

Title of the measure:	EU 61	Revised Directive for Labelling of Energy-related Products (Directive 2010/30/EU)
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General description

As described by the European Council for an Energy Efficient Economy, the recast Energy Labelling Directive 2010/30/EU was adopted by the European Parliament and Council in May 2010 and entered into force on 19 June 2010. It extends the existing energy label to energy-**related** products in the commercial and industrial sectors, for example cold storage rooms and vending machines.

The extension of the scope from **energy-using to energy-related products** (including construction products) means that the Directive covers any good having an impact on energy consumption during use. These products do not consume energy but "have a significant direct or indirect impact" on energy savings. Examples are window glazing and outer doors.

Energy labelling requirements are already in force for a number of products and the Commission will adopt **delegated regulations** for energy labelling in parallel with the adoption of the Ecodesign regulations.

Responsibilities of the Members States

Member states will ensure that all the suppliers and dealers of the relevant products fulfil the obligations laid down in the directive. They shall also make sure that products covered by this directive, the display of labels, marks, symbols or inscriptions which do not conform with the requirements of this directive is prohibited if such display is likely to confuse the user with respect to consumption of energy. Introduction of system of labels and relevant markings should accompany the promotional information campaigns with focus on promoting energy efficiency and the responsible energy consumption by the consumer.

Responsibilities of Suppliers and Dealers

Member states are to ensure that the suppliers placing a product on market and/or putting into service covered by delegated act provide a label and a fiche in compliance with this directive and the delegated act. Suppliers should also generate technical documents which are adequate to facilitate the accuracy of label and the fiche to be assessed. Suppliers shall make the technical available for checks for a period ending five years after the last product in question was fabricated.

Delegated acts

Provisions in the delegated acts about the information provided on the label and in the fiche on the utilization of energy and other necessary resources during use should facilitate end-users to make informed buying decisions and shall enable relevant market surveillance to verify product compliance with the information provided. The products covered by delegated act should have substantial potential for energy saving and other essential sources if applicable.

Layout of the new label in accordance with Delegated Acts

Pictured by the European Committee of Domestic Equipment Manufacturers (CECED), with the recast of the Energy Labelling Directive 2010/30/EU the European Union has now approved **new labels** to indicate energy efficiency **beyond A**. The **layout** of the energy label is **new** but has kept its uniform and simple design characteristics across the different product categories.

The new layout of the energy efficiency label gives room to up to **three new energy classes** to reflect technological progress. The principle of the energy labelling system is that the energy label starts with the classes A to G.

The new Energy Labelling Directive introduces new efficiency classes A+, A++ and A+++ on top of the existing A grade for the most energy-efficient household products. The most efficient class is represented by A+++.

However, the total number of classes will **still be limited to seven**. The "A" to "G" scale to may thus appear as follows:

- If the highest class is classified as A+, the lowest class will be F.
- If the highest class is classified as A++, the lowest class will be E.
- If the highest class is classified as A+++, the lowest class will be D.

The labelling colour scheme will be adjusted accordingly, so that the highest energy efficiency class will remain dark green and the lowest energy efficient class will be red.

It may appear that old and new labels are seen alongside by consumers. For comparing products this is not a problem, since an old class A appliance is still equivalent to a new class A appliance (The energy classes will be reviewed in 2014).

- The new label will be uniform in all EU27 Member States.
- The new label will be language-neutral as texts will be replaced by pictograms which inform consumers about the characteristics and performance of a given product.
- Each single product will be supplied with the full new label. The current practice in many countries, to provide the basic label and the data strip separately, will be abandoned.
- Noise declaration will be mandatory for products where noise is a relevant criterion.
- New obligations appear in terms of advertisement and promotional material.

Impact Assessment

Impacts of Energy labelling directive and ecodesign Directive were first reported in the report “First findings and recommendations – Evaluation of the energy labelling directive and specific aspects of ecodesign directive”. First findings of energy projected energy savings are as follows;

Table 1: Projected annual electricity savings by 2020 [TWh] for regulated product groups (sources: EC, preparatory studies, Impact Assessments), savings by Irrek (2010), electricity consumption in the starting year and 2020, % savings for Ecodesign (the levels in the regulations). For groups in italics energy labelling also applies, savings in this case are combined Ecodesign and Energy Labelling savings.

