

Brussels, XXX
[...] (2023) XXX draft

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

of XXX

supplementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling of household tumble dryers and repealing Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 392/2012

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EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. CONTEXT OF THE DELEGATED ACT

The EU has longstanding objectives to increase energy efficiency and to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions. These go along with other objectives to reduce its environmental impacts. In December 2019, the Commission presented the European Green Deal¹ to strengthen these objectives and as the cornerstone of its strategy to fulfil the United Nation's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development². In September 2020, it presented a Climate Target Plan (CTP) for 2030³, showing the need for a higher contribution of energy efficiency and renewable energy to achieve a net 55% GHG emission reduction most cost-effectively, in line with the Paris Agreement. The European Parliament and Council subsequently agreed to achieve this level of reduction in GHG emissions. The Commission followed this by adopting the EU "Fit for 55" package⁴ aiming to achieve the necessary cut in GHG emissions.

One pillar of the CTP and subsequently the 'Fit for 55' package is energy efficiency. A revision of the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED)⁵ to increase the overall ambition was proposed. This would require Member States to enhance their National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs) to achieve at least an overall 9% reduction in EU energy consumption in 2030 compared to the reference⁶. The revised EED will mandate Member States to lay down measures at national level to collectively contribute to the EU binding target. The EED itself contains limited energy saving measures and in addition to Member State actions, measures at EU level are needed⁷. In this context, the ecodesign and energy labelling rules for products arise as important instruments to realise EU's energy and decarbonisation objectives.

Ecodesign and energy labelling measures (which unlike measures in the scope of the EED have the advantage of being directly applicable across the EU) must contribute to that 9% by reducing energy consumption on top of the reductions achieved under the EED. Ecodesign measures remove the worst performing appliances from the market by setting minimum energy efficiency requirements below which no appliance can be placed on the market. Energy labelling complement ecodesign requirements by providing information to consumers with the aim of encouraging them to purchase products that have a better energy performance than the minimum. In this way, energy labelling helps consumers to reduce their energy bills by easily identifying and comparing more energy efficient appliances.

More efforts to improve energy consumption are nevertheless needed. Energy consumption in the household sector accounted in 2019 for about 28% of the EU 27 final energy consumption⁸, namely **248 Mtoe**. The in-use energy consumption from **tumble dryers** reached 1,3 Mtoe in 2020⁹, equivalent to 0,5% of the EU final energy consumption from

¹ [The European Green Deal, COM\(2019\) 640 final](#)

² [Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#)

³ Stepping up Europe's 2030 climate ambition. Investing in a climate-neutral future for the benefit of our people (COM/2020/562 final)

⁴ ['Fit for 55': delivering the EU's 2030 Climate Target on the way to climate neutrality, COM\(2021\) 550 final](#)

⁵ [Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on energy efficiency, COM\(2021\) 558 final](#)

⁶ [EU reference scenario 2020 - Publications Office of the EU \(europa.eu\)](#)

⁷ These additional measures include not only ecodesign and energy labelling but also the EU ETS, vehicle CO₂ legislation and the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive

⁸ From [Eurostat Energy Balances \(2022 edition\)](#)

⁹ From EU Reference Scenario 2020

households and to 12% of the final energy consumption from household appliances. Further energy savings from tumble dryers could help to reduce energy consumption and increase the contribution of the household sector to the overall energy efficiency target. Nevertheless, the regulations for tumble dryers will not lead to further energy savings from this product group. This is indicated in section 7.2.2 of the review study¹⁰, which explains that the regulations currently in force on ecodesign and energy labelling, even if they have worked on pushing the EU market towards more efficient tumble dryers, will still permit less efficient tumble dryers to keep a significant share of sales and stock over the next two decades, limiting the reduction of energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions.

The objective of the proposal is to capture further cost-efficient in-use energy savings from tumble dryers. This will be achieved by the parallel adoption of two separate legal acts, an implementing act on ecodesign measures (henceforth “the Implementing Act”) and a delegated act on energy labelling measures (henceforth “the Delegated Act”). This Explanatory Memorandum is about the measures contained in the Delegated Act, although due to the interplay and complementarity between ecodesign and energy labelling both aspects will be explained along with each other in some of the sections.

