Brussels, XXX
[…](2018) 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 refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function

(Text with EEA relevance)

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. CONTEXT OF THE DELEGATED ACT

Legal and political context of the proposal

In the EU, the Ecodesign Directive[1] sets a framework requiring manufacturers of energy-related products to improve the environmental performance of their products by meeting minimum energy efficiency requirements, as well as other environmental criteria such as water consumption, emission levels or minimum durability of certain components, before they can place their products on the market. The Energy Labelling framework Regulation[2] complements the Ecodesign framework Directive by enabling end-consumers to identify the better-performing energy-related products, via an A-G/green-to-red scale[3]. The energy label is recognised and used by 85% of Europeans[4]. The legislative framework builds upon the combined effect of the two aforementioned pieces of legislation.

The ecodesign and energy labelling framework are key to making Europe more energy efficient, contributing in particular to the 'Energy Union Framework Strategy'[5], and to the priority of a 'Deeper and fairer internal market with a strengthened industrial base'[6]. Firstly, this legislative framework pushes industry to improve the energy efficiency of products and removes the worst-performing ones from the market. Secondly, it helps consumers and companies to reduce their energy bills. In the industrial and services sectors, this results in support to competitiveness and innovation. Thirdly, it ensures that manufacturers and importers responsible for placing products on the European Union (EU) market only have to comply with a single EU-wide set of rules.

Under this framework, priority product groups are selected based on their potential for cost-effective reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and following a fully transparent process culminating in working plans that outline the priorities for the development of implementing measures. The Ecodesign working plan 2016-2019[7] includes the refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function as one of those priority groups for which work is ongoing. This working plan also requires to examine how aspects relevant to the circular economy can be

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1 Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for the setting of ecodesign requirements for energy-related products. OJ L OJ L 285, 31.10.2009, p. 10 (Ecodesign Framework Directive)

2 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, p. 1 (Energy Labelling Framework Regulation)

3 Under the old Energy Labelling Framework Directive 2010/30/EU, energy labels were allowed to include A+ to A+++ classes, the new framework regulation requires a rescaling of existing energy labels, back to the original A to G scale (See also Section 1.3).

4 Study on the impact of the energy label – and potential changes to it – on consumer understanding and on purchase decisions - . LE London Economics and IPSOS, October 2014

5 Communication From The Commission To The European Parliament, The Council, The European Economic And Social Committee, The Committee Of The Regions And The European Investment Bank - A Framework Strategy for a Resilient Energy Union with a Forward-Looking Climate Change Policy. COM/2015/080 final. (Energy Union Framework Strategy)

6 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions - Upgrading the Single Market: more opportunities for people and business COM/2015/550 final. 28 October 2015. (Deeper and fairer internal market)

7 Communication from the Commission Ecodesign Working Plan. COM(2016) 773 final, Brussels, 30 November 2016. (Ecodesign Working Plan 2016-2019)

assessed and taken on board. This is in line with the Circular Economy Initiative[8], which concluded that product design is a key in achieving the goals, as it can have significant impacts across the product life cycle (e.g. in making a product more durable, easier to repair, reuse or recycle).

Finally, several new policy initiatives indicate that ecodesign and energy labelling policies are relevant in a broader political context. The main ones are the Energy Union Framework Strategy, which calls for a sustainable, low-carbon and climate-friendly economy, the Paris Agreement[9], which calls for a renewed effort in carbon emission abatement, the Gothenburg Protocol[10], which aims at controlling air pollution, the Circular Economy Initiative[11], which amongst others stresses the need to include reparability, recyclability and durability in ecodesign, the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS)[12], aiming at cost-effective greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reductions and indirectly affected by the energy consumption of the electricity using products in the scope of ecodesign and energy labelling policies, and the Energy Security Strategy[13], which sets out a strategy to ensure a stable and abundant supply of energy.

