

## **DIRECTIVE 2010/30/EU of 19 May 2010 on the indication by labelling and standard product information of the consumption of energy and other resources by energy-related products**

Incorporated and adapted by Ministerial Council Decision 2010/02/MC-EnC of 24 September 2010 amending Decision 2009/05/MC-EnC of 18 December 2009 on the implementation of certain Directives on Energy Efficiency.

*The adaptations made by Ministerial Council Decision 2010/02/MC-EnC are highlighted in **bold and blue**.*

Whereas:

(1) Council Directive 92/75/EEC of 22 September 1992 on the indication by labelling and standard product information of the consumption of energy and other resources by household appliances has been substantially amended. Since further amendments have to be made, it should be recast in the interests of clarity.

(2) The scope of Directive 92/75/EEC is restricted to household appliances. The Commission Communication of 16 July 2008 on the Sustainable Consumption and Production and Sustainable Industrial Policy Action Plan has shown that the extension of the scope of Directive 92/75/EEC to energy-related products which have a significant direct or indirect impact on energy consumption during use could reinforce potential synergies between existing legislative measures, and in particular 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. This Directive should not prejudice the application of Directive 2009/125/EC. Together with that Directive and other Union instruments, this Directive forms part of a broader legal framework and, in the context of a holistic approach, brings about additional energy savings and environmental gains.

(3) The Presidency conclusions of the European Council of 8 and 9 March 2007 emphasised the need to increase energy efficiency in the Union so as to achieve the objective of saving 20% of the Union's energy consumption by 2020, set targets for the EU-wide development of renewable energies and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and called for a thorough and rapid implementation of the key areas identified in the Commission Communication of 19 October 2006 entitled "Action Plan for Energy Efficiency: Realising the Potential". The action plan highlighted the enormous energy savings opportunities in the products sector.

(4) Improving the efficiency of energy-related products through informed consumer choice benefits the EU economy overall.

(5) The provision of accurate, relevant and comparable information on the specific energy consumption of energy-related products should influence the end-user's choice in favour of those products which consume or indirectly result in consuming less energy and other essential resources during use, thus prompting manufacturers to take steps to reduce the consumption of energy and other essential resources of the products which they manufacture. It should also, indirectly, encourage the efficient use of these products in order to contribute to the EU's 20% energy efficiency target. In the absence of this information, the operation of market forces alone will fail to promote the rational use of energy and other essential resources for these products.

(6) It should be recalled that Union and national legislation exists which gives certain rights to con-

sumers with respect to purchased products, including compensation or exchange of the product.

(7) The Commission should provide a priority list of energy-related products that could be covered by a delegated act under this Directive. Such a list could be included in the Working Plan referred to in Directive 2009/125/EC.

(8) Information plays a key role in the operation of market forces and it is therefore necessary to introduce a uniform label for all products of the same type, to provide potential purchasers with supplementary standardised information on those products' costs in terms of energy and the consumption of other essential resources and to take measures to ensure that potential end-users who do not see the product displayed, and thus have no opportunity to see the label, are also supplied with this information. In order to be efficient and successful, the label should be easily recognisable to end-users, simple and concise. To this end the existing layout of the label should be retained as the basis to inform end-users about the energy efficiency of products. Energy consumption of and other information concerning the products should be measured in accordance with harmonised standards and methods.

(9) As pointed out in the Commission's Impact Assessment accompanying its proposal for this Directive, the energy labelling scheme has been followed as a model in different countries around the world.

(10) Member States should regularly monitor compliance with this Directive, and include the relevant information in the report that they are obliged to submit every four years to the Commission under this Directive, with special regard to the responsibilities of suppliers and dealers.

(11) Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 setting out the requirements for accreditation and market surveillance relating to the marketing of products contains general provisions on market surveillance relating to the marketing of products. In order to achieve its aims, this Directive provides for more detailed provisions in this respect. Those provisions are consistent with Regulation (EC) No 765/2008.