2. CONSULTATIONS PRIOR TO THE ADOPTION OF THE ACT

The review was launched in October 2017 and was developed in an open process, taking into account inputs from relevant stakeholders including manufacturers and their associations, environmental NGOs, consumer organisations and Member States. During the study, two open stakeholder meetings were organised at the Commission premises in Brussels on 26 June 2018 and 4 December 2018. Drafts of the study were discussed at these meetings and validated with input from stakeholders. A review of different consumer surveys was also presented as part of the results, including one carried out by APPLiA in 2018. Annexes VII and X of the review study present a thorough overview of the contributions from stakeholders to both meetings.

Further, a dedicated open public website was set up for the publication of relevant material from the review. The purpose of the website was to facilitate the monitoring of the status of the study, get related information and track the meetings taking place.

In addition to the stakeholder consultations, two Consultation Forums were organised by the Commission to discuss the main conclusions of the review study and the impact assessment. The Consultation Forum is a wider group of discussion which consists of a balanced representation of Member State representatives, industry associations and NGO’s, in line with Article 18 of the Ecodesign Framework Directive.

A first Consultation Forum was held on 18 September 2019. The Commission services prepared two Working Documents with separate ecodesign and energy labelling requirements. The documents were circulated to the members of the Consultation Forum and were also provided to the secretariat of the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) Committee of the European Parliament for information. 11 documents with comments were received from the following stakeholders and Member States: APPLiA (providing three documents with comments), ANEC (NGO defending consumers interest across the EU), ECOS (EU environmental NGO), Denmark, Germany, France, Sweden, Austria, Bulgaria and the Netherlands.

¹⁰ Viegand Maagøe A/S, Review study on household tumble driers, Final report for EC DG ENER, June 2019.

A second Consultation Forum took place on 10 March 2022, with the main objective of updating stakeholders on the progress of the impact assessment and of gathering their opinion about some specific issues that needed further discussion. The transitional periods for the application of energy labelling and ecodesign requirements, the spare parts available to consumers and professional repairers, the denomination of the standard programme and the incorporation of low power modes were some of the aspects discussed.

The minutes, working documents and stakeholder comments received in writing before and after the Consultation Forum meetings can be found on CIRCABC¹¹

The views from stakeholders and Member States have been widely incorporated to the draft Delegated Act (and also to the Implementing Act) and, where not possible to conciliate all points of view, including Commission's view, reasonable compromises have been reached with industry, Member States and representatives of consumers and other organisations. This has been mainly the case for the definition of the label classes and the establishment of the minimum energy efficiency threshold, with NGO's and industry holding opposite views about the level of stringency to be implemented. The duration of the period of availability of spare parts (with NGO's advocating long availability periods and industry supporting shorter ones) and the date of application of the energy labelling and ecodesign requirements (with some Member States and NGOs supporting shorter implementation dates and industry pledging for longer ones) have been also topics of discussion between stakeholders. The final proposals in the draft legislative acts on tumble dryers with regard to those topics keep a balance between the different positions, guaranteeing a reasonable level of support among stakeholders and national authorities without undermining the primary objectives on energy efficiency.

3. LEGAL ELEMENTS OF THE DELEGATED ACT

The Delegated Act consists of a main part and the annexes. As far as the main main part, the Delegated Act introduces the following modifications with respect to Regulation (EU) No 392/2012:

- *Article 1. Subject matter and scope:* tumble dryers powered by batteries and multi-drum tumble dryers are expressly included in the scope of the Delegated Act. Further, the definition of built-in tumble dryer is improved to make clear that tumble dryers not encased between pannels cannot be considered as buit-in appliances. Additionally, tumble dryers powered by batteries that can be connected to the mains through an AC/DC converter sold separately are excluded from the scope, as these appliances are normally used in motorhomes rather than in dwellings.
- *Articles 3 and 4. Obligations for suppliers and retailers:* the Delegated Act introduces obligations for suppliers and retailers with respect to the information to be displayed on advertisements and technical information intended for distance selling (through means other than the Internet) and distance selling on the Internet. For selling on the Internet, the information included in Annex VIII shall apply, and for distance selling other than the Internet, Annex VII shall apply.
- *Article 9. Reparability score:* the article mandates the Commission to carry out an assessment of the need to establish a reparability score on tumble dryers and to present the results to the Consultation Forum in three years after the date of entry into force of the Regulation.

