



Brussels, XXX
[...] (2024) XXX draft

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) .../...

of XXX

laying down ecodesign requirements for external power supplies, wireless chargers, wireless charging pads, battery chargers for portable batteries of general use and USB Type-C cables, pursuant to Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Commission Regulation (EC) No 2019/1782

(Text with EEA relevance)

This draft has not been adopted or endorsed by the European Commission. Any views expressed are the preliminary views of the Commission services and may not in any circumstances be regarded as stating an official position of the Commission.

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laying down ecodesign requirements for external power supplies, wireless chargers, wireless charging pads, battery chargers for portable batteries of general use and USB Type-C cables, pursuant to Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Commission Regulation (EC) No 2019/1782

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for the setting of ecodesign requirements for energy-related products ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 15(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Pursuant to Article 15 of Directive 2009/125/EC, the Commission is to set ecodesign requirements for energy-related products which account for significant volumes of sales and trade in the Union and which have a significant environmental impact and present significant potential for improvement through design in terms of their environmental impact, without entailing excessive costs.
- (2) The Ecodesign and Energy Labelling Working Plan 2022-2024 ⁽²⁾, which was drawn up by the Commission in accordance with Article 16(1) of Directive 2009/125/EC, sets out the working priorities under the ecodesign and energy labelling framework for the years 2022 to 2024. EPS are one of the prioritised product groups listed in the Ecodesign and Energy Labelling Working Plan 2022-2024.
- (3) The measures envisaged by the Ecodesign and Energy Labelling Working Plan 2022-2024 have the potential to deliver an estimated total annual final energy savings in excess of 170 TWh in 2030. This is equivalent to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by approximately 24 million tonnes a year in 2030.
- (4) Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/1782 ⁽³⁾ established ecodesign requirements for EPS. Article 7 of that Regulation requires the Commission to review the Regulation in the light of technological progress.

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¹ 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 (OJ L 285, 31.10.2009, p. 10, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2009/125/oj>)

² Communication from the Commission Ecodesign and Energy Labelling Working Plan 2022-2024 2022/C 182/01 (OJ C 182, 4.5.2022, p. 1, [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:52022XC0504\(01\)](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:52022XC0504(01)))

³ Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/1782 of 1 October 2019 laying down ecodesign requirements for external power supplies pursuant to Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Commission Regulation (EC) No 278/2009 (OJ L 272, 25.10.2019, p. 95, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2019/1782/oj>).

- (5) Pursuant to Article 9, point 1(a)(i), of Regulation 2024/1781 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁴⁾, the review of Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/1782 shall be completed under the framework of Directive 2009/125/EC.
- (6) The Commission carried out a review and analysed the technical, environmental and economic aspects of EPS. The review was carried out in close cooperation with stakeholders and interested parties from the Union and third countries. The results of the review were made public and presented to the Consultation Forum established in accordance with Article 18 of Directive 2009/125/EC.
- (7) The review confirms that EPS are expected to continue being sold in large numbers. The environmental aspects of EPS identified as significant for the purposes of Article 15 of Directive 2009/125/EC, are the consumption of energy during the use phase, the generation of waste at the end of life, and emissions to air during the production and use phases due to the consumption of electricity.
- (8) Gross annual energy consumption by EPS subject to Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/1782 is estimated at 69 PJ/year in 2020. In a business-as-usual scenario, that consumption is expected to increase to 75 PJ/year in 2030 and 84 PJ/year in 2040 as a result of an increase in the number of EPS.
- (9) The Union circular economy action plan ⁽⁵⁾ and the Ecodesign and Energy Labelling Working Plan 2022-2024 underline the importance of using the ecodesign framework to support the move towards a more resource-efficient and circular economy. It is estimated that the service lifetime of EPS is limited by the shorter lives of the end-use products they power. This Regulation should therefore lay down appropriate requirements that will contribute to achieving circular economy objectives, in particular making as many EPS interoperable as is feasible.
- (10) The review referred to in recital 5 indicates that there is around a 5 percentage points range in active efficiency of EPS. There is also a range of efficiency at 10% load. Those ranges mean that the minimum threshold for energy efficiency could be raised and that a minimum efficiency at 10% load could be introduced, taking the life cycle cost into account. If existing ecodesign requirements are updated to remove EPS with low energy efficiency performance from the market, electricity savings of about 0.7 TWh/year could potentially be achieved by 2035.
- (11) It is appropriate to include in the scope of this Regulation wireless chargers, wireless charging pads and battery chargers for portable batteries of general use as defined in Regulation (EU) 2023/1542 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁶⁾, so that the power supply component is always externalised and therefore covered by the efficiency and interoperability requirements. Wireless chargers and wireless charging