(12) A completely voluntary scheme would lead to only some products being labelled, or supplied with standard product information, with the risk that this might result in confusion or even misinformation for some end-users. The present scheme should therefore ensure that for all the products concerned, the consumption of energy and other essential resources is indicated by labelling and standard product fiches.

(13) Energy-related products have a direct or indirect impact on the consumption of a wide variety of forms of energy during use, electricity and gas being the most important. This Directive should therefore cover energy-related products having a direct or indirect impact on the consumption of any form of energy during use.

(14) Energy-related products which have a significant direct or indirect impact on consumption of energy or, where relevant, of essential resources during use and which afford adequate scope for increased efficiency should be covered by a delegated act, when provision of information through labelling may stimulate end-users to purchase more efficient products.

(15) In order to meet the Union climate change and energy security objectives, and given that the total energy consumed by products is expected to continue to rise in the longer term, the delegated acts under this Directive could, where relevant, also highlight on the label the high total energy consumption of the product.

(16) A number of Member States have public procurement policies in place which require contracting authorities to procure energy efficient products. A number of Member States also have put in place incentives for energy efficient products. The criteria for products to be eligible for public procurement or incentives can substantially differ from one Member State to another. To refer to performance classes as levels for particular products, as set out in delegated acts under this Directive, may reduce fragmentation of public procurement and incentives and facilitate the uptake of efficient products.

(17) Incentives which Member States may provide for the promotion of efficient products might constitute State aid. This Directive does not prejudice the outcome of any future State aid procedure that may be undertaken in accordance with Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) in respect of such incentives and should not cover taxation and fiscal matters. Member States are free to decide on the nature of such incentives.

(18) The promotion of energy efficient products through labelling, public procurement and incentives should not be to the detriment of the overall environmental performance and the functioning of such products.

(19) The Commission should be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 290 TFEU in respect of labelling and standard product information of the consumption of energy and other essential resources by energy-related products during use. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level.

(20) The Commission should regularly submit to the European Parliament and the Council a synthesis, covering the EU and each Member State separately, of the reports on enforcement activities and the level of compliance submitted by Member States under this Directive.

(21) The Commission should be responsible for adapting the label classifications with the aim of ensuring predictability for the industry and comprehension for consumers.

(22) To a varying extent according to the product concerned, technological development and the potential for additional significant energy savings could make further product differentiation necessary and justify a review of the classification. Such review should include in particular the possibility of rescaling. This review should be carried out as expeditiously as possible in the case of products which, due to their very innovative characteristics, can make a significant contribution to energy efficiency.

(23) When the Commission reviews progress and reports on the implementation of the Sustainable Consumption and Production and Sustainable Industrial Policy Action Plan in 2012, it will in particular analyse whether further action to improve the energy and environmental performance of products is needed, including, *inter alia* the possibility to provide consumers with information on the carbon footprint of products or the products' environmental impact during their life cycle.

(24) The obligation to transpose this Directive into national law should be confined to those provisions which represent a substantive change as compared with Directive 92/75/EEC. The obligation to transpose the provisions which are unchanged arises under the Directive 92/75/EEC.

(25) When Member States implement the provisions of this Directive, they should endeavour to refrain from adopting measures that could impose unnecessarily bureaucratic and unwieldy obligations on the market participants concerned, in particular small and medium-sized enterprises.

(26) This Directive should be without prejudice to the obligations of the Member States relating to

the time-limits for transposition into national law and application of Directive 92/75/EEC.

(27) In accordance with point 34 of the Interinstitutional Agreement on better law-making, Member States are encouraged to draw up, for themselves and in the interest of the Union, their own tables illustrating, as far as possible, the correlation between this Directive and the transposition measures, and to make them public.

## **Article 1**

### **Scope**

1. This Directive establishes a framework for the harmonisation of national measures on end-user information, particularly by means of labelling and standard product information, on the consumption of energy and where relevant of other essential resources during use, and supplementary information concerning energy-related products, thereby allowing end-users to choose more efficient products.

2. This Directive shall apply to energy-related products which have a significant direct or indirect impact on the consumption of energy and, where relevant, on other essential resources during use.

