

# Revision of Energy Labelling

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## Context

*Energy Union Framework and "Energy efficiency first" principle*

*Energy label (together with ecodesign) delivers:*

- **Almost half of the savings necessary to meet 20% 2020 energy efficiency target;**
- **465 EUR savings per household per year in 2020.**

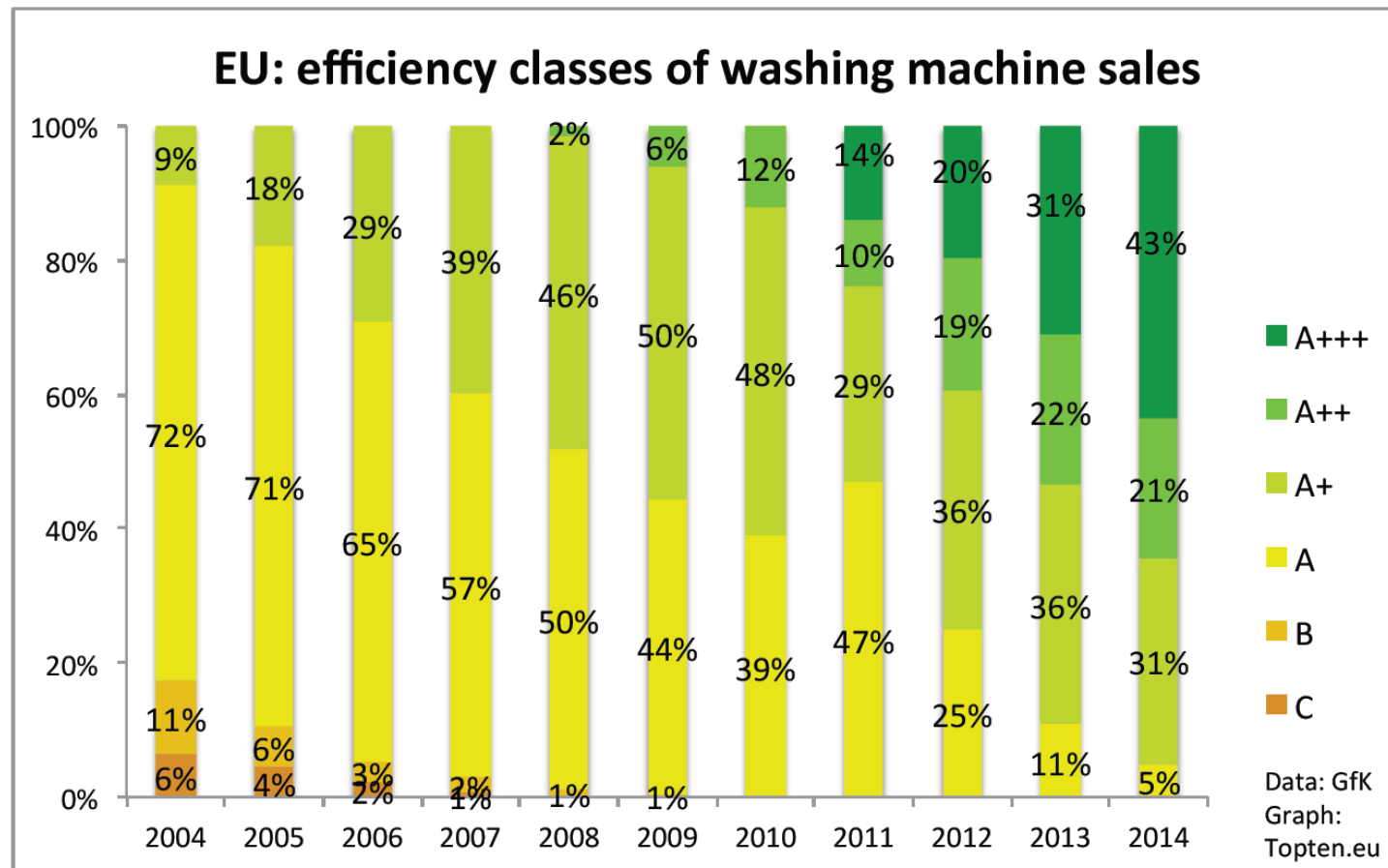
*The label is used by 85% of European consumers.*

