



European Commission

Energy labelling

Jonathan Claridge
European Commission
21 October 2003



European Commission

Energy Labelling

Energy labelling of products - policy objectives

Support **sustainable development** through:

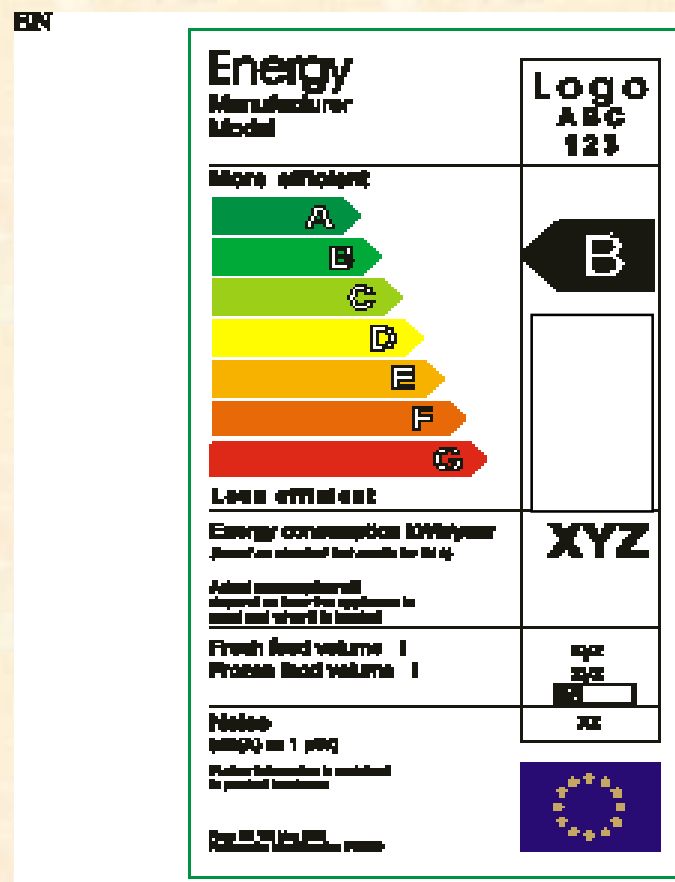
- increasing security of energy supply by reducing energy consumption
 - curbing energy demand without affecting economic growth
 - protecting the environment (lower CO² emissions)
-



European Commission

Energy Labelling of Domestic Appliances

Energy Labelling of Domestic Appliances





European Commission

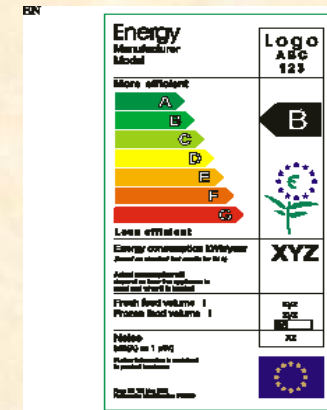
Energy Labelling of Domestic Appliances

Legislation

Framework Directive (92/75/EEC)

Implementing directives

- refrigerators & freezers (94/2/EC)
- washing machines (95/12/EC)
- tumble driers (95/13/EC)
- dishwashers (97/17/EC)
- lamps (98/11/EC)
- air-conditioners (2002/31/EC)
- electric ovens (2002/40/EC)
- rev. refrigerators & freezers (2003/66/EC)



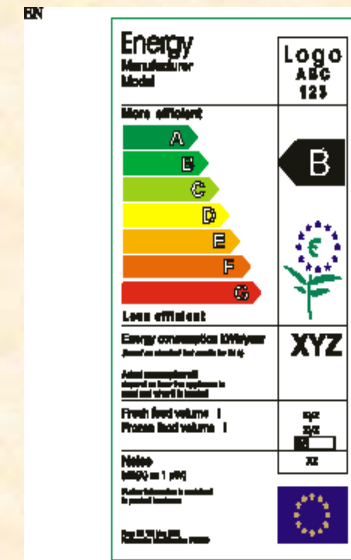


European Commission

Energy Labelling of Domestic Appliances

Underlying approach

- Raise consumers' awareness and promote most efficient appliances by displaying energy label at point of sale
- Show efficiency class of product in scale from 'A' to 'G'
- Efficiency classes are concrete and measurable
- Appliance specific requirements