3. This Directive shall not apply to:

- (a) second-hand products;
- (b) any means of transport for persons or goods;
- (c) the rating plate or its equivalent affixed for safety purposes to products.

## **Article 2**

### **Definitions**

For the purpose of this Directive:

(a) "energy-related product" or "product" means any good having an impact on energy consumption during use, which is placed on the market and/or put into service in the **Energy Community**, including parts intended to be incorporated into energy-related products covered by this Directive which are placed on the market and/or put into service as individual parts for end-users and of which the environmental performance can be assessed independently;

(b) "fiche" means a standard table of information relating to a product;

(c) "other essential resources" means water, chemicals or any other substance consumed by a product in normal use;

(d) "supplementary information" means other information concerning the performance and features of a product which relate to, or are helpful in evaluating, its use of energy or other essential resources based on measurable data;

(e) "direct impact" means the impact of products that actually consume energy during use;

(f) "indirect impact" means the impact of products that do not consume energy, but contribute to energy conservation during use;

(g) "dealer" means a retailer or other person who sells, hires, offers for hire-purchase or displays

products to end-users;

(h) “supplier” means the manufacturer or its authorised representative in the **Energy Community** or the importer who places or puts into service the product on the **Energy Community** market. In their absence, any natural or legal person who places on the market or puts into service products covered by this Directive shall be considered a supplier;

(i) “placing on the market” means making a product available for the first time on the **Energy Community** market with a view to its distribution or use within the **Energy Community**, whether for reward or free of charge and irrespective of the selling technique;

(j) “putting into service” means the first use of a product for its intended purpose in the **Energy Community**;

(k) “unauthorised use of the label” means the use of the label, other than by **Contracting Party** authorities or EU institutions, in a manner not provided for in this Directive or a delegated act.

### Article 3

#### Responsibilities of Contracting Parties

1. **Contracting Parties** shall ensure that:

(a) all suppliers and dealers established in their territory fulfil the obligations laid down in Articles 5 and 6;

(b) with respect to products covered by this Directive, the display of other labels, marks, symbols or inscriptions which do not comply with the requirements of this Directive and of the relevant delegated acts is prohibited, if such display is likely to mislead or confuse end-users with respect to the consumption of energy or, where relevant, other essential resources during use;

(c) the introduction of the system of labels and fiches concerning energy consumption or conservation is accompanied by educational and promotional information campaigns aimed at promoting energy efficiency and more responsible use of energy by end-users;

(d) appropriate measures are taken in order to encourage the relevant national or regional authorities responsible for implementing this Directive to cooperate and provide each other and the **Secretariat** with information in order to assist the application of this Directive. The administrative cooperation and exchange of information shall take the utmost advantage of electronic means of communication, shall be cost-effective and may be supported by relevant EU programmes. Such cooperation shall guarantee the security and confidentiality of processing and the protection of sensitive information provided during that procedure, where necessary. The **Secretariat** shall take appropriate measures in order to encourage and contribute to the cooperation between **Contracting Parties** referred to in this point.

2. Where a **Contracting Party** ascertains that a product does not comply with all the relevant requirements set out in this Directive and its delegated acts for the label and the fiche, the supplier shall be obliged to make the product compliant with those requirements under effective and proportionate conditions imposed by the **Contracting Party**.

Where there is sufficient evidence that a product may be non-compliant, the **Contracting Party** concerned shall take the necessary preventive measures and measures aimed at ensuring compliance

within a precise time-frame, taking into account the damage caused.

Where non-compliance continues, the **Contracting Party** concerned shall take a decision restricting or prohibiting the placing on the market and/or putting into service of the product in question or ensuring that it is withdrawn from the market. In cases of withdrawal of the product from the market or prohibition on placing the product on the market, the **Secretariat** and the other **Contracting Parties** shall be immediately informed.

3. Every four years, the **Contracting Parties** shall submit a report to the **Secretariat** including details about their enforcement activities and the level of compliance in their territory.

The **Secretariat** may specify the details of the common content of these reports, through the setting of guidelines.

