









Procedure file

Basic information	
COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure) Regulation	2015/0149(COD) Procedure completed
Energy efficiency labelling Repealing Directive 2010/30/EU 2008/0222(COD) Amended by 2017/0353(COD)	
Subject 2.10.03 Standardisation, EC/EU standards and trade mark, certification, compliance 3.60.08 Energy efficiency 4.60.02 Consumer information, advertising, labelling	

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	ITRE Industry, Research and Energy	 TAMBURRANO Dario Shadow rapporteur  REUL Herbert  WERNER Martina  FOX Ashley  WIERINCK Lieve  RIVASI Michèle  KAPPEL Barbara	20/10/2015
	BUDG Budgets	Rapporteur for opinion The committee decided not to give an opinion.	Appointed
	ECON Economic and Monetary Affairs	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
	ENVI Environment, Public Health and Food Safety	 PATRICIELLO Aldo	25/09/2015
	IMCO Internal Market and Consumer Protection	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
	JURI Legal Affairs	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	

Council of the European Union	Council configuration	Meeting	Date
	Transport, Telecommunications and Energy	3554	26/06/2017
	Transport, Telecommunications and Energy	3505	05/12/2016
European Commission	Commission DG	Commissioner	
	Energy	ŠEFČOVIČ Maroš	
European Economic and Social Committee			
European Committee of the Regions			

Key events

15/07/2015	Legislative proposal published	COM(2015)0341	Summary
07/09/2015	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading		
14/06/2016	Vote in committee, 1st reading		
14/06/2016	Rejection by committee to open interinstitutional negotiations with report adopted in committee		
21/06/2016	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading	A8-0213/2016	Summary
04/07/2016	Debate in Parliament		
06/07/2016	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading	T8-0304/2016	Summary
06/07/2016	Matter referred back to the committee responsible		
05/12/2016	Debate in Council	3505	
27/02/2017	Debate in Council		
25/04/2017	Approval in committee of the text agreed at 1st reading interinstitutional negotiations	PE615.191 GEDA/A/(2017)004117	
13/06/2017	Results of vote in Parliament		
13/06/2017	Debate in Parliament		
13/06/2017	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading	T8-0251/2017	Summary
26/06/2017	Act adopted by Council after Parliament's 1st reading		
04/07/2017	Final act signed		
05/07/2017	End of procedure in Parliament		
28/07/2017	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2015/0149(COD)
Procedure type	COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure)

Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Regulation
	Repealing Directive 2010/30/EU 2008/0222(COD) Amended by 2017/0353(COD)
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 59-p4
Other legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 159
Mandatory consultation of other institutions	European Economic and Social Committee European Committee of the Regions
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	ITRE/8/03966

Documentation gateway

Legislative proposal		COM(2015)0341	15/07/2015	EC	Summary
Document attached to the procedure		SWD(2015)0139	16/07/2015	EC	
Document attached to the procedure		SWD(2015)0140	16/07/2015	EC	
Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report		CES4936/2015	20/01/2016	ESC	
Document attached to the procedure		SWD(2016)0032	09/02/2016	EC	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE578.669	08/03/2016	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE578.725	08/03/2016	EP	
Committee draft report		PE575.138	09/03/2016	EP	
Committee opinion	ENVI	PE573.039	28/04/2016	EP	
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		A8-0213/2016	21/06/2016	EP	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, partial vote at 1st reading/single reading		T8-0304/2016	06/07/2016	EP	Summary
Text agreed during interinstitutional negotiations		PE615.191	05/04/2017	EP	
Coreper letter confirming interinstitutional agreement		GEDA/A/(2017)004117	12/04/2017	CSL	
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		T8-0251/2017	13/06/2017	EP	Summary
Draft final act		00019/2017/LEX	05/07/2017	CSL	
Commission response to text adopted in plenary		SP(2017)477	12/07/2017	EC	
Follow-up document		COM(2022)0723	08/12/2022	EC	