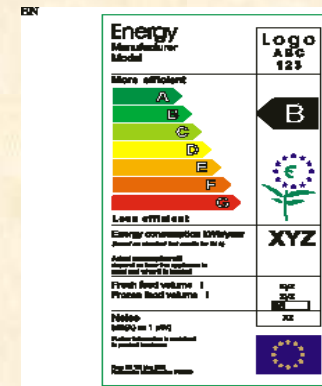


European Commission

Energy Labelling of Domestic Appliances

Mandatory requirements

- Mandatory for manufacturers to declare efficiency class of products put on market
- Mandatory for retailers to display label on appliance at point of sale





European Commission

Energy Labelling of Domestic Appliances

Conditions for selecting products

- Represent significant proportion of energy demand at European level
- Present overriding proportion of energy consumption at use
- Scope for improvement - product has large spread of energy efficiencies for equivalent function performance



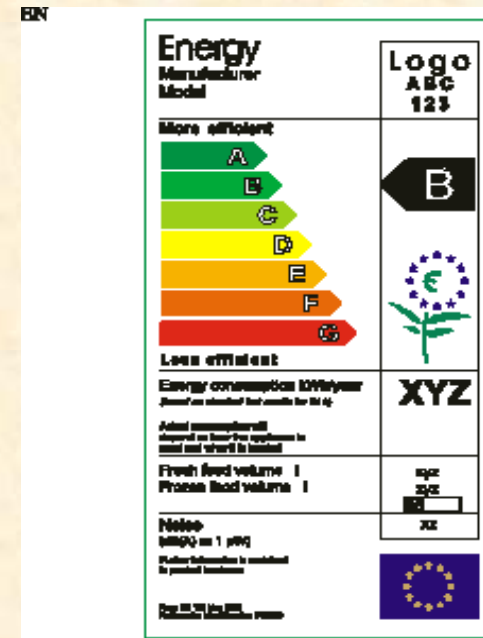


European Commission

Energy Labelling of Domestic Appliances

Transparency and consultation

- Timely and extensive consultation of stakeholders, including from 3rd countries
- TBT notification
- Exploring development of internet consultations (“Better Regulation” initiative)





European Commission

Energy Labelling of Domestic Appliances

International standards and equivalence

- International standards used as basis for regulations except when inappropriate or ineffective
- If equivalent rules, can access EU market.



European Commission

Energy Labelling of Domestic Appliances

Conformity assessment and enforcement

- Manufacturers' self-declaration of conformity
- Enforcement through market surveillance and product liability laws



European Commission

Energy Labelling of Domestic Appliances

Market access

- Mandatory requirements - impact on trade.
- Creation niche markets, lower barriers to entry...
- EC imports from many countries (Turkey, Poland, Indonesia, US, ...)