4. The **Secretariat** shall regularly provide a synthesis of those reports to **the Ministerial Council** for information.

#### **Article 4**

##### **Information requirements**

**Contracting Parties** shall ensure that:

(a) information relating to the consumption of electric energy, other forms of energy and where relevant other essential resources during use, and supplementary information is, in accordance with delegated acts under this Directive, brought to the attention of end-users by means of a fiche and a label related to products offered for sale, hire, hire-purchase or displayed to end-users directly or indirectly by any means of distance selling, including the Internet;

(b) the information referred to in point (a) is provided in respect of built-in or installed products only where required by the applicable delegated act;

(c) any advertisement for a specific model of energy-related products covered by a delegated act under this Directive includes, where energy-related or price information is disclosed, a reference to the energy efficiency class of the product;

(d) any technical promotional material concerning energy-related products which describes the specific technical parameters of a product, namely, technical manuals and manufacturers' brochures, whether printed or online, is provided to end-users with the necessary information regarding energy consumption or shall include a reference to the energy efficiency class of the product.

#### **Article 5**

##### **Responsibilities of suppliers**

**Contracting Parties** shall ensure that:

(a) suppliers placing on the market or putting into service products covered by a delegated act supply a label and a fiche in accordance with this Directive and the delegated act;

(b) suppliers produce technical documentation which is sufficient to enable the accuracy of the information contained in the label and the fiche to be assessed. That technical documentation shall

include:

- (i) a general description of the product;
- (ii) where relevant, the results of design calculations carried out;
- (iii) test reports, where available, including those carried out by relevant notified organisations as defined under other Union legislation;
- (iv) where values are used for similar models, the references allowing identification of those models.

To this end suppliers may use documentation already established in accordance with requirements laid down in relevant Union legislation;

(c) suppliers make the technical documentation available for inspection purposes for a period ending five years after the last product concerned was manufactured.

Suppliers make available an electronic version of the technical documentation on request to the market surveillance authorities of the **Contracting Parties** and to the **Secretariat** within 10 working days on receipt of a request by the competent authority of a **Contracting Party** or the **Secretariat**;

(d) in respect of labelling and product information, suppliers provide the necessary labels free of charge to dealers.

Without prejudice to the suppliers' choice of system for delivery of labels, suppliers promptly deliver labels on request from dealers;

(e) in addition to the labels, suppliers provide a product fiche;

(f) suppliers include a product fiche in all product brochures. Where product brochures are not provided by the supplier, the supplier provides fiches with other literature provided with the product;

(g) suppliers are responsible for the accuracy of the labels and fiches that they supply;

(h) suppliers are considered to have given consent to the publication of the information provided on the label or in the fiche.

## **Article 6**

### **Responsibilities of dealers**

**Contracting Parties** shall ensure that:

(a) dealers display labels properly, in a visible and legible manner, and make the fiche available in the product brochure or other literature that accompanies products when sold to end-users;

(b) whenever a product covered by a delegated act is displayed, dealers attach an appropriate label, in the clearly visible position specified in the applicable delegated act, and in the relevant language version.

## **Article 7**

### **Distance selling and other forms of selling**

Where products are offered for sale, hire or hire-purchase by mail order, by catalogue, through the

Internet, telemarketing or by any other means which imply that the potential end-user cannot be expected to see the product displayed, delegated acts shall make provision to ensure that potential end-users are provided with the information specified on the label for the product and in the fiche before buying the product. Delegated acts shall, where appropriate, specify the way in which the label or the fiche or the information specified on the label or in the fiche shall be displayed or provided to the potential end-user.

### **Article 8**

#### **Free movement**

1. **Contracting Parties** shall not prohibit, restrict or impede the placing on the market or putting into service, within their territories, of products which are covered by and comply with this Directive and the applicable delegated act.
2. Unless they have evidence to the contrary, **Contracting Parties** shall consider labels and fiches as complying with the provisions of this Directive and the delegated acts. **Contracting Parties** shall require suppliers to provide evidence within the meaning of Article 5 concerning the accuracy of the information supplied on their labels or fiches when they have reason to suspect that such information is incorrect.