Additional information

Research document	Briefing
Research document	Briefing
Research document	Briefing

Final act

[Regulation 2017/1369](#)
[OJ L 198 28.07.2017, p. 0001](#) Summary

Final legislative act with provisions for delegated acts

Delegated acts

2019/2634(DEA)	Examination of delegated act
2019/2633(DEA)	Examination of delegated act
2020/2526(DEA)	Examination of delegated act
2020/2628(DEA)	Examination of delegated act
2019/2632(DEA)	Examination of delegated act
2019/2631(DEA)	Examination of delegated act
2019/2629(DEA)	Examination of delegated act
2019/2630(DEA)	Examination of delegated act
2020/2933(DEA)	Examination of delegated act
2023/2756(DEA)	Examination of delegated act
2023/2776(DEA)	Examination of delegated act
2023/2801(DEA)	Examination of delegated act

Energy efficiency labelling

PURPOSE: to update and make more effective the existing acquis on energy labelling.

PROPOSED ACT: Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council.

ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: the European Parliament decides in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure and on an equal footing with the Council.

BACKGROUND: energy labelling enables customers to obtain accurate, relevant and comparable information on the energy efficiency and consumption of energy related products wherever they are in the Union allowing them to take informed cost-effective and environmentally friendly purchasing decisions that are both good for the environment and save money.

On 25 February 2015, the Commission announced in its [Framework Strategy for a Resilient Energy Union](#) a review of [Directive 2010/30/EU](#) on the Energy Labelling Directive in order to further exploit the potential of energy efficiency for the moderation of energy demand and consequent reduction of the energy dependency of the European Union.

Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council was [evaluated](#) for its effectiveness. The evaluation identified the need to update the Energy Labelling framework to improve its effectiveness.

For 2030 the European Council set in October 2014 an indicative target at EU level of at least 27% for improving energy efficiency which will be reviewed by 2020, having in mind an EU level of 30%. **IMPACT ASSESSMENT:** the impact assessment looks at both a number of issues with the current Directive and some specific items concerning the [Ecodesign Directive](#). The two most important issues concerning the Energy Labelling Directive were:

- reduced effectiveness of the energy label and non-compliance due to weak enforcement;
- long rulemaking processes, leading to outdated technical and preparatory work.

The final option chosen was to: (i) improve the existing regulatory framework on energy labelling, (ii) require labelled products to be registered in a new database, (iii) improve the legal structure by changing the current Energy Labelling Directive to a Regulation, to align it with the [market surveillance regulation](#), and to, (iv) fund EU joint market surveillance actions.

CONTENT: this proposal follows up on the Energy Union Framework Strategy and intends to replace Directive 2010/30/EU on the indication by labelling and standard product information of the consumption of energy and other resources by energy-related products by a Regulation.

In the proposal, the objectives and main principles of the current Energy Labelling Directive are retained but the proposal clarifies, strengthens and extends the scope of the current Directive's provisions by:

(1) Updating the label and allowing for rescaling: the success of energy labelling means that the label is running into its limits. Although A+ to A+++ energy efficiency classes were added in 2010, for some product groups, all models are already in those new classes and there are no longer any models in the lower classes.

There is a systematic need to 'rescale' products and to go back to the original A to G energy label scale, which studies suggest is the one best understood by consumers. Although the current Directive allows for the possible reclassification of products through specific delegated acts, the current proposal deals with the need to rescale the energy labels in a much more systematic manner. It also makes clear the obligations on suppliers and dealers during the rescaling and replacement phase.

The existing labels will be reviewed by the Commission within five years of the entry into force of the Regulation, with a view to rescaling them. The delegated act would contain a specific date by which the 'old' labels would have to be replaced with the rescaled label (the "replacement date").

During a transitional period, dealers would be required to replace the old label with the new one on all products on display in shops. They would have one week to replace all labels with the new ones. Member States would be required to run promotional information campaigns to inform consumers of the rescaling exercise.

(2) Creating a database of products covered by energy labelling obligations: overall non-compliance in the market is estimated at 20%, leading to some 10% of envisaged energy savings being lost. The new product registration database: (i) will allow market surveillance authorities much quicker access to the necessary information; (ii) will provide up-to-date market data and energy efficiency information which will accelerate the preparatory/review studies and subsequent regulatory process.

The proposal also updates the Directive's requirements in terms of providing for electronic supply of labels or for suppliers to make them available on their websites.