General context

This policy initiative was launched in 2004-2005. The first preparatory study on ecodesign for commercial refrigeration, which was finalised in 2007, identified the relevant environmental aspects of refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function, and analysed the legislative, technical, environmental, economic and behavioural aspects of commercial refrigeration. It showed that there was a significant energy savings potential for refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function. This was confirmed by an impact assessment that was conducted in the period 2008-2010.

In 2013-2014, the JRC updated the preparatory study and scenarios with different levels of energy efficiency where assessed in a second impact assessment. The scenario with the stricter energy efficiency requirements in two tiers and an energy label was retained as the preferred scenario. By 2030, this scenario is estimated to result in:

– Electricity savings of 19 TWh/yr (48 TWh/y in primary energy terms) and GHG emission savings of 7.4 $MtCO_2eq./a$;

– Savings on annual end-user expenditure of EUR 2.9 billion and extra business revenue of EUR 0.4 billion per year;

– An alignment with technological progress and global minimum energy efficiency requirements in other economies;

– Contributing to EU industry's competitiveness and leading role as high-quality manufacturers;

– Safeguarding of SMEs.

8 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 (Circular Economy Initiative)

9 Global agreement in response to climate change of 2015 (Paris Agreement)

10 Protocol to abate acidification, eutrophication and ground-level ozone of 1999 (Gothenburg Protocol)

11 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 (Circular Economy Initiative)

12 https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/ets_en (ETS)

13 Communication of the commission to the European Parliament and the Council European Security Strategy. Com/2014/0330 final.

2. CONSULTATIONS PRIOR TO THE ADOPTION OF THE ACT

Consultation of interested parties

There has been extensive consultation of stakeholders during the preparatory studies, and before and after the Consultation Forum meetings. Further external expertise was collected and analysed during this process. The results of the stakeholder consultation are further described in this section.

The preparatory study followed the Methodology for Ecodesign of Energy related Products (MEErP)[14].

The study covered refrigeration with a direct sales function, otherwise known as commercial refrigerated cabinets. A technical, environmental and economic analysis was performed which identified the need of setting requirements and policy options. This was in line with the Ecodesign working plan 2016-2019, and within the framework of the Ecodesign Directive and Energy Labelling Regulation.

The preparatory study was developed in an open process, taking into account input from relevant stakeholders including manufacturers and their associations, environmental Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs), consumer organisations and Member State representatives (MS).

To facilitate communication with stakeholders, a dedicated website was set up for the first study on which the interim results and other relevant materials were published. During the course of this study, two open consultation meetings were organised to discuss the preliminary study.

Further to Article 18 of the 2009/125/EC Directive, a formal consultation of MS and stakeholders was carried out through the Ecodesign Consultation Forum. The first Consultation Forum on commercial refrigerators and freezers took place on 23 April 2010. However, at that time the work was not finalised and the process was re-launched in 2012. The update of the preparatory work and the formulation of technical options for the implementing measures were undertaken by the JRC by means of an intensive interaction process with stakeholders, in a structured Technical Working Group (TWG).

The Technical Working Group on commercial refrigeration was composed of experts from Member States' administration, industry, NGOs and academia. The experts of the group joined through the website of the project[15], and contributed with data, information and/or written comments to interim draft versions of the preparatory study. Moreover, two workshops were organised on 23 April 2013 in Seville and on 10 December 2013 in Brussels. In addition, three questionnaires were distributed to the TWG during the process, requesting information and data updates, and gathering opinions on scope, definitions, and energy consumption specificities. Furthermore, stakeholder engagement included numerous bilateral meetings, and site visits to manufacturing, testing and dismantling plants.

A second meeting of the Consultation Forum took place on 2 July 2014, preceded by the distribution of updated working documents (explanatory notes, draft Regulation Ecodesign, draft Regulation energy label, draft transitional methods).

