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Overall EU policy and legal framework for ecodesign and energy labelling of electric appliances

Ivars Jornins, Head of division of Building products, electrical equipment and energy efficiency monitoring section, Consumer Rights Protection Center of Latvia













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Ivars Jornins

Ivars.Jornins@ptac.gov.lv









Ecodesign and energy labelling

The EU energy labelling and ecodesign legislation helps improve the energy efficiency of products on the EU market and reduces the usage of other resources and allows the consumers to make informed choices when buying new electrical appliances.







Ecodesign and energy labelling





Energy efficiency





Functionality



Information





Ecodesign and energy labelling

- **Ecodesign**: setting minimum efficiency requirements for energy-related products:
 - a) Current legislation: Directive 2009/125/EC (establishes a framework for energy-related products with the aim of ensuring the free movement of such products within the internal market definitions, marking of the products, conformity assessment procedures, harmonised standards, consumer information,);
- **Energy labelling**: providing information on energy efficiency and other key performance indicators to consumers enabling potential buyers to make informed choices:
 - current legislation: Regulation (EU) 2017/1369, Tyres labelling: Regulation (EU) 2020/740 (establishes a framework that applies to energy-related products placed on the market concerning the labelling of the products and the provision of standard product information for the consumers regarding energy efficiency, consumption of other recourses definitions, general obligation of the suppliers, dealers, product database,).





Ecodesign and energy labelling (1)

Ecodesign (30 Regulations)

- 1275/2008 Electric power consumption standby and off mode (2023/826 from 9 May 2025)
- 107/2009 Simple set-top boxes
- 641/2009 Circulators
- 327/2011 Industrial fans
- 206/2012 Air-conditioning products and comfort fans
- 547/2012 Water pumps
- 932/2012 Household tumble driers
- 666/2013 Vacuum cleaners
- 801/2013 Networked standby
- 813/2013 Space heaters
- 814/2013 Water heaters & storage tanks
- 617/2013 Computers
- 66/2014 Domestic ovens, hobs and range hoods 2019/2023 Household washing machines
- 548/2014 Power transformers
- 1253/2014 Ventilation units

- 2015/1095 Professional refrigeration
- 2015/1185 Solid fuel local space heaters
- 2015/1188 Local space heaters
- 2015/1189 Solid fuel boilers
- 2016/2281 Air heating and cooling products, process chillers
- 2019/424 Servers and data storage products
- 2019/1781 Electric motors
- 2019/1782 External power supplies
- 2019/1784 Welding equipment
- 2019/2019 Household refrigerating appliances
- 2019/2020 Light sources
- 2019/2021 Electronic displays (televisions)
- 2019/2022 Household dishwashers
- 2019/2024 Commercial fridges

Energy labelling (16 Regulations)

626/2011 Air conditioners

392/2012 Household tumble driers

811/2013 Space heaters

812/2013 Water heaters & storage tanks

65/2014 Domestic ovens, hobs and range hoods

1254/2014 Residential ventilation units

2015/1094 Professional refrigeration

2015/1186 Local space heaters

2015/1187 Solid fuel boilers

2019/2013 Electronic displays (televisions)

2019/2014 Household washing machines

2019/2015 Light sources

2019/2016 Household refrigerating appliances

2019/2017 Household dishwashers

2019/2018 Commercial fridges

2020/740 Tyres labelling





Ecodesign main requirements and obligations

Types of requirements

- Specific requirements may include energy efficiency, emissions, functionality, energy consumption, etc. (for example, min/max minimum quantities of recycled material to be used in production, maximum energy consumption in standby mode)
- Information requirements (where and what to display) (energy efficiency, use of resources, noise, parameters related to products functionality,)

Manufacturers – place in the market only products that complies with the Ecodesign requirements (carries out conformity assessment procedures), prepare technical documentation, mark the product and affix required information, prepare declaration of conformity, cooperate with market surveillance authorities, etc.





