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COM(2026) 565 final

2026/0169 (COD)

Proposal for a

REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

**amending Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 and Regulation (EU) 2020/740 as regards
simplification and better use of digital options for energy and tyre labelling**

{SEC(2026) 565 final} - {SWD(2026) 565 final} - {SWD(2026) 566 final}

(Text with EEA relevance)

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. CONTEXT OF THE PROPOSAL

• **Reasons for and objectives of the proposal**

The 2024 Draghi Report¹ emphasised that the transition to a low-carbon, resource-efficient, and circular economy will be essential for securing the EU's long-term economic prosperity, resilience, and competitiveness. Energy efficient products reduce energy bills for EU consumers and businesses while also cutting material use, infrastructure needs and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Energy product legislation is a long-standing policy framework that originated in the aftermath of the 1973 oil crisis, and which has since been gradually refined and extended, now covering products representing an estimated annual turnover of more than EUR 500 billion, and related energy and other operational costs for users of more than twice that amount².

In response to the Draghi report, the Competitiveness Compass³ identified the urgent need for simplification and for deepening the internal market as horizontal enablers for competitiveness. The Commission has set targets to cut administrative costs by 25 % for all business and public authorities and by 35 % for small to medium-sized enterprises. The Draghi report also pointed to insufficient market surveillance, enforcement and compliance as a major shortcoming in the implementation of the EU ecodesign and energy labelling frameworks. The affordable energy action plan⁴ includes action on labelling to contribute to lower energy bills for households.

As part of its commitment to screen the entire EU acquis, the Commission therefore announced in its 2026 work programme⁵ an omnibus initiative on energy-related product legislation.

This proposal aims to make targeted revisions to the following acts:

- Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 setting a framework for energy labelling (the Energy Labelling Regulation⁶); and
- Regulation (EU) 2020/740 on the labelling of tyres with respect to fuel efficiency and other essential parameters (the Tyre Labelling Regulation⁷);

The proposal builds on the implementation reports adopted in parallel under Article 19 of the Energy Labelling Regulation and under Article 15 of the Tyre Labelling Regulation⁸. The

¹ Draghi, M. (2024), The future of European competitiveness.

² Ecodesign Impact Accounting Overview Report 2025, https://energy-efficient-products.ec.europa.eu/policy-making-0_en#impacts

³ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions of 29 January 2025, 'A competitiveness Compass for the EU', COM(2025) 30 final.

⁴ [Action Plan for Affordable Energy: Unlocking the true value of our Energy Union to secure affordable, efficient and clean energy for all Europeans - Energy](#)

⁵ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions of 21 October 2025, 'Commission work programme 2026 - Europe's Independence Moment', COM (2025) 870 final.

⁶ Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2017 setting a framework for energy labelling and repealing Directive 2010/30/EU (OJ L 198, 28.7.2017, pp. 1–23 ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2017/1369/oj>)

⁷ REGULATION (EU) 2020/740 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 25 May 2020 on the labelling of tyres with respect to fuel efficiency and other parameters, amending Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1222/2009 (OJ L 177 5.6.2020 p 1. ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2020/740/oj>)

multi-stage consultation process included an implementation dialogue⁹, a reality check¹⁰ and a call for evidence¹¹. It is supported by an impact assessment¹².

The energy efficiency framework for energy-related products and tyres consists of a comprehensive set of provisions designed to provide customers and end-users with harmonised and comparable information on energy and other characteristics of the products before they make a purchase decision. For energy-related products, suppliers enter into the European Product Registry for Energy Labelling (EPREL) information on energy efficiency aspects and on non-energy aspects such as recyclability and noise. Similarly, for tyres, suppliers enter into EPREL information on tyres' rolling resistance (relevant to energy efficiency), wet grip (relevant to safety aspects) and other environmental aspects.

The proposal does not change the scope and objectives of the labelling framework and preserves the main policy objective of disclosure that enables customers and end-users to make informed purchasing decisions. However, during the screening of the EU acquis, simplification options were identified, including by making better use of the digital ecosystem created by EPREL¹³.

The proposal introduces targeted changes to:

- simplify rules for suppliers and dealers without compromising the provision of necessary information to customers and end-users while maximising accessibility to that information and facilitating comparison of products; and
- improve compliance and enforcement by enhancing the clarity of legal concepts and a better use of digital options.

These targeted changes will provide the flexibility to adopt more suitable product-specific requirements in implementing measures for which individual reviews, evaluations and impact assessments are systematically carried out under the Energy Labelling Regulation.

Further possible modifications of the Energy and Tyre Labelling Regulations are entirely outside of the scope and aims of the present proposal. The Commission will constructively engage with the co-legislators, in order to ensure that the legislative process on the present proposal fully preserves its essential object and does not distort it.

The Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (EU) 2024/1781 (ESPR)¹⁴, which repealed and replaced the Ecodesign Directive 2009/125/EC¹⁵ as from 18 July 2024, subject to certain transitional measures, is not part of the present omnibus. Implementation of the ESPR is still in a very early phase. For the purposes of the present initiative, alignment across the initiatives including on the interaction between the Digital Product Passport (DPP) and EPREL is sought.

⁸ COM(2026) 319 and COM(2026) 326.

⁹ https://energy.ec.europa.eu/events/implementation-dialogue-energy-efficient-product-legislation-commissioner-dan-jorgensen-2025-10-14_en.

¹⁰ https://energy.ec.europa.eu/events/reality-check-energy-product-legislation-2025-12-08_en.

¹¹ [The Commission seeks views on how to simplify legislation on energy efficient products.](#)

¹² SWD(2026) 565.

¹³ EPREL Public website.

¹⁴ 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>).

¹⁵ 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, pp. 10–35, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2009/125/oj>).

Finally, the proposal repeals Regulation (EC) No 106/2008¹⁶ and Regulation (EU) No 174/2013¹⁷, which implemented the US-EU Energy Star agreement and have become obsolete when the latter elapsed.

The proposal contains the following key measures:

Flexibility as regards the format for energy labels accompanying products while maintaining the possibility to obtain printed labels on request

The Energy Labelling Regulation requires that each unit of a product placed on the market is accompanied by a printed label. The label is, for most products, found inside the box. For lighting and electronic displays, printing on the packaging is required. Additionally, in case of rescaling, both the label under the old regulation (the non-rescaled label) and the label under the reviewed regulation (the rescaled label) are to be delivered in printed format with each unit of product for a period of four months before the rescaled label is to be shown to potential customers (thereafter referred to as “the transition period”).

The impact assessment supporting this proposal has assessed alternative options for how the label should be provided - while maintaining the key requirement that a label must be displayed to customers or end users at the points of sale. The proposal seeks to reduce the number of labels inside boxes and/or printed on the packaging that are not used for display and that the customer or end user gets with the purchased product and may simply discard as the purchasing decision has been taken. The proposal removes the default rule in the energy labelling framework to have a printed label accompanying each unit but it does not introduce a ‘digital only’ system for label, given the impact this would have on the more SME-dominated retail sector and the lack of sector specific behavioural studies on the effect of moving fully to digital labels.

The proposal also removes the obligation for suppliers of tyres and energy-related products to enter a separate label image in EPREL since the product database automatically generates these labels. In addition, the proposal ensures that the QR code that is compulsory on revised labels and the EPREL registration number are transmitted along the supply chain.

The proposal retains the possibility for dealers to request printed labels from suppliers, an option that is expected to be used by smaller dealers who may face higher per unit printing costs than suppliers, which generally are bigger manufacturers. The proposal also gives dealers the possibility to display the label in shops on digital screens, considering technological developments that enable such screens to display energy labels in the appropriate resolution, colour and size.

Fully electronic product information sheets

Product information sheets (PIS) provide dealers with additional technical information useful for marketing and sales. They can be accessed by anyone through EPREL where they are automatically available in all official languages of the Union. Article 3(1) of the Energy Labelling Regulation offers the option to not require the delivery of printed PIS for each unit of product which was effectively retained by the delegated acts adopted so far. Even if dealers currently have a right to request printed product information sheets, this right is rarely

¹⁶ Regulation (EC) No 106/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 January 2008 on a Community energy-efficiency labelling programme for office equipment (OJ L 39, 13.2.2008, pp. 1–7, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2008/106/oj>).

¹⁷ Regulation (EU) No 174/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 February 2013 amending Regulation (EC) No 106/2008 on a Community energy-efficiency labelling programme for office equipment (OJ L 63, 6.3.2013, pp. 1–4, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2013/174/oj>).

exercised. PIS should therefore become fully digital completing the digitalisation of this part of the obligations.

Stronger accountability for non-EU manufacturers and their authorised representatives

Article 2(11) of the Energy Labelling Regulation defines ‘authorised representative’ (AR) as “a natural or legal person established in the Union who has received a written mandate from the manufacturer to act on its behalf in relation to specified tasks”. That definition was established to have an EU-based entity responsible for registering the models in EPREL on behalf of third country manufacturers. However, the notion of AR does not appear in any further provision of the Energy Labelling Regulation, which creates a lack of clarity on the role of the AR, in particular, since the responsibility for placing products on the market remains with the manufacturer. The proposal therefore establishes a duty for ARs to cooperate with MSAs and requires that a signed copy of the AR’s mandate is to be added to EPREL as a condition for registering products and that any changes in the scope of that mandate are notified to MSAs.

Simplifying the transition to rescaled labels for suppliers and dealers

The Energy Labelling Regulation currently requires suppliers to deliver both non-rescaled and rescaled labels in printed form for each unit of product during a 4-month transition period preceding the date where the rescaled labels are introduced. Dealers must obtain rescaled labels to continue selling their existing stocks and need to change the label on display within 14 working days from the official rescaling date. They can continue selling units with the non-rescaled label beyond that only in exceptional cases.