Product group	EC projected savings 2020 (TWh)	Electricity savings 2020 (Irrek2010) -min	Electricity savings 2020 (Irrek 2010) – max	Energy consumption starting year (TWh)	BAU consumption 2020 (TWh)	Ecodesign savings (%)
Electric motors, Lot 11	135	83.4	83.4	1067	1252	10.8%
<i>Domestic lighting (non-directional), Lot 19</i>	39	25.6	31.7	112	134.7	29.0%
<i>Televisions, Lot 5</i>	28	22.3	22.3	60	132	
<i>Tertiary Lighting, Lot 8-9</i>	38	32.1	32.1	200	260	14.6%
Standby and off-mode losses, Lot 6 ²	36	27.9	27.9	54	90	40%
Ventilation fans, Lot 11	34	34.7	47.7	390	629	5.4%
<i>Directional lighting, Lot 19-part2</i>	25	78.9	81.5			
Circulators in buildings, Lot 11	23	18.2	18.3	50	55	41.6%
<i>Vacuum cleaners, Lot 17</i>	19	25.1	25.1	18	34	
Imaging equipment, Lot 4	15	2.3	2.3	45.1	51.9	28.9%
PCs and servers, Lot 3	12.5 to 16.3	5.5	7.6	53.1	96	
<i>Room air conditioning appliances, Lot 10</i>	11	10.1	24.7	30	74	
External power supplies	9	7.2	7.2	17	31	
Simple set-top boxes, Lot 18a	9	7.2	7.2	6	1	-
Complex set-top boxes, Lot 18	6.5	2.6	4.6	6	10	65.0%
<i>Domestic refrigerators and freezers, Lot 13</i>	6	3.6	3.6	122	83	7.2%
<i>Laundry driers, Lot 16</i>	3.3	0.3	1.3	20.7	31.3	10.5%
Electric pumps, Lot 11	3.3	2.3	5.2	109	136	
<i>Domestic dishwashers, Lot 14</i>	2	combined with washing machines		26	33.7	5.9%
<i>Domestic washing machines, Lot 14</i>	1.2	15.1	15.1	35	37.7	3.2%

The report then estimates that from the product groups regulated to date in total approximately 460 TWh / year of energy savings in 2020 compared to BaU, while the estimates by Irrek suggest a range of 400-450 TWh / year savings for regulations to date. For heat the total projected savings from product groups regulated to date amounts to 2350 PJ/year in 2020, while the estimates by Irrek suggest a range of 960 – 1740 PJ / year in 2020. This corresponds to approximately 13% of total EU electricity consumption and 13% heat consumption in 2020.

The results were further refined in the “final technical evaluation of the Energy Labelling Directive and specific aspects of Ecodesign Directive” report.

Table 2 : Projected annual primary energy consumption for BAU and ECO scenario and savings by 2020 [PJ] for product groups of which savings numbers were available by April 2014 (source: VHK2014).

Product group function	Consumption BAU 2020 (PJ _{prim})	Consumption ECO 2020 (PJ _{prim})	Savings 2020 (PJ _{prim})	Savings 2020 (%)
Water heating	4602	3704	899	20%
Space heating	11325	8879	2446	22%
Space cooling	708	651	57	8%
Ventilation	857	760	97	11%
Lighting	3396	2380	1016	30%
Electronics	1156	810	346	30%
Food preservation	2628	2008	620	24%
Cooking	859	832	27	3%
Cleaning	1182	790	392	33%
Industry components	8371	7584	787	9%
Total	35086	28398	6688	19%

Based on the results in the table above, about 6700 PJ (primary) energy will be saved through Ecodesign and Energy Labelling regulations by 2020. This is 19% of the total consumption from these product groups.

Historical data

Previous Directives: The Basic Labelling Directive (Council Directive 92/75/EEC) and a variety of implementing directives (see also in the description of the Directive of Energy Labelling of Household Appliances).

References

- DIRECTIVE 2010/30/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 19 May 2010 on the indication by labelling and standard product information of the consumption of energy and other resources by energy-related products (recast), Official Journal of the European Union L153, 18/06/2010 P. 0001 – 0012; <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:153:0001:0012:EN:PDF>
- http://www.eceee.org/Eco_design/Energy_labelling_directive
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- First findings and recommendations – Evaluation of the energy labelling directive and specific aspects of ecodesign directive
http://www.energylabelevaluation.eu/tmce/First_findings_revised_7_February_2014.pdf
- Final technical report – Evaluation of the Energy Labelling Directive and specific aspects of the Ecodesign Directive
http://www.energylabelevaluation.eu/tmce/Final_technical_report-Evaluation_ELD_ED_June_2014.pdf
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