



SPOTLIGHTS BY



# NEW ENERGY LABELLING

## ALL STEPS AND OBLIGATIONS FOR MANUFACTURERS AND DISTRIBUTORS

THE ENERGY LABEL CHANGES  
FOR SOME CATEGORIES  
OF HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES:  
HERE'S HOW TO CONFORM  
TO THE NEW EUROPEAN REGULATION



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# 1 WHY DOES THE LABEL CHANGE?

Technological evolution has led to the production and marketing of increasingly efficient household appliances, largely placed in the higher energy classes.

The progress of these appliances has been such that they have exceeded the A class parameters in recent years, making it progressively necessary to add the A+, A++ and A+++ classes to the energy label.

But also these new classes have already been saturated (and even surpassed) by increasingly high-performance household appliances, especially in some sectors, such as Washing and Cooling.

It was therefore understood that it is no longer possible to continue adding “+” symbols indefinitely.

Furthermore, since not all household appliances have reached a level of efficiency that exceeds the A class, but consumers may not know it, when they find a product in this class, they may wonder if this is the highest

level of efficiency or not. That is, they might think there is an A+ class also for a device for which this class does not exist, which generates confusion and errors of evaluation during the purchase phase.

The issue has been extensively examined and debated by the European Union, which finally drafted the Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2017 setting a framework for energy labelling and repealing Directive 2010/30/EU

**CLICK HERE FOR THE FULL VERSION OF THE REGULATION**



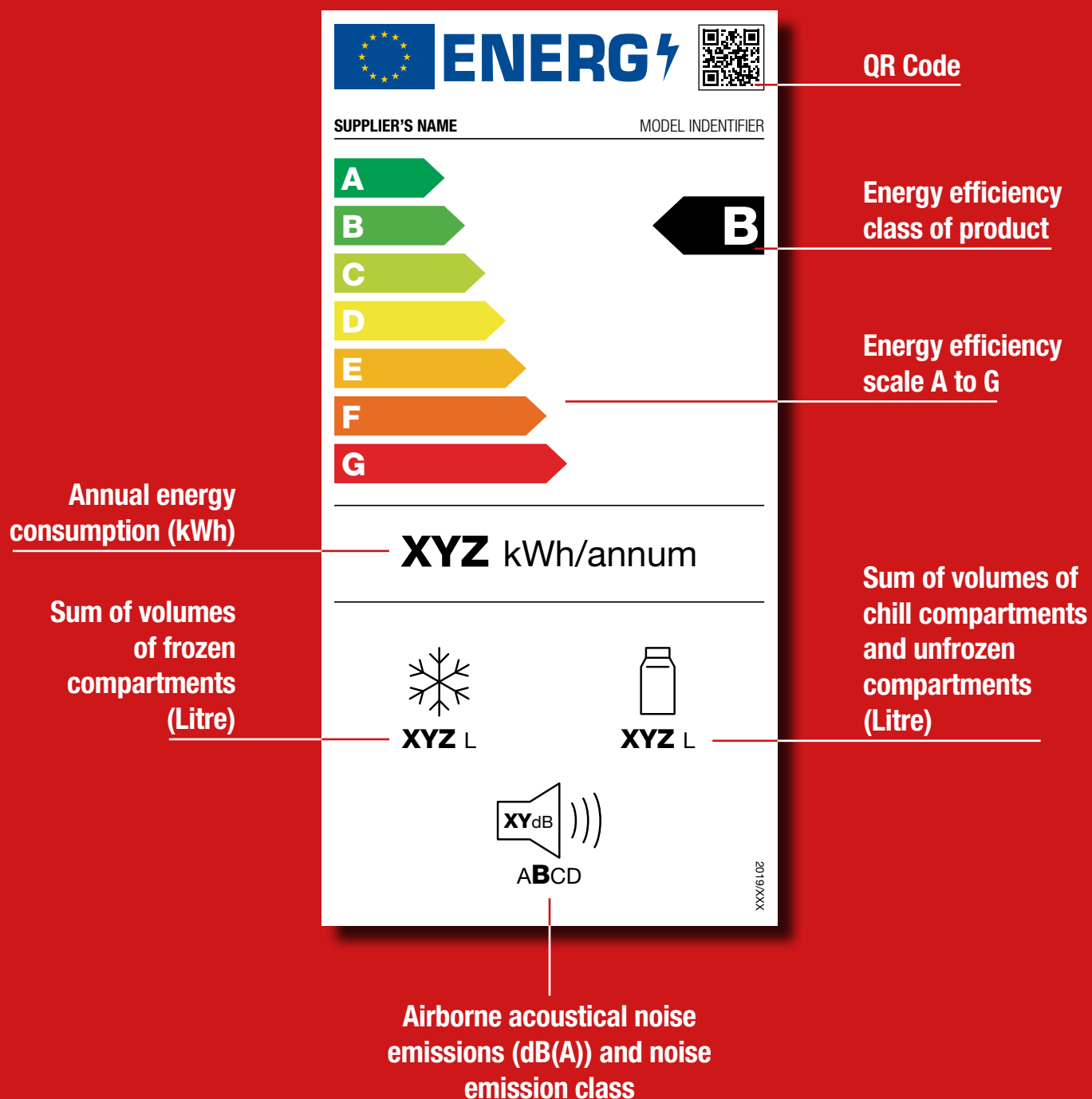
This document begins with a series of considerations, in which the effectiveness of energy labelling is confirmed with conviction. According to the Regulation, it must be preserved in the European Union, updating it periodically.

