



**LIGHTINGEUROPE**  
THE VOICE OF THE LIGHTING INDUSTRY

## **Correction**

**to the LightingEurope Guidelines**

**Version 4 of 30 June 2021**

For the application of Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/2020 laying down ecodesign requirements for light sources and separate control gears (**Single Lighting Regulation**)

For the application of Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/2015 laying down energy labelling requirements for light sources (**Energy Labelling Regulation**)

**and to the LightingEurope Guidelines Version of 20 July 2021**

For the application of the requirements concerning the European Product Registry on **Energy Labelling (EPREL)** as laid out in Regulations (EU) 2017/1369 on the energy labelling framework and (EU) 2019/2015 on the energy labelling of light sources

This text updates some sections of the LightingEurope Guidelines on the Ecodesign Single Lighting Regulation (p.2) and the Energy Labelling (p.3) of 30 June 2021, as well as the EPREL database (p.6)

The new changes are indicated in **bold**.

LightingEurope continues to review questions received from the market about how to interpret and apply the new EU Ecodesign and Energy Labelling rules and where necessary we will update our guidelines to provide further support to the market.

To get your copy of the latest edition [please visit the LightingEurope website](#).

## Correction to the LightingEurope Guidelines

Version 4 of 30 June 2021

For the application of Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/2020 laying down ecodesign requirements for light sources and separate control gears (**Single Lighting Regulation**)

Please note that the new changes are indicated in **bold**.

### Annex IV: Verification procedure for market surveillance purposes

Table 6 – Verification tolerances

[...]

For light sources with linear geometry which are scalable but of very long length, such as LED strips or strings, verification testing of market surveillance authorities shall consider a length of 50 cm, or, if the light source is not scalable there, the nearest value to 50 cm. The light source manufacturer or importer shall indicate which separate control gear is suitable for this length.

#### LightingEurope comment:

Please note that a **long length light source with linear geometry and which is scalable such as LED strips** is within scope when the light source at total length has lumen output of more than 60 lumen, because that is the light source to be checked if it is within scope of the regulation. Only the verification testing will be performed at length of 50 cm **or the nearest value to 50 cm**.

Concerning the EPREL registration, the public part of EPREL will inform on the total light source (full length), while the compliance part must include data on the 50 cm measurement and its results.

**Only for light strips sold in unlimited length on a roll (very long light source), where the customer can choose in the shop which length to buy, all values (public and compliance part) relate to 50cm (because there is no other identifiable final product).**

p.84

## Correction to the LightingEurope Guidelines

### Version 4 of 30 June 2021

For the application of Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/2015 laying down energy labelling requirements for light sources (**Energy Labelling Regulation**)

Please note that the new changes are indicated in **bold**.

## Annex IV: Exemptions

### LightingEurope comment:

Please note that the list of exemptions in Regulation (EU) No 2019/2020 on ecodesign for light sources is longer than in this regulation. **It implies that all parameters still need to be provided in the EPREL database for light sources not exempted by this regulation.**

p.49

## Annex V: Product information

### 1. Product information sheet

- 1.1 Pursuant to point 1(b) of Article 3, the supplier shall enter into the product database the information as set out in Table 3, including when the light source is a part in a containing product.

#### Table 3 – Product information sheet

[...]

### LightingEurope comment:

The lumen maintenance factor refers to the value ( $X_{LMF}$ ) after endurance testing according to Annex V 2019/2020.

**The survival factor relates to the survival factor (SF) after endurance testing according to Annex V 2019/2020.**

For directional light sources, an equivalence claim involving the power of a replaced light source type may be displayed only if:

- the light source type is listed in Table 4; and

- the luminous flux of the light source in a 90° cone ( $\phi 90^\circ$ ) is not lower than the corresponding reference luminous flux of Table 4.

The reference luminous flux shall be multiplied by the correction factor found in Table 5 for LED light sources; it shall also be multiplied by the correction factor found in Table 6.

For non-directional light sources, an equivalence claim involving the equivalent incandescent lamp power may be displayed only if the luminous flux of the light source is not lower than the corresponding rated luminous flux found in Table 7.

Intermediate values of luminous flux and light source power (rounded to 1 W) shall be calculated using linear interpolation and, for values exceeding the highest value in the table, using linear extrapolation. Extrapolation to wattage values lower than shown in Table 4 or Table 7 cannot be used for equivalency claims.

This regulation only provides minimum values. As this is a one-sided tolerance, more lumens are allowed. Example: an MR16 LED lamp providing 400 lumens can still be claimed as a 35 Watt equivalent (35 W requires a minimum of 300 lumens).

