methods which deliver reproducible results, including, where available harmonised standards the reference numbers of which have been published for that purpose in the Official Journal of the European Union; or, otherwise, the standards which are listed in Annex III of the measure.

Legal text

The full text of the Regulation and the Amending Regulation can be downloaded from the Official Journal:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:076:0003:0016:EN:PDF>

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:247:0003:0005:EN:PDF>

Annex 5

Commission Regulation (EC) No 245/2009 implementing Directive 2005/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for fluorescent lamps without integrated ballast, high intensity discharge lamps, and for ballasts and luminaires able to operate lamps, and repealing Directive 2000/55/EC.

It must be noted that this Regulation was amended by Regulation 347/2010 of 21 April 2010, which improves coherence between the non-directional lighting and tertiary lighting regulations.

Scope

This regulation applies to fluorescent lamps without integrated ballast, high-intensity discharge lamps (HIDs) and to ballasts and luminaires able to operate such lamps, even if integrated into other energy-using products, if they are intended for general lighting applications. Definitions for these terms are provided in Article 3.

The Regulation does not apply to non-white light sources (excepting high-pressure Sodium lamps, which are included within the scope), directional lamps, and a number of lamps produced for generally-accepted specialist applications, the technical parameters for which are defined in Annex I of the measure (however note that some of them are amended by the annex in Reg 347/2010). This is interpreted by the Government and the Commission as allowing replacement products for specialist purposes (e.g. medical purposes) to remain on the market but not for these lamps to be marketed as lamps for non-specialist purposes.

It must be noted that the requirements are subject to products placed on the market, irrespective of their use and application.

Note that this regulation repeals the requirements set out in Directive 2000/55/EC.

Ecodesign requirements

The requirements are set out in Annex III and are broken into three parts:

- Part 1 – requirements for fluorescent **lamps** without integrated ballast and for high-intensity discharge **lamps** (efficacy requirements, performance (functionality) requirements, and product information).
- Part 2 – requirements for **ballasts** for fluorescent lamps without integrated ballast and **ballasts** for high-intensity discharge lamps (performance requirements and product information)
- Part 3 – requirements for **luminaires** for fluorescent lamps without integrated ballast and for **luminaires** for high intensity discharge lamps (performance requirements and product information)

Part 1 – lamps

Efficacy requirements:

From April 2010:

- The rated minimum efficacy standards apply to double-capped T8 and T5 lamps, dependent on the nominal wattage of the lamp, as listed in Table 1.
- The rated minimum efficiency standards apply to single-capped fluorescent lamps (non-integrated CFLs, depending on the nominal wattage of the lamp and on the lamp type, as listed in Tables 2-5 (noting tables 2 and 3 are replaced in Regulation 347/2010))

For both double- and single-capped lamps:

- i. The rated minimum efficacies shall be measured at 25°C, even if the lamp is not designed to operate at optimum output at 25°C.
- ii. When the nominal wattage of the lamp are different to those listed in the tables 1-5 as appropriate, the lamp must reach the efficacy of the nearest equivalent wattage. This also applies to the shape of the lamp if there is a variation from those depicted
- iii. Corrections factors are given for both double and single capped lamps for those products that meet the technical parameters given in Table 6 (see Amending Regulation).

From April 2012:

- Double-capped fluorescent lamps of all types will be subject to the same requirements applied to T8 lamps in April 2010, i.e. those lamps not T8 lamps must meet the requirements for T8 lamps listed in Table 1 (column A). Again, if the nominal wattage of the lamp is different to those listed in Table 1 (column A) then the lamp must conform to the minimum rated efficacy of the nearest equivalent wattage. The correction factors applied in table 6 continue to apply, as appropriate.
- High Pressure Sodium lamps of $R_a \leq 60$ shall have at least the rated efficacies outlined in Table 7. However where these lamps are designed to operate on control gear for High Pressure Mercury lamps, this requirement does not apply until April 2015. Where these lamps are of $T \geq 5,000K$ or equipped with a second lamp envelope, lamps shall achieve 90% of the efficacy requirements in Tables 7, 8 and 9.
- Metal Halide Lamps will $R_a \leq 80$ and High Pressure Sodium lamps with $R_a > 60$ shall have at least the rated efficacies outlined in Table 8. Where these lamps are of $T \geq 5,000K$ or equipped with a second lamp envelope, lamps shall achieve 90% of the efficacy requirements in Tables 7, 8 and 9.