## ACCORDING TO THE REGULATION:

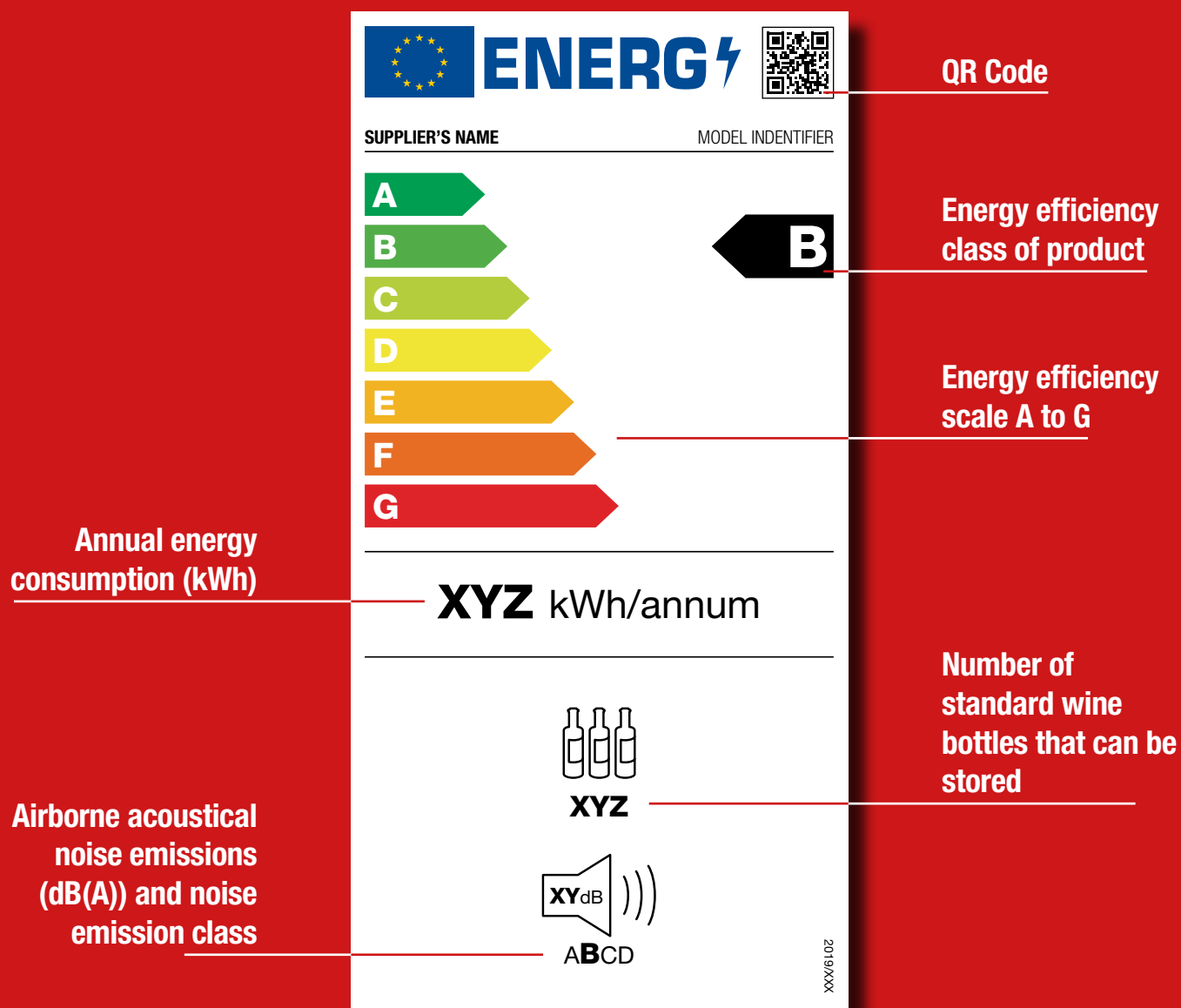
“Energy labelling enables customers to make informed choices based on the energy consumption of energy-related products. Information on efficient and sustainable energy-related products makes a significant contribution to energy savings and to reducing energy bills, while at the same time promoting innovation and investments into the production of more energy efficient products. Improving the efficiency of energy-related products through informed customer choice and harmonising related requirements at Union level benefits also manufacturers, industry and the Union economy overall.” (Opening considerations – **n. 2**)

“The classification using letters from A to G has been shown to be cost effective for customers. It is intended that its uniform application across product groups raises transparency and understanding among customers. In situations where because of ecodesign measures pursuant to Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (4) products can no longer fall into class ‘E’, ‘F’ or ‘G’, those classes should nonetheless be shown on the label in grey. In exceptional and duly justified cases, such as reaching insufficient savings across the full spectrum of the seven classes, the label should be able to contain fewer classes than a regular A to G scale. In those cases the dark green to red colour scale of the label should be retained for the remaining classes and should apply only to new products that are placed on the market or put into service”. (Opening considerations **n. 11**)