### **Article 9<sup>1</sup>**

#### **Public procurement and incentives**

1. Where a product is covered by a delegated act, contracting authorities which conclude public works, supply or service contracts as referred to in Directive 2004/18/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 on the coordination of procedures for the award of public works contracts, public supply contracts and public service contracts, which are not excluded by virtue of Articles 12 to 18 thereof, shall endeavour to procure only such products which comply with the criteria of having the highest performance levels and belonging to the highest energy efficiency class. **Contracting Parties** may also require the contracting authorities to procure only products fulfilling those criteria. **Contracting Parties** may make the application of those criteria subject to cost-effectiveness, economical feasibility and technical suitability and sufficient competition.
2. Paragraph 1 shall apply to contracts having a value equal to or greater than the thresholds laid down in Article 7 of Directive 2004/18/EC.
3. Where **Contracting Parties** provide any incentives for a product covered by a delegated act they shall aim at the highest performance levels including the highest class of energy efficiency laid down in the applicable delegated act. Taxation and fiscal measures do not constitute incentives for the purpose of this Directive.
4. Where **Contracting Parties** provide incentives for products, both for end-users using highly efficient products and for industries which promote and produce such products, they shall express the performance levels in terms of classes as defined in the applicable delegated act, except where they

<sup>1</sup> Article 9(1) and (2) of Directive 2010/30/EU, as incorporated and adapted by Ministerial Council Decision 2010/01/MC-EnC shall cease to apply from 15 October 2017 onwards.



impose higher performance levels than the threshold for the highest energy efficiency class in the delegated act. **Contracting Parties** may impose higher performance levels than the threshold for the highest energy efficiency class in the delegated act.

### **Article 10**

#### **Delegated acts**

1. The Commission shall lay down details relating to the label and the fiche by means of delegated acts in accordance with Articles 11 to 13, relating to each type of product in accordance with this Article.

Where a product meets the criteria listed in paragraph 2, it shall be covered by a delegated act in accordance with paragraph 4.

Provisions in delegated acts regarding information provided on the label and in the fiche on the consumption of energy and other essential resources during use shall enable end-users to make better informed purchasing decisions and shall enable market surveillance authorities to verify whether products comply with the information provided.

Where a delegated act lays down provisions with respect to both energy efficiency and consumption of essential resources of a product, the design and content of the label shall emphasise the energy efficiency of the product.

2. The criteria referred to in paragraph 1 are the following:

(a) according to most recently available figures and considering the quantities placed on the Union market, the products shall have a significant potential for saving energy and, where relevant, other essential resources;

(b) products with equivalent functionality available on the market shall have a wide disparity in the relevant performance levels;

(c) the Commission shall take into account relevant Union legislation and self-regulation, such as voluntary agreements, which are expected to achieve the policy objectives more quickly or at lesser expense than mandatory requirements.

3. In preparing a draft delegated act, the Commission shall:

(a) take into account those environmental parameters set out in Annex I, Part 1, to Directive 2009/125/EC which are identified as significant in the relevant implementing measure adopted under Directive 2009/125/EC and which are relevant for the end-user during use;

(b) assess the impact of the act on the environment, end-users and manufacturers, including small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), in terms of competitiveness including on markets outside the Union, innovation, market access and costs and benefits;

(c) carry out appropriate consultation with stakeholders;

(d) set implementing date(s), any staged or transitional measures or periods, taking into account in particular possible impacts on SMEs or on specific product groups manufactured primarily by SMEs.

4. The delegated acts shall specify in particular:

(a) the exact definition of the type of products to be included;

(b) the measurement standards and methods to be used in obtaining the information referred to in Article 1(1);

(c) the details of the technical documentation required pursuant to Article 5;

(d) the design and content of the label referred to in Article 4, which as far as possible shall have uniform design characteristics across product groups and shall in all cases be clearly visible and legible. The format of the label shall retain as a basis the classification using letters from A to G; the steps of the classification shall correspond to significant energy and cost savings from the end-user perspective.