⁴ Regulation (EU) 2024/1781 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 establishing a framework for the setting of ecodesign requirements for sustainable products, amending Directive (EU) 2020/1828 and Regulation (EU) 2023/1542 and repealing Directive 2009/125/EC (OJ L, 2024/1781, 28.6.2024, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1781/oj>).

⁵ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions ‘A new Circular Economy Action Plan. For a cleaner and more competitive Europe’ (COM(2020) 98 final, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=COM:2020:98:FIN>).

⁶ Regulation (EU) 2023/1542 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 July 2023 concerning batteries and waste batteries, amending Directive 2008/98/EC and Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 and repealing Directive 2006/66/EC (OJ L 191, 28.7.2023, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2023/1542/oj>).

pads should also be subject to standby consumption limits. In addition, USB Type-C cables should be subject to ecodesign requirements to ensure that their energy losses remain within the limits set by relevant USB standards and that they are marked on their connectors to inform consumers of the maximum power supported.

- (12) The EPS definition should no longer be restricted to those devices with an output power lower than 250 W which are used with a limited subset of household and office products. Instead, it should be aligned with international standards and regulations, broadening the scope of the Regulation for example in relation to EPS powering household and office products with higher power. It should also clarify that EPS sold as stand-alone products are subject to ecodesign requirements.
- (13) Directive 2014/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽⁷⁾ requires USB Type-C as the common charging receptacle for specific categories of radio equipment including smartphones, tablets or laptops. This has determined that chargers powering these products ‘de facto’ become USB Type-C EPS. It is appropriate to set a direct and explicit requirement to underpin this relationship, and also to extend this requirement to EPS powering a broader range of products, beyond those covered by the Directive 2014/53/EU in order to maximise interoperability.
- (14) Information on the relevant interoperability specifications should be provided by means of a ‘Common Charger’ logo. This should be affixed to corresponding EPS to inform consumers that they are interoperable and that the same charger can be used for a number of different devices or different generations of the same device. That would reduce the number of chargers required and facilitate their replacement, thus improving the environmental aspects of the product. The ‘Common Charger’ logo on EPS should complement the label required for powered products under the Directive 2014/53/EU which provides the end-user with the necessary information to select a suitable EPS.
- (15) Interoperable EPS should also be marked at their output ports with an indication of the maximum power supported and should be supplied only with detachable cables in order to avoid premature disposal of EPS due to cable damage.
- (16) EPS used for telecommunication applications, such as wireless routers, are normally designed to have a high level of surge protection that should allow them to function also after for example a lightning event. Interoperable EPS should be fitted with such protection to be able to be used with those applications and to have in general an improved durability.
- (17) Certain EPS should be excluded from the interoperability aspects of this Regulation – in particular for safety reasons – where specific requirements based on sectoral legislation exist (for example for EPS used in wet conditions, EPS for products covered by other specific requirements such as toys, and EPS subject to specific operating conditions such as high levels of electrostatic discharge).
- (18) Products that are functionally integrated and designed to be used solely with means of transport for persons or goods are excluded from the scope of the ecodesign framework legislation. Therefore it is relevant to explicitly mention that the ecodesign

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⁷ Directive 2014/53/EU on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of radio equipment (OJ L 315, 7.12.2014, p. 30, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2014/53/oj>).

requirements set under this Regulation should not apply to EPS designed to be used only with means of transport for persons or goods.