The administrative burden for registering products is estimated at EUR 1.5 million per year for the entire industry; about 0.5 eurocent per product sold.

(3) Making clearer the obligations of the various parties: the proposal regroups the respective obligations on Member States, suppliers and dealers in order to make these more coherent and simpler. The replacement of the Directive with a Regulation means less administrative burden for Member States and directly applicable requirements for suppliers and dealers which will ensure a complete harmonisation across the EU.

(4) Improving the link between energy labelling and measurement standards: the proposal makes clear that a product which complies with the measurement and calculation methods set out in the relevant harmonised standard will be presumed to comply with the relevant provisions of the applicable delegated act.

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: this initiative does not require additional EU budgetary resources. The costs concern:

- setting up a products database (1.500.000 EUR in 2016 and 150.000 EUR yearly maintenance cost in subsequent years);
- consumer understanding studies for labels for specific product groups (300.000 EUR per year from 2017).

These are financed through reprioritisation of existing budget for the implementation of the policy on energy efficiency of products.

DELEGATED ACTS: the proposal contains provisions empowering the Commission to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

Energy efficiency labelling

The Committee on Industry, Research and Energy adopted the report by Dario TAMBURRANO (EFDD, IT) on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council setting a framework for energy efficiency labelling and repealing Directive 2010/30/EU.

The committee recommended that the European Parliaments position adopted at first reading following the ordinary legislative procedure should adopt its position at first reading subject to the following amendments:

Scope: the amended text stipulates that this Regulation lays down a framework that applies to energy-related products and provides them with a label regarding energy efficiency, absolute consumption of energy and other environmental and performance characteristics. It allows customers to choose more energy-efficient products in order to reduce their energy consumption.

This Regulation does not apply to:

- second hand products (i.e. all those that have been put into service before being made available on the market for a second or additional time);
- means of transport for persons or goods in which the motor stays in the same location while it is operated, for example elevators, escalators and conveyor belts.

Definition of label and rescaling: the amended text seeks to clarify the term label. It shall mean a graphic diagram, in printed or electronic form, including a closed scale using only letters from A to G, each class corresponding to significant energy savings, in seven different colours from dark green to red, in order to inform customers about energy efficiency and energy consumption.

There is a need for an initial rescaling of existing labels, in order to ensure a homogeneous A to G scale, adapting them to the requirements of this Regulation. The report stated that Member States shall ensure that the introduction and rescaling of labels is accompanied by educational and promotional information campaigns on energy labelling. The Commission shall coordinate those campaigns, supporting close cooperation with suppliers and dealers and the exchange of best practices.

In order to ensure a homogenous A to G scale, it is proposed that the Commission should introduce rescaled labels for existing product groups within 5 years after the entry into force of this Regulation,

Any future rescale should aim for a validity period of at least 10 years, according to the Members, who laid down the following trigger criteria for future rescales:

- when 25% of the products sold within the EU market fall into the top energy efficiency class A; or
- when 50% of the products sold within the EU market fall into the top two energy efficiency classes A+B.

Since the post-rescaling distribution of product models in the A-G energy classes will have significant implications on the market, a flexible approach is kept for steering it, proposing three options of decreasing rescaling intensity:

- C-G (with two empty classes at the top),
- B-G (one empty class),
- A-G (no empty classes).

Clear and legible label: the amended text stipulates that the label should contain information about the energy efficiency class of the product model, and its absolute consumption in kWh, displayed per year or per any relevant period of time. Suppliers and dealers would have to refer to the energy efficiency class of the product in any visual advertisement or technical promotional material for a specific model of product.

Product database: the product database shall be established in order to collect data concerning the energy-related products covered by this Regulation. It shall be arranged in a systematic manner and consisting of a public interface, organised as a consumer-oriented website, where information is individually accessible by electronic means, and a compliance interface, structured as an electronic platform supporting the activities of national market surveillance authorities, with clearly specified accessibility and security requirements.

Easy direct access to the public interface of the product database should be facilitated by a dynamic quick response code (QR) or other user-oriented tools included on the printed label. The database should be subject to strict data protection rules.