Impact Assessment

[14] Kemna, R.B.J., Methodology for the Ecodesign of Energy-related Products (MEErP) – Part 2, VHK for the European Commission, 2011 (MEErP)

[15] http://susproc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/comrefrig/index.html

An IA is required when the expected economic, environmental or social impacts of EU action are likely to be significant. The IA for the ecodesign and energy labelling regulation of refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function was carried out in 2014-2015.

The data collected in the preparatory study served as a basis for the IA. Additional data and information was collected and discussed by the IA study team with industry and experts, and other stakeholders including Member States.

In general, all stakeholders are in favour of Ecodesign and Energy labelling requirements for refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function. In particular, most of the European industry supports the introduction of the legislation as soon as possible: they consider that new requirements would stimulate innovation and allow to better plan investments in new products.

3. LEGAL ELEMENTS OF THE DELEGATED ACT

The Energy label proposal will apply from 1 January 2020 onwards. The efficiency classes are set out in the table below. The energy labelling classes were set to find a distribution of the data points similar to a normal distribution over the different energy classes. The A class is expected to be empty in 2020. This is in line with the new Energy Labelling framework Regulation.

Energy efficiency classes of refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function

Energy Efficiency Class	Energy Efficiency Index (EEI)
A	$EEI < 10$
B	$10 \leq EEI < 20$
C	$20 \leq EEI < 35$
D	$35 \leq EEI < 50$
E	$50 \leq EEI < 65$
F	$65 \leq EEI < 80$
G	$EEI \leq 80$

The proposal also specifies the list of parameters and other information, in particular those:

– to be entered in the public part of the product database established pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 (this part can be printed as the product information sheet),

– to be entered in the compliance part of the product database established pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 (this is a part of the technical documentation).

The list of parameters to be entered in the product database includes not only information strictly related to the energy label and its verification, but also all information useful for end-users and for market surveillance authorities to verify compliance with the ecodesign regulation on light sources, which is developed in parallel.

It is the intention of the Commission that this act starts to apply from the same date of application of the ecodesign act which is developed in parallel.

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THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

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

Having regard to Regulation 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 July 2017 setting a framework for energy labelling [16] repealing Directive 2010/30/EU, and in particular Articles 11 and 16 thereof,

Whereas:

(1) Regulation 2017/1369 empowers the Commission to adopt delegated acts as regards the labelling or re-scaling of the labelling of product groups representing significant potential for energy savings and, where relevant, other resources.

(2) The Commission has carried out two preparatory studies covering the technical, environmental and economic characteristics of refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function typically used in the EU. The studies were undertaken in close cooperation with stakeholders and interested parties from the Union and third countries. The preparatory studies concluded that there was a need for the introduction of energy labelling requirements for refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function.

(3) The environmental aspect of refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function that has been identified as most significant for the purposes of this Regulation is energy consumption in the use phase.

(4) The preparatory study has shown that the electricity consumption of products subject to this Regulation can be further reduced significantly by an implementing energy labelling measure focusing on refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function.

(5) This Regulation should cover supermarket refrigerating (freezer or refrigerator) cabinets, beverage coolers, small ice-cream freezers, gelato-scooping cabinets and vending machines.

(6) Measurements of the relevant product parameters should be performed through reliable, accurate and reproducible measurement methods, which take into account the recognised state-of-the-art measurement methods including, where available,

[16] OJ L 198, 28.07.2017, p. 1.

harmonised standards adopted by the European standardisation bodies, as listed in Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012[17].

(7) The terminology and testing methods of this Regulation are consistent with the terminology and testing methods adopted in EN 16901, EN 16902, EN 50597 and EN ISO 23953-2.

(8) The measures provided for in this Regulation were discussed by the Consultation Forum and the Member States' experts in accordance Articles 14 and 18 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1369.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Subject matter and scope

1. This Regulation establishes requirements for the labelling of, and the provision of supplementary product information on, electric mains-operated refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function, both remote and integral units, including those sold for refrigeration of items other than foodstuffs.