# Main review finding

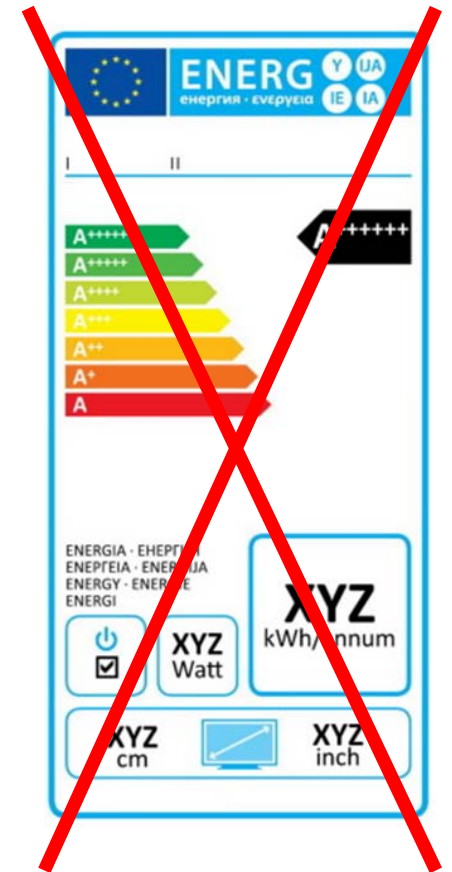
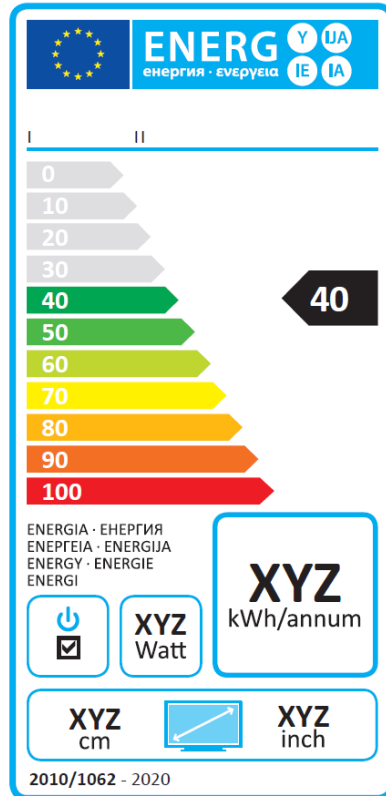
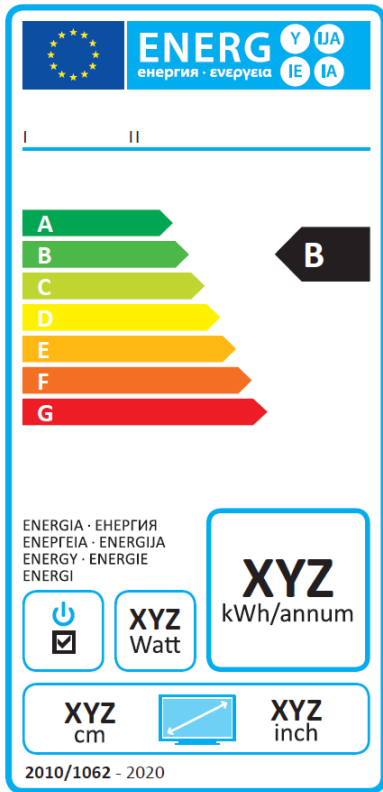
*Label is "victim" of its own success*

- Top classes have become overpopulated.
- Introduction of A+ to A+++ classes has given temporary respite but is no longer sustainable.
- A+ to A+++ classes are less effective in stimulating more efficient purchases.
- Consumers do not know that bottom classes are empty.

# Overpopulation of top classes



# Different labels were researched



*no one wanted to add extra plusses*

# Options

*3 possible scenarios, none perfect:*

- **Retain the current A+++ classes;**
- **Add further plusses to the A+++ scale;**
- **Rescaling the label.**

*Consumer studies show rescaling back to A to G label is most effective, long term solution.*

*To limit cost and confusion, labels should not be updated too often.*



# Commission proposal of 15/7/2015

## *Regulation instead of Directive*

*Clear process for rescaling thereby providing legal certainty to manufacturers and dealers*

- **Top two classes empty at the start;**
- **Label classes set in such a way that top two classes will fill up over 10 years**
- **Manufacturers to ship old and new label for 6 months before date of replacement;**
- **Dealers to change to new labels within 1 week after date of replacement.**

## 2<sup>nd</sup> main review finding

*Non-compliance means 10% less energy savings*

- **Weak enforcement by Member States;**
- **Market surveillance hampered by poor access to relevant documentation**





# Commission proposal of 15/7/2015

## *Product registration database*

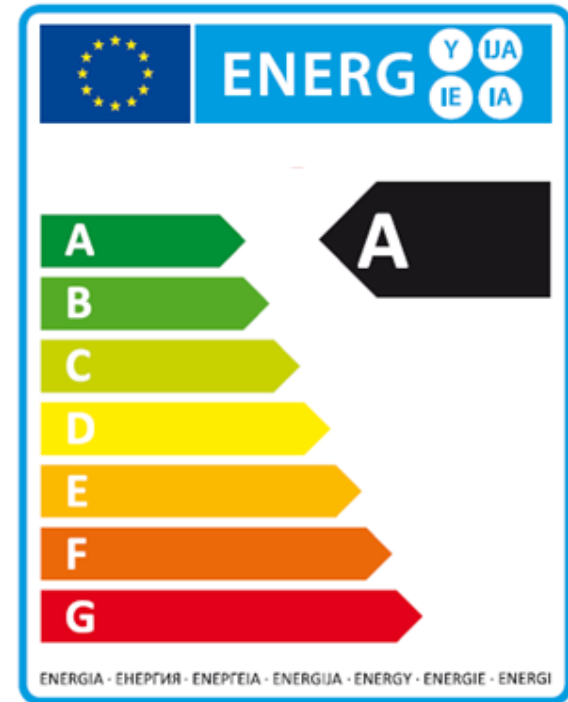
- Simplify and speed up market surveillance, freeing up resources for enforcement;
- No additional requirements on suppliers (except to register already required information);
- Lower administrative burden for suppliers (no need to keep records for 5 years after products go off the market) and Member States (easy access to compliance information);
- More information for consumers;
- Easy access to labels for dealers;
- Better data for review of measures.

## Next steps

### European Parliament and Council discuss proposal

Once final, Commission will start work on updating labels for specific products

Work will start on labels where the market is concentrated in the top classes (e.g. dishwashers and washing machines)





European  
Commission

**Thank you for your attention.**