Three additional classes may be added to the classification if required by technological progress. Those additional classes will be A+, A++, and A+++ for the most efficient class. In principle the total number of classes will be limited to seven, unless more classes are still populated.

The colour scale shall consist of no more than seven different colours from dark green to red. The colour code of only the highest class shall always be dark green. If there are more than seven classes, only the red colour can be duplicated.

The classification shall be reviewed in particular when a significant proportion of products on the internal market achieves the two highest energy efficiency classes and when additional savings may be achieved by further differentiating products.

Detailed criteria for a possible reclassification of products are, where appropriate, to be determined on a case-by-case basis in the relevant delegated act;

(e) the location where the label shall be fixed to the product displayed and the manner in which the label and/or information are to be provided in the case of offers for sale as covered by Article 7. Where appropriate, the delegated acts may provide for the label to be attached to the product or printed on the packaging, or for the details of the labelling requirements for printing in catalogues, for distance selling and Internet sales;

(f) the content and, where appropriate, the format and other details concerning the fiche or further information specified in Article 4 and Article 5(c). The information on the label shall also be included on the fiche;

(g) the specific content of the label for advertising, including, as appropriate, the energy class and other relevant performance level(s) of the given product in a legible and visible form;

(h) the duration of label classification(s), where appropriate, in accordance with point (d);

(i) the level of accuracy in the declarations on the label and fiches;

(j) the date for the evaluation and possible revision of the delegated act, taking into account the speed of technological progress.

### **Article 11**

#### **Exercise of the delegation**

1. The powers to adopt the delegated acts referred to in Article 10 shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of five years beginning on 19 June 2010. The Commission shall make a report in respect of the delegated powers not later than six months before the end of the five-year period. The delegation of powers shall be automatically extended for periods of an identical duration, unless the European Parliament or the Council revokes it in accordance with Article 12.
2. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the **Ministerial Council, who shall put it on the agenda of its next meeting.**
3. The powers to adopt delegated acts are conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in Articles 12 and 13.

### **Article 12**

#### **Revocation of the delegation**

1. The delegation of powers referred to in Article 10 may be revoked by the European Parliament or by the Council.
2. The institution which has commenced an internal procedure for deciding whether to revoke the delegation of powers shall endeavour to inform the other institution and the Commission within a reasonable time before the final decision is taken, indicating the delegated powers which could be subject to revocation and possible reasons for a revocation.
3. The decision of revocation shall put an end to the delegation of the powers specified in that decision. It shall take effect immediately or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of the delegated acts already in force. It shall be published in the Official Journal of the European Union.

### **Article 13**

#### **Objections to delegated acts<sup>2</sup>**

**The Ministerial Council may object to the application of a delegated act to the Contracting Parties of the Energy Community at the meeting following notification. If, at that meeting, the Ministerial Council has not objected to the delegated act, it shall become binding on the Contracting Parties, subject to possible adaptation. If the Ministerial Council objects to a delegated act, it shall not be applicable in the Energy Community. The Ministerial Council shall state the reasons for objecting to the delegated act.**

<sup>2</sup> The text displayed here corresponds to Article 3(2)(f) of Ministerial Council Decision 2009/05/MC-EnC, as amended by Article 2 of Ministerial Council Decision 2010/02/MC-EnC.

## **Article 14**

### **Evaluation**

Not later than 31 December 2014, the Commission shall review the effectiveness of this Directive and of its delegated acts and submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council.

On that occasion, the Commission shall also assess:

- (a) the contribution of Article 4(c) to the aim of this Directive;
- (b) the effectiveness of Article 9(1);
- (c) in the light of technical evolution and the understanding by consumers of the label layout, the need for amending Article 10(4)(d).

## **Article 15**

### **Penalties**

**Contracting Parties** shall lay down the rules on penalties applicable to infringements of the national provisions adopted pursuant to this Directive and its delegated acts, including unauthorised use of the label, and shall take the necessary measures to ensure that they are implemented. The penalties provided for shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. The **Contracting Parties** shall notify these provisions to the **Secretariat** by **31 December 2011** and shall notify the Secretariat without delay of any subsequent amendment affecting those provisions.