The proposal introduces greater flexibility during the transition period to allow suppliers to deliver labels in line with their product-to-market processes during this time and dealers to change the label on display as a more natural part of their stock management. Products bearing the non-rescaled label may be marketed and sold, in shops and online, for an extended period of 12 months from the official rescaling date (the date from which suppliers can only place units on the market accompanied with the rescaled label).

Once-only principle for EPREL

The proposal clarifies that products for which EPREL offers equivalent information to that set in a delegated act adopted under the ESPR’ do not have to be registered again in the registry managing the digital product passport foreseen to be established under the ESPR. Instead, it will be ensured that the central administrative part of EPREL and the common “model-related” information in EPREL is interlinked with DPP registry item-level information. Furthermore, for products where similar information is mandated at model level in EPREL and in the DPP, a link between the two systems shall facilitate access to the relevant information avoiding any potential reporting duplication for economic operators. This should also be ensured for tyres in relation to information requirements set in delegated acts adopted under Regulation (EU) 2024/1781. A similar interlinking exists between EPREL and the Information and Communication System for the pan-European Market Surveillance of technical products (ICSMS) in relation to in-depth inspection reports. Similarly, a second identity verification should not be required, unless additional requirements need to be verified for the DPP.

In addition, suppliers that have duly registered their products and provided the necessary documentation in EPREL should be able to use that as evidence in relation to the assessment of the product’s eligibility for Member States’ incentives (which, in accordance with Article 7(2) of the Energy Labelling Regulation, shall aim at the highest two significantly populated classes of energy efficiency, or at higher classes laid down in the delegated act for the

product). Suppliers should not face additional requests for the same documentation where the competent authorities can access the relevant documentation via EPREL. Member States will therefore have to consider as sufficient proof of eligibility, information already registered in EPREL (or in a DPP) to the extent this contains the information needed to assess eligibility and provided suppliers upload supporting evidence such as test reports, declarations of conformity, and where relevant, third-party conformity assessment documentation.

Clarifications of responsibilities of stakeholders along the supply chain

Both the Energy Labelling Regulation and the Tyre Labelling Regulation define responsibilities for suppliers and dealers. However, unlike the Tyre Labelling Regulation, the Energy Labelling Regulation does not distinguish between wholesale distributors and dealers selling to the customers. Moreover, the Energy Labelling Regulation and the Tyre Labelling Regulation do not clearly define the responsibilities of intermediaries such as installers, professional repairers, tyre fitters or kitchen fitters. In fact, the only time that installers are specifically mentioned in the Energy Labelling Regulation is as clients of another dealer. It is relevant to specify that they are covered by dealers' obligations when selling energy-related products as part of their commercial services. The proposal clarifies that installers who offer for sale, hire or hire-purchase energy labelled products as part of their commercial activity, must include relevant product energy labels in their invitations to purchase, as this is important precontractual information that ensures informed purchasing decisions, and make available the product information sheet as indicated in the delegated act.

Similarly, it is appropriate to add the specific category of tyre fitters under the Tyre Labelling Regulation as they often have a dual role: they do not just fit a tyre; in doing so they are also typically engaged in selling or hiring out tyres as part of their commercial activity where their role is then not different from that of brick and mortar or online shops.

By contrast, vehicle dealers, another possible intermediary in the tyre sales chain should no longer have to display the tyre label in new car sales since end users in most cases cannot choose the tyre fitted to their vehicle, and since the rolling resistance is typically already reflected indirectly in other precontractual information related to emissions or autonomy.

Aligning the procedures for updating the parameters under the Tyre Labelling Regulation with the ones under the Energy Labelling Regulation

The Tyre Labelling Regulation only allows the Commission to update via delegated acts the values, calculation methods and information requirements on the label related to severe snow and ice conditions. It does not empower the Commission to update or review the parts of the label on fuel efficiency, wet grip or noise. The only way to update or rescale these parts of the tyre label is therefore through an amendment of the Tyre Labelling Regulation in co-decision. As a result, the current tyre label is out-of-date in relation to UNECE requirements and market realities. By allowing for the revision of all tyre label aspects via delegated acts, the proposal aligns with the approach under the Energy Labelling Regulation which allows the updating of all parameters of the label in view of technological and market developments.

Update tyre information parameters in the public part of EPREL

The proposal amends current information requirements under the Tyre Labelling Regulation to cover those parameters needed for unambiguous tyre selection, including for the purposes of the EU taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2020/852¹⁸.

¹⁸ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 establishing the technical screening criteria for determining the conditions under which an economic activity qualifies as contributing substantially to

Adding test reports for tyres to the documentation to be uploaded in the compliance part of EPREL which is accessible only to market surveillance authorities

Under the Tyre Labelling Regulation, type approval of tyres is carried out at product group ('tyre family') level and based on a 'worst case' scenario. By contrast, the tyre label and registration in EPREL is model based. This can lead to situations where some tyre models have a better performance than the 'worst-case' documented by the type approval for the entire 'family' (that can cover several models). The proposal replaces the requirement to provide testing protocols with a requirement to provide test reports which should substantiate the values declared in the label. It is clarified that where simulations or extrapolations are used to determine the exact values for certain sizes/models within the tyre family, those procedures should be provided together with the underlying results used as a basis for those calculations. Type approval reports should only replace the need of a specific test report if the declared performance is not better than the 'worst case' for the 'family'.

Consistency with other Union policies

This proposal aims to ensure consistency with other instruments such as the ESPR and the Digital Services Act (DSA)¹⁹.

2. LEGAL BASIS, SUBSIDIARITY AND PROPORTIONALITY

Legal basis

The legal bases of the proposal are Articles 114 and 194(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU). This reflects the underlying legal bases of the regulations that are being revised: Article 194(2) (TFEU) for the Energy Labelling Regulation and Article 114 and Article 194(2) (TFEU) for the Tyre Labelling Regulation.

Subsidiarity (for non-exclusive competence)

This proposal relates to directly applicable regulations that govern the access to the internal market. The proposal does not alter the division of competences between the EU and the Member States. The targeted amendments to fully harmonised requirements established under the Energy Labelling Regulation and the Tyre Labelling Regulation, do not change the substance or ambition of the political objectives of these two regulations.

Proportionality

The targeted amendments improve the effectiveness of the existing rules and the benefits from having EPREL for the internal market and do not go beyond what is necessary to maintain a level playing field, ensure uniform compliance and better alignment with technological developments. New obligations are targeted based on evidence. While the "one-fits-all" requirement to have a printed label accompanying each product unit is removed, the right of customers to have a label in display in shops is maintained and dealers keep the right to request printed labels from suppliers.

Choice of the instrument

A proposal for a Regulation is the appropriate instrument as the underlying acts that are being amended are also Regulations.

climate change mitigation or climate change adaptation and for determining whether that economic activity causes no significant harm to any of the other environmental objectives.

¹⁹ Regulation (EU) 2022/2065 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 October 2022 on a Single Market For Digital Services and amending Directive 2000/31/EC (Digital Services Act) (OJ L 277, 27.10.2022, pp. 1–102, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2022/2065/oj>).

3. RESULTS OF EX-POST EVALUATIONS, STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Ex-post evaluations/fitness checks of existing legislation

Article 19 of the Energy Labelling Regulation required the Commission to produce a report on the implementation of that Regulation. Similarly, Article 15 of the Tyre Labelling Regulation required the Commission to produce a report on the implementation of that Regulation. Both reports are adopted together with this proposal and provide some of the evidence for the impact assessment.

Stakeholder consultations

The Commission regularly consults stakeholders when establishing and reviewing product requirements and energy labels through the Consultation forum established by Article 14 of the Energy Labelling Regulation. This forum was also consulted in writing on the energy labelling implementation report in 2025. Input was received from 12 Member States (Austria, Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Portugal and Slovenia), two European Economic Area / European Free Trade Association countries (Norway and Iceland) and seven non-governmental members (APPLiA, Digital Europe, EHI, EHPA, EPEE, EuroCommerce and Lighting Europe). The implementation reports were also supported by two representative **surveys**, one on the Energy Labelling Regulation and another one on the Tyre Labelling Regulation which are publicly available²⁰.

On 14 October 2025, an **implementation dialogue** was held involving 23 organisations covering all stakeholder groups, as follows:

- manufacturers: APPLiA, CEFACD, CEMEP, Digital Europe, EHI, EHPA, Eurovent, Lighting Europe, Tyres Europe;
- dealers: Ebay, EDRA-GHIN, EuroCommerce, Independent Retail Europe;
- installers: GVP Europe;
- MSAs: the chair of the Administrative Cooperation group for Eco-Design and Energy Labelling, Independent market surveillance experts, PROSAFE, RVO (NL);
- Non-governmental organisations (NGOs)/thinktanks/consumer associations: BEUC, CLASP, ECOS, EEB; and
- others: SME United.

Following the implementation dialogue, a **reality check meeting** was convened in December 2025. Participation was open to the public (and announced on the website of the Commission's Directorate-General for Energy). Invitations were sent to the Consultation Forum, the Administrative Cooperation Group for Ecodesign and Energy Labelling and the Administrative Cooperation Group for Tyres Labelling²¹.

The reality check meeting brought together around 160 participants in person and online. Participants were mainly manufacturers (40%), Member State/enforcement authorities (30%), consumers/NGOs/think tanks (7 %). Only one retail representative attended.

The agenda of the reality check meeting covered technical aspects of measures that could be envisaged to make the rules under the Energy Labelling and the Tyre Labelling Regulation simpler and more effective. The Commission presented two non-papers to structure the

²⁰ [Study on consumer understanding of the EU tyre label applied since 1 May 2021](#) and [Study on consumer understanding of the EU energy labels applied since 2021](#).