European Commission

Energy Labelling of Domestic Appliances

EC imports, 2002

Air conditioners

World €2472m

China €488m

Japan €475m

Thailand €366m

Czech Rep €292m

Refrigerators and freezers

World €1973m

US €329m

Turkey €268m

South Korea €256m

Hungary €212m



European Commission

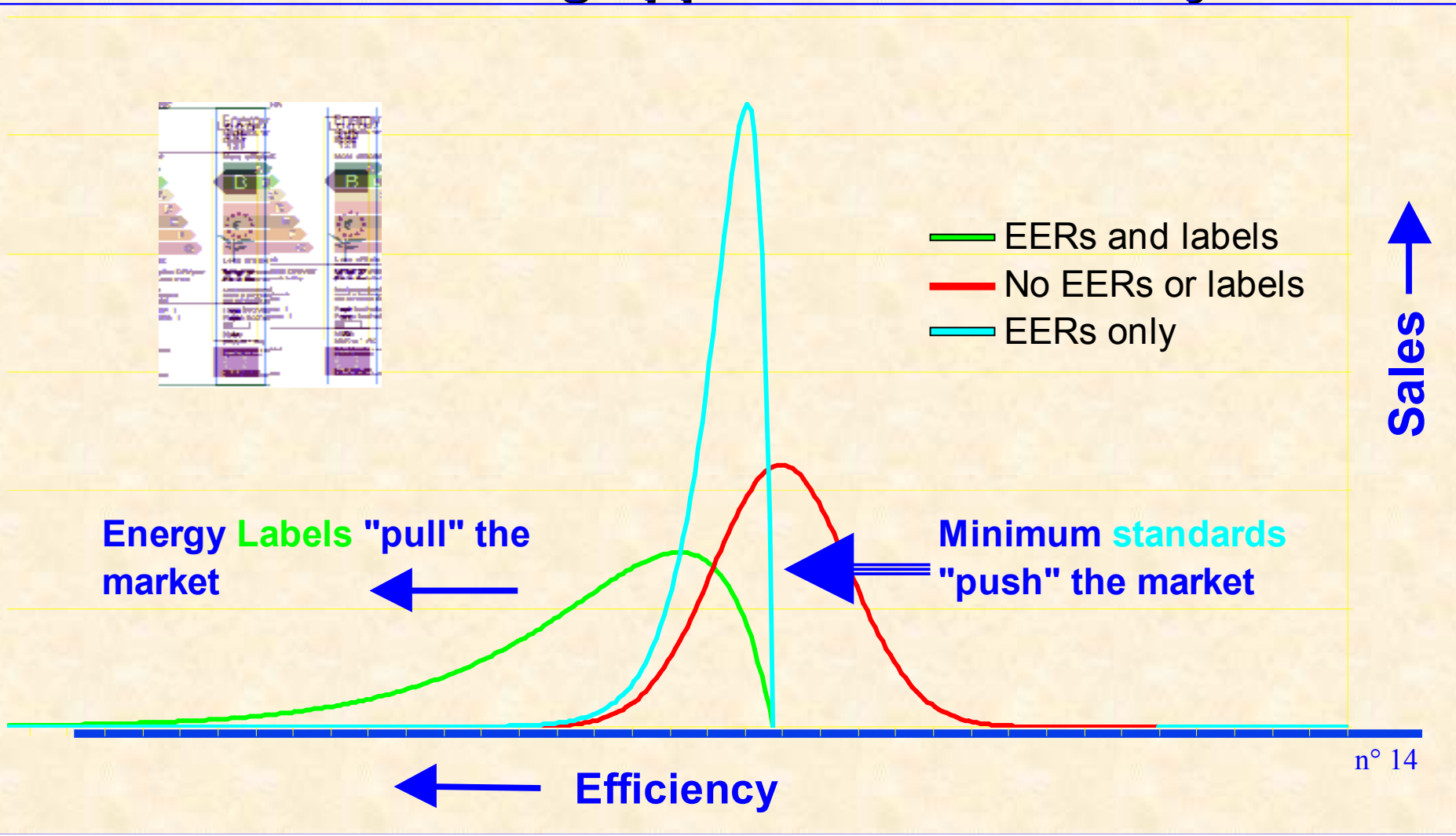
Energy Labelling of Domestic Appliances

Developing countries

- European Commission ready to respond to requests (e.g. ASEAN seminars)
- Technical assistance programmes
 - European Community TBT related technical assistance to developing countries (G/TBT/W/228)



Raising appliances' efficiency





European Commission

Energy Star Labelling Programme for Office Equipment





European Commission

Energy Star Labelling

Overview

- International Agreement between the EU and the US Associated Partners (Japan, Australia, Korea, Canada)
- Covers office equipment (copiers, fax machines, computers, monitors, printers, scanners...)
- Defines concrete and measurable efficiency criteria





European Commission

Energy Star Labelling

Voluntary requirement

- Voluntary scheme for manufacturers
- Products meeting energy efficiency requirements have right to display Energy Star logo



European Commission

Energy Star Labelling

Transparency and consultation

- Energy efficiency requirements are set by US EPA & European Commission
- Timely and extensive consultation of stakeholders, including 3rd country interests (EC Energy Star Board composed of the EU Member States, industry, consumers, NGOs. Public enquiry in US...).





European Commission

Energy Star Labelling

Market access and developing countries

- International agreement facilitates market access
- One registration, accepted everywhere.
- EC ready to respond to requests from developing countries