## NEW LABEL FOR REFRIGERATORS AND FREEZERS

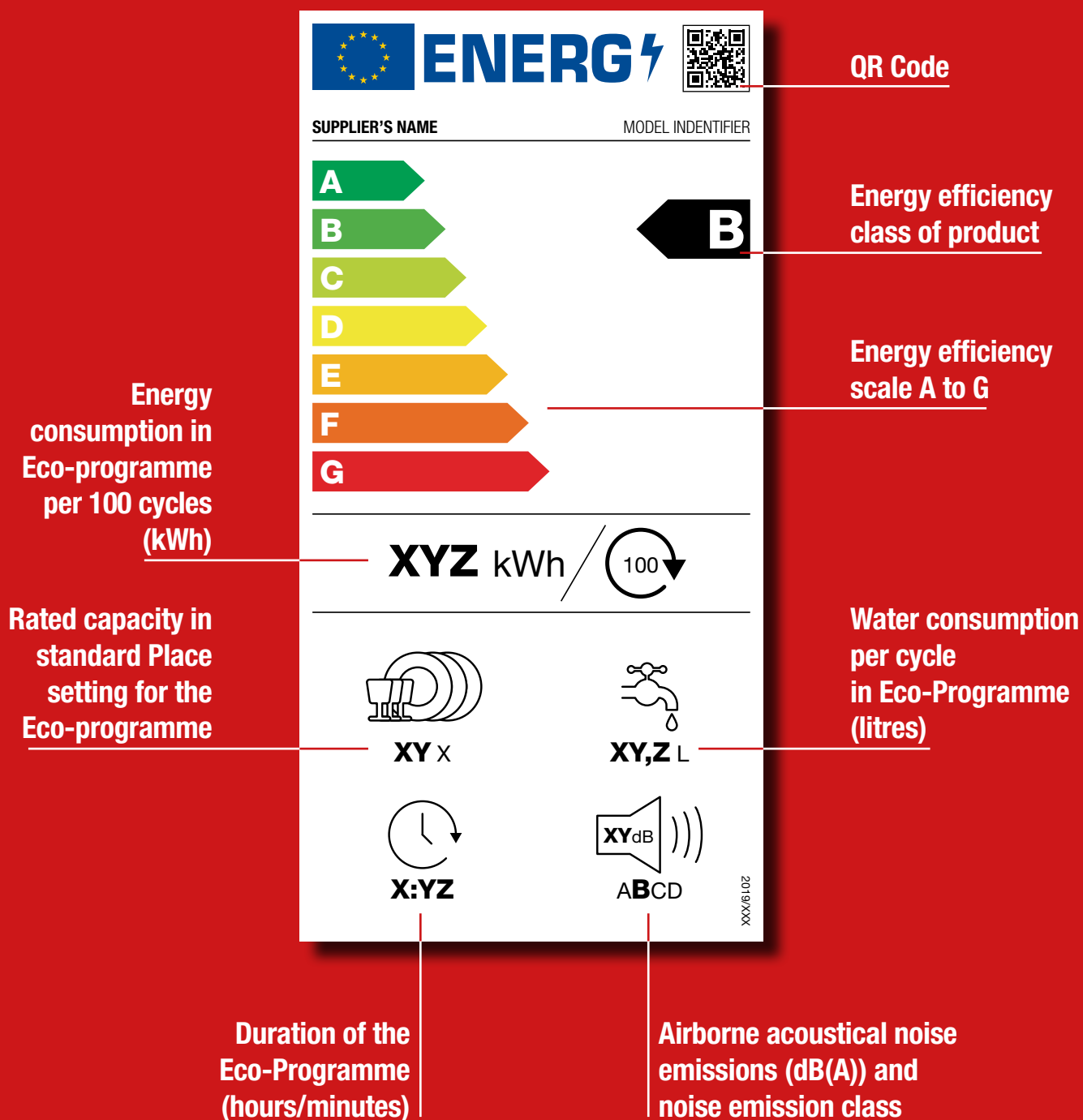


## NEW LABEL FOR WINE STORAGE REFRIGERATORS

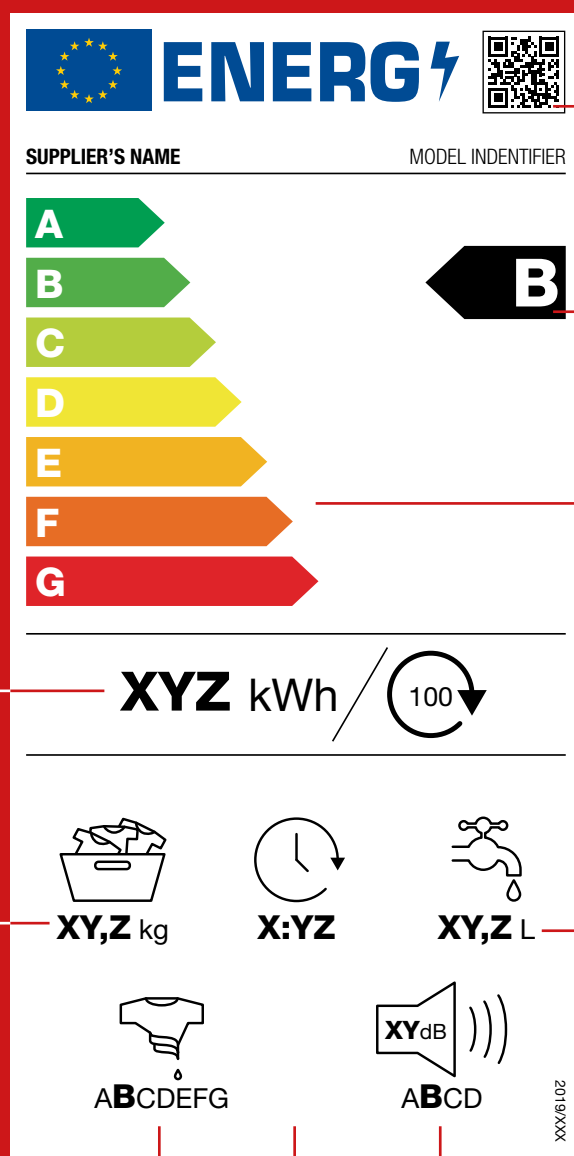




## NEW LABEL FOR DISHWASHERS



## NEW LABEL FOR WASHING MACHINES



QR Code

Energy efficiency class of product

Energy efficiency scale A to G

Weighted energy consumption per 100 cycles (kWh)

XYZ kWh / 100

Rated capacity for the "Eco 40-60" programme (kg)

XY,Z kg

X:YZ

XY,Z L

Weighted water consumption per cycle (litres)

ABCDEFG

XY dB  
ABCD

Spin-drying efficiency class

Duration of the "Eco 40-60" programme (hours/minutes)

Airborne acoustical noise emissions (dB(A)) and noise emission class



## NEW LABEL FOR WASHER-DRYERS

Energy efficiency  
of product for  
washing and drying  
cycle

QR Code

Energy efficiency  
scale A to G

Energy efficiency of  
product in washing  
cycle

Energy  
consumption for  
washing cycle per  
100 cycles (kWh)

Rated capacity for  
washing cycle (kg)

Weighted water  
consumption per  
washing cycle  
(Litre)

Cycle duration  
at rated capacity  
for washing cycle  
(hours/minutes)

Energy  
consumption for  
washing & drying  
cycle per 100  
cycles (kWh)

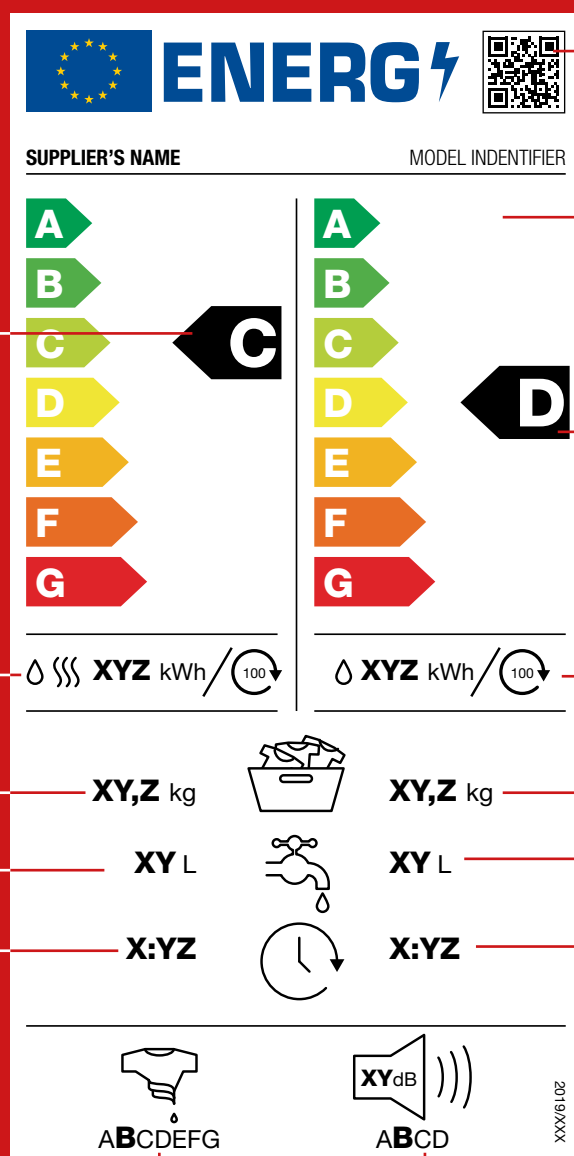
Rated capacity for  
washing & drying  
cycle (kg)