²¹ [Adcos - Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs](#).

discussion. The agenda included a more in-depth exchange on a suggestion from APPLiA to move to a ‘digital by default’ approach for the energy label, which was rejected by other stakeholder groups. One of the main outcomes of the discussion was strong support for an approach that gives flexibility to determine, on a product-specific basis, the most appropriate way to provide the label with individual products. There was also broad agreement that the transition between labels in case of rescaling could be simplified. Two national authorities and Tyres Europe were the main stakeholders providing input on possible simplifications to the Tyre Labelling Regulation.

A **call for evidence** was open for feedback from 12 February 2026 to 12 March 2026. It received 58 responses, half of them from manufacturers. There was also a 75 % overlap with participants in the reality check meeting. The submissions broadly confirmed the stakeholder groups’ previously known positions. For more details on all consultation steps, see Annex 2 (synopsis report) to the impact assessment.

Collection and use of expertise

Evidence gathering was carried out by the Commission. In addition to stakeholder input, the analysis in the impact assessment and this proposal are based largely on the two implementation reports and accompanying surveys, and on insights gathered from market surveillance, reports of national compliance activities carried out in 2024, analysis of EPREL and ICSMS statistics, complaints received by the Commission, publicly available market data and research and findings from EU-funded projects supporting the implementation of the energy and tyre labelling frameworks, in particular EEPLIANT Concerted Action²² and Compliance Services²³.

Impact assessment

An impact assessment accompanies this proposal and includes a comprehensive summary of stakeholder consultation activities.

It sets out the intervention logic and problems to be addressed by the proposal and quantifies the expected savings and costs in line with the Commission Better Regulation requirements, in particular the recently adopted Communication on a simpler, clearer and better enforced EU rulebook (COM (2026) 380). The scrutiny meeting with the Regulatory Scrutiny Board (RSB) took place on 20 May 2026 and the impact assessment received a non-qualified opinion on 22 May 2026 which recommended to improve:

- (1) the analysis of non-compliance; and
- (2) the rationale and comparison of the two policy options and the social/consumer assessment.

The impact assessment was reviewed in the light of the RSB’s quality checklist and its non-qualified opinion, and a revised impact assessment was shared as part of the interservice consultation.

Regulatory fitness and simplification

The proposal is in line with the REFIT objectives. It proposes means to reduce compliance costs for suppliers and dealers, increase the benefits of EPREL and improve the effectiveness of MSAs. The proposal amends the existing Energy Labelling and Tyre Labelling Regulations. In accordance with the ‘one in, one out’ principle, this omnibus is expected to

²² [EEPLIANT - Home](#)
²³ [Compliance Services](#)

deliver up to EUR 125²⁴ million in annual administrative cost savings, driven by the removal and simplification of provisions over a 10-year period. The additional costs arising from new obligations are estimated at EUR 11.5 million. The resulting indirect positive impacts for suppliers, dealers, customers, and MSAs – stemming from a more level playing field – are not captured in this monetisation. **Fundamental rights**

The proposal has no adverse impact on fundamental rights.

4. BUDGETARY IMPLICATIONS

Not applicable

5. OTHER ELEMENTS

Implementation plans and monitoring, evaluation and reporting arrangements

Not applicable.

Detailed explanation of the specific provisions of the proposal

Article 1 amends Regulation (EU) 2017/1369.

Article 2 amends Regulation (EU) 2020/740.

Article 3 repeals Regulation (EC) No 106/2008 and Regulation (EU) No 174/2013.

Annex I replaces Annex III to Regulation (EU) 2020/740.

Annex II amends Annex IV to Regulation (EU) 2020/740

Annex III amends Annex VII to Regulation (EU) 2020/740

²⁴ This figure is EUR 2 million/year higher than the quantification in the Impact Assessment Report due to slight adjustments in the measures proposed.

Proposal for a

REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

amending Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 and Regulation (EU) 2020/740 as regards simplification and better use of digital options for energy and tyre labelling

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 114 and Article 194(2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national Parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee²⁵,

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions²⁶,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,

Whereas:

- (1) The political guidelines for the Commission's 2024-2029 term²⁷ point to the goal of simplifying legislation to eliminate any overlaps and contradictions, while maintaining original policy objectives. In its communication on a Strategy for a single market²⁸, the Commission acknowledges digitalisation of paper formats as a key lever for a smooth functioning single market. That digitalisation is partly implemented for the product information sheet, but not yet for the energy label.
- (2) The Draghi report²⁹ points to insufficient market surveillance and poor enforcement as major shortcomings in the implementation of the EU ecodesign and energy labelling frameworks. This includes missing, fake or wrongly-placed labels, and wrong or inconsistent declarations of energy efficiency on labels and in the European Product Registry for Energy Labelling ('EPREL').
- (3) In the context of the Commission's commitment to reduce administrative burdens and compliance costs, enhance interoperability, and stimulate competitiveness, it is opportune to amend certain provisions of Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of

²⁵ OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].

²⁶ OJ C [...], [...], p. [...].

²⁷ Europe's Choice, Political Guidelines for the next European Commission 2024–2029, Ursula von der Leyen.

²⁸ COM (2025) 500.

²⁹ Draghi, M. (2024), The future of European competitiveness.

the Council ³⁰ setting a framework for energy labelling and Regulation (EU) 2020/740 of the European Parliament and of the Council ³¹ on the labelling of tyres.

- (4) It is appropriate to take advantage of opportunities for simplification and digitalisation, which were not anticipated when Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 and Regulation (EU) 2020/740 were adopted. In particular, the further development and wider use of EPREL, established in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1369, represent such opportunities that are not yet fully exploited. This database contains over two million model entries for energy-related products and tyres, and the introduction of QR codes on the respective labels unlocks access to comprehensive information on the products for dealers, distributors, customers and end users.
- (5) Energy-related products are very diverse and range from electronics and white goods to large heating and cooling appliances. There is a need for more flexibility on when and how a label is to be delivered with each product, in view of the diversity in products and distribution channels. The requirement to have a printed label for each unit should be adapted to the product specificities that enable to identify the best combination of digital and printed label transmission.
- (6) Experience shows that the electronic format of the product information sheet has been accepted by the market, and it should be made fully digital. The right of dealers to request a printed copy of this product information sheet should therefore be removed. In order to ensure that customers, installer, dealers, professional repairers, recyclers and any other stakeholder and the public in general nevertheless have access to product information such as maintenance and repair instructions stored in EPREL, it is appropriate to specify that suppliers should include information in the documentation accompanying the product, the technical promotional material, in visual advertisements, and in distance selling, thereby allowing to retrieve the information registered in EPREL.
- (7) The reports under Article 19 of Regulation 2017/1369 and under Article 15 of Regulation (EU) 2020/740, and the results of compliance checks carried out by national market surveillance authorities and other market actors, point to persistent insufficient levels of market surveillance and resulting high levels of non-compliance, particularly for online sales. Some of them are rooted in unclear definitions and technical specifications that should be clarified.
- (8) To avoid the need for economic operators of energy-related products to register multiple times the same model-related information, it is appropriate to ensure a technical link between EPREL and the centralised element of the future digital registry under Regulation (EU) 2024/1781³². A single system for electronic verification of the identity of suppliers for both databases also reduces the burden for suppliers. The reuse of information registered in EPREL for national purposes, such as documenting eligibility with financial incentives for

³⁰ Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2017 setting a framework for energy labelling and repealing Directive 2010/30/EU (OJ L 198, 28.7.2017, pp. 1–23, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2017/1369/oj>).

³¹ Regulation (EU) 2020/740 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 May 2020 on the labelling of tyres with respect to fuel efficiency and other parameters, amending Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1222/2009 (OJ L 177, 5.6.2020, pp. 1–31, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2020/740/oj>).

³² 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>).

products in scope, should also be encouraged in line with the ‘once-only’ mandate set out in Regulation (EU) 2018/1724 establishing a single digital gateway³³.

- (9) The supplier obligations laid down in Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 apply to EU manufacturers, importers and authorised representatives, all of which are required to comply with those obligations. It is appropriate to eliminate ambiguity about the scope of the mandates of Union-based authorised representatives registering energy-related products on behalf of manufacturers established outside the Union. To provide more clarity for market surveillance authorities about who can be requested to take corrective action if a product fails to comply with energy labelling rules, authorised representatives should therefore be required to include a copy of their mandate in the compliance part of EPREL. This is without prejudice to the obligations of authorised representatives in accordance with other Union legislation.
- (10) Information referring to an offer of products placed on the market or made available on the market which are not compliant with this Regulation should be considered to be illegal content within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2022/2065³⁴. Regulation (EU) 2022/2065 also provides that online marketplaces are obliged to design and organise their online interface in a way that allows traders to provide, among others, information concerning the labelling and marking in compliance with rules of applicable Union law on product safety and product compliance. This information may include unambiguous product identifiers and the related machine-readable and freely accessible pre-contractual information available via the public interface of EPREL.
- (11) Customers may be influenced by labelling information being shown at different stages of an online shopping process and before the actual purchasing decision is made. In online distance selling, the simplified label display with nested display mechanisms should therefore be visible not only on the main product page, but also on other relevant pages such as those listing or comparing alternatives and on the shopping basket page shown before a purchase is completed.
- (12) It is appropriate to continuously monitor that sufficient action is taken by market surveillance authorities to address non-compliance and that the Commission regularly reports on efforts and progress made.
- (13) The existing provisions in Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 on greying out empty energy labels classes on the label for lower classes in which models are no longer allowed to be placed on the market or put into service because of an ecodesign implementing measure have proved difficult to implement and should be removed.
- (14) Intermediary actors such as installers or tyre fitters, as well as dealers not selling to customers or end users directly, should make sure that the energy labelling related information is handed down the supply chain. Intermediary actors should comply with the obligations set for dealers under the energy labelling and tyre labelling frameworks when they, as part of their commercial activity, offer products or tyres for sale, hire or hire-purchase, or display products to customers or tyres to end users.

