Commission Regulation (EU) No 1194/2012 of 12 December 2012 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for directional lamps, light emitting diode lamps and related equipment (Text with EEA relevance)

Article 1

Subject matter and scope

This Regulation establishes ecodesign requirements for placing on the market the following electrical lighting products:

(a) directional lamps;

(b) light-emitting diode (LED) lamps;

(c) equipment designed for installation between the mains and the lamps, including lamp control gear, control devices and luminaires (other than ballasts and luminaires for fluorescent and high-intensity discharge lamps);

including when they are integrated into other products.

The Regulation also establishes product information requirements for special purpose products.

LED modules shall be exempted from the requirements of this Regulation if they are marketed as part of luminaires that are placed on the market in less than 200 units per year.

Article 2

Definitions

In addition to the definitions set out in Article 2 of Directive 2009/125/EC, the following definitions shall apply for the purposes of this Regulation:

1. ‘lighting’ means the application of light to a scene, objects or their surroundings so that they may be seen by humans;

2. ‘accent lighting’ means a form of lighting where light is directed so as to highlight an object or a part of an area;

3. ‘electrical lighting product’ means a product designed for use with electricity and intended for use in lighting;

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. They 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 polimerisation, ultraviolet light used for curing/drying/hardening, photodynamic therapy, horticulture, petcare, anti-insect products);

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

(iii) heating (such as 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

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

(c) products incorporating lighting products, where the primary purpose is not lighting and the product is dependent on energy input in fulfilling its primary purpose during use (such as refrigerators, sewing machines, endoscopes, blood analysers);

5. ‘light source’ means a surface or object designed to emit mainly visible optical radiation produced by a transformation of energy. The term ‘visible’ refers to a wavelength of 380-780 nm;

6. ‘lamp’ means a unit whose performance can be assessed independently and which consists of one or more light sources. It may include additional components necessary for starting, power supply or stable operation of the unit or for distributing, filtering or transforming the optical radiation, in cases where those components cannot be removed without permanently damaging the unit;

7. ‘lamp cap’ means that part of a lamp which provides connection to the electrical supply by means of a lamp holder or lamp connector and may also serve to retain the lamp in the lamp holder;

8. ‘lamp holder’ or ‘socket’ means a device which holds the lamp in position, usually by having the cap inserted in it, in which case it also provides the means of connecting the lamp to the electric supply;

9. ‘directional lamp’ means a lamp having at least 80 % light output within a solid angle of π sr (corresponding to a cone with angle of 120°);

10. ‘non-directional lamp’ means a lamp that is not a directional lamp;

11. ‘filament lamp’ means a lamp in which light is produced by means of a threadlike conductor which is heated to incandescence by the passage of an electric current. The lamp may contain gases influencing the process of incandescence;

12. ‘incandescent lamp’ means a filament lamp in which the filament operates in an evacuated bulb or is surrounded by inert gas;

13. ‘(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; it may be supplied with an integrated power supply;

14. ‘discharge lamp’ means a lamp in which the light is produced, directly or indirectly, by an electric discharge through a gas, a metal vapour or a mixture of several gases and vapours;

15. ‘fluorescent lamp’ means a discharge lamp of the low-pressure mercury type in which most of the light is emitted by one or more layers of phosphors excited by the ultraviolet radiation from the discharge. Fluorescent lamps may be supplied with an integrated ballast;

16. ‘fluorescent lamp without integrated ballast’ means a single- or double-capped fluorescent lamp without integrated ballast;

17. ‘high intensity discharge lamp’ means an electric discharge lamp in which the light-producing arc is stabilised by wall temperature and the arc has a bulb wall loading in excess of 3 watts per square centimetre;

18. ‘light emitting diode (LED)’ means a light source which consists of a solid state device embodying a p-n junction of inorganic material. The junction emits optical radiation when excited by an electric current;

19. ‘LED package’ means an assembly having one or more LED(s). The assembly may include an optical element and thermal, mechanical and electrical interfaces;