Energy labelling - main obligations of the economic operators

Suppliers

(Manufacturer/importer/authorised representative):

- products are accompanied with printed labels and with product information sheets (on the packaging if required);
- supplier shall deliver printed labels and product information sheets;
- before placing on the market a unit of a new model information must be registered in the Product registration database (EPREL).

Dealers:

- In shops, display the label in a visible manner, including for online distance selling;
- make available to customers the product information sheet, including, upon request, in physical form at the point of sale.

Suppliers and dealers:

- In visual advertisements or technical promotional materials: make reference to the energy class;
- do not mimic the label in a way that may confuse consumers;
- cooperate with market surveillance authorities and take immediate action in case of non-compliance.

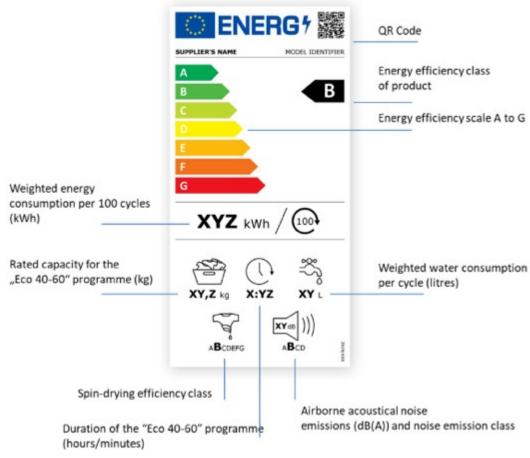


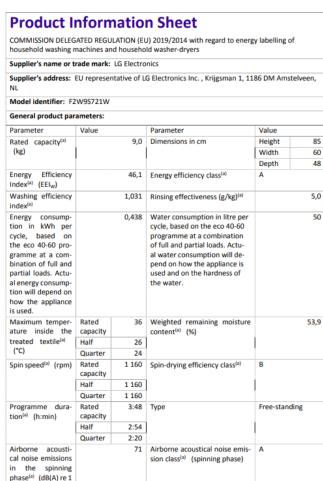


Energy labelling

EU energy label and product information sheet (standardized product information):

- energy efficiency classes;
- Other useful information for consumers (energy consumption, noise level, washing performance, capacity, usage of other recourses – water, electricity).

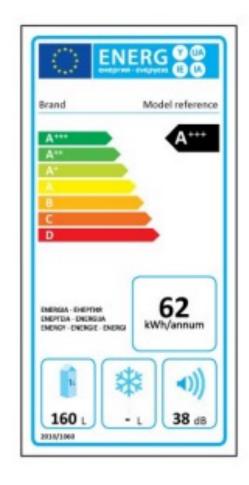


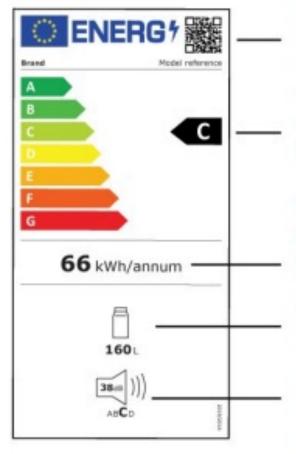






Old vs new energy label (rescaling in 2021 for several products)





The QR code gives access to more information on the model

The rescaled energy efficiency class for this fridge, an A+++ in the previous label

The annual energy consumption of this fridge is calculated with refined methods

The volume of the fridge expressed in liters (L)