From April 2015:

- High Intensity Discharge Lamps other than High Pressure Sodium lamps and Metal Halide Lamps shall have at least the efficacies listed in Table 9. Where these lamps are of $T \geq 5,000\text{K}$ or equipped with a second lamp envelope, lamps shall achieve 90% of the efficacy requirements in Tables 7, 8 and 9.
- 2015 High Pressure Sodium lamps of $R_a \leq 60$ shall have at least the rated efficacies outlined in Table 7. Where these lamps are of $T \geq 5,000\text{K}$ or equipped with a second lamp envelope, lamps shall achieve 90% of the efficacy requirements in Tables 7, 8 and 9.

From April 2017:

- Fluorescent lamps without integrated ballast shall be designed to operate with ballasts of energy efficiency class A2 (as outlined in the ballast requirements below or point 2.2 of Annex III).
- Metal Halide Lamps shall have at least the rated efficacies of that listed in Table 10. Where these lamps are of $T \geq 5,000\text{K}$ or equipped with a second lamp envelope, lamps shall achieve 90% of the efficacy requirements in Tables 7, 8 and 9.

Performance requirements:

From April 2010:

T8 fluorescent lamps without integrated ballast shall have a colour rendering index $R_a \geq 80$.

From April 2012:

- All fluorescent lamps without integrated ballast shall have a colour rendering index $R_a \geq 80$.
- All fluorescent lamps without integrated ballast shall have a lamp lumen maintenance factor of at least those given in Table 11 as appropriate for the different lamp types listed (table 11 was updated and a table 11a added to apply cumulative deductions to the values, by Regulation 347/2010).
- All fluorescent lamps without integrated ballast shall have a lamp survival factor of at least those given in Table 12 as appropriate for the different lamp types listed (see replaced table in Amending Regulation).
- High Pressure Sodium lamps shall have at least the lamp survival factors and lamp lumen maintenance factors listed Table 13 (table 13 also amended). New requirements for retrofit lamps designed to operate on high pressure mercury vapour lamps have been added, which are applicable until April 2016.

From April 2017:

- Metal halide Lamps shall have at least the lamp survival factors and lamp lumen maintenance factors listed Table 14.

Product information requirements:

From April 2010:

- Manufacturers must make available the information listed in para 1.3 (a-j) on free access websites for each fluorescent lamp without integrated ballast or High Intensity Discharge lamp placed on the market. This information must also be made available in the technical documentation file (see conformity assessment, below).

Part 2 - ballasts

Performance requirements

From April 2010:

- Non-dimmable ballasts for fluorescent lamps shall meet at least the standards as defined in Tables 17 or 18, depending on the ballast type.
- Dimmable ballasts for fluorescent lamps shall meet at least the efficacy requirements set out in Table 19. At the dimming position corresponding to 25% of the lumen output of the operated lamp, the input power (P_{in}) of the lamp-ballast circuit shall not exceed

$$P_{in} < 50\% \times (P_{Lrated} \div \eta_{ballast})$$

Where P_{Lrated} is the rated lamp power and $\eta_{ballast}$ is the minimum energy efficiency limit of the respective EEI class.

- The power consumption of fluorescent lamp ballasts shall not exceed 1.0 W when operated lamps do not emit any light in normal operating conditions and when other possible connected components (network connections, sensors etc.) are disconnected. If they cannot be disconnected, their power shall be measured and deducted from the result.

From April 2012:

- Dimmable ballasts for High Intensity Discharge lamps shall meet the efficacy requirements set out in Table 15.

- The power consumption of ballasts used with fluorescent lamps without integrated ballast shall not exceed 0,5 W when operated lamps do not emit any light in normal operating conditions. This requirement shall apply to ballasts when other possible connected components (network connections, sensors etc.) are disconnected. If they cannot be disconnected, their power shall be measured and deducted from the result.

From April 2017:

- Ballasts for fluorescent lamps without integrated ballast shall have the efficiency:

$$\eta_{\text{ballast}} \geq \text{EBbFL}$$

where EBbFL is defined in Annex II.3.g

- Ballasts for high intensity discharge lamps shall have the efficiency described in Table 16.

Product information requirements

From April 2010:

Manufacturers of ballasts shall provide at least the following information on free-access websites and in other forms they deem appropriate for each of their ballast models. That information shall also be affixed in a distinct and durable form to the ballast. It shall also be contained in the technical documentation file drawn up for the purposes of conformity assessment pursuant to Article 8 of Directive 2005/32/EC:

Please note table 17 was updated in the Amending Regulation.