¹¹ [ecodesign - Library \(europa.eu\)](https://ecodesign-library.europa.eu)

- *Article 11. Entry into force and application:* the delegated act provides for a transitional period of for the application of the provisions therein. However, during a transitional period starting four months before the date of application, suppliers will have to provide the energy label and the product information sheet in two formats, one as set out in the repealed Regulation and another one in accordance with the proposed Delegated Act.

The annexes in turn lay down the technical specifications. The main changes introduced by the delegated act to the annexes are the following:

Annex I. Definitions

A new definition of “guarantee” has been inserted, following the same approach as the Regulation on energy labelling for washing machines¹².

Annex II. Energy efficiency classes and noise emission classes

The energy efficiency classes in the energy label have been adapted to provide for an empty A class and a rescaling of the rest of the classes from B to G. The new label will also display a new noise emission scale, since currently the label displays the absolute noise level, but not a scale that would help the user to understand the comparative level of the appliance with other models.

Annex III. Label

The energy label is simplified. The icon of the energy powering the tumble dryer (either electric or gas-fired) disappears, since gas-fired tumble dryers are barely present on the EU market. The condensation efficiency scale is also removed because new models are all above 80% and there are not really tumble dryers with bad condensation efficiencies. In addition, the benefits of efficiencies above 80% are doubtful, since the improvement of indoor air quality is not significant and there may be an associated increase of energy consumption. The condensation scale has therefore little use, and it will be replaced by a minimum condensation efficiency of 80% set out in the Ecodesign Regulation.

As result of the abovementioned simplifications, there will now be one single format of energy label applicable to all tumble dryer types, in contrast with the three labels in Regulation (EU) No 392/2012.

Annex IV. Measurement methods and calculations

The measurement methods and calculations of energy efficiency and condensation efficiency have been adapted to the change of weighing between full and partial loads and the delivery of the results per cycle instead of per year, as commented above.

Annex V. Product information sheet

Annex V prescribes a model of product information sheet instead of just a list of items to be included in the product sheet, as it is the case in Regulation (EU) No 392/2012. The

¹² Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2014 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling of household washing machines and household washer-dryers and repealing Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1061/2010 and Commission Directive 96/60/EC (OJ L 315, 5.12.2019, p. 29).

information on the product information sheet is also adapted to the information included in the new label.

Annexes VII and VIII. Information to be provided in distance selling

Annexes VII and VIII will replace Annex IV in Regulation (EU) No 392/2012 and will provide detailed requirements about the information that needs to be displayed in distance selling.

Annex IX. Verification procedure for market surveillance purposes

The principles applicable to the verification procedure remain, although there is a new paragraph explaining the procedure to follow when no interpretable result has been produced due to the invalidity of the test.

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supplementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling of household tumble dryers and repealing Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 392/2012

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to 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/EU¹³, and in particular Article 16(1) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) The Ecodesign Working Plan 2016-2019¹⁴ drawn up by the Commission sets out the working priorities under the ecodesign and energy labelling framework for the period 2016-2019. The Working Plan identifies energy-related product groups as priorities for preparatory studies and, if necessary, adoption of implementing measures. That includes household tumble dryers. Furthermore, household tumble dryers fall into the three main groups earmarked for review before the end of 2025 by the Ecodesign and Energy Labelling Working Plan 2022-2024¹⁵.
- (2) The measures envisaged by the Ecodesign and Energy Labelling Working Plan 2022-2024 have an estimated potential to deliver, in 2030, a total annual final energy savings in excess of 170 TWh, which is equivalent to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by approximately 24 million tonnes per year in 2030. For household tumble dryers, electricity savings of 0.6 TWh/year could potentially be achieved by 2030 and 1.7 TWh/year by 2040.
- (3) The Commission laid down provisions on the energy labelling of household tumble dryers in Delegated Regulation (EU) No 392/2012¹⁶.
- (4) Household tumble dryers are among the product groups covered by Article 11(4) of Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 for which the Commission is to adopt a delegated act to introduce an A to G rescaled label, to be displayed in shops and online 18 months after the date of entry into force of the delegated act.
- (5) Article 7 of Delegated Regulation (EU) No 392/2012 requires the Commission to review that Delegated Regulation in the light of technological progress. The Commission has carried out the review and analysed technical, environmental and economic aspects of tumble dryers as well as real-life user behaviour. The review was

¹³ OJ L 198, 28.7.2017, p. 1.

¹⁴ Communication from the Commission Ecodesign Working Plan 2016-2019 (COM(2016) 773 final of 30.11.2016).

¹⁵ Communication from the Commission Ecodesign and Energy Labelling Working Plan 2022-2024 2022/C 182/01 (OJ C 182, 4.5.2022, p. 1).

¹⁶ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 392/2012 of 1 March 2012 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling of household tumble driers (OJ L 123, 9.5.2012, p. 1).

undertaken in close cooperation with stakeholders and interested parties from the Union and third countries. The results of the review were made public and presented to the Consultation Forum established in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1369.

- (6) The review concluded that there was a need to amend energy labelling requirements for household tumble dryers.
- (7) The environmental aspects of household tumble dryers, identified as significant for the purposes of this Regulation, are the consumption of energy in the use phase, the generation of waste at the end of life, emissions to air in the production phase due to the extraction and processing of raw materials, and in the use phase due to the consumption of electricity.
- (8) The review concludes that the electricity consumption by household tumble dryers can be further reduced by implementing energy label measures which focus on differentiating better between products. This will incentivise suppliers to further improve the energy and resource efficiency of household tumble dryers.
- (9) The energy labelling of household tumble dryers enables consumers to make informed choices for more energy- and resource-efficient appliances. The information on the label was confirmed as understandable and relevant through a specific consumer survey in accordance with Article 14(2) of Regulation (EU) 2017/1369.
- (10) The EU action plan for the circular economy¹⁷ and the Ecodesign and Energy Labelling Working Plan 2022-2024 underline the importance of using the ecodesign and energy labelling framework to support the move towards a more resource efficient and circular economy.
- (11) The review found that the lifetime of household tumble dryers has decreased from 14 years to around 12 years, and that trend is likely to continue in the absence of incentives to properly maintain and repair household tumble dryers. A reparability score informing the user how easy it is to repair a household tumble dryer, could be a means to reduce material use and waste disposal by raising consumer's interest about the possibility to repair instead of scrapping, and by influencing product design. In addition, a reparability score applicable in the Union could prevent the proliferation of national schemes, which would risk undermining the internal market. The Commission should therefore assess the need to establish a reparability score.
- (12) Multi-drum household tumble dryers feature the same basic characteristics as household tumble dryers and should therefore be included in the scope of this Regulation.
- (13) Built-in household tumble dryers are encased by panels that retain the heat produced inside the tumble dryer, leading to higher energy efficiencies. The definition of built-in household tumble dryers should be improved in order to differentiate them from other household tumble dryers that are just placed under a panel but are not encased by panels, and therefore do not feature that additional means of retaining heat.
- (14) Household tumble dryers powered by batteries which can also be connected to the mains through an AC/DC converter purchased separately, are normally used in mobile

¹⁷ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. Closing the loop — An EU action plan for the circular economy (COM(2015) 614 final of 2.12.2015).

environments such as motorhomes and not in households. They should therefore be excluded from the scope of the requirements on energy labelling.

- (15) The obligation to attach an energy label applies to household tumble dryers that are placed on the market. Therefore, such obligation should not apply to household tumble dryers that are displayed at trade fairs but are not intended for purchase, hire or hire-purchase at the trade fair.
- (16) The Union market is now 100% electric, therefore gas-fired tumble dryers are increasingly rare and have practically disappeared. Therefore, the energy label can be simplified by removing the icon depicting the energy source powering the household tumble dryer.
- (17) The review indicates that the vast majority of household tumble dryers feature condensation efficiencies above 80%, and that efficiencies above 80% do not entail significant benefits as they improve indoor air quality very little and are likely to increase energy consumption. Therefore, the energy label can be simplified by removing the condensation efficiency classes.
- (18) The energy label in accordance with Delegated Regulation (EU) No 392/2012 shows the acoustic airborne noise emission from household tumble dryers in dB(A), but no noise classes have been defined. The user is therefore presented with an absolute value with no indication of how good that value is. Noise emission classes have already been included on the labels for washing machines, dishwashers and refrigerators. It is therefore appropriate to include such emission classes on the labels for household tumble dryers.
- (19) The relevant product parameters should be measured using reliable, accurate and reproducible methods. Those methods should take into account recognised state-of-the-art measurement methods including, where available, harmonised standards adopted by the European standardisation bodies, listed in Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁸.
- (20) Providers of online platforms, as defined in Article 3(i) of Regulation (EU) 2022/2065 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁹, should enable traders to provide information concerning the labelling in compliance with Article 31(2), point (c), of that Regulation. That information should, in the context of this Regulation, be understood as encompassing both the energy label and the product information sheet.
- (21) The verification procedure for market surveillance purposes should provide for cases where tests performed on household tumble dryers do not produce the results that are valid for comparison with the values declared by the manufacturer.
- (22) Delegated Regulation (EU) No 392/2012 should be repealed.
- (23) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Member States experts in accordance with Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1369,