Market surveillance: given that the current system of market surveillance is often criticised, Members have proposed to strengthen market surveillance and Union safeguard procedures. National market surveillance authorities should perform compliance monitoring also through physical product testing, and the Information and Communication System on Market Surveillance (ICSMS) to exchange information about planned and completed product testing, to make available testing protocols and to share the outcome of their tests, thus avoiding double testing and paving the way for regional centres of excellence for physical testing. It is proposed that the Commission should set up and maintain an online portal that provides market surveillance authorities access to detailed product information on the servers of suppliers.

By 1 January 2018, Member States shall establish and implement a market surveillance plan for monitoring the enforcement of the requirements of this Regulation. Member States shall review their market surveillance plans at least every three years.

Energy efficiency labelling

The European Parliament adopted (by 580 votes to 52, with 79 abstentions) amendments to the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council setting a framework for energy efficiency labelling and repealing Directive 2010/30/EU.

The matter has been referred back to the committee responsible. The vote on the legislative resolution has been postponed to a subsequent sitting.

The main elements adopted in plenary are as follows:

Scope: the text stipulates that this Regulation lays down a framework that applies to energy-related products and provides them with a label regarding energy efficiency, absolute consumption of energy and other environmental and performance characteristics. It allows customers to choose more energy-efficient products in order to reduce their energy consumption.

This Regulation does not apply to:

- second hand products (i.e. all those that have been put into service before being made available on the market for a second or additional time);
- means of transport for persons or goods in which the motor stays in the same location while it is operated, for example elevators, escalators and conveyor belts.

Definition of label: the amended text clarifies the term label to mean a graphic diagram, in printed or electronic form, including a closed scale using only letters from A to G, each class corresponding to significant energy savings, in seven different colours from dark green to red, in order to inform customers about energy efficiency and energy consumption.

Procedure for the introduction and rescaling of labels: the Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in order to supplement this Regulation by introducing or rescaling labels. There is a need for an initial rescaling of existing labels, in order to ensure a homogeneous A to G scale, adapting them to the requirements of this Regulation. The text stated that Member States shall ensure that the introduction and rescaling of labels is accompanied by educational and promotional information campaigns on energy labelling. The Commission shall coordinate those campaigns, supporting close cooperation with suppliers and dealers and the exchange of best practices.

In order to ensure a homogenous A to G scale, it is proposed that the Commission shall introduce rescaled labels for existing product groups within 5 years after the entry into force of this Regulation,

According to the Parliament, any future rescale shall aim for a validity period of at least 10 years, the following trigger criteria for future rescales are as follows:

- when 25% of the products sold within the EU market fall into the top energy efficiency class A; or
- when 50% of the products sold within the EU market fall into the top two energy efficiency classes A+B.

It should be noted that before any rescaling, the Commission shall carry out a thorough preparatory study. Depending on the product group and based on a detailed assessment of its potential, a newly rescaled label shall have empty space at the top of the scale to encourage technological progress and enable ever more efficient product models to be developed and recognised.

When a label is rescaled, confusion to customers shall be avoided by replacing all energy labels within a short and feasible timeframe, and by making the visual appearance of the rescaled label easily distinguishable from the old label, together with adequate consumer information campaigns clearly indicating that a new version has been introduced resulting in an improved appliance classification.

When, for a given product group, no models belonging to energy classes F or G are allowed to be placed on the market anymore because of an Ecodesign implementing measure adopted under Directive 2009/125/EC, the class or classes in question shall be shown on the label in grey as specified in the relevant delegated act. The standard dark green to red spectrum of the label shall be retained for the remaining upper classes.

Dealers shall be permitted to sell energy-related products without a label or a rescaled label, only where a (rescaled) label has never been produced for a given product and the supplier of the product is no longer active on the market.

Clear and legible label: the amended text stipulates that the label should contain information about the energy efficiency class of the product model, and its absolute consumption in kWh, displayed per year or per any relevant period of time. Suppliers and dealers would have to refer to the energy efficiency class of the product in any visual advertisement or technical promotional material for a specific model of product.