Weighted water  
consumption per  
washing & drying  
cycle (Litre)

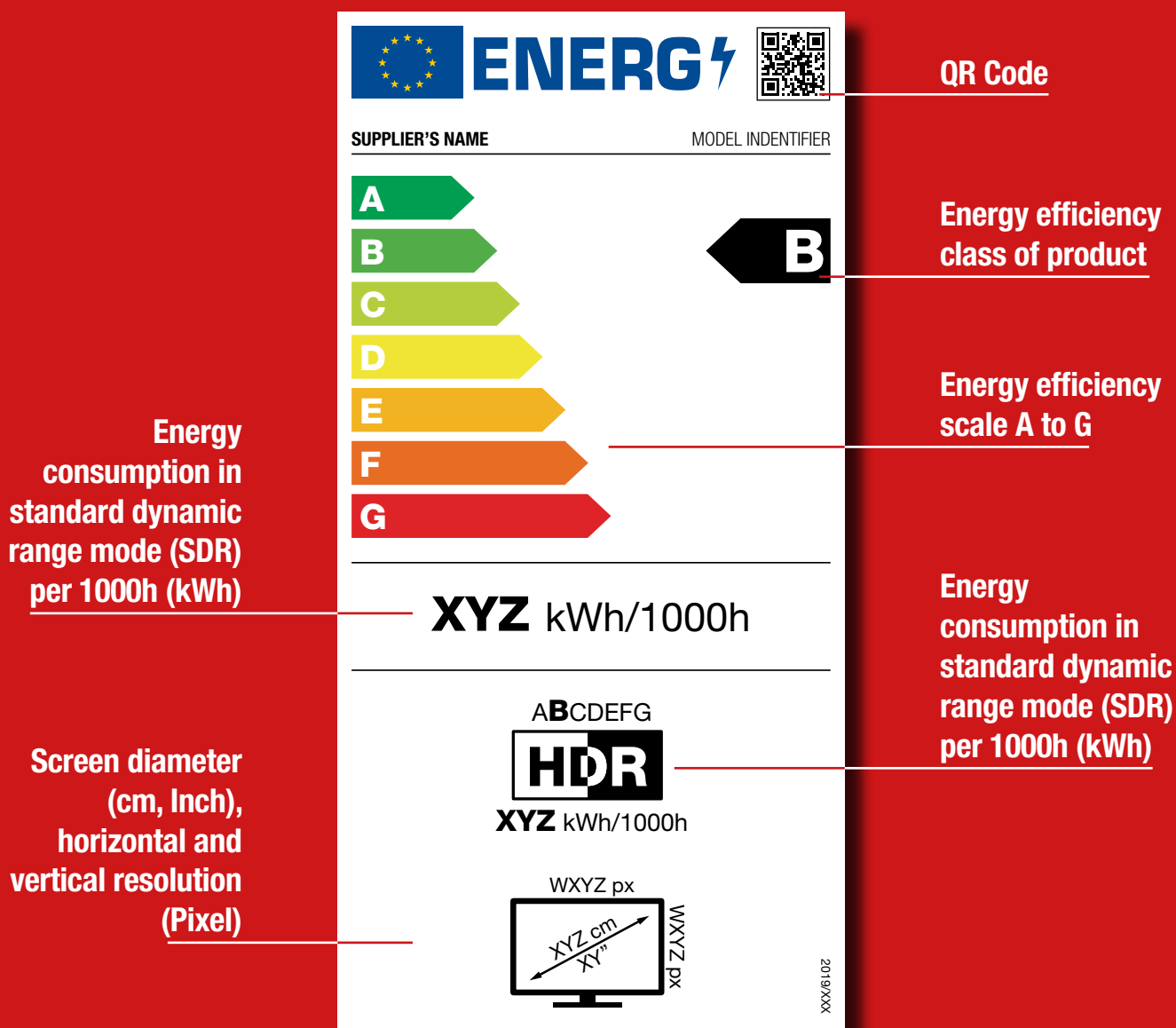
Cycle duration at  
rated capacity for  
washing & drying  
cycle (hours/  
minutes)