## **Article 16<sup>3</sup>**

### **Transposition**

1. **Contracting Parties** shall bring into force, by **31 December 2011** at the latest, the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive. They shall forthwith communicate to the **Secretariat** the text of those provisions.

They shall apply those provisions from **31 December 2011**.

When **Contracting Parties** adopt those provisions, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication. They shall also include a statement to the effect that references in existing laws, regulations and administrative provisions to Directive 92/75/EEC shall be construed as references to this Directive. **Contracting Parties** shall determine how such reference is to be made and how that statement is to be formulated.

2. **Contracting Parties** shall communicate to the **Secretariat** the text of the main provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.

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<sup>3</sup> Adapted by Articles 2(2)(b) and 2(3)(a)(ii) of the Decision 2010/02/MC-EnC of 24 September 2010.

**Article 17****Repeal**

Directive 92/75/EEC, as amended by the Regulation indicated in Annex I, Part A, is repealed with effect from 21 July 2011, without prejudice to the obligations of the **Contracting Parties** relating to the time-limits for transposition into national law and application of that Directive set out in Annex I, Part B.

References to Directive 92/75/EEC shall be construed as references to this Directive and shall be read in accordance with the correlation table in Annex II.

**Articles 18 and 19****Entry into force and Addressees**

**This Decision [2010/02/MC-EnC] enters into force upon its adoption and is addressed to the Contracting Parties.**

Points (d), (g) and (h) of Article 5 shall apply from **31 December 2011**.

**The Secretariat shall monitor and review the implementation of [this] Directive <...> in the Contracting Parties and shall submit a progress report to the Permanent High Level Group by 30 June 2012.**<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> The text displayed here corresponds to Article 2(5) of Decision 2010/02/MC-EnCof 24 September 2010.

## **IMPLEMENTING DIRECTIVES AND DELEGATED REGULATION ON ENERGY LABELLING<sup>5</sup>**

Delegated Regulation (EU) 65/2014 of 1 October 2013 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU with regard to the energy labelling of domestic ovens and range hoods

Delegated Regulation (EU) 665/2013 of 3 May 2013 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU with regard to energy labelling of vacuum cleaners

Delegated Regulation (EU) 812/2013 of 18 February 2013 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU with regard to the energy labelling of water heaters, hot water storage tanks and packages of water heater and solar device

Delegated Regulation (EU) 811/2013 of 18 February 2013 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU with regard to the energy labelling of space heaters, combination heaters, packages of space heater, temperature control and solar device and packages of combination heater, temperature control and solar device

Delegated Regulation (EU) 874/2012 of 12 July 2012 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU with regard to energy labelling of electrical lamps and luminaires

Delegated Regulation (EU) 392/2012 of 1 March 2012 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU with regard to energy labelling of household tumble driers

Delegated Regulation (EU) 626/2011 of 4 May 2011 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU with regard to energy labelling of air conditioners

Delegated Regulation (EU) 1062/2010 of 28 September 2010 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU with regard to energy labelling of televisions

Delegated Regulation (EU) 1061/2010 of 28 September 2010 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU with regard to energy labelling of household washing machines

Delegated Regulation (EU) 1060/2010 of 28 September 2010 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU with regard to energy labelling of household refrigerating appliances

Delegated Regulation (EU) 1059/2010 of 28 September 2010 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU with regard to energy labelling of household dishwashers

Directive 96/60/EC of 19 September 1996 implementing Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household combined washer-driers

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<sup>5</sup> By its Decisions 2010/02 MC-EnC of 24 September 2010, 2011/03 MC-EnC of 6 October 2011 and 2014/02/MC-EnC of 23 September 2014, the Ministerial Council incorporated and adapted the following Delegated Regulations, which are not displayed here due to space restrictions, but are part of the Legal Framework, Special Edition on Energy Efficiency.