³³ Regulation (EU) 2018/1724 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 2 October 2018 establishing a single digital gateway to provide access to information, to procedures and to assistance and problem-solving services and amending Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012 (OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, pp. 1–38)

³⁴ Regulation (EU) 2022/2065 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 October 2022 on a Single Market For Digital Services and amending Directive 2000/31/EC (Digital Services Act) (OJ L 277, 27.10.2022, pp. 1–102, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2022/2065/oj>).

- (15) To simplify the transition period in case of label rescaling, suppliers should no longer be required to provide both the non-rescaled and the rescaled labels with each unit placed on the market during the 4-month transition period preceding the date as from which rescaled labels apply. During that period, suppliers should be required to provide only the non-rescaled or rescaled label, or should be allowed to supply both labels. After the rescaling date, suppliers should only provide the rescaled label with any units placed on the market.
- (16) The current 14-working-day deadline for dealers to substitute non-rescaled labels by rescaled labels on products on display both in shops and online should be replaced by a more flexible, stock-driven process managed by dealers. In that context, dealers should simply ensure that the labels delivered with products to customers correspond to the label used for display. Dealers should be able to continue displaying and selling units that they received with only the non-rescaled label until 12 months after the rescaling date.
- (17) Unlike Regulation (EU) 2017/1369, which relies on delegated acts to lay down product-specific technical requirements, Regulation (EU) 2020/740 incorporates all technical specifications directly in its annexes. However, the scope of the existing empowerment does not allow for the update of important parameters of the tyre label in line with technological and market developments, as is the case for energy labelling. The procedure for amending the tyre label should therefore be aligned with the rules for energy labelling, by empowering the Commission to amend the tyre label and the technical annexes, and to align with ecodesign information requirements established under Regulation (EU) 2024/1781.
- (18) There is a need to improve the effectiveness of the EU tyre label scheme and its enforcement to enable end-users to identify safe and fuel-efficient tyres that are compliant. Obligations for dealers should also be proportionate. Therefore, detailed specifications for simplified label display via nested display mechanisms for online sales, in promotional material and in tyre catalogues should be included and obligations for vehicle dealers should be removed.
- (19) The Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the European Community on the coordination of energy-efficiency labelling programmes for office equipment the Energy Star Agreement expired in February 2018. Regulation (EC) No 106/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁵ and Regulation (EU) No 174/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁶, which implemented that agreement, should therefore be repealed.

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2017/1369

Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 is amended as follows:

- (1) in Article 2, the following points are added:

‘(27) ‘European product registry for energy labelling’ or ‘EPREL’ means the product database established and maintained by the Commission in accordance with Article 12;

³⁵ Regulation (EC) No 106/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 January 2008 on a Community energy-efficiency labelling programme for office equipment (OJ L 39, 13.2.2008, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2008/106/oj>).

³⁶ Regulation (EU) No 174/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 February 2013 amending Regulation (EC) No 106/2008 on a Community energy-efficiency labelling programme for office equipment (OJ L 63, 6.3.2013, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2013/174/oj>).

(28) ‘EPREL model registration number’ means the unique registration number of a model in the product database established under Article 12;

(29) ‘installer’ means a natural or legal person responsible for the correct and safe installation, setting up, or fitting of energy-related products on the Union market;

(30) ‘rescaling date’ is the date specified in the relevant delegated act at which each unit of a model placed on the market by the supplier is to be accompanied only by the rescaled label;

(31) ‘nested display’ means a visual interface where an image or data set is accessed by a mouse click, mouse roll-over or tactile screen expansion of another image or data set;

(32) ‘invitation to purchase’ means invitation to purchase as defined in article 2 point (i), of Directive 2005/29/EC³⁷ of the European Parliament and of the Council.’

(2) Article 3 is amended as follows:

(a) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

‘1. The supplier shall ensure that products that are placed on the market are provided with, for each individual unit, free of charge, accurate labels in accordance with this Regulation and as specified in the relevant delegated acts. In view of the characteristics of the product, delegated acts shall specify how the label and other labelling-relevant information, such as the QR code, is to appear on the product, on its packaging or in the documents accompanying the product.

The supplier shall enter the parameters of the product information sheet into the product database in accordance with Article 4 and the relevant delegated act. A link to that information shall be provided by the supplier along with the label’;

(b) paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:

‘2. Upon a dealer’s request, suppliers shall send printed labels, including rescaled labels in accordance with Article 11(13), free of charge, promptly and in any event within five working days from receiving that request.’;

(3) Article 4 is amended as follows:

(a) the following paragraph (3a) is inserted:

‘(3a). The supplier shall indicate the EPREL model registration number, or provide the link or insert the QR code to the model’s web page in EPREL, in the documents accompanying the product, in visual advertisements and technical promotional material as well as in online distance selling.’;

(b) the following paragraph (3b) is inserted:

‘(3b). The authorised representative of a manufacturer not established in the Union shall upload in EPREL a signed copy of the mandate received from the manufacturer in an official language of the Member State where the authorised representative is

³⁷ Directive 2005/29/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2005 concerning unfair business-to-consumer commercial practices in the internal market and amending Council Directive 84/450/EEC, Directives 97/7/EC, 98/27/EC and 2002/65/EC of the European Parliament and of Directive 2005/29/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2005 concerning unfair business-to-consumer commercial practices in the internal market and amending Council Directive 84/450/EEC, Directives 97/7/EC, 98/27/EC and 2002/65/EC of the Europe (OJ L149, 11.6.05, p14 ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2005/29/2022-05-28>).

established. The mandate shall, as a minimum, include contact details of both the manufacturer and the authorised representative and shall confer on the authorised representative the ability to follow up on requests of market surveillance authorities. It shall specify the content and limits of the authorised representative's tasks, as well as information on the brands or trademarks, models and the geographical scope and duration covered by that mandate.

Any changes in the tasks performed by the authorised representative on behalf of the manufacturer, any change in the scope or duration of the mandate or any change in the name and contact details of the authorised representative shall be registered by the authorised representative in EPREL without delay.';

(4) Article 5 is amended as follows:

(a) the title is replaced by the following:

'Obligations of dealers and installers';

(b) paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

'1. Dealers shall:

(a) 'display, for products physically on display, the label in a visible manner in proximity to the product in such a way that the label is unequivocally and easily identified with the specific model;

(b) display, for products on display via online distance selling, the label in proximity to the price and on the product detail page, search result pages and the shopping basket page. Dealers may display the label in the simplified label format with nested display consisting of an energy class arrow including the applicable range and directly giving access to the complete label, as specified in the relevant delegated act;

(c) in invitations to purchase, and in contractual offers, include the relevant label as material (pre-)contractual information that enables the customer to make informed purchases;

(d) in any dealer to dealer transaction, provide the EPREL registration number or the link or QR code leading to the registration of that model in EPREL;

(e) make available to customers the product information sheet as specified in the relevant delegated act.';

(c) paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:

'2. Installers who, as part of their activity offer for sale, hire or hire-purchase a product shall comply with the obligations under letters (c) and (d) of paragraph 1 of this Article, and if applicable, the other obligations of dealers referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.';

(d) paragraph 3 is deleted;

(5) In Article 9(2), the following subparagraph is added:

'Market surveillance authorities may reduce the visibility to the public of the product in EPREL and display appropriate warnings until the non-compliance ceases, using the harmonised functionalities provided for this purpose in EPREL.';

(6) The following Article (9a) is inserted:

'Article 9a

Reporting by the Commission

1. The Commission shall, every four years, draw up a report by 30 June based on the information entered by market surveillance authorities into the information and communication system referred to in Article 34 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020.

That report may be combined and published simultaneously with the report required under Article 67 of Regulation (EU) 2024/1781 and shall include:

- (a) information on the nature and number of checks performed by market surveillance authorities during the four preceding calendar years pursuant to Article 34(4) and (5) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020;
- (b) information on the level and nature of non-compliance identified and, on the nature and severity of penalties imposed in the four preceding calendar years in relation to products covered by delegated acts adopted pursuant to Article 4 of this Regulation;
- (c) a comparison of the information referred to in points (a) and (b) of this paragraph with the activities planned in the context of the section on the market surveillance activities drawn up pursuant to Article 8(3);
- (d) indicative benchmarks for market surveillance authorities in relation to the frequency of checks and the nature and severity of penalties imposed;
- (e) a list of priorities for market surveillance authorities in terms of products and requirements.'