Product database: the product database shall be established in order to collect data concerning the energy-related products covered by this Regulation. It shall be arranged in a systematic manner and consisting of a public interface, organised as a consumer-oriented website, where information is individually accessible by electronic means, and a compliance interface, structured as an electronic platform supporting the activities of national market surveillance authorities, with clearly specified accessibility and security requirements.

Easy direct access to the public interface of the product database should be facilitated by a dynamic quick response code (QR) or other user-oriented tools included on the printed label. The database should be subject to strict data protection rules.

Market surveillance: in order to strengthen market surveillance and Union safeguard procedures, national market surveillance authorities should perform compliance monitoring also through physical product testing which shall cover at least one product group per year. Market surveillance authorities shall inform the other Member States and the Commission of their planned and completed physical tests, through the compliance interface of the product database. They shall use reliable, accurate and reproducible measurement procedures, aiming to simulate real-life conditions of use and excluding intentional or unintentional manipulation or alteration of the test results.

The Commission shall endeavour to set up and maintain an online portal that provides market surveillance authorities access to detailed product information on the servers of suppliers.

By 1 January 2018, Member States shall establish and implement a market surveillance plan for monitoring the enforcement of the requirements of this Regulation. Member States shall review their market surveillance plans at least every three years.

Energy efficiency labelling

The European Parliament adopted by 535 votes to 46, with 79 abstentions, a legislative resolution on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council setting a framework for energy efficiency labelling and repealing Directive 2010/30/EU.

The European Parliaments position adopted at first reading, following the ordinary legislative procedure, amended the Commission proposal as follows:

Subject matter and scope: this Regulation lays down a framework that applies to energy-related products and provides for the labelling of those products and the provision of standard product information regarding energy efficiency, the consumption of energy and of other resources by products during use and supplementary information concerning products, thereby enabling customers to choose more efficient products in order to reduce their energy consumption.

This Regulation shall not apply to: (i) second-hand products, unless they are imported from a third country; (ii) means of transport for persons or goods.

Labelling: the term "label" shall mean a graphic diagram, either in printed or electronic form, including a closed scale using only letters from A to G, each letter representing a class and each class corresponding to energy savings, in seven different colours from dark green to red, in order to inform customers about energy efficiency and energy consumption.

In addition to the scale, the label shall also indicate the absolute energy consumption, where appropriate, to allow customers to predict the direct impact of their choices on their energy bills.

Obligations of suppliers and dealers: where a supplier places a product on the market, each unit of the product should be accompanied by a label in paper form. The label displayed shall be clearly visible and identifiable as the label belonging to the product in question and should attract the attention of the customer browsing through the product displayed.

The dealer shall display, in a visible manner, including for online distance selling. It shall be able to print or download one for electronic display from the product database.

Customers shall be offered software or firmware updates of their products after the products have been placed on the market and put into use.

The supplier and the dealer shall make reference to the energy efficiency class of the product and the range of the efficiency classes available on the label in visual advertisements or technical promotional material for a specific model.

Procedure for the introduction and rescaling of labels: the Commission may adopt delegated acts to supplement the Regulation by introducing labels or rescaling.

In order to ensure a homogenous A to G scale, this Regulation provides, as a first step, an initial rescaling of existing labels, in order to ensure a homogeneous A to G scale for three categories of products pursuant to this Regulation. The rescaled label shall be displayed both in shops and online, 18 months after the entry into force of the delegated acts.

In order to keep up with the progress made in the area of energy efficiency, any further redesign of labels shall be undertaken if it is estimated that:

- 30 % of the units of models belonging to a product group sold within the Union market fall into the top energy efficiency class A;
- 50 % of the units of models belonging to a product group sold within the Union market fall into the top two energy efficiency classes A and B.

In order to avoid over burdening suppliers and dealers, and, in particular, small businesses, the frequency of further rescaling should be around 10 years. Before rescaling, the Commission shall carry out an appropriate preparatory study.

The introduction of labels and rescaling of labels shall be accompanied by educational and promotional information campaigns on energy labelling. The Commission shall support cooperation and the exchange of best practices in relation to those campaigns, including through the recommendation of common key messages.

Product database: the Commission shall establish and maintain a product database consisting of a public part, a compliance part and an online portal to provide the public with information about products.