20. ‘LED module’ means an assembly having no cap and incorporating one or more LED packages on a printed circuit board. The assembly may have electrical, optical, mechanical and thermal components, interfaces and control gear;

21. ‘LED lamp’ means a lamp incorporating one or more LED modules. The lamp may be equipped with a cap;

22. ‘lamp control gear’ means a device located between the electrical supply and one or more lamps, which provides a functionality related to the operation of the lamp(s), such as transforming the supply voltage, limiting the current of the lamp(s) to the required value, providing starting voltage and preheating current, preventing cold starting, correcting the power factor or reducing radio interference. The device may be designed to connect to other lamp control gear to perform these functions. The term does not include:

— control devices

— power supplies within the scope of Commission Regulation (EC) No 278/2009[1];

23. ‘control device’ means an electronic or mechanical device controlling or monitoring the luminous flux of the lamp by other means than power conversion, such as timer switches, occupancy sensors, light sensors and daylight regulation devices. In addition, phase cut dimmers shall also be considered as control devices;

24. ‘external lamp control gear’ means non-integrated lamp control gear designed to be installed outside the enclosure of a lamp or luminaire, or to be removed from the enclosure without permanently damaging the lamp or the luminaire;

25. ‘ballast’ means lamp control gear inserted between the supply and one or more discharge lamps which, by means of inductance, capacitance or a combination of inductance and capacitance, serves mainly to limit the current of the lamp(s) to the required value;

26. ‘halogen lamp control gear’ means lamp control gear that transforms mains voltage to extra low voltage for halogen lamps;

27. ‘compact fluorescent lamp’ means a fluorescent lamp that includes all the components necessary for starting and stable operation of the lamp;

28. ‘luminaire’ means an apparatus which distributes, filters or transforms the light transmitted from one or more lamps and which includes all the parts necessary for supporting, fixing and protecting the lamps and, where necessary, circuit auxiliaries together with the means for connecting them to the electric supply;

29. ‘end-user’ means a natural person buying or expected to buy a product for purposes which are outside his trade, business, craft or profession;

30. ‘final owner’ means the person or entity owning a product during the use phase of its life cycle, or any person or entity acting on behalf of such a person or entity.

For the purposes of Annexes III to V, the definitions set out in Annex II shall also apply.

Article 3

Ecodesign requirements

1 The electrical lighting products listed in Article 1 shall meet the ecodesign requirements set out in Annex III, except if they are special purpose products.

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

Stage 1: 1 September 2013

Stage 2: 1 September 2014

Stage 3: 1 September 2016.

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

2 Starting from 1 September 2013, special purpose products shall comply with the information requirements set out in Annex I.

Article 4

Conformity assessment

1 The conformity assessment procedure referred to in Article 8 of Directive 2009/125/EC shall be the internal design control set out in Annex IV to that Directive or the management system set out in Annex V to the same Directive.

2 For the purposes of conformity assessment pursuant to Article 8 of Directive 2009/125/EC, the technical documentation file shall:

a contain a copy of the product information provided in accordance with part 3 of Annex III to this Regulation;

b provide any other information required by Annexes I, III and IV to be present in the technical documentation file;

c specify at least one realistic combination of product settings and conditions in which the product complies with this Regulation.

Article 5

Verification procedure for market surveillance purposes

Member States shall apply the verification procedure described in Annex IV to this Regulation when performing the market surveillance checks referred to in Article 3(2) of Directive 2009/125/EC.

Article 6

Indicative benchmarks

The indicative benchmarks for the best-performing products and technologies available on the market at the time of adopting this Regulation are set out in Annex V.

Article 7

Revision

The Commission shall review this Regulation in the light of technological progress no later than three years after its entry into force and shall present the results of that review to the Consultation Forum.

Article 8

Entry into force

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 12 December 2012.

For the Commission

The President

José Manuel BARROSO

(**1**) OJ L 93, 7.4.2009, p. 3.

Status:
Point in time view as at 12/12/2012.

Changes to legislation:
There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Regulation (EU) No 1194/2012. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations.