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2. Manufacturers will make use of this assessment to evaluate alternative design solutions and the achieved environmental performance of the product against benchmarks.

The benchmarks will be identified by the Commission in the implementing measure on the basis of information gathered during the preparation of the measure.

The choice of a specific design solution will achieve a reasonable balance between the various environmental aspects and between environmental aspects and other relevant considerations, such as safety and health, technical requirements for functionality, quality, and performance, and economic aspects, including manufacturing costs and marketability, while complying with all relevant legislation.

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## ANNEX II

### METHOD FOR SETTING SPECIFIC ECODESIGN REQUIREMENTS

(referred to in Article 15)

Specific ecodesign requirements aim at improving a selected environmental aspect of the product. They may take the form of requirements for reduced consumption of a given resource, such as a limit on the use of a resource in the various stages of an EuP's life cycle, as appropriate (such as a limit on water consumption in the use phase or on the quantities of a given material incorporated in the product or a requirement for minimum quantities of recycled material).

In preparing implementing measures laying down specific ecodesign requirements pursuant to Article 15, the Commission will identify, as appropriate to the EuP covered by the implementing measure, the relevant ecodesign parameters from among those referred to in Annex I, part 1, and set the levels of these requirements, in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 19(2), as follows:

1. A technical, environmental and economic analysis will select a number of representative models of the EuP in question on the market and identify the technical options for improving the environmental performance of the product, keeping sight of the economic viability of the options and avoiding any significant loss of performance or of usefulness for consumers.

The technical, environmental and economic analysis will also identify, for the environmental aspects under consideration, the best-performing products and technology available on the market.

***The performance of products available on international markets and benchmarks set in other countries legislation should be taken into consideration during the analysis as well as when setting requirements.***

On the basis of this analysis and taking into account economic and technical feasibility as well as potential for improvement, concrete measures are taken with a view to **minimising** the product's environmental impact.

Concerning energy consumption in use, the level of energy efficiency or consumption will be set aiming at the *life-cycle* cost minimum to *end-users* for representative EuP models, taking into account the consequences on other environmental aspects. The *life-cycle* cost analysis method uses a real discount rate on the basis of data provided from the European Central Bank and a realistic lifetime for the EuP; it is based on the sum of the variations in purchase price (resulting from the variations in industrial costs) and in operating expenses, which result from the different levels of technical improvement options, discounted over the lifetime of the representative EuP models considered. The operating expenses cover primarily energy consumption and additional expenses in other resources (such as water or detergent).

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A sensitivity analysis covering the relevant factors (such as the price of energy or other resource, the cost of raw materials or production costs, discount rates) and, where appropriate, external environmental costs, **including avoided greenhouse gas emissions**, will be carried out to check if there are significant changes and if the overall conclusions are reliable. The requirement will be adapted accordingly.

A similar methodology could be applied to other resources such as water.

2. For the development of the technical, environmental and economic analyses, information available in the framework of other Community activities could be used.

The same applies for information available from existing programmes applied in other parts of the world for setting the specific ecodesign requirement of EuPs traded with the EU's economic partners.

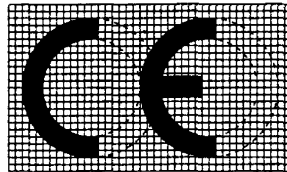
3. The date of entry into force of the requirement will take the redesign cycle for the product into account.

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### ANNEX III

#### CE MARKING

(referred to in Article 5(2))



The CE marking must have a height of at least 5 mm. If the CE marking is reduced or enlarged the proportions given in the above graduated drawing must be respected.

The CE marking must be affixed to the EuP. Where this is not possible, it must be affixed to the packaging and to the accompanying documents.

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### ANNEX IV

#### INTERNAL DESIGN CONTROL

(referred to in Article 8)

1. This Annex describes the procedure whereby the manufacturer or its authorised representative who carries out the obligations laid down in section 2 of this Annex ensures and declares that the EuP satisfies the relevant requirements of the applicable implementing measure. The declaration of conformity may cover one or more products and must be kept by the manufacturer.

2. A technical documentation file making possible an assessment of the conformity of the EuP with the requirements of the applicable implementing measure will be compiled by the manufacturer.

The documentation will specify, in particular:

- (a) a general description of the EuP and of its intended use;
- (b) the results of relevant environmental assessment studies carried out by the manufacturer, and/or references to environmental assessment literature or case studies, which are used by the manufacturer in evaluating, documenting and determining product design solutions;