- (19) The relevant product parameters should be measured using reliable, accurate and reproducible methods. These methods should be updated, taking into account recognised state-of-the-art measurement methods (including, where available, harmonised standards adopted by the European standardisation organisations listed in Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council) ⁽⁸⁾.
- (20) EPS are subject to increasing complexity, in particular regarding adaptive devices with multiple voltages available at the same port, and devices with multiple such ports. Test procedures should be updated accordingly and aligned with international state of the art methods, in particular and to the extent feasible with the test procedure of the Department of Energy of the United States of America, laid down in Appendix Z to Subpart B of Part 430 of Title 10, Chapter II, Subchapter D of the Code of Federal Regulations, 87 FR 51221, in its version applicable on 19 August 2022.
- (21) USB Type-C chargers are interoperable and can be used with USB cables with different properties that affect their overall energy efficiency to a varying extent. It is therefore important to ensure a level playing field these EPS by considering a standardised and commonly used test cable with fixed parameters. Applying a correction factor to the results of the testing performed without a cable eliminates the need for such a physical USB cable at the test and reduces measurement uncertainty.
- (22) To provide reliable user information and not affect the operation of the powered product, an EPS in active mode should be able to continuously supply the specified nameplate output current without a significant drop in the corresponding nameplate output voltage.
- (23) Certain EPS denoted as 'dynamic power supplies' may be designed to be able to supply a maximum power only for a short period of time in the order of several minutes, followed by a lower continuous power, denoted also as guaranteed power. If such an EPS cannot be tested completely at conditions based on the maximum power, it should be tested at conditions based only on the guaranteed power. The information requirements should refer to the guaranteed power, in particular as the EPS may also be used continuously.
- (24) In accordance with Article 8(2) of Directive 2009/125/EC, this Regulation should specify the applicable conformity assessment procedures.
- (25) To facilitate compliance checks, manufacturers, importers or authorised representatives should provide information in the technical documentation referred to in Annexes IV and V to Directive 2009/125/EC in so far as that such information relates to the requirements laid down in this Regulation.
- (26) In accordance with Part 3, point 2, of Annex I to Directive 2009/125/EC, indicative benchmarks for best available technologies should be identified in order to make

⁸ Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on European standardisation, amending Council Directives 89/686/EEC and 93/15/EEC and Directives 94/9/EC, 94/25/EC, 95/16/EC, 97/23/EC, 98/34/EC, 2004/22/EC, 2007/23/EC, 2009/23/EC and 2009/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Decision 87/95/EEC and Decision No 1673/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 316 14.11.2012, p. 12, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2012/1025/oj>).

information on the life-cycle environmental performance of products subject to this Regulation widely available and easily accessible.

- (27) This Regulation should be reviewed to assess the appropriateness and effectiveness of its provisions in achieving its goals. The timing of the review should be sufficient to allow all provisions to be implemented and produce an effect on the market while taking account of the evolution of relevant technology.
- (28) Regulation (EU) No 2019/1782 should be repealed with effect from *[date of entry into application of this Regulation – OP – Please insert reference]*, with the exception of Annexes I, II and III to that Regulation that should remain in application for five years after the date of application of this Regulation. This allows temporarily the placing on the market of spare part EPS which enable the powered device to continue to be used. The spare part EPS should in this case comply with the ecodesign requirements applicable at the time of placing on the market of the original EPS.
- (29) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee established by Article 19(1) of Directive 2009/125/EC.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

- Article 1*
Subject matter and scope
1. This Regulation lays down ecodesign requirements for the placing on the market or putting into service of external power supplies ('EPS'), battery chargers for portable batteries of general use, wireless chargers, wireless charging pads and USB Type-C cables.
2. This Regulation shall not apply to:
- (a) uninterruptible power supplies, meaning devices that automatically provide backup power from storage when the electrical power from the mains power source drops to an unacceptable voltage level;
 - (b) separate control gears for lighting applications, as defined in Article 2, first paragraph, point (3), of Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/2020⁹, with the exception of separate control gears in battery-operated products, as referred to in point 2(c) of Annex III to that Regulation;
 - (c) EPS for medical devices;
 - (d) docking stations for autonomous appliances, meaning devices in which a battery-operated appliance that executes tasks requiring the appliance to move without any user intervention places itself for charging, and which also fulfill other functions than charging;
 - (e) EPS specifically designed to be used only with means of transport for persons or goods;
 - (f) battery chargers for battery packs, as defined in Article 3(1), point (2), of Regulation (EU) 2023/1542;

⁹ Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/2020 of 1 October 2019 laying down ecodesign requirements for light sources and separate control gears pursuant to Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Commission Regulations (EC) No 244/2009, (EC) No 245/2009 and (EU) No 1194/2012 (OJ L 315 5.12.2019, p. 209, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2019/2020/oj>).