¹⁸ Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on European standardisation, amending Council Directives 89/686/EEC and 93/15/EEC and Directives 94/9/EC, 94/25/EC, 95/16/EC, 97/23/EC, 98/34/EC, 2004/22/EC, 2007/23/EC, 2009/23/EC and 2009/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Decision 87/95/EEC and Decision No 1673/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 316, 14.11.2012, p. 12).

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, p. 1).

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Subject matter and scope

1. This Regulation lays down requirements for the labelling of electric mains-operated and gas-fired household tumble dryers and the provision of supplementary information regarding such household tumble dryers.

It also applies to household tumble dryers sold for non-household use and built-in household tumble dryers, multi-drum household tumble dryers and battery-operated household tumble dryers.

2. This Regulation shall not apply to:
 - (a) household washer-dryers and household spin-extractors;
 - (b) tumble dryers within the scope of Directive 2006/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁰;
 - (c) battery -operated household tumble-dryers that can be connected to the mains through an AC/DC converter purchased separately.

Article 2

Definitions

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

- (1) 'mains' means the electricity supply from the grid of 230 (± 10 %) volts of alternating current at 50 Hz;
- (2) 'household tumble dryer' means an appliance in which textiles are dried by tumbling in a rotating drum through which heated air is passed and which is declared by the manufacturer in the declaration of conformity as complying with Directive 2014/35/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council²¹ or with Directive 2014/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council²²;
- (3) 'built-in household tumble dryer' means a household tumble dryer that is designed, tested and marketed exclusively to comply with all the following characteristics:
 - (a) to be installed in cabinetry or encased (top and/or bottom, and sides) by panels;
 - (b) to be securely fastened to the sides, top or floor of the cabinetry or panels;
 - (c) to be equipped with an integral factory-finished face or to be fitted with a custom front panel;

²⁰ Directive 2006/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2006 on machinery, and amending Directive 95/16/EC (OJ L 157, 9.6.2006, p. 24).

²¹ Directive 2014/35/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits (OJ L 96, 29.3.2014, p. 357).

²² Directive 2014/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of radio equipment and repealing Directive 1999/5/EC (OJ L 153, 22.5.2014, p. 62).

- (4) ‘household washer-dryer’ means an appliance as defined in Article 2, point (4), of Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/2023²³;
- (5) ‘household spin-extractor’ means an appliance in which water is removed from the textiles by centrifugal action in a rotating drum and drained through an automatic pump or by gravity and which is designed to be used principally for non-professional purposes and is also commercially known as ‘spin-dryer’;
- (6) ‘programme’ means a series of operations that are pre-defined and which are declared by the manufacturer, importer or authorised representative as suitable for drying certain types of textile;
- (7) ‘point of sale’ means a location where household tumble dryers are displayed or offered for sale, hire or hire-purchase;
- (8) ‘multi-drum household tumble dryer’ means a household tumble dryer equipped with more than one drum, whether in separate units or in the same casing;
- (9) ‘distance selling on the internet’ means the act of selling a product through an online platform by means of an economic transaction between the seller and the buyer carried out on that platform.

For the purposes of the Annexes II to IX, additional definitions set out in Annex I apply.

Article 3 **Obligations of suppliers**

1. Suppliers shall ensure that:
 - (a) each household tumble dryer is supplied with a printed label in the format and containing the information set out in Annex III;
 - (b) the values for the parameters in the product information sheet, as set out in Annex V, are entered into the product database;
 - (c) if specifically requested by a dealer of household tumble dryers, the product information sheet is made available in printed form;
 - (d) the content of the technical documentation set out in Annex VI is entered in the product database;
 - (e) any visual advertisement concerning a specific model of household tumble dryer, including visual advertisements displayed on the internet but not intended for distance selling on the internet, contains the information set out in paragraph 1 of Annex VII;
 - (f) any technical promotional material concerning a specific model of household tumble dryer, including technical promotional material displayed on the internet but not intended for distance selling on the internet, contains the information set out in paragraphs 2 to 5 of Annex VII;
 - (g) in the case of distance selling on the internet, the visual material displayed includes the information set out in Annex VIII, in a way that can be easily identified and accessed by the user;

²³ Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/2023 of 1 October 2019 laying down ecodesign requirements for household washing machines and household washer-dryers pursuant to Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, amending Commission Regulation (EC) No 1275/2008 and repealing Commission Regulation (EU) No 1015/2010 (OJ L 315, 5.12.2019, p. 285).