Spin-drying efficiency class

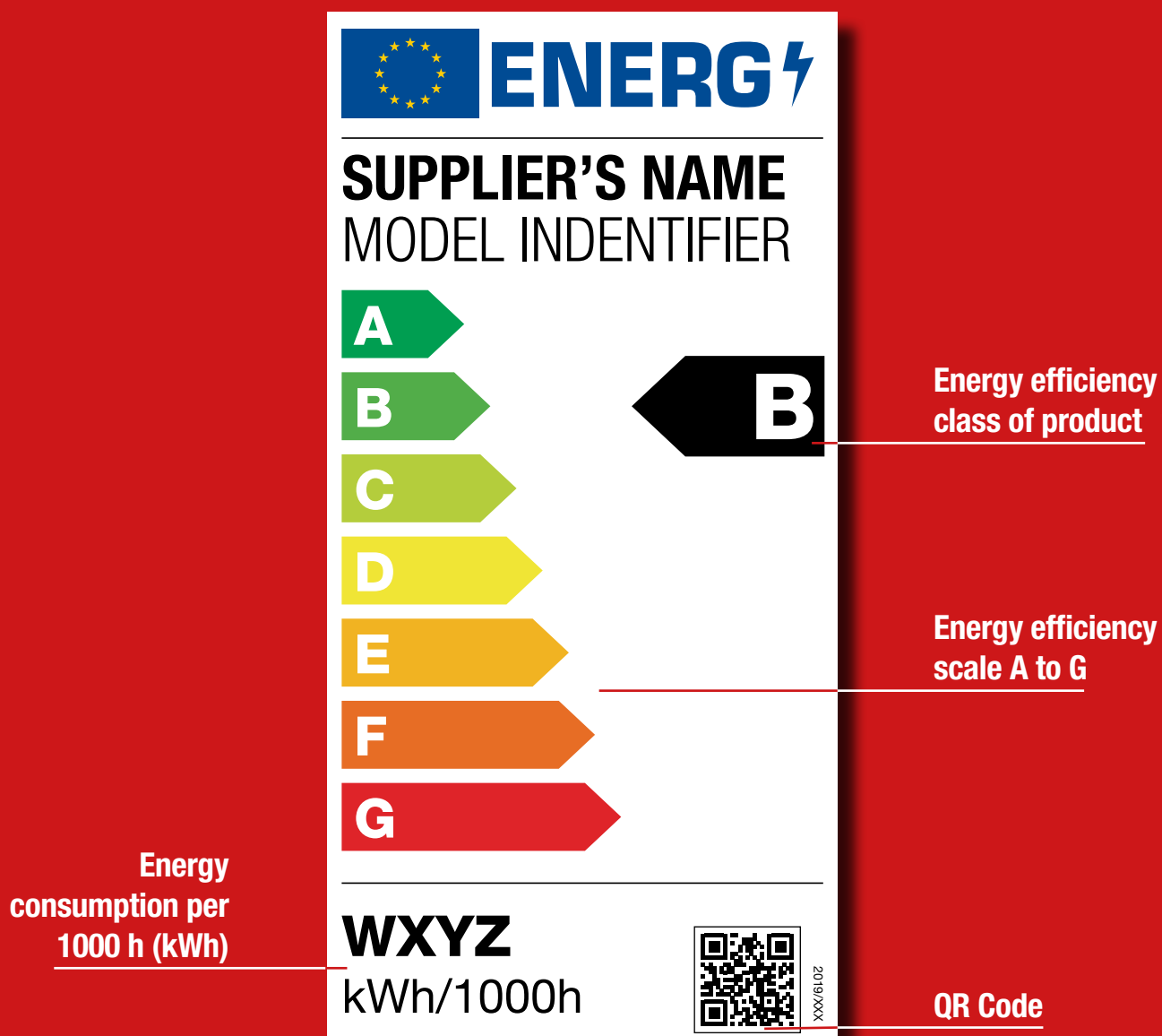
Airborne acoustic noise emission (dB(A)) for spinning  
in "Eco 40-60" Programme and noise emission class



## NEW LABEL FOR TVS AND ELECTRONIC DISPLAYS



## NEW LABEL FOR LIGHT SOURCES



# 2 WHAT DOES IT CHANGE?

Only for the product categories listed before (other groups will be taken into consideration starting from 2022), for which the saturation of the highest energy classes has already occurred, it is provided the adoption of **a new label, which comes back to the A-G scale, eliminating all those classes above A. So, the A+, A++ and A+++ classes disappear.**

In addition to the new scale, further innovations have been introduced in order to add new information related to the product. The new label therefore has the following variations:

## QR-CODE

a QR-Code with a direct link is introduced, which allows access to specific (non-commercial) information, introduced directly by producers in the **EPREL** data base (**European Data Base for Energy Labeling**), developed by the EU to facilitate

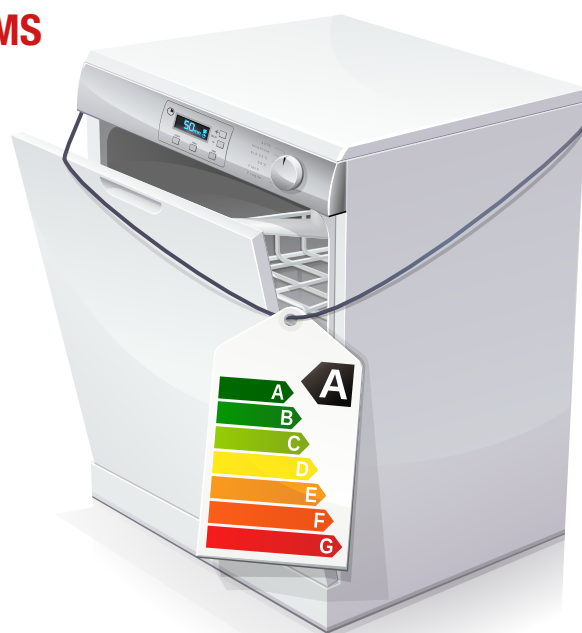
transparency and an easier market surveillance by national authorities. By entering the required data in the database, both the new label and the QR-Code with its contents are generated.

## ENERGY CONSUMPTION

it is indicated more clearly in the central section of the label;

## NEW PICTOGRAMS

some old pictograms remain the same, others have been revised and others are introduced for the first time.



## ACCORDING TO THE REGULATION:

“In order to set up a useful tool for consumers, to allow for alternative ways for dealers to receive product information sheets, to facilitate the monitoring of compliance and to provide up-to-date market data for the regulatory process on revisions of product-specific labels and information sheets, the Commission should set up and maintain **a product database** consisting of a public and a compliance part, which should be accessible via an online portal.” (Opening considerations, **n. 29**)

“Without prejudice to the Member States’ market surveillance obligations and to suppliers’ obligations to check product conformity, suppliers should make the required product compliance information available electronically in the product database. The information relevant for consumers and dealers should be made publicly available in the public part of the product database. That information should be made available as open data so as to give mobile application developers and other comparison tools the opportunity to use it. Easy direct access to the public part of the product database should be facilitated by user-oriented tools, such as a dynamic quick response code (QR code), included on the printed label.” (Opening considerations **n. 30**)

# 3 HOW DOES RESCALING TAKE PLACE?

In order to avoid a new rapid saturation of the higher classes, the Regulation has established to place the most efficient household appliances currently available on the market in the B class and below, so as to leave the A class free for future products. A decision also taken to go on stimulating progress in the field of energy efficiency.