- (g) devices for which the primary load of the converted voltage within the device is not delivered to a separate end-use product.

Article 2 **Definitions**

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

- (1) *'External power supply'* (*'EPS'*) means a device which is not a battery charger and meets all the following criteria:
 - (a) it is designed to convert alternating current (AC) power input from the mains power source input into one or more lower voltage direct current (DC) or AC power outputs;
 - (b) it is used with one or more separate devices that constitute the primary load;
 - (c) it is used with household and office products;
 - (d) it is contained in a physical enclosure that is separate from the device or devices that constitute the primary load;
 - (e) it is connected to the device or devices that constitute the primary load with removable electrical connectors, or with hard-wired cables or other wiring;
 - (f) its nameplate output voltage does not exceed 60 V;
 - (g) it is placed on the market with or without the powered product;
- (2) *'Battery charger'* means a device that is primarily used to charge the batteries or battery packs of household or office products, and that contains dedicated circuitry to regulate the charging current and voltage;
- (3) *'Battery pack'* means a battery pack as defined in Regulation (EU) 2023/1542;
- (4) *'Battery'* means a battery as defined in Regulation (EU) 2023/1542
- (5) *'Wireless charger'* means a device that meets the criteria laid down in points (a), (c) and (d) of point (6) and has an EPS or a power supply integrated into the same unit;
- (6) *'Wireless charging pad'* means a device that meets all of the following criteria:
 - (a) it is designed to transmit power not exceeding 50 W by inductive coupling;
 - (b) it does not contain a power supply;
 - (c) it is used with one or more separate devices that constitute the primary load;
 - (d) it is contained in a physical enclosure separate from the device or devices that constitute the primary load;
- (7) *'USB Type-C cable'* means a cable assembly with Type-C plugs and overmoulds at both ends, that meets the specifications laid down in standard EN IEC 62680-1-3:2022 'Universal serial bus interfaces for data and power – Part 1-3: Common components – USB Type-C® Cable and Connector Specification';
- (8) *'Active mode efficiency'* means the ratio of the power supplied by an EPS in active mode to the input power required by the external power supply;
- (9) *'Active mode'* means a condition in which the input of an EPS is connected to the mains power source and a power output is connected to a primary load that is in operation;

- (10) *'Adaptive EPS'* means an EPS that can alter the output voltage at one of its ports, denoted as 'adaptive port', during the active-mode on the basis of an established digital communication protocol with the end-use application without any user-triggered action;
- (11) *'Average active efficiency'* means the average of the active mode efficiencies at 25%, 50%, 75% and 100% of the nameplate output power;
- (12) *'Basic-voltage EPS'* means an EPS that is not a low-voltage EPS;
- (13) *'Charging cradle'* means a device which connects directly by means of conduction to a battery-powered product which is placed in it for the purpose of charging;
- (14) *'Class I EPS'* means an EPS meeting the specifications for Class I equipment laid down in standard EN 61140:2016 - 'Protection against electric shock - Common aspects for installation and equipment';
- (15) *'Class II EPS'* means an EPS meeting the specifications for Class II equipment laid down in standard EN 61140:2016 - 'Protection against electric shock - Common aspects for installation and equipment';
- (16) *'Common Charger logo'* means a logo that meets the requirements set out in point 5(b) of Annex I to this Regulation;
- (17) *'Dynamic EPS'* means an EPS designed to be able to supply a maximum power only for a short period of time in the order of several minutes, followed by a lower continuous power that can be continuously sustained, denoted also as guaranteed power;
- (18) *'Equivalent model'* means a model which has the same technical characteristics relevant for all aspects of the technical information to be provided, but which is placed on the market or put into service by the same manufacturer, importer or authorised representative as another model with a different model identifier;
- (19) *'Fixed output voltages'* means a set of defined standard output voltages of an adaptive EPS. The USB PD fixed voltages are 5V, 9V, 15V, 20V, 28V, 36V and 48V;
- (20) *'Hard-wired cable'* or *'captive cable'* means a cable directly fixed to the EPS without any intermediate connector in such a way that it is not removable;
- (21) *'Interoperable EPS'* means an EPS that meets the requirements set out in point 3(b) of Annex I to this Regulation;
- (22) *'Low load efficiency'* means the active mode efficiency at 10% of the nameplate output power;
- (23) *'Low-voltage EPS'* means an EPS with a nameplate output voltage less than 6 V and a nameplate output current greater than or equal to 550 mA;
- (24) *'Mains'* means the standard EU electricity supply as specified in standard EN 50160:2022 'Voltage characteristics of electricity supplied by public electricity networks';
- (25) *'Model identifier'* means the code, usually alphanumeric, which distinguishes a specific product model from other models with the same trade mark or the same manufacturer's, importer's or authorised representative's name;

