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| Title of the measure: | CR2 Energy Labelling – Household Appliances |
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General description

On 1st January 2008 *An Ordinance on Energy Efficiency Labelling of Households Appliances* entered into force (www.nn.hr NN 130/2007)

The legal basis for the transposition of appliances labelling legislation in Croatia is the Energy law which Article 13 says: “*All electricity appliances have to be labelled by energy efficiency labels. The contents and design of energy efficiency labels have to be regulated by sub-law document called An Ordinance on Energy Efficiency Labelling of Households Appliances*”.

Ministry in charge for EU labelling legislation transposition is Ministry of Economy, Labour and Entrepreneurship.

The Ordinance regulates the following household appliances:

- refrigerators and freezers;
 - washing machines;
 - tumble driers;
 - washing/drying machines;
 - dishwashers;
 - electrical ovens;
 - electrical lamps;
 - air-conditioners.

The Ordinance is harmonised with the following EU directives:

- Council Directive 92/75/EEC of 22 September 1992 on the indication by labelling and standard product information of the consumption of energy and other resources by household appliances
- COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 94/2/EC of 21 January 1994 implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household electric refrigerators, freezers and their combinations
- COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 95/12/EC of 23 May 1995 implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household washing machines
- COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 95/13/EC of 23 May 1995 implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household electric tumble driers
- COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 96/60/EC of 19 September 1996 implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household combined washer-driers
- COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 2002/40/EC of 8 May 2002 implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household electric ovens
- COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 97/17/EC of 16 April 1997 implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household dishwashers
- COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 2002/31/EC of 22 May 2002 implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household air-conditioners
- COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 98/11/EC of 27 January 1998 implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household lamps

- COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 2003/66/EC of 3 July 2003 amending Directive 94/2/EC implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household electric refrigerators, freezers and their combinations

The governmental body responsible for Ordinance enforcement is Croatian State Inspectorate. Regarding legal instruments for the enforcement of Ordinance inspectors can request distributors to provide correct label in some limited period of time or withdraw any non-correctly labelled appliance from shops. In case that their requests are not respected they can decided about further steps without any limitations (penalties, etc). The ultimate measure is to close shops.

Regarding EN standards for household appliances, the following were adopted as Croatian national standards (HRN) in 2003 and 2004:

1. *Refrigerators and freezers*
EN 153:1995
2. *Washing machines*
EN 60456:1999+A11:2001+A12:2001+A13:2003
3. *Washing - drying machines*
EN 50229:2001
4. *Dishwashers*
EN 50242:1998+a1:1999+Corr.:2000+A2:2001
5. *Tumble driers*
EN 61121:1999 +Corr.:2000+A11:2000
6. *Electrical ovens*
EN 50304:2001+Corr.:2002
7. *Air- conditioners and heat pumps*
EN 814-1:1997
EN 814-2:1997
EN 814-3:1997.

The general intention of this measure is to inform general public, particularly buyers of household appliances, of potential energy savings of different types of equipment.

23rd of August 2011 *An Ordinance on Energy Efficiency Labelling of Households Appliances* has been changed. The new document could be found at https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2011_09_101_2071.html .

Regarding EN standards for household appliances, the following were adopted as Croatian national standards (HRN):

1. *Refrigerators and freezers*
HRN EN 153
2. *Washing machines*
HRN EN 60456
3. *Washing - drying machines*
HRN EN 50229
4. *Tumble driers*
HRN EN 61121
5. *Dishwashers*
HRN EN 50242
6. *Electrical ovens*
HRN EN 50304
7. *Air- conditioners*
HRN EN 14511-1
HRN EN 14511-2
HRN EN 14511-3
HRN EN 14511-4

Impact evaluation (methods and results)

Regarding the fact that this Ordinance just entered into force less than two months ago, it is premature to have any serious impact.

In The 3rd National Energy Efficiency Action Plan for the 2014 - 2016 period there is stated what are expected energy savings in 2016 and 2020 from this measure – these results are put in the table below.

Methods

The real problem is that there is no method for impact evaluation. Ministry in charge for this particular ordinance should define methods for impact evaluation.

Results

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Ex-post evaluation | 1995 | 2000 | | |
| direct CO ₂ (kt) | | | | |
| Energy (TJ) (Fuels/Electricity) | | | | |
| Ex-ante evaluation | 1995 | 2000 | 2016 | 2020 |
| direct CO ₂ (kt) | | | | |
| Energy (TJ) (Fuels/Electricity) | | | 2 | 2 |

Regarding the fact that deadline for adoption of Ordinance on energy efficiency labelling for household appliances was 1st January 2008, the most important things at the moment are public awareness and how to find the most cost-effective steps in further process of development and implementation, verification and enforcement of energy efficiency standards and labeling in Croatia as an EU candidate country.

Generally speaking, importance of energy efficiency, energy classes and labelling is not yet recognized in Croatia. An average Croatian HA consumer is much more interested in price and payment conditions (instalment rates, reductions, etc) than in energy consumption. Some of the main reasons are that electricity price for households is relatively low (strong social component) and difference of price for A and B energy class of HA is considerable having in mind relatively low living standard of average Croatian citizen. Furthermore, in most cases shop assistants are not familiar with energy labels and are not able to give correct information to customers.

Bearing in mind all this information it is estimated that, although there is potential for at least medium impact, the real impact in the first period will be low.

| Measure Impact Level | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| low | medium | high |

Historical data

This Ordinance was originally put into force on 17th November 2005. (www.nn.hr NN 133/2005), but it was put out of force shortly afterwards. Some distributors and retailers who started labelling their products continued to do so although they were not obliged. It was in December 2007 that the final form of Ordinance was composed and put into force from January 1st 2008.

References

www.nn.hr NN 133/2005

https://narodne-novine.nn.hr/clanci/sluzbeni/2011_09_101_2071.html

3rd National Energy Efficiency Action Plan:

https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/documents/2014_neeap_en_croatia.pdf