2. This Regulation shall not apply to:

   (a) refrigerated appliances with a direct sales function that are only powered by energy sources other than electricity, such as flaked ice cabinets for displaying seafood;

   (b) refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function other than compression-type refrigerating appliances, such as absorption-type and thermoelectric-type refrigerating appliances;

   (c) the part of the refrigeration system, typically the condensing unit, placed outside the refrigerated cabinets with direct sales function in remote cabinets;

   (d) refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function specifically tested and approved for carrying out food processing such as ice-cream makers, ice makers, or microwave-equipped vending machines, except for refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function equipped with one compartment specifically designed for carrying out food processing which is equivalent to less than 20% of the net volume;

   (e) refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function specifically tested and approved for the storage of medicines and scientific samples;

   (f) refrigerating appliances with direct sales function for the sale and display of live foodstuff, such as living fish and shellfish, refrigerated aquaria and water tanks;

   (g) custom-made refrigerating appliances with direct sales function made on a one-off basis according to individual customer specification and not equivalent to other refrigerating appliances with direct sales function as defined in Annex I;

   (h) built-in cabinets;

   (i) vertical static-air refrigerated cabinets;

   (j) saladettes;

[17] OJ L 316, 14.11.2012, p. 12

(k) chilled horizontal serve-over counters with integrated chilled storage;

(l) back-wall cabinets in assisted service, placed behind the serving personnel, with added back storage;

(m) refrigerating appliances with direct sales function with few or no moving parts supplied with chilled air by an external chiller unit;

(n) corner cabinets;

(o) products covered by Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1095 with regard to ecodesign requirements for professional refrigerated storage cabinets, blast cabinets, condensing units and process chillers;

(p) wine storage appliances and low noise appliances.

Article 2
Definitions

In addition to the definitions laid down in Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 and the definitions laid down in Annex I of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply for the purposes of this Regulation:

1. ‘mains’ or ‘electric mains’ means the electricity supply from the grid of 230 (±10%) Volt of alternating current at 50 Hz;

2. ‘refrigerating appliance with direct sales function’ means an insulated cabinet with one or more compartments that are controlled at specific temperatures, cooled by natural or forced convection whereby the cooling is obtained by one or more energy consuming means and are intended for the functions of displaying and selling items to customers, accessible directly through open sides or via one or more doors, and/or drawers, including refrigerating appliance with direct sales function with areas used for storage or assisted serving of items not accessible by the customers. For the purpose of this Regulation, unless specified otherwise, ‘cabinet’ refers to ‘refrigerating appliance with direct sales function’;

3. ‘remote unit’ or ‘remote cabinet’ means a cabinet which consists out of a factory-made assembly of components that in order to function as a refrigerating appliance, needs input of electricity and to be connected additionally to remote components (condensing unit and/or compressor and/or water condensed unit) which are not an integral part of the cabinet;

4. ‘integral unit', 'integral cabinet', 'plug-in unit' or 'plug-in cabinet' means a cabinet that does not need to be connected to remote components in order to function as a refrigerator or freezer, because it has an integral refrigeration systems (i.e. incorporating a compressor and condensing unit);

5. ‘refrigerator’ means a cabinet that maintains the temperature of the products inside the cabinet at chilled operating temperature;

6. ‘chilled operating temperature for cabinets equipped with EMD’ means that the temperature of products stored in the compartment or cabinet is continuously maintained between -1°C and 15°C;

7. ‘chilled operating temperature for cabinets not equipped with EMD’ means that the temperature of products stored in the compartment or cabinet is continuously maintained between -1°C and 10°C;

8. ‘EMD’, also known as ‘EMS’, means an energy management system for saving energy;

9. ‘freezer’ means a cabinet that maintains the temperature of the products inside the cabinet at frozen operating temperature;

10. ‘frozen operating temperature’ of a supermarket cabinet means that the temperature of products stored in the compartment or cabinet is continuously maintained below -12°C;

11. ‘foodstuffs’ means food, ingredients, beverages, and other items primarily intended for consumption which require refrigeration at specified temperatures;