- (26) *'Multiple-voltage EPS'* means an EPS able to convert AC power from a mains power source and provide it simultaneously to more than one power outputs at lower DC or AC voltages;
- (27) *'Nameplate output current'* means the current output of the power supply as provided on the EPS nameplate pursuant to point 5(a) of Annex I to this Regulation, and displayed in the 'Product information sheet' pursuant to point 5(g) and (h) of the same Annex;
- (28) *'Nameplate output power'* (*'P_{out}'*) means the output power of the EPS as provided on the EPS nameplate pursuant to point 5(a) of Annex I to this Regulation, and displayed in the 'Product information sheet' pursuant to point 5(g) and (h) of the same Annex;
- (29) *'Nameplate output voltage'* means the voltage output of the power supply as provided on the EPS nameplate pursuant to point 5(a) of Annex I to this Regulation, and displayed in the 'Product information sheet' pursuant to point 5(g) and (h) of the same Annex;
- (30) *'No-load condition'* means the condition in which the input of an EPS is connected to the mains power source but no power output is connected to any primary load;
- (31) *'Output'* means a physical outlet of the EPS through which electrical power or data is provided to the load connected to it;
- (32) *'Peak power demand'* means the maximum power higher than the nameplate output power which can be required by the powered equipment from the EPS for a very short time during normal operation;
- (33) *'Port'* means a physical, electrical and digital interface of the EPS for the supply of electrical power as well as exchange of data and control signals through a receptacle, and that has one corresponding power output;
- (34) *'Portable battery of general use'* means a type of battery as defined in Article 3(1), point (10) of Regulation (EU) 2023/1542;
- (35) *'Power output'* or *'output bus'*, means any of the outputs of the EPS to which a load can be connected and from which power can be drawn, as opposed to signal connections used for communication through a data output;
- (36) *'Power tool'* means an electrical or electronic tool falling with the category provided for in point 6 of Annex II to Directive 2012/19/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁰;
- (37) *'Proportional allocation method'* means a set of rules for EPS with multiple power outputs, for determining the load condition of each power output when the sum of the nameplate output power of the individual power output is greater than the total maximum output power of the EPS, at a specific testing condition. The derating factor is the ratio between the total maximum output power of the EPS and the sum of the nameplate output power of the individual power outputs. The derated output current of each power output is the product between the derating factor and its nameplate output current;

¹⁰ Directive 2012/19/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) (OJ L 197, 24.7.2012, p. 38, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2012/19/oj>).

- (38) *'Receptacle'* means a component of the EPS with an opening to the exterior allowing a plug to be inserted into it and that provides an electro-mechanical connection between the plug and the EPS;
- (39) *'Shared capacity ports'* means the ports of an EPS where the sum of their nameplate output power when operated individually is greater than the maximum achievable combined output power when operated simultaneously;
- (40) *'Shared capacity USB-PD ports'* means shared capacity Type-C ports that meet the specifications laid down in standard EN IEC 62680-1-3:2022 'Universal serial bus interfaces for data and power – Part 1-3: Common components – USB Type-C® Cable and Connector Specification';
- (41) *'Single-voltage EPS'* means an EPS able to convert AC power to only one output voltage at a time;
- (42) *'Single-voltage-multiple-output EPS'* is a single-voltage EPS with more than one power output;
- (43) 'Spare part EPS' means an EPS which is not interoperable and is intended solely to replace an identical EPS placed on the market before [date of application of this Regulation – OP – Please insert reference];
- (44) *'Standby mode'* means a condition as defined in Article 2, point (3) of Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/826⁽¹¹⁾;
- (45) *'Total maximum output power'* means the maximum power that can be supplied by any combination or subset of the power outputs of an EPS operated simultaneously;
- (46) *'USB power delivery (USB-PD) port'* means an adaptive USB Type-C port that meets the specifications laid down in standard EN IEC 62680-1-2:2022 'Universal serial bus interfaces for data and power – Part 1-2: Common components – USB Power Delivery specification';
- (47) *'USB Type-C plug'* means a plug that meets the specifications laid down in standard EN IEC 62680-1-3:2022 'Universal serial bus interfaces for data and power – Part 1-3: Common components – USB Type-C® Cable and Connector Specification';
- (48) *'USB Type-C port'* means a port that meets the specifications laid down in standard EN IEC 62680-1-3:2022 'Universal serial bus interfaces for data and power – Part 1-3: Common components – USB Type-C® Cable and Connector Specification';
- (49) *'USB Type-C receptacle'* means a receptacle that meets the specifications laid down in standard EN IEC 62680-1-3:2022 'Universal serial bus interfaces for data and power – Part 1-3: Common components – USB Type-C® Cable and Connector Specification';
- (50) *'User-selectable EPS'* means a single voltage EPS that allows users to select more than one output voltage.