- (h) an electronic label in the format and containing the information as set out in Annex III is made available to dealers for each model of household tumble dryer;
 - (i) an electronic product information sheet, as set out in Annex V, is made available to dealers for each model of household tumble dryer.
2. The energy efficiency class, the condensation efficiency class, where relevant, and the acoustic airborne noise emission class are set out in Annex II and shall be calculated in accordance with Annex IV.

Article 4

Obligations of dealers

Dealers shall ensure that:

- (a) each household tumble dryer, at the point of sale, including at trade fairs, bears the label provided by the supplier in accordance with Article 3(1), point (a). In the case of built-in household tumble dryers, the label shall be displayed in such a way as to be clearly visible, and in case of all other appliances in such a way as to be clearly visible on the outside on the front or top of the household tumble dryer. The obligation set out in this point does not apply in case of trade fairs where users cannot purchase, hire or hire-purchase products, or place an order for neither of those commercial operations;
- (b) in the cases of distance selling and distance selling on the internet, the label and product information sheet are provided in accordance with Annexes VII and VIII respectively;
- (c) any visual advertisement for a specific model of household tumble dryer, including visual advertisements displayed on the internet but not intended for distance selling on the internet, contains the energy efficiency class of that model and the range of energy efficiency classes available on the label, in accordance with Annex VII;
- (d) any technical promotional material or other promotional material in distance selling or telemarketing concerning a specific model of household tumble dryer, except distance selling on the internet, contains the information set out in Annex VII;
- (e) in case of distance selling on the internet, any visual advertisement, technical promotional material or other promotional material concerning a specific model of household tumble dryer contains the information set out in Annex VIII.

Article 5

Measurement and calculation methods

The information to be provided pursuant to Articles 3 and 4 shall be obtained by reliable, accurate and reproducible measurement and calculation methods, which take into account the recognised state-of-the-art measurement and calculation methods set out in Annex IV.

Article 6

Verification procedure for market surveillance purposes

Member States shall apply the procedure laid down in Annex IX to this Regulation when performing the market surveillance checks referred to in Article 8(3) of Regulation (EU) 2017/1369.

Article 7

Review

The Commission shall review this Regulation in the light of technological progress and present the results of that review including, if appropriate, a draft revision proposal, to the Consultation Forum by *[OP – please insert the date - six years after day of entry into force of this Regulation]*.

The review shall in particular assess the following elements:

- (a) the improvement potential with regard to the energy consumption, functional and environmental performance of household tumble dryers;
- (b) the effectiveness of existing measures in prompting end-users behaviour to purchase appliances that are more energy- and resource-efficient and use more energy- and resource-efficient programmes;
- (c) the scope for addressing circular economy objectives.

Article 8

Reparability score

No later than *[OP – please insert the date - three years after day of entry into force of this Regulation]* the Commission shall assess the need to establish a reparability score, considering additional reparability criteria and the possibility of extending the score to other relevant aspects, and present the Consultation Forum with the results of the assessment and, if appropriate, a draft proposal on a reparability score for household tumble dryers.

Article 9

Repeal

Delegated Regulation (EU) No 392/2012 is repealed.

Article 10

Transitional measures

Until 30 June 2025, the product fiche required under Article 3, point (b), of Delegated Regulation (EU) No 392/2012 may be made available through the product database instead of being provided in printed form with the product. However, where the dealer so requests, the supplier shall ensure that the product fiche is made available in printed form.

Article 11

Entry into force and application

This Regulation shall enter into force on **1 January 2024**.

It shall apply from **1 July 2025**. However, Article 10 shall apply from 1 January 2024 and Article 3(1), points(a) and (b), shall apply from **1 March 2025**.

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

Done at Brussels,

*For the Commission
The President
Ursula VON DER LEYEN*

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