The noise level measured in decibels (dB) and using a four classes scale

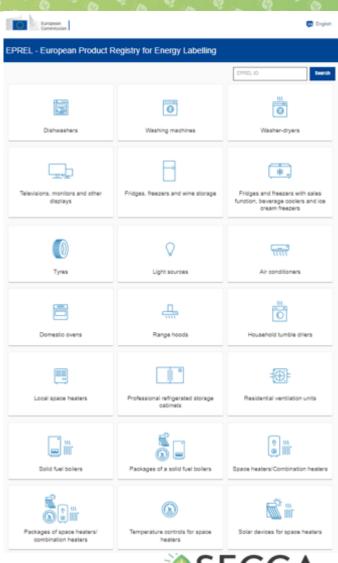




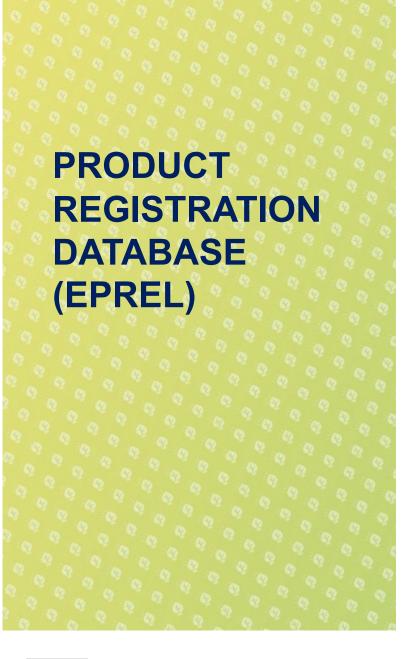
Product registration database (EPREL)

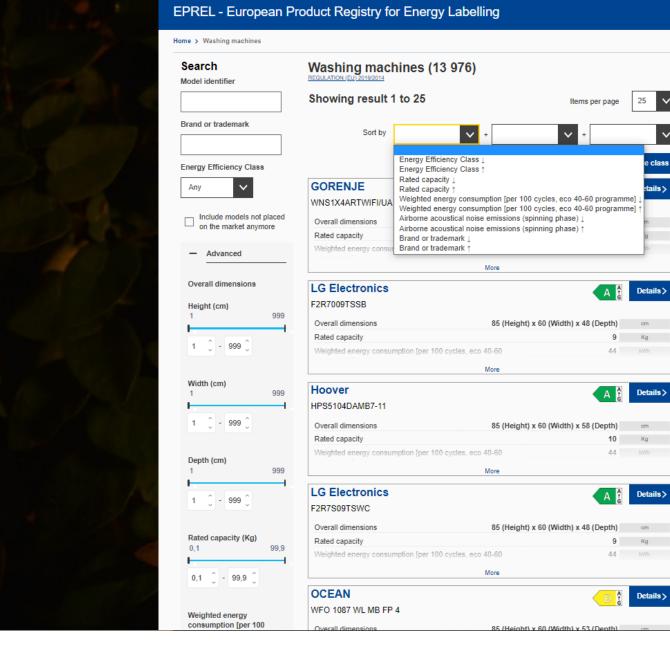
- Operational since 1 January 2019 (for suppliers);
- Suppliers must register each product model prior to placing products on the market;
- Facilitates the work of the market participants (possibility to generate energy labelling, product information sheet, distribution of the needed information to dealers);
- National market surveillance authorities have access to compliance information (e.g. technical documentation);
- Consumers have access to public information online 1 March 2021.















Revision of the Ecodesign directive

Revision of the Ecodesign directive - new Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation:

- Will replace the current Ecodesign directive aiming only at energy-related products;
- Will enable setting of performance & information requirements for almost all categories of physical goods placed on the EU market;
- Wide range of requirements, including:
 - ✓ product durability, reusability, upgradability and reparability;
 - ✓ energy and resource efficiency;
 - ✓ recycled content;
 - ✓ remanufacturing and recycling;
 - ✓ carbon and environmental footprints;
 - ✓ information requirements.
- The new "Digital Product Passport" will provide information about products environmental sustainability. It should help consumers and businesses make informed choices when purchasing products, facilitate repairs and recycling and improve transparency about products life cycle impacts on the environment.





MAIN BENEFITS **AND GOALS**

- Reduction of environmental impact (usage of all kind of recourses consumed in the use of the appliance and also reduction of recourses used in products life cycle (manufacturing of the products, transportation, packaging, recycling, etc.);
- Products are becoming more efficient and use less recourses (legislation and consumers demand);
- Consumers receive information and can take informed decisions.