As from 1 January 2019, the supplier shall, before placing on the market a unit of a new model covered by a delegated act, enter in the public and compliance parts of the product database the information for that model, as set out in Annex I.

Energy efficiency labelling

PURPOSE: to update existing legislation on energy labelling to achieve better energy efficiency.

LEGISLATIVE ACT: Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council setting a framework for energy labelling and repealing Directive 2010/30/EU.

CONTENT: this Regulation replaces the legislation in force (Directive 2010/30/EU). It provides for the labelling of energy-related products and the provision of standard product information regarding energy efficiency of products, the consumption of energy and of other resources by products during use.

Energy efficiency is a key element of the EU climate and energy framework for 2030. The new Regulation shall enable customers to choose more efficient products to reduce their energy consumption. It seeks to contribute to energy savings and reduction of energy bills, while encouraging innovation and investment in the production of more energy efficient products.

The main elements of the new regulation are as follows:

Updating labels: the Regulation sets deadlines to replace the current efficiency classes A +, A ++ and A +++ with a scale from A to G. Each letter representing a class and each class corresponding to energy savings, in seven different colours from dark green to red, in order to inform customers about energy efficiency and energy consumption.

Obligations of suppliers and dealers: where a supplier places a product on the market, each unit of the product must be accompanied by a paper label. The displayed label shall be clearly visible and identifiable as pertaining to the product in question without the customer having to read the name of the mark and the model number on the label and shall draw the customer's attention to the product.

The reseller shall display in a visible manner, including in the case of online distance selling, the label received from the supplier. He will be able to download the product information sheet from the product database.

The supplier shall inform the consumer in the event of updates affecting the energy efficiency of a product already placed on the market and used.

Procedure for the introduction and rescaling of labels: the Regulation establishes a procedure for the rescaling of labels in accordance with technological developments.

With a view to establishing a homogeneous A to G scale, the Regulation provides for an initial rescaling of existing labels for certain categories of products.

The Commission shall adopt:

- by 2 August 2023 at the latest, delegated acts introducing revised labels for product groups covered by delegated acts adopted under Directive 2010/30/EU. Rescaled labels shall be displayed, both in stores and online, 18 months after the entry into force of the delegated acts adopted for that purpose;
- by 2 November 2018 at the latest, delegated acts introducing rescaled labels for products such as dishwashers, refrigerators, washing machines, televisions and electrical lamps, with an additional period of 12 months for displaying the rescaled labels in shops;
- no later than 2 August 2026, delegated acts introducing rescaled labels for water heaters and boilers, as the technology of these product groups evolves at a relatively slow pace.

In any event, the delegated acts introducing A to G rescaled labels shall be adopted by 2 August 2030 at the latest.

In order to keep pace with progress on energy efficiency, rescaling of labels shall be undertaken if the Commission estimates that:

- 30 % of the units of models belonging to a product group sold within the Union market fall into the top energy efficiency class A; or
- 50 % of the units of models belonging to a product group sold within the Union market fall into the top two energy efficiency classes A and B.

In order to avoid over burdening suppliers and dealers, and, in particular, small businesses, the timescale of approximately 10 years would be desirable for the frequency of rescaling. Member States shall ensure that the introduction of labels and rescaling of labels is accompanied by educational and promotional information campaigns on energy labelling, if appropriate in cooperation with suppliers and dealers.

Product database: the Commission shall establish and maintain a product database consisting of a public and a compliance part, which should be accessible via an online portal.

Operational from January 2019 onwards, it will enable market surveillance authorities in the Member States to monitor the application of labelling requirements and to ensure that the calculations performed to determine the efficiency label correspond to those declared by the manufacturers.

ENTRY INTO FORCE AND APPLICATION: as from 1.8.2017. The provisions relating to the obligations of suppliers in relation to the product

database shall apply from 1.1.2019.

DELEGATED ACTS: the Commission may adopt delegated acts in order to establish specific product groups for energy-related products on the basis of a set of criteria and to design specific information labels for each product. The power to adopt such acts shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of six years (renewable) from 1 August 2017. The European Parliament or the Council shall have the right to object to a delegated act within a period of two months (extendable two months) from the notification of the act.