2. The Commission shall publish the report referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article in the information and communication system referred to in Article 34 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 and shall make it publicly available. The first of those reports shall be published by 19 July 2032.';

(7) Article 11 is amended as follows:

- (a) paragraph (10) is deleted;
- (b) paragraph (13) is replaced by the following:

'13. Where, pursuant to paragraph 1 or 3, a label is rescaled:

- (a) the suppliers shall, when placing a product on the market during the period beginning four months before the rescaling date, provide either the non-rescaled label and the related product information sheet or the rescaled label and the related product information sheet, or may provide both. As of the rescaling date, suppliers shall provide only the rescaled label and the related product information sheet with products placed on the market;
- (b) the dealer shall display or advertise the label at the point of sale that corresponds to the label that is provided with the unit that is offered or sold to a customer. When both the non-rescaled and rescaled label are provided by the supplier, the dealer shall only use the rescaled label as of the rescaling date;
- (c) the dealer shall be permitted to sell units of models placed on the market before the rescaling date and accompanied only with the non-rescaled label until 12 months after the rescaling date.';

(8) Article 12 is amended as follows:

- (a) in paragraph (5), the second subparagraph is replaced by the following:
- ‘In addition, the supplier may upload, on a voluntary basis, additional parts of the technical documentation, including test reports and other documents related to ecodesign or energy labelling requirements or conformity assessment for the models registered in EPREL. Where a supplier has chosen to upload such documents, or where such documentation is available to the authorities via a Digital Product Passport linked to the model’s registration in EPREL, the information included in EPREL shall be accepted for the purposes of Article 7(2).’;
- (b) the following paragraph is added:
- ‘(13.) Where provided for by Union law, the Commission shall ensure the integration between EPREL and the central part of the registry to be established under Article 13 of Regulation (EU) 2024/1781.’;
- (9) Article 16 paragraph (3) is amended as follows:
- (a) point (e) is replaced by the following:
- ‘(e) the manner in which labels and QR codes appear on the product or on its packaging, or are to be included in the user manual or other documentation provided with the product;’;
- (b) point (g) is replaced by the following:
- ‘(g) the manner in which the label and the product information sheet, the detailed information in the product information sheet, or the link to the product registration in EPREL, are to be provided, including in the case of distance selling;’;
- (c) the following point (r) is added:
- ‘(r) where applicable, if and how installers have to display or provide the label.’.

Article 2

Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2020/740

Regulation (EU) 2020/740 is amended as follows:

- (1) in Article 3, the following points are added:
- ‘(25) ‘European product registry for energy labelling’ or ‘EPREL’ means the product database established and maintained by the Commission in accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1369;
- (26) ‘tyre fitter’ means a natural or legal person who is responsible for the correct and safe fitting and setting up of tyres on vehicles.’;
- (27) ‘nested display’ means a visual interface where an image or data set is accessed by a mouse click, mouse roll-over or tactile screen expansion of another image or data set;’
- (2) in Article 4(1), point (b) is replaced by the following:
- ‘(b) for each batch of two or more identical tyres, by a tyre label that complies with the requirements set out in Annex II, indicating the information and class for each of the parameters set out in Annex I.’;
- (3) in Article 5, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

‘1. Suppliers shall enter the information set out in Annex III and in Annex VII into EPREL before placing on the market a tyre produced after that date. A link to that information shall be provided along with the label.’;

(4) Article 6 is amended as follows:

(a) the title is replaced by the following:

‘Obligations of tyre distributors and tyre fitters’;

(b) in paragraph 1, points (a) and (b) are replaced by the following:

‘(a) at the point of sale, tyres bear a tyre label, in the form of a sticker, that complies with the requirements set out in Annex II, provided by the supplier in accordance with point (a) of Article 4(1) in a clearly visible position and legible in its entirety; or

(b) before the sale of a tyre that is part of a batch of two or more identical tyres, a tyre label that complies with the requirements set out in Annex II, is shown to the end-user and is clearly displayed close to the tyre at the point of sale.’;

(c) paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:

‘2. Distributors shall ensure that the EPREL tyre registration number or the link or QR code leading to the tyre registration in EPREL is included in all tyre offers, visual advertisements and on invoices. If a price is indicated, the tyre label, or the tyre classes as set out in Annex IV, shall be displayed close to the price indication. For online sales, distributors may make the tyre label available in a nested display as set out in Annex IV close to the price indication.’;

(d) paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 are deleted;

(e) the following paragraph is added:

‘4. In catalogues or technical promotional material, where displaying the full label is not possible or advisable, the rolling resistance, the wet grip and the noise classes may be shown by the means of a simplified label format with nested display consisting of class arrows including the applicable ranges as set out in Annex IV and directly giving access to the complete label.’;

(5) Article 7 is deleted.

(6) Article 13 is amended as follows:

Paragraph 1, point (b), is replaced by the following:

‘(b) Annexes I, II, III, IV, V, VI and VII, by adapting the values, calculation methods and requirements set out therein to technological or market developments or to ecodesign information requirements set out in delegated acts adopted pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2024/1781’;

(7) Annex III is replaced by the text in Annex I to this Regulation;

(8) Annex IV amended in accordance with Annex II to this Regulation;

(9) Annex VII is amended in accordance with Annex III to this Regulation.

Article 3

Repeal of Regulation (EC) No 106/2008 and Regulation (EU) No 174/2013

Regulation (EC) No 106/2008 and Regulation (EU) No 174/2013 are repealed.

Article 4

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,

For the European Parliament
The President
Roberta Metsola

For the Council
The President
António Costa

LEGISLATIVE FINANCIAL AND DIGITAL STATEMENT

1. **FRAMEWORK OF THE PROPOSAL/INITIATIVE**

1.1. **Title of the proposal/initiative**

Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 setting a framework for energy labelling and Regulation (EU) 2020/740 on tyre labelling

1.2. **Policy area(s) concerned**

Energy

1.3. **Objective(s)**

1.3.1. *General objective(s)*

The general objective pursued by this legislative proposal is to simplify elements of Regulations (EU) 2017/1369 and (EU) 2020/740 in order to reduce administrative costs for businesses and improving compliance, while preserving the effectiveness of existing legislation and the framework established by the recently agreed Ecodesign for sustainable Products Regulation (EU) 2024/1781.

The regulatory framework for energy efficient products is well established and enjoys the support of most manufacturers, retailers and consumers. With the European Product Registry for Energy Labelling (EPREL) database offering digital possibilities that were not anticipated at the time, it seems opportune to revisit the interplay between obligations asking for printed documents and digital formats.

The proposal also aims to tackle the persistent high levels of non-compliant products (particularly in online shops).

1.3.2. *Specific objective(s)*

The specific objectives of the proposed amendments to Regulations (EU) 207/1369 and (EU) 2020/740 included in this proposal aim to achieve the following results:

Reducing administrative complexity and cumulative burden by providing the possibility to adjust supplier obligation to accompany each unit with a printed label in view of the particular characteristics of the product. Remove the option for dealers to request printed product information sheets.

Digitalising product information for easier display in shops as well as easier and more long-term access to product life span related information accessible in the product database to end users/consumers such as maintenance information, information on spare parts and end of life product.

Streamlining EPREL registration obligations to increase usefulness and usability of the registered information, and to facilitate online compliance.

Increasing compliance with labels, particularly for tyres, heating and cooling appliances, and in online shops

Simplifying processes for adapting tyre label requirements to changes in technology or market conditions

Improving market surveillance by clarifying legal concepts and by making better use of EPREL to tackle non-compliance

1.3.3. *Expected result(s) and impact*

Specify the effects which the proposal/initiative should have on the beneficiaries/groups targeted.

The proposed amendments to Regulations (EU) 2017/1369 and Regulation (EU) 2020 will affect: manufacturers (EU-based or from third countries) of energy-related products with an energy label, tyre manufacturers, tyre and car dealers, tyre distributors, energy product dealers (both wholesale and direct-to-consumer sellers), consumers, SMEs and other businesses buying or leasing energy-related products and tyres, providers of online marketplaces, importers and authorised representatives of products within scope, installers and national market surveillance authorities.

The proposal will improve the effectiveness of the policies through a better interplay of digital and printed documents. It will improve the level playing field for compliant suppliers and dealers.

1.3.4. *Indicators of performance*

Specify the indicators for monitoring progress and achievements.

To monitor progress towards achieving the proposal's specific objectives, the Commission will use existing fora (AdCO (sector-specific formations); Ecodesign and Energy Labelling Consultation Forum and ecodesign for sustainable products and energy labelling Consultation Forum) and monitor developments as part of EU funded projects to support implementation and compliance.

Product-specific reviews under the energy labelling framework and their accompanying evaluations will shed light on the effect of the changes.

In addition, the EPREL product database allows for continued market monitoring and for receiving complaints on non-compliant products. Finally, compliance will be monitored through the relevant procedures, including the ICSMS database that is interlinked with EPREL.

1.4. **The proposal/initiative relates to:**

- a new action**
- a new action following a pilot project/preparatory action**³⁸
- the extension of an existing action**
- a merger or redirection of one or more actions towards another/a new action**

1.5. **Grounds for the proposal/initiative**

1.5.1. *Requirement(s) to be met in the short or long-term including a detailed timeline for roll-out of the implementation of the initiative*

N/A. The Regulations are directly applicable.

The Commission will in its role as manager of the database implement accompanying changes in the set-up of the EPREL database once the proposal is adopted.

1.5.2. *Added value of EU involvement (it may result from different factors, e.g. coordination gains, legal certainty, greater effectiveness or complementarities). For the purposes of this*

³⁸ As referred to in Article 58(2), point (a) or (b) of the Financial Regulation.

section 'added value of EU involvement' is the value resulting from EU action, that is additional to the value that would have been otherwise created by Member States alone.

Improved harmonised single market rules.

Greater effectiveness of EU-wide product database, including for national enforcement activities and national funding schemes

for more details cf. subsidiarity chapter of the IA

1.5.3. *Lessons learned from similar experiences in the past*

The reports required under Article 19 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 and Article 15 of Regulation (EU) 2020/740 contain evidence on effectiveness of implementation and legislative set-up.

1.5.4. *Compatibility with the multiannual financial framework and possible synergies with other appropriate instruments*

N/A

1.5.5. *Assessment of the different available financing options, including scope for redeployment*

N/A

1.6. **Duration of the proposal/initiative and of its financial impact**

limited duration

in effect from [DD.MM]YYYY to [DD.MM]YYYY

financial impact from YYYY to YYYY for commitment appropriations and from YYYY to YYYY for payment appropriations.

unlimited duration

Implementation with a start-up period from YYYY to YYYY, followed by full-scale operation.