12. ‘compression-type refrigerating appliance’ means a refrigerating appliance in which refrigeration is effected by means of a motor-driven compressor;

13. ‘absorption-type refrigerating appliance’ means a refrigerating appliance in which refrigeration is effected by means of an absorption process using heat as the energy source;

14. ‘thermoelectric-type refrigerating appliance’ means a refrigerating appliance in which refrigeration is effected by means of a thermoelectric process;

15. ‘condensing unit’ means a product integrating at least one electrically driven compressor and one condenser as defined in Regulation (EU) 2015/1095;

16. ‘specifically tested and approved’ means that the product:

    (1) has been specifically tested for the mentioned operating condition or application, according to the European legislation mentioned or related implementing acts, relevant Member State legislation, and/or relevant European or international standards, and

    (2) is accompanied by evidence, in the form of a certificate, a type approval mark, a test report or other documentation, that the product has been specifically approved for the mentioned operating condition or application, and

    (3) is placed on the market specifically for the mentioned operating condition or application, as evidenced at least by the technical documentation, information on the packaging and any advertising or marketing materials;

17. ‘volume’ means the volume of the space within the inside liner of the cabinet, equal to the sum of the compartment volumes, in dm^3 or litres;

18. ‘built-in cabinet" or "built-in appliance" means a refrigerating appliance that is designed, tested and marketed exclusively:

    (a) to be installed in cabinetry or encased (top, bottom and sides) by panels,

    (b) to be securely fastened to the sides, top or floor of the cabinetry or panels, and

    (c) to be equipped with an integral factory-finished face or to be fitted with a custom front panel;

19. ‘vertical cabinet’ means a cabinet with a vertical display opening from the front;

20. ‘static-air cabinet’ means a cabinet without internal forced-air circulation; a single static air compartment within the cabinet is not sufficient to designate the cabinet as a static air cabinet;

21. ‘vertical static-air cabinet’ means a cabinet with one or more vertical display openings, without internal forced-air circulation; a single static air compartment within the cabinet is not sufficient to designate the cabinet as a static air cabinet;

22. ‘saladette’ means a cabinet with one or more doors or drawer fronts in the vertical plane that has cut-outs in the top surface into which temporary storage bins can be inserted for easy-access storage of foodstuffs such as, but not limited to, pizza toppings or salad items;

23. ‘horizontal serve-over counter’ means a horizontal cabinet with a serve-over counters function;

24. ‘horizontal cabinet’ means a cabinet with horizontal display opening on its top and accessible from above;

25. ‘serve-over counter’ means a cabinet for assisted service;

26. ‘corner cabinet’ means a cabinet used to achieve geometrical continuity between two linear cabinets that form an angle to each other and/or that form a curve. A corner cabinet does not have a recognisable longitudinal axis or length since it consists only of a filling shape (wedge or similar) and is not designed to function as a stand-alone refrigerated unit. The two ends of the corner cabinet are inclined at an angle between 30° and 90°;

27. ‘wine storage appliance’ means a refrigerating appliance with only one type of compartment for the storage of wine, as defined in Commission Regulation (EU) [*number of ecodesign regulation*] with regard to ecodesign requirements for refrigerating appliances;

28. ‘compartment’ means an enclosed space within a cabinet, which is directly accessible through one or more external doors and may itself be divided into sub-compartments. For the purpose of this Regulation, unless specified otherwise, ‘compartment’ refers to both compartments and sub-compartments;

29. ‘external door’ is the part of a cabinet that can be moved or removed to at least allow inserting the load from the exterior to the interior or extracting the load from the interior to the exterior of the cabinet;

30. ‘sub-compartment’ means a permanent enclosed space within a compartment having a different operating temperature range from the compartment within which it is located;

31. ‘low noise refrigerating appliance’ is a refrigerating appliance with noise power emission lower than 20 dB(A), as defined in Commission Regulation (EU) [*number of ecodesign regulation*] with regard to ecodesign requirements for refrigerating appliances;

32. ‘energy efficiency index’ (EEI) means an index number for the relative energy efficiency of a refrigeration appliance expressed in %, calculated as per Annex III.