Manufacturers must carry out **new tests and laboratory verifications** to determine what the new class of their appliances is, because there is no direct correspondence between a new and an old energy class. Formulas, parameters, and ranges of values that determine the new scale are different from those used to determine the current one. This

means that a device currently in A+++ class could be relocated to C class and another, even in the same product category, in D class. The regulation also clarifies how future rescaling should take place, when new levels of efficiency are reached and the upper classes of the scale should become saturated again.

## ACCORDING TO THE REGULATION:

“Following initial rescaling, the frequency of further rescaling should be determined by reference to the percentage of products sold that are in the top classes. Further rescaling should take into account the speed of technological progress and the need to avoid over burdening suppliers and dealers, and, in particular, small businesses. Therefore, a timescale of approximately 10 years would be desirable for the frequency of rescaling. **A newly rescaled label should leave the top class empty to encourage technological progress**, provide for regulatory stability, limit the frequency of rescaling and enable ever more efficient products to be developed and recognised. In exceptional cases, where technology is expected to develop more rapidly, no products should fall within the top two classes at the moment of introduction of the newly rescaled label.”. (Opening considerations - 18)

NEXT DEADLINES	OBLIGATIONS
From 1 November 2020 to 28 February 2021	<p><b>PRODUCERS (SUPPLIERS) AND IMPORTERS:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• for each product involved in rescaling, producers must generate the new energy label by registering the device on the EPREL European data base. The new label must be inserted in the packaging;</li> <li>• <b>products in stock</b> (introduced before 1 November 2020 and which will be sold afterwards) must be re-registered to perform the rescaling. The new labels must be delivered to retailers upon their request;</li> <li>• for products placed on the market from 1 November 2020 to 28 February, both the new and the old label must be provided.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>RETAILERS:</b> in store and on-line <b>only the old label must still be displayed</b></p>
From 1 March 2021	<p><b>PRODUCERS:</b> manufacturers must provide only the new energy labels</p>
	<p><b>RETAILERS:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• within 14 working days starting from 1 March in store and for on-line sales, it is mandatory to REPLACE the old labels with the rescaled ones. Then, it will be possible to display <b>only the new label</b>.</li> <li>• ONLY products introduced before 1 November 2020 and of which new units are no longer placed on the market after that date, can be sold with the old label but only until 30 November 2021.</li> </ul>
From 1 December 2021	It is no longer possible to market products with the old label

In case of proven inability to provide the new label for impediments due to the Covid emergency, the European Union will refrain from launching infringement procedures, as long as the label is provided to retailers before 1 March 2021.



# 4 OBLIGATIONS FOR PRODUCERS -SUPPLIERS- AND IMPORTERS

## PROVIDE THE NEW LABELS TO RETAILERS

The generation of the label is up to the producers and importers, who must provide products with the new label to retailers. The obligation, scheduled starting from November 2020 remains the same, **although the exceptional conditions occurred following the Covid-19 emergency led the European Commission to resolve not to adopt disciplinary measures, if the national authorities fail to enforce the obligations, provided that manufacturers supply the missing labels to retailers before 1 March 2021.**

If justified, therefore, the delays in the supply of the new label (which should be transmitted by producers to retailers starting from November 2020) will not be subject to infringement measures.

The European Commission communicated it with the notice 2020/C 182/02 of 2 June 2020:

“In view of the problems likely to be experienced to comply with energy labelling obligations and with ecodesign obligations on provision of information regarding external power supplies, the Commission sets out a number of considerations that should be taken into account in the context of the enforcement of these obligations. However, when enforcing Union law, Member States are required to duly consider the principle of proportionality. In that context, when Member States apply EU law and enforce the obligations laid down by the relevant Regulations, they are invited to take into account all of the following conditions:

- the exceptional and unforeseen circumstances caused by the COVID-19 crisis, as demonstrated by the manufacturers, which prevent them from complying with the obligations under the energy labelling Regulations,
- the relatively time limited nature of the

issue, given the relatively short time period during which manufacturers would be able to continue placing products on the market with the current label only,

- the need for manufacturers to continue to be able to place their products on the market, in particular those stockpiled in their warehouses.

**If national market surveillance authorities – in line with these conditions – do not enforce the obligation to supply a rescaled label with the product, at the**

**time of putting it on the market, and to enter the parameters of the product information sheet into the product database as of 1 November 2020, the Commission will refrain from launching infringement procedures as long as that lack of enforcement does not go beyond what is required, is limited in time from 1 November 2020 to 1 March 2021 and suppliers provide missing labels to dealers before 1 March 2021.**

## REGISTRATION OF ALL PRODUCTS ON THE EPREL DATA BASE

In order to be able to market their products on the EU market, from 1 January 2019 manufacturers, importers and authorized representatives must register all products (requiring an energy label) in the European Data Base for Energy Labelling (EPREL). The obligation concerns all appliances with labelling, even those not subject to re-scaling, therefore: air conditioners, cooking appliances (ovens and hoods for domestic use), dishwashers (for domestic use), heaters (space and water heater), cooling appliances (for domestic and professional use), refrigeration appliances (professional), solid fuel boilers, televisions, dryers, ventilation units (residential), washing machines and washer dryers (for domestic use).

The Regulation specifies various cases:

- **Products introduced between 1 August 2017 and 1 January 2019:** registration had to be completed by 30 June 2019 (Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 - art. 4 paragraph 2)
- **Products introduced before 1 August 2017, but no longer marketed since then:** registration on a voluntary basis (Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 art. 4 - paragraph 3)
- **Products for which changes are made**

**that are relevant for the label or the product information sheet:** they shall be considered to be new models. The supplier shall indicate in the data base when he no longer places units of a model on the market. (Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 art.4 - paragraph 4)

- **After the final unit of a model has been placed on the market,** the supplier shall keep the information concerning that model in the compliance part of the product data base for a period of 15 years. Where appropriate in relation to the average life span of a product, a shorter retention period may be provided for pursuant to Article 16, paragraph 3 point (q). The information in the public part of the data base shall not be deleted. (Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 art.4 - paragraph 6)

To register on EPREL manufacturers and importers need an EU LOGIN account.

[CLICK HERE](#)

All information on the database can be found on the Official EU website:

[CLICK HERE](#)



## THE TRANSITION PERIOD: FROM 1 NOVEMBER 2020 TO 28 FEBRUARY 2021

The adoption of a new energy labelling made it necessary to regulate a transitional period to avoid creating confusion in the display of products.