¹¹ Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/826 of 17 April 2023 laying down ecodesign requirements for off mode, standby mode, and networked standby energy consumption of electrical and electronic household and office equipment pursuant to Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Commission Regulations (EC) No 1275/2008 and (EC) No 107/2009 (OJ L 103, 18.4.2023, p. 29, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2023/826/oj>).

Article 3
Ecodesign requirements

EPS, wireless chargers, wireless charging pads, battery chargers for portable batteries of general use and USB Type-C cables shall meet the ecodesign requirements set out in Annex I to this Regulation.

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 system set out in Annex IV to that Directive or the management system set out in Annex V to that Directive.
2. For the purposes of the conformity assessment pursuant to Article 8 of Directive 2009/125/EC, the technical documentation shall contain the declared values of the parameters listed in point 5(g) and 6 of Annex I to this Regulation, as applicable.
3. The information to be included in the technical documentation for a particular model may be obtained from either of the following:
 - (a) from a model that has the same technical characteristics relevant for the technical information to be provided but is produced by a different manufacturer;
 - (b) by calculation on the basis of design or extrapolation from another model of the same or a different manufacturer, or both.

The technical documentation shall include the details and results of the calculation, the assessment undertaken by manufacturers to verify the accuracy of the calculation and, where appropriate, the declaration of technical identity between the models of different manufacturers.

The technical documentation shall include a list of all equivalent models, including the model identifiers.

Article 5
Verification procedure for market surveillance purposes

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

Article 6
Benchmarks

The benchmarks for the best-performing products and technologies available on the market at the of entry into force of this Regulation shall be as set out in Annex IV to this Regulation.

Article 7
Review

The Commission shall review this Regulation in the light of technological progress and shall present the results of this review, including, if appropriate, a draft revision proposal, to the Consultation Forum by *[five years after its entry into force – OP – Please insert reference]*.

Article 8

Repeal

Regulation (EU) 2019/1782 is repealed with effect from *[three years after entry into force of this Regulation – OP – Please insert reference]* except for the provisions laid down in Article 9 of this Regulation.

Article 9

Transitional provisions

Annexes I, II and III to Regulation (EU) 2019/1782 shall continue to apply to spare part EPS until *[5 years after entry into application of this Regulation – OP – Please insert reference]* instead of the requirements set out in points 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 of Annex I to this Regulation, provided that:

- (a) in the range of products offered by the manufacturer, importer or authorised representative, there is no spare part EPS that can be used with the powered product, which is compliant with this Regulation;
- (b) they clearly indicate on the packaging ‘External power supply to be used exclusively as spare part for’ and the powered product(s) they are intended to be used with;
- (c) they comply with the information requirements set out in point 5 of Annex I to this Regulation;
- (d) they meet the requirements set out in point 1 of Annex II to Regulation (EU) 2019/1782 that were applicable at the date of placing on the market of the EPS they are intended to replace, using the calculation methods in Annex II to that Regulation, and that are verifiable by market surveillance authorities in accordance with Annex III to that Regulation.

Article 10

Entry into force and application

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

It shall apply from *[three years after entry into force of this Regulation – OP – Please insert reference]*.

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

Done at Brussels,

For the Commission

The President

Ursula VON DER LEYEN