Article 3

Obligations of suppliers

1. In addition to the obligations of suppliers laid down in Regulation (EU) 2017/1369, suppliers shall ensure that:

   (a) Each refrigerating appliance with a direct sales function is supplied with a printed label in the format as set out in Annex III;

(b) the parameters of the product information sheet, as set out in Annex V, are entered into the product database;

(c) if requested by the dealer, the product information sheet shall be made available in printed form;

(d) the content of the technical documentation uploaded into the product database is according to Annex VI;

(e) any visual advertisement for a specific model of a refrigerating appliance with a direct sales function, including on the Internet, contains the energy efficiency class and the range of efficiency classes available on the label in accordance with Annex VII;

(f) any technical promotional material concerning a specific model of a refrigerating appliance with a direct sales function, including on the internet, which describes its specific technical parameters includes the energy efficiency class of that model and the range of efficiency classes available on the label, in accordance with Annex VII;

(g) an electronic label in the format and containing the information as set out in Annex VIII shall be made available to dealers for each refrigerating appliance with a direct sales function model;

(h) an electronic product information sheet as set out in Annex VIII is made available to dealers for each refrigerating appliance with a direct sales function model.

(i) products shall not be placed on the market that have been designed so that a model's performance is automatically altered in test conditions with the objective of reaching a more favourable level for any of the parameters specified in the relevant delegated act or included in the documentation provided the product.

2. The energy efficiency class shall be based on the Energy Efficiency Index calculated in accordance with Annex II.

Article 4

Obligations of dealers

In addition to the obligations of dealers laid down in Regulation (EU) 2017/1369, dealers shall ensure that:

(b) each refrigerating appliance with a direct sales function, at the point of sale, bears the label provided by suppliers in accordance with Article 3(a) displayed in such a way as to be clearly visible;

(c) the label and product information sheet are provided in the case of distance selling in accordance with Annexes VII and VIII;

(d) in the case of refrigerating appliance with a direct sales function operating in premises whose owners do not buy the appliance but cover the electricity costs of operating them, the label is communicated to the owners of the premises before they decide to accept the installation of the appliance;

(e) any visual advertisement for a specific model of a refrigerating appliance with a direct sales function contains the energy efficiency class and the range of efficiency classes available on the label, in accordance with Annex VII;

(f) any technical promotional material concerning a specific model of a refrigerating appliance with a direct sales function, including on the Internet, which describes its specific technical parameters includes the energy efficiency class of that model and the range of efficiency classes available on the label, in accordance with Annex VII.

Article 5

Obligations of internet hosting platforms

Where a hosting service provider as referred to in Article 14 of Directive 2000/31/EC allows the selling of household dishwashers through its Internet site, the service provider shall enable the showing of the electronic label and electronic product fiche sheet provided by the dealer on the display mechanism in accordance with the provisions of Annex VIII and shall inform the dealer of the obligation to display them.

Article 6

Measurement 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, as set out in Annex IV.

Article 7

Verification procedure for market surveillance purposes

Member States shall apply the procedure laid down in Annex IX when assessing the conformity of refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function.

Article 8

Revision

The Commission shall review this Regulation in the light of technological progress and present the results of this review to the Consultation Forum no later than five years after its entry into force. The review shall in particular assess the energy efficiency classes and the possibility to introduce requirements on circular economy.

In addition, the Commission shall review the label to rescale it when the requirements in Article 11 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 are met.

Article 9

Entry into force and application

1. This Regulation shall enter into force on the 20th day following its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.

2. It shall apply from 1 January 2020. However, for the purposed of the obligations laid down in Articles 3(1)(a) and (b) this Regulation shall apply from 1 September 2019.

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

Done at Brussels,

For the Commission
Jean-Claude JUNCKER
The President