Furthermore, some rules have been introduced to manage household appliances placed before the new labelling but still on the market.

There is also the need to communicate the change of label to consumers in an effective and understandable way.

This presents the following cases with relative rules to follow:

**1** - Product units present in stores or on-line **before 1 November 2020** and which will be sold even after the introduction of the new label:

- suppliers must re-register the product on the EPREL portal to have a rescaled label based on the new regulation and the new test methods (a new product information sheet will then be produced);
- suppliers must provide both the old and the new label in the packaging of the new product units;
- suppliers must make the product sheet available on the EPREL portal instead of providing a printed version;
- retailers may in any case ask the supplier for the printed information sheet; or suppliers, upon request of retailers, must provide the new labels for products in stock;
- suppliers must make the new label visible on the packaging either by printing the label directly on the package or by attaching a label sticker on the package.

**2** - New products placed on the market **after 1 November 2020 but sold to end users after 1 March 2021**:

- suppliers must register the product on EPREL only on the basis of the revised regulation and must provide the rescaled label and related product information sheet to retailers.

**3** - Products sold on the market **before 1 November 2020 but no longer placed on the market after that date**, or if the supplier has gone out of business:  
during the 9 months from 1 March 2021 to 30 November 2021:

- products can still be sold with the old label
- no new information must be provided by suppliers.

# OBLIGATIONS FOR RETAILERS

**1 - Product units present in stores or on-line before 1 November 2020 and which will also be sold after the introduction of the new label:**

- until 1 March 2021 only the old labels must be shown to consumers;
- during the period of 14 working days between 1 March 2021 and 18 March 2021: the new label is displayed with to the old one that must be eliminated by 18 March 2021;
- if a product in the shop is shown only in the packaging (i.e. it is not taken out of the packaging for display), the retailer must ensure the visibility of the label for the consumer (i.e. by displaying the packaging so to make the label visible)

**2 - New products placed on the market after 1 November 2020, which will be sold to end users after 1 March 2021:**

- **From 1 March 2021 onwards:** products are shown in stores and on-line only with the new rescaled label.
- **From 1 December 2021 products with the old label must no longer be sold.**

**[CLICK HERE FOR MORE INFO](#)**



# WHERE TO FIND THE USEFUL INFORMATION FOR THE PASSAGE

Detailed information and guidelines are provided by projects specifically set up by the European Commission to guide sector operators and consumers in the transition between the old and the new label. Among these we can mention:

- the website by AppliA Europe <https://www.theenergylabel.eu/>
- the Belt project: <https://www.newenergylabelt.eu/en>
- the Label 2020 project: <https://www.label2020.eu/>

By consulting these sources, it is possible to find answers to various questions.

Here are the most common, treated by the Belt project.

## FAQ1

### **What are the deadlines for the implementation of the new energy label for products in stock?**

Regarding products in stock, which are then put on the market before the start of the transition period, distributors have the option to request the new rescaled label to the manufacturers. If manufacturers are not able to supply it, either because they have ceased their activities or because new testing methods are required for the generation of the new energy label, the distributor may sell

the product in stock with only the old label by 30th November 2021.

## FAQ2

### **What are the deadlines for the implementation of the new energy label for products that are put on the European market from abroad (extra-EU countries)?**

Products from abroad (from extra-EU countries) and products from Europe must be subject to the same timeframes regulating the introduction of products on

the European market. Therefore, at the time of production, you need to keep in mind when the product will arrive on the European market and whether the time of entry in the market will fall within the transition period or it will occur when the new energy label will be fully implemented (also with regards to the registration on the EPREL database requirements).

It should be considered that new products put on the market after 1st November 2020 (among those addressed by label rescaling, except for lamps), can be sold with only from 1st March 2021, if the product packaging will contain only the new energy label.

### FAQ3

#### **When can we start communication activity about the new energy label?**

Any graphic advertising (including via internet) relating to a specific product subject to the energy label rescaling process (and therefore containing the new label and the indication of the new energy classes) cannot be made public before the dates of application of the new regulation (i.e. 1st March 2020).

This does not mean, however, that information campaigns, such as the one the BELT project is performing, cannot be carried out before the dates of implementation of the new regulation. On the contrary, information activities are essential to be all ready (producers, distributors, consumers) when the new label will be implemented.

In any case, you have to carefully assess if the content you are publishing will be considered advertising (e.g. those that refer to a specific product or model of a particular brand that will be presented with the new energy label) or if it will be considered

informative (e.g. those that introduce the objectives and characteristics of the new energy label that will apply to all products affected by the rescaling and put on the European market, regardless brand or model).

### FAQ4

#### **When will manufacturers be able to show the new energy label in the product catalog?**

The answer to question 10 also applies in the case of catalogs. This means that catalogs, which refer to specific products, models and brands, can be made public from the application dates of the new regulation: 1st March 2020 or 1st September 2021 for lamps.

The catalogs can then be prepared before the application dates, but not made public.

# THE LEGISLATION IN FORCE

The general regulations are collected in the Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2017 which establishes a framework for energy labelling and which repeals Directive 2010/30 / EU.



[CLICK HERE](#)

In addition, for each category of product involved in the label rescaling, specific **Delegated Regulations** were issued with all the technical information to be included in the labels and the correct ways to display them in the store.

## ACCORDING TO THE REGULATION:

“Where a supplier places a product on the market, each unit of the product should be accompanied by a label in paper form complying with the requirements of the relevant delegated act. The relevant delegated act should set out the most effective way of displaying the labels, taking into account the implications for customers, suppliers and dealers, and could provide that the label is printed on the packaging of the product. The dealer should display the label supplied together with the unit of the product in the position required by the relevant delegated act. The label displayed should be clearly visible and identifiable as the label belonging to the product in question, without the customer having to read the brand name and model number on the label, and should attract the attention of the customer browsing through the product displayed”. (Opening considerations - 12)



Following we publish all the delegated acts links to consult for each product family:

## REFRIGERATORS AND FREEZERS

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2016 of 11 March 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling

of refrigerating appliances and repealing Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1060/2010 (Text with EEA relevance.). C/2019/1806

[CLICK HERE](#)



## WASHING MACHINES AND WASHER-DRYERS

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2014 of 11 March 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling of household washing machines and household

washer-dryers and repealing Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1061/2010 and Commission Directive 96/60/EC (Text with EEA relevance.). C/2019/1804

[CLICK HERE](#)



## TVS AND ELECTRONIC DISPLAYS

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2013 of 11 March 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling of electronic

displays and repealing Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1062/2010 (Text with EEA relevance.) C/2019/1796

[CLICK HERE](#)



# TESTS FOR THE APPLIANCES LABELS RESCALING

The parameters and requirements to place an appliance in a specific energy class of the new scale have been reviewed and updated. It is therefore necessary to carry out new measurements and laboratory tests, generally redefined to ensure greater adherence to the use of household appliances in real conditions. The technical details are indicated in the Annex IV of the Delegated Regulations specified above for each product family.