1.7. **Method(s) of budget implementation planned** ³⁹

Direct management by the Commission

by its departments, including by its staff in the Union delegations;

by the executive agencies

Shared management with the Member States

Indirect management by entrusting budget implementation tasks to:

third countries or the bodies they have designated;

international organisations and their agencies (to be specified);

the European Investment Bank and the European Investment Fund;

bodies referred to in Articles 70 and 71 of the Financial Regulation;

³⁹ Details of budget implementation methods and references to the Financial Regulation may be found on the BUDGpedia site: <https://myintracomm.ec.europa.eu/corp/budget/financial-rules/budget-implementation/Pages/implementation-methods.aspx>.

- public law bodies;
- bodies governed by private law with a public service mission to the extent that they are provided with adequate financial guarantees;
- bodies governed by the private law of a Member State that are entrusted with the implementation of a public-private partnership and that are provided with adequate financial guarantees;
- bodies or persons entrusted with the implementation of specific actions in the common foreign and security policy pursuant to Title V of the Treaty on European Union, and identified in the relevant basic act
- bodies established in a Member State, governed by the private law of a Member State or Union law and eligible to be entrusted, in accordance with sector-specific rules, with the implementation of Union funds or budgetary guarantees, to the extent that such bodies are controlled by public law bodies or by bodies governed by private law with a public service mission, and are provided with adequate financial guarantees in the form of joint and several liability by the controlling bodies or equivalent financial guarantees and which may be, for each action, limited to the maximum amount of the Union support.

Comments

N/A

2. **MANAGEMENT MEASURES**

2.1. **Monitoring and reporting rules**

N/A

2.2. **Management and control system(s)**

2.2.1. *Justification of the budget implementation method(s), the funding implementation mechanism(s), the payment modalities and the control strategy proposed*

N/A

2.2.2. *Information concerning the risks identified and the internal control system(s) set up to mitigate them*

N/A

2.2.3. *Estimation and justification of the cost-effectiveness of the controls (ratio between the control costs and the value of the related funds managed), and assessment of the expected levels of risk of error (at payment & at closure)*

N/A

2.3. **Measures to prevent fraud and irregularities**

N/A

3.

4. **ESTIMATED FINANCIAL IMPACT OF THE PROPOSAL/INITIATIVE**

4.1. **Heading(s) of the multiannual financial framework and expenditure budget line(s) affected**

Existing budget lines

In order of multiannual financial framework headings and budget lines.

Heading of multiannual financial framework	Budget line	Type of expenditure	Contribution			
	Number	Diff./Non-diff. ⁴⁰	from EFTA countries ⁴¹	from candidate countries and potential candidates ⁴²	from other third countries	other assigned revenue
	N/A	Diff./Non-diff.				

New budget lines requested

In order of multiannual financial framework headings and budget lines.

Heading of multiannual financial	Budget line	Type of expenditure	Contribution			
	Number	Diff./non-	from	from	from other	other

⁴⁰ Diff. = Differentiated appropriations / Non-diff. = Non-differentiated appropriations.

⁴¹ EFTA: European Free Trade Association.

⁴² Candidate countries and, where applicable, potential candidates from the Western Balkans.

framework		diff.	EFTA countries	candidate countries and potential candidates	third countries	assigned revenue
	N/A	Diff./Non-diff.	YES/NO	YES/NO	YES/NO	YES/NO

4.2. Estimated financial impact of the proposal on appropriations

4.2.1. Summary of estimated impact on operational appropriations

- The proposal/initiative does not require the use of operational appropriations
- The proposal/initiative requires the use of operational appropriations, as explained below:

4.2.1.1. Appropriations from voted budget

EUR million (to three decimal places)

Heading of multiannual financial framework		Number						
DG: <.....>				Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	TOTAL MFF 2021-2027
Operational appropriations								
Budget line	Commitments	(1a)						0.000
	Payments	(2a)						0.000
Budget line	Commitments	(1b)						0.000
	Payments	(2b)						0.000

Appropriations of an administrative nature financed from the envelope of specific programmes ⁴³							
Budget line		(3)					0.000
TOTAL appropriations for DG <.....>	Commitments	=1a+1b+3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Payments	=2a+2b+3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
DG: <.....>			Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	TOTAL MFF 2021-2027
Operational appropriations							
Budget line	Commitments	(1a)					0.000
	Payments	(2a)					0.000
Budget line	Commitments	(1b)					0.000
	Payments	(2b)					0.000
Appropriations of an administrative nature financed from the envelope of specific programmes ⁴⁴							
Budget line		(3)					0.000
TOTAL appropriations for DG <.....>	Commitments	=1a+1b+3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Payments	=2a+2b+3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

⁴³ Technical and/or administrative assistance and expenditure in support of the implementation of EU programmes and/or actions (former 'BA' lines), indirect research, direct research.

⁴⁴ Technical and/or administrative assistance and expenditure in support of the implementation of EU programmes and/or actions (former 'BA' lines), indirect research, direct research.

			Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	TOTAL MFF 2021-2027
TOTAL operational appropriations	Commitments	(4)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Payments	(5)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL appropriations of an administrative nature financed from the envelope for specific programmes		(6)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL appropriations under HEADING <...> of the multiannual financial framework	Commitments	=4+6	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Payments	=5+6	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Heading of multiannual financial framework		Number					
DG: <.....>			Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	TOTAL MFF 2021-2027
Operational appropriations							
Budget line	Commitments	(1a)					0.000
	Payments	(2a)					0.000
Budget line	Commitments	(1b)					0.000
	Payments	(2b)					0.000

Appropriations of an administrative nature financed from the envelope of specific programmes ⁴⁵							
Budget line		(3)					0.000
TOTAL appropriations for DG <.....>	Commitments	=1a+1b +3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Payments	=2a+2b+3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
DG: <.....>			Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	TOTAL MFF 2021-2027
Operational appropriations							
Budget line	Commitments	(1a)					0.000
	Payments	(2a)					0.000
Budget line	Commitments	(1b)					0.000
	Payments	(2b)					0.000
Appropriations of an administrative nature financed from the envelope of specific programmes ⁴⁶							
Budget line		(3)					0.000
TOTAL appropriations for DG <.....>	Commitments	=1a+1b +3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Payments	=2a+2b+3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

⁴⁵ Technical and/or administrative assistance and expenditure in support of the implementation of EU programmes and/or actions (former 'BA' lines), indirect research, direct research.

⁴⁶ Technical and/or administrative assistance and expenditure in support of the implementation of EU programmes and/or actions (former 'BA' lines), indirect research, direct research.

			Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	TOTAL MFF 2021-2027
TOTAL operational appropriations	Commitments	(4)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Payments	(5)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL appropriations of an administrative nature financed from the envelope for specific programmes		(6)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL appropriations under HEADING <...> of the multiannual financial framework	Commitments	=4+6	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Payments	=5+6	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	TOTAL MFF 2021-2027
TOTAL operational appropriations (all operational headings)	Commitments	(4)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Payments	(5)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL appropriations of an administrative nature financed from the envelope for specific programmes (all operational headings)		(6)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL appropriations Under Heading 1 to 6 of the multiannual financial framework (Reference amount)	Commitments	=4+6	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Payments	=5+6	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Heading of multiannual financial framework		7		‘Administrative expenditure’ ⁴⁷		
DG: <.....>		Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	TOTAL MFF 2021-2027
Human resources		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Other administrative expenditure		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL DG <.....>	Appropriations	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
DG: <.....>		Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	TOTAL MFF 2021-2027
Human resources		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Other administrative expenditure		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL DG <.....>	Appropriations	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL appropriations under HEADING 7 of the multiannual financial framework		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(Total commitments = Total payments)				

EUR million (to three decimal places)

	Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	TOTAL MFF 2021-2027

⁴⁷

The necessary appropriations should be determined using the annual average cost figures available on the appropriate BUDGpedia webpage.

TOTAL appropriations under HEADINGS 1 to 7 of the multiannual financial framework	Commitments	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Payments	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

4.2.1.2. Appropriations from external assigned revenues

EUR million (to three decimal places)

Heading of multiannual financial framework		Number					
DG: <.....>		Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	TOTAL MFF 2021-2027	
Operational appropriations							
Budget line	Commitments	(1a)					0.000
	Payments	(2a)					0.000
Budget line	Commitments	(1b)					0.000
	Payments	(2b)					0.000
Appropriations of an administrative nature financed from the envelope of specific programmes ⁴⁸							
Budget line		(3)					0.000

⁴⁸ Technical and/or administrative assistance and expenditure in support of the implementation of EU programmes and/or actions (former 'BA' lines), indirect research, direct research.

TOTAL appropriations for DG <.....>	Commitments	=1a+1b+3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Payments	=2a+2b+3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
DG: <.....>			Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	TOTAL MFF 2021-2027
Operational appropriations							
Budget line	Commitments	(1a)					0.000
	Payments	(2a)					0.000
Budget line	Commitments	(1b)					0.000
	Payments	(2b)					0.000
Appropriations of an administrative nature financed from the envelope of specific programmes ⁴⁹							
Budget line		(3)					0.000
TOTAL appropriations for DG <.....>	Commitments	=1a+1b+3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

⁴⁹ Technical and/or administrative assistance and expenditure in support of the implementation of EU programmes and/or actions (former 'BA' lines), indirect research, direct research.