- For ballasts for fluorescent lamps, an energy efficiency index (EEI) class shall be provided, as defined in the measure and as referred to in Table 17.
- For non-dimmable ballasts not included in table 17 an EEI shall be assigned as depending on their efficiency as described in Table 18:
- Dimmable fluorescent lamp ballasts receive EEI classes according to the class into which the ballast would fall when it is operated at the 100% lumen output, as described in Table 19.
- Multi-wattage ballasts shall either be classified according to their efficiency under the lowest (worst) efficiency, or a relevant class shall be indicated for each operated lamp.

From April 2012:

- Ballasts for high intensity discharge lamps, the efficiency of the ballast as defined in Annex II.1.d shall be indicated.

Part 3 – luminaires

Performance requirements

From April 2010:

- The power consumption of luminaires for fluorescent lamps without integrated ballast shall not exceed the sum of the power consumption of the incorporated ballasts when the lamps they are normally operating do not emit any light when other possible connected components (network connections, sensors etc.) are disconnected. If they cannot be disconnected, their power shall be measured and deducted from the result.

From April 2012:

- Luminaires for fluorescent lamps without integrated ballast and for high intensity discharge lamps shall be compatible with ballasts complying with the third stage requirements, except luminaires with ingress protection grade at least IP4X.
- The power consumption of luminaires for high intensity discharge lamps shall not exceed the sum of the power consumption of the incorporated ballasts when the lamps they are normally operating do not emit any light when other possible connected components (network connections, sensors etc.) are disconnected. If they cannot be disconnected, their power shall be measured and deducted from the result.

From April 2017:

- All luminaires for fluorescent lamps without integrated ballast and for High Intensity Discharge Lamps shall be compatible with ballasts complying with the third stage requirements.

Product information requirements

From October 2010

- Manufacturers of luminaires for fluorescent lamps without integrated ballast with total lamp lumen above 2, 000 lumen shall provide at least the following information on free-access websites and in other forms they deem appropriate for each of their luminaire models. That information shall also be contained in the technical documentation file drawn up for the purposes of conformity assessment pursuant to Article 8 of Directive 2005/32/EC:
 - (a) if the luminaire is placed on the market together with the ballast, information on the efficiency of the ballast according to Annex III.2.2, in accordance with the ballast manufacturer's data;
 - (b) if the luminaire is placed on the market together with the lamp, lamp efficacy (lm/W) of the lamp, in accordance with the lamp manufacturer's data;

(c) if the ballast or the lamp are not placed on the market together with the luminaire, references used in manufacturers' catalogues must be provided on the types of lamps or ballasts compatible with the luminaire (e.g. ILCOS code for the lamps);

(d) maintenance instructions to ensure that the luminaire maintains, as far as possible, its original quality throughout its lifetime;

(e) disassembly instructions.

From April 2012

- The information provision requirements of the first stage (i.e. from October 2010) shall also apply to luminaires for high intensity discharge lamps with total lamp lumen above 2,000 lumen.
- All luminaires for high intensity discharge lamps shall indicate that they are designed for either clear and/or coated lamps within the meaning of Annex II.

Measurement

The eco-design standards outlined in Annex III shall be established by a reliable, accurate and reproducible measurement procedure, which takes into account the generally recognised as state-of-the-art.

Information to be provided by manufacturers

For the purposes of conformity assessment technical documentation must be available for enforcement authorities and should contain the elements that are required to be made available to consumers, as outlined in Annex III parts 1.3, 2.2 and 3.2 of the measure.

Verification procedure

When performing market surveillance checks for lamps Member State authorities shall apply the following verification procedure:

Member State authorities shall test a sample batch of minimum 20 lamps of the same model from the same manufacturer, randomly selected.

The batch shall be considered to comply with the provisions as set out in Annex III, part 1 as applicable of the Regulation if the average results of the test batch do not vary from the limit, threshold or declared values by more than 10%. Otherwise the model will be considered not to comply.

When performing market surveillance checks for ballasts Member State authorities shall test one single unit. The model shall be considered to comply with the provisions as set out in Annex III parts 2 and 3 as applicable if they do not exceed

the limit values. Otherwise three more units shall be tested. The model shall be considered to comply with this Regulation if the average results of the latter three tests does not exceed the limit values.

Legal text

The full text of the Regulation and Amending Regulation can be downloaded from the Official Journal:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:076:0017:0044:EN:PDF>

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:104:0020:0028:EN:PDF>