Unless a specific cap type is mentioned, the values listed in Table 4 and Table 7 are valid for light sources with different lamp caps. (e.g., values for PAR16 are valid for E14, as well as GU10 capped lamps).

p.55

## Annex VI: Technical documentation

1. The technical documentation referred to in point 1(d) of Article 3 shall include:
  - a. the name and address of the supplier;
  - b. supplier's model identifier;
  - c. the model identifier of all equivalent models already placed on the market;
  - d. identification and signature of the person empowered to bind the supplier;
  - e. the declared ~~and measured~~ values for the following technical parameters; **these values are considered as the declared values for the purpose of the verification procedure in Annex IX:**
    1. useful luminous flux ( $\Phi_{use}$ ) in lm;
    2. colour rendering index (CRI);

3. on-mode power ( $P_{on}$ ) in W;
4. beam angle in degrees for directional light sources (DLS);
- 4a. peak luminous intensity in cd for directional light sources (DLS);
5. correlated colour temperature (CCT) in K ~~for FL and HID light sources;~~
6. 'standby power ( $P_{sb}$ ) in W, including when it is zero;
7. networked standby power ( $P_{net}$ ) in W for connected light sources (CLS);
- 7a R9 colour rendering index value for LED and OLED light sources;
- 7b survival factor for LED and OLED light sources;
- 7c lumen maintenance factor for LED and OLED light sources;
- 7d indicative lifetime L70B50 for LED and OLED light sources;
8. displacement factor ( $\cos \phi_1$ ) for LED and OLED mains light sources;
9. colour consistency in MacAdam ellipse steps for LED and OLED light sources;
10. luminance-HLLS in  $\text{cd}/\text{mm}^2$  (only for HLLS)
11. flicker metric ( $P_{st}^{LM}$ ) for LED and OLED light sources;
12. stroboscopic effect metric (SVM) for LED and OLED light sources;

**LightingEurope comment:**

Please note that requirements under Annex VI ~~(7a), (7b), (7c), (7d), (8), (9), (11), and (12)~~ are only relevant for LED and OLED mains light sources.

**p.62/63**

***Please note that this change corresponds to the previous document 'CORRECTION to Energy Labelling Guidelines - 28 Sept 2021'***

## Correction to the LightingEurope Guidelines Version of 20 July 2021

For the application of the requirements concerning the European Product Registry on **Energy Labelling (EPREL)** as laid out in Regulations (EU) 2017/1369 on the energy labelling framework and (EU) 2019/2015 on the energy labelling of light sources

Please note that the new changes are indicated in **bold**.

### Product scope

#### Long length light sources

Please note that a **long length light source with linear geometry and which is scalable such as LED strips** is within scope when the light source at total length has lumen output of more than 60 lumen, because that is the light source to be checked if it is within scope of the regulation. Only the verification testing will be performed at length of 50 cm or the nearest value to 50 cm.

**Concerning the EPREL registration, the public part of EPREL will inform on the total light source (full length), while the compliance part must include data on the 50 cm measurement and its results.**

**Only for light strips** sold in unlimited length **on a roll (very long light source)**, where the customer can choose in the shop which length to buy, all values **(public and compliance part)** relate to 50cm (because there is no other identifiable final product).

p. 13/14

### Information requirements

The information that suppliers must upload is indicated in Annex V and Annex VI of Regulation (EU) 2019/2015 on the energy labelling of light sources.

**Please note that for products exempted from the Eco-design Regulation for light sources (EU) 2019/2020 but not from the Energy Labelling Regulation (EU) 2019/2015 all information as below still needs to be provided in the EPREL database.**

p.19

## Publicly available information

Product Information Sheet (Reg.2019/2015 : Table 3 – Annex V)

[...]

**Please note that for LFL T5, it is common practice to provide performance at 35°C.**

**p.24**

---

### Contact

For more information, please contact Elena Scaroni: [elena.scaroni@lightingeurope.org](mailto:elena.scaroni@lightingeurope.org)

### About LightingEurope

LightingEurope is the voice of the lighting industry, based in Brussels and representing 30 companies and national associations. Together these members account for over 1,000 European companies, a majority of which are small or medium-sized. They represent a total European workforce of over 100,000 people and an annual turnover exceeding 20 billion euro. LightingEurope is committed to promoting efficient lighting that benefits human comfort, safety and well-being, and the environment.

LightingEurope advocates a positive business and regulatory environment to foster fair competition and growth for the European lighting industry. More information is available at [www.lightingeurope.org](http://www.lightingeurope.org)