	Payments	=2a+2b+3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	TOTAL MFF 2021-2027
TOTAL operational appropriations	Commitments	(4)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Payments	(5)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL appropriations of an administrative nature financed from the envelope for specific programmes		(6)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL appropriations under HEADING <...> of the multiannual financial framework	Commitments	=4+6	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Payments	=5+6	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Heading of multiannual financial framework		Number					
DG: <.....>			Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	TOTAL MFF 2021-2027
Operational appropriations							
Budget line	Commitments	(1a)					0.000

	Payments	(2a)						0.000
Budget line	Commitments	(1b)						0.000
	Payments	(2b)						0.000
Appropriations of an administrative nature financed from the envelope of specific programmes ⁵⁰								
Budget line		(3)						0.000
TOTAL appropriations for DG <.....>	Commitments	=1a+1b+3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
	Payments	=2a+2b+3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
DG: <.....>			Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	TOTAL MFF 2021-2027	
Operational appropriations								
Budget line	Commitments	(1a)						0.000
	Payments	(2a)						0.000

⁵⁰ Technical and/or administrative assistance and expenditure in support of the implementation of EU programmes and/or actions (former 'BA' lines), indirect research, direct research.

Budget line	Commitments	(1b)						0.000
	Payments	(2b)						0.000
Appropriations of an administrative nature financed from the envelope of specific programmes ⁵¹								
Budget line		(3)						0.000
TOTAL appropriations for DG <.....>	Commitments	=1a+1b+3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
	Payments	=2a+2b+3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
			Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	TOTAL MFF 2021-2027	
TOTAL operational appropriations	Commitments	(4)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
	Payments	(5)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
TOTAL appropriations of an administrative nature financed from the envelope for specific programmes		(6)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
TOTAL appropriations	Commit	=4+6	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000

⁵¹ Technical and/or administrative assistance and expenditure in support of the implementation of EU programmes and/or actions (former 'BA' lines), indirect research, direct research.

under HEADING <....> of the multiannual financial framework	ments						
	Payments	=5+6	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	TOTAL MFF 2021-2027
TOTAL operational appropriations (all operational headings)	Commitments	(4)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Payments	(5)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL appropriations of an administrative nature financed from the envelope for specific programmes (all operational headings)		(6)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL appropriations under Headings 1 to 6 of the multiannual financial framework (Reference amount)	Commitments	=4+6	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Payments	=5+6	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Heading of multiannual financial framework		7	'Administrative expenditure' ⁵²				

EUR million (to three decimal places)

DG: <.....>	Year	Year	Year	Year	TOTAL MFF
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⁵² The necessary appropriations should be determined using the annual average cost figures available on the appropriate BUDGpedia webpage.

		2024	2025	2026	2027	2021-2027
Human resources		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Other administrative expenditure		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL DG <.....>	Appropriations	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
DG: <.....>		Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	TOTAL MFF 2021-2027
Human resources		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Other administrative expenditure		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL DG <.....>	Appropriations	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL appropriations under HEADING 7 of the multiannual financial framework		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		(Total commit ments = Total payme nts)				

EUR million (to three decimal places)

		Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	TOTAL MFF 2021- 2027
TOTAL appropriations under HEADINGS 1 to 7	Commitments	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

of the multiannual financial framework	Payments	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
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4.2.2. *Estimated output funded from operational appropriations (not to be completed for decentralised agencies)*

Commitment appropriations in EUR million (to three decimal places)

Indicate objectives and outputs ↓			Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	Enter as many years as necessary to show the duration of the impact (see Section 1.6)										TOTAL			
	OUTPUTS																			
	Type ⁵³	Average cost	No	Cost	No	Cost	No	Cost	No	Cost	No	Cost	No	Cost	No	Cost	No	Cost	Total No	Total Cost
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE No 1 ⁵⁴ : [...]																				
- Output																				
- Output																				
- Output																				

⁵³ Outputs are products and services to be supplied (e.g.: number of student exchanges financed, number of km of roads built, etc.).

⁵⁴ As described in point 1.4.2. 'Specific objective(s)...

ut																		
Subtotal for specific objective No 1																		
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE No 2 ...																		
- Output																		
Subtotal for specific objective No 2																		
TOTALS																		

4.2.3. *Summary of estimated impact on administrative appropriations*

- The proposal/initiative does not require the use of appropriations of an administrative nature
- The proposal/initiative requires the use of appropriations of an administrative nature, as explained below:

4.2.3.1. *Appropriations from voted budget*

VOTED APPROPRIATIONS	Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	TOTAL MFF 2021-2027
HEADING 7					
Human resources	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Other administrative expenditure	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Subtotal HEADING 7	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outside HEADING 7					
Human resources	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Other expenditure of an administrative nature	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Subtotal outside HEADING 7	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL					
	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

4.2.3.2. *Appropriations from external assigned revenues*

EXTERNAL ASSIGNED REVENUES	Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	TOTAL MFF 2021-2027
HEADING 7					
Human resources	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Other administrative expenditure	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Subtotal HEADING 7	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outside HEADING 7					
Human resources	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Other expenditure of an administrative nature	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Subtotal outside HEADING 7	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

4.2.3.3. *Total appropriations*

TOTAL VOTED APPROPRIATIONS + EXTERNAL ASSIGNED REVENUES	Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	TOTAL MFF 2021-2027
HEADING 7					
Human resources	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Other administrative expenditure	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Subtotal HEADING 7	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outside HEADING 7					
Human resources	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Other expenditure of an administrative nature	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Subtotal outside HEADING 7	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

The appropriations required for human resources and other expenditure of an administrative nature will be met by appropriations from the DG that are already assigned to management of the action and/or have been redeployed within the DG, together, if necessary, with any additional allocation which may be granted to the managing DG under the annual allocation procedure and in the light of budgetary constraints.

4.2.4. *Estimated requirements of human resources*

- The proposal/initiative does not require the use of human resources
 The proposal/initiative requires the use of human resources, as explained below

4.2.4.1. *Financed from voted budget*

Estimate to be expressed in full-time equivalent units (FTEs) ⁵⁵

VOTED APPROPRIATIONS	Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027
Establishment plan posts (officials and temporary staff)				
20 01 02 01 (Headquarters and Commission's Representation Offices)	0	0	0	0
20 01 02 03 (EU Delegations)	0	0	0	0
01 01 01 01 (Indirect research)	0	0	0	0
01 01 01 11 (Direct research)	0	0	0	0
Other budget lines (specify)	0	0	0	0
External staff (in FTEs)				
20 02 01 (AC, END from the 'global envelope')	0	0	0	0

⁵⁵ Please specify below the table how many FTEs within the number indicated are already assigned to the management of the action and/or can be redeployed within your DG and what are your net needs.

20 02 03 (AC, AL, END and JPD in the EU Delegations)		0	0	0	0
Admin. support line [XX.01.YY.YY]	- at Headquarters	0	0	0	0
	- in EU Delegations	0	0	0	0
01 01 01 02 (AC, END - Indirect research)		0	0	0	0
01 01 01 12 (AC, END - Direct research)		0	0	0	0
Other budget lines (specify) - Heading 7		0	0	0	0
Other budget lines (specify) - Outside Heading 7		0	0	0	0
TOTAL		0	0	0	0

4.2.4.2. *Financed from external assigned revenues*

EXTERNAL ASSIGNED REVENUES	Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027
Establishment plan posts (officials and temporary staff)				
20 01 02 01 (Headquarters and Commission's Representation Offices)	0	0	0	0
20 01 02 03 (EU Delegations)	0	0	0	0
01 01 01 01 (Indirect research)	0	0	0	0
01 01 01 11 (Direct research)	0	0	0	0
Other budget lines (specify)	0	0	0	0

External staff (in full time equivalent units)					
20 02 01 (AC, END from the global envelope)		0	0	0	0
20 02 03 (AC, AL, END and JPD in the EU Delegations)		0	0	0	0
Admin. support line [XX.01.YY.YY]	- at Headquarters	0	0	0	0
	- in EU Delegations	0	0	0	0
01 01 01 02 (AC, END - Indirect research)		0	0	0	0
01 01 01 12 (AC, END - Direct research)		0	0	0	0
Other budget lines (specify) - Heading 7		0	0	0	0
Other budget lines (specify) - Outside Heading 7		0	0	0	0
TOTAL		0	0	0	0

4.2.4.3. *Total requirements of human resources*

TOTAL VOTED APPROPRIATIONS + EXTERNAL ASSIGNED REVENUES	Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027
Establishment plan posts (officials and temporary staff)				
20 01 02 01 (Headquarters and Commission's Representation Offices)	0	0	0	0
20 01 02 03 (EU Delegations)	0	0	0	0

01 01 01 01 (Indirect research)		0	0	0	0
01 01 01 11 (Direct research)		0	0	0	0
Other budget lines (specify)		0	0	0	0
External staff (in full time equivalent units)					
20 02 01 (AC, END from the global envelope)		0	0	0	0
20 02 03 (AC, AL, END and JPD in the EU Delegations)		0	0	0	0
Admin. support line [XX.01.YY.YY]	- at Headquarters	0	0	0	0
	- in EU Delegations	0	0	0	0
01 01 01 02 (AC, END - Indirect research)		0	0	0	0
01 01 01 12 (AC, END - Direct research)		0	0	0	0
Other budget lines (specify) - Heading 7		0	0	0	0
Other budget lines (specify) - Outside Heading 7		0	0	0	0
TOTAL		0	0	0	0

The staff required to implement the proposal (in FTEs):

	To be covered by current staff available in the Commission services	Exceptional additional staff*
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		To be financed under Heading 7 or Research	To be financed from BA line	To be financed from fees
Establishment plan posts			N/A	
External staff (CA, SNEs, INT)				

Description of tasks to be carried out by:

Officials and temporary staff	
External staff	

4.2.5. Overview of estimated impact on digital technology-related investments

TOTAL Digital and IT appropriations	Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	TOTAL MFf 2021-2027
HEADING 7					
IT expenditure (corporate)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Subtotal HEADING 7	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Outside HEADING 7					
Policy IT expenditure on operational programmes	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

Subtotal outside HEADING 7	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

4.2.6. *Compatibility with the current multiannual financial framework*

The proposal/initiative:

- can be fully financed through redeployment within the relevant heading of the multiannual financial framework (MFF).
- requires use of the unallocated margin under the relevant heading of the MFF and/or use of the special instruments as defined in the MFF Regulation.
- requires a revision of the MFF.

4.2.7. *Third-party contributions*

The proposal/initiative:

- does not provide for co-financing by third parties
- provides for the co-financing by third parties estimated below:

Appropriations in EUR million (to three decimal places)

	Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	Total
Specify the co-financing body					
TOTAL appropriations co-financed					

4.3. **Estimated impact on revenue**

- The proposal/initiative has no financial impact on revenue.
- The proposal/initiative has the following financial impact:
 - on own resources
 - on other revenue
 - please indicate, if the revenue is assigned to expenditure lines

EUR million (to three decimal places)

Budget revenue line:	Appropriations available for the current financial year	Impact of the proposal/initiative ⁵⁶			
		Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027

⁵⁶ As regards traditional own resources (customs duties, sugar levies), the amounts indicated must be net amounts, i.e. gross amounts after deduction of 20% for collection costs.

Article					
---------------	--	--	--	--	--

For assigned revenue, specify the budget expenditure line(s) affected.

N/A

Other remarks (e.g. method/formula used for calculating the impact on revenue or any other information).

N/A

5. DIGITAL DIMENSIONS

5.1. Requirements of digital relevance

If the policy initiative is assessed as having no requirement of digital relevance, provide an explanation as to why digital means are not used.

N/A

Otherwise, please list the requirements of digital relevance in the table below:

Reference to the requirement	Requirement description	Actor(s) affected or concerned by the requirement	High-level Processes	Categories
Art 2 [Art 3(1) Article 4 and Art 11(13) of Regulation 2017/1369]	Provide EPREL registration number and/or link to EPREL	Suppliers (manufacturers, authorised representatives of manufacturers outside the EU) and importers).	Management of EPREL for compliance	Digital service/data public
Art 3 [Art 4 (8) of Regulation 2017/1369]	Authorised representatives to upload voluntarily into the compliance part of EPREL a copy of the mandate of the manufacturer.	Authorised representatives of 3rd country manufacturers	Management of EPREL for compliance	Digital service/data public

Art 3 [Art 5 (1) of Regulation 2017/1369]	Download and print from EPREL database the energy label for the correct model and with right colour scheme and size.	Retailer	download and print label if specified in product specific act	Digital public service/ digital solution
Art 3 [Art 5 (2) of Regulation 2017/1369]	Retailers can use electronic displays for label display	Retailers at point of sale	Display label	Digital solution
Art 3 [Annex I of Regulation (EU) 2017/1369]	Suppliers to upload into the compliance part of the EPREL database the testing reports (or summary if reports contain sensitive info) on a voluntary basis	Suppliers	Management of EPREL for compliance	Digital solution
Art 3 [Art5 (3) of Regulation 2017/1369]	Providers of online marketplaces to verify registration of a product/supplier in EPREL before offering product for sale	Providers of online marketplaces	Management of registry for compliance	Digital solution
Art 3 [Art 7 (2) of Regulation 2017/1369]	Obligation on MS to accept the information contained in EPREL for the purposes of financial schemes	MS and applicants for financial schemes	Digitalisation of procurement	Data/Digital public service

Art 4 [Annex III of Regulation 2020/740]	information on tyre characteristics to be entered into EPREL database (public part)	tyre manufacturers	Management of registry	Digital public service
Art 4 [Annex IV of Regulation 2020/740]	information to be provided in visual advertisement including access/link to EPREL	tyre manufacturers	Display	Digital solution
Art 4 [Annex VII of Regulation 2020/740]	information, including test reports, to be provided in the compliance part of EPREL	tyre manufacturers	Data	Digital public service

5.2. Data

High-level description of the data in scope and any related standards/specifications

Type of data	Reference to the requirement(s)	Standard and/or specification (if applicable)
Public data and non-public compliance data for energy-related products with label placed on the single market and tyres.	Art 3 [Art 12 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 and annexes to Regulation (EU) 2020/740]	Existing EPREL database and data formats Implementation Regulation 2024/994.

Alignment with the European Data Strategy

Explain how the requirement(s) are aligned with the European Data Strategy

The proposal advances the European Data Strategy by ensuring adaptive and proportionate data management, sharing of data between EU and national authorities and simplifying registration in EPREL. It maintains and extends interoperability and transparency of

EPREL. It makes better use of data already collected in EPREL. Registration and verification only to be done once for EPREL and the registry to be set up under Regulation (EU) 2024/1781.

Alignment with the once-only principle

Explain how the once-only principle has been considered and how the possibility to reuse existing data has been explored

Existing information in EPREL is proposed to be used better by national authorities for financial incentives. Newly asked documentation for the compliance part in EPREL and will avoid that the same information is requested from national authorities each time when compliance is checked.

Explain how newly created data is findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable, and meets high-quality standards

The changes build up on the established EPREL database set-up which is constantly improved for its user-friendliness. Additional suggestions from stakeholders for which no change in legal mandate are required (e.g. including a photo and the brand name of the product) will be implemented alongside the legal proposal by the European Commission. Modified data remains findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable with different rules applying to the public and the compliance part.

Data flows

For each data flow, please fill the table below:

Type of data	Reference(s) to the requirement(s)	Actor who provides the data	Actor who receives the data	Trigger for the data exchange	Frequency (if applicable)
Testing reports for all suppliers and copy of the mandate for and for authorised representatives the mandate	Art 2 [Annex I and Art 4 (8) of Regulation (EU) 2017/1369]	Supplier of energy related product with label and authorised representatives of 3rd country manufacturers of energy-related products	National market surveillance authorities via EC run EPREL database (compliance part)	upon entry into force of revised rules for existing entries and when putting a product model on the EU market	once
Testing reports for tyre suppliers	Art 3 [Annex VII of Regulation	Tyre suppliers	National market surveillance authorities via EC	upon entry into force of revised rules for existing	once

	2020/447]		run EPREL database (compliance part)	entries and when putting a product model on the EU market	
Additional product specifications for tyres	(Art 3 [Annexes III, IV and VII of 2020/740]	Tyre supplier	European Commission	upon entry into force of revised rules for existing entries and when putting a product model on the EU market	once

5.3. Digital solutions

For each digital solution, please provide the reference to the requirement(s) of digital relevance concerning it, a description of the digital solution's mandated functionality, the body that will be responsible for it, and other relevant aspects such as reusability and accessibility. Finally, explain whether the digital solution intends to make use of AI technologies.

Digital solution	Reference(s) to the requirement(s)	Main mandated functionalities	Responsible body	How is accessibility catered for?	How is reusability	Use of AI technologies (if)
EPREL	Article 3 [Art 3, 4, 5, 7, 11 (13) and Annex of Regulation]	Data collection, data use	European Commission	Compliance with requirements of accessibility act ensured for EPREL website. Transition ongoing to ensure PIS and energy label output formats from EPREL are	Develops an already existing database EPREL	n/a

				aligned with accessibility		
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For each digital solution, explain how the digital solution complies with the requirements and obligations of the EU cybersecurity framework, and other applicable digital policies and legislative enactments (such as eIDAS, Single Digital Gateway, etc.).

Digital solution #1

Digital and/or sectorial policy (when these are applicable)	Explanation on how it aligns
<i>AI</i>	n/a
<i>EU Cybersecurity</i>	Incident management in place in MOV-ENER -SRD.
E-IDAS	eIDAS is obligatory identity verification for suppliers as stipulated in Implementing Regulation 2024/994. Considerations ongoing to expand to business wallet.
	n/a
<i>Others</i>	n/a

5.4. **Interoperability assessment**

Describe the digital public service(s) affected by the requirements

Digital public service or category of digital public services	Description	Reference(s) to the requirement(s)	Interoperable Europe Solution(s)(NOT APPLICABLE)	Other interoperability solution(s)
	national market surveillance authorities and national authorities providing incentives for	Art 3 [Art 4 (8) and Annex I of Regulation (EU) 2017/1369]		

	products within scope			
Category of digital public services according to COFOG ⁵⁷ #1	05 environment protection			

Assess the impact of the requirement(s) on cross-border interoperability

Digital public service #1 EPREL

Assessment	Measure(s)	Potential remaining barriers (if applicable)
Alignment with existing digital and sectorial policies. Please list the applicable digital and sectorial policies identified	Proposal to clarify integration of EPREL with future digital product passport (DPP) registry under Regulation (EU) 2024/1087. Ensuring output documents from EPREL are accessible. Alignment with GDPR.	
Organisational measures for a smooth cross-border digital public services delivery. Please list the governance measures foreseen	Proposal to obligate Member States to accept information registered in EPREL for purposes of national compliance checks and financial incentive schemes	
Measures taken to ensure a shared understanding of the data. Please list such measures	Explanatory pages and tutorial on EPREL	
Use of commonly agreed open technical specifications and standards. Please list	applicable	

⁵⁷ <https://op.europa.eu/en/web/eu-vocabularies/concept-scheme/-/resource?uri=http://data.europa.eu/7yx/cofog>

such measures		
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5.5. **Measures to support digital implementation**

For each measure to support digital implementation, please fill in the table below

Description of the measure	Reference(s) to the requirement(s)	Commission role (if applicable)	Actors to be involved (if applicable)	Expected timeline (if applicable)
update of tutorials and explanations provided on EPREL website		European Commission		