## ACCORDING TO THE REGULATION:

“Energy consumption, performance and other information concerning the products covered by product-specific requirements under this Regulation should be measured by **using reliable, accurate and reproducible methods that take into account the generally recognised state-of-the-art measurements and calculation methods**. In the interests of the proper functioning of the internal market, standards should be harmonised at Union level. **Such methods and standards should, to the extent possible, take into account the real-life usage of a given product, reflect average consumer behaviour and be robust in order to deter intentional and unintentional circumvention**. Energy labels should reflect the comparative performance of the actual use of products, within the constraints due to the need of reliable and reproducible laboratory testing. Suppliers should therefore not be allowed to include software or hardware that automatically alters the performance of the product in test conditions. In the absence of published standards at the time of application of product-specific requirements, the Commission should publish, in the Official Journal of the European Union, transitional measurement and calculation methods in relation to those product-specific requirements. Once a reference to such a standard has been published, compliance with it should provide a presumption of conformity with measurement methods for those product-specific requirements adopted on the basis of this Regulation.”. (Opening considerations - 35)

# THE TECHNICAL PROCESS AND TESTS FOR THE RESCALING

Answers by Milena Presutto, expert of the Energy Efficiency Unit of ENEA

**What kind of technical tests must a manufacturer perform to find out what the new energy class will be for the products he has to rescale?**

The supplier - the “producer” is called “supplier” for energy labelling - must do, as always, the assessment of the conformity of the model, whether it is a new model or a model that has already the previous label and which must be re-evaluated to apply the new label.

**Is a certification necessary before registering the product on EPREL?**

No, energy labelling has never needed any external certification (i.e. by an accredited body external to the supplier) but is based on self-certification by the supplier. As already mentioned, he must perform the conformity assessment of the model to evaluate which are the values of the parameters that must be declared for the new label.

**Is it possible to contact any laboratory or are there specific accredited structures?**

The supplier can use, for the laboratory tests necessary for the conformity assessment, any laboratory - internal to the supplier himself or external - because the responsibility remains with the supplier even if the tests are performed in an external laboratory.

**Should rescaling be carried out for each product (included in the involved categories) on the market, even if not new?**

The new label must be displayed by retailers on each appliance involved in the rescaling put on sale from 1 March 2021. To do this, the 2017/1369 / EU energy labelling framework Regulation provides that from 4 months before the date of application of the new label (1 November 2020) in the packaging of each unit of a device placed on the market (therefore before sale) both the current and the new label are inserted. But only from 1 March 2021 the retailer will be able/will have to display the new label (when the specific unit is removed from the packaging and exposed for sale). This “double” labeling does not apply to new models (that is, which have never been placed on the market with the current label) and to models at the end of production (which will no longer be placed on the market from 28 February 2021, i.e. no units of these models is no longer placed on the market from the date of application of the new label which is 1 March 2021); in the latter case, units not yet sold as of 1 March 2021 can continue to be sold with only the current label (there is no rescaling) but only until 1 December 2021 (9 months from 1 March).

# INDUSTRY IS READY

Household appliances operators have been following the rescaling with commitment for a long time. They have prepared in advance to fulfill the new obligations, devoting skills and resources. **Marco Imparato, general manager of AppliA Italia** tells how the transition is taking place.

## How is the application of the new energy labelling legislation proceeding? What feedback do you have from your associates?

The transition to the new energy label will officially take place on March 1st. It is a process that has engaged and is still extensively engaging our Industry. Our companies, in fact, which have always focused on energy efficiency, have been actively involved in this issue for some time and have invested considerable resources to get ready for the appointment. The application of the new regulations will entail important innovations for the market, starting from the so-called rescaling to the use of new reference standards for

evaluating the performance of the new energy efficiency classes, and has therefore required a considerable commitment on all fronts: from design of new products to testing and certification.

This demanding and delicate process, which brought several intrinsic criticalities already in itself, has occurred during the unexpected Covid-19 epochal crisis which inevitably had repercussions and caused further complications, affecting all areas of the supply chain involved. Despite this, however, the commitment of companies has always gone in the direction of respecting the deadlines.

### **Are there any critical issues still to be resolved on a practical level?**

It's a transition, the one from the old to the new label, which will be made as smooth as possible, and our commitment to this is maximum. It is impossible to deny, however, that the change brings with it some complications due to the new regulations which moreover, as Industry, we had already pointed out to the legislator in time. The scheduled deadlines are very tight and the communication aspect to the consumer will have to be managed very carefully. Even the delay with which the EPREL database was made available, for example, certainly did not facilitate the work of producers. However, I trust that at the present moment, from an operational point of view, the critical aspects have been resolved.

### **What role did APPLiA have in the coordination process and in the transfer of information to the sector operators?**

APPLiA has now achieved almost thirty years of experience on the subject of energy labelling and also in this case we have followed the whole process of development of regulations step by step.

The primary aspect of the final result, net of the complications mentioned above, is that the energy label continues to represent the formidable tool that has brought incredible results in terms of energy efficiency.

Our commitment then focused on the dissemination of correct information for all stakeholders, with the main objective of minimizing the risk of confusion for consumers in the first phase of transition.

In this regard, I take this opportunity to indicate the website:

**[www.theenergylabel.eu/it](http://www.theenergylabel.eu/it)**

where - in my opinion - we have reported, in a complete and user-friendly way, all the useful information on the energy label system to producers, distributors and consumers. We have also collaborated, on the training and communication side, with the main retailers and consumer associations as well as specifically within the two European projects Horizon 2020: Label 2020 and BELT.

### **Do you want to underline again the obligations for producers this and next year?**

For producers, the main obligation is to provide products with the correct energy label; in addition, manufacturers have to load the parameters contained in the product information sheet and the content of the technical documentation in the EPREL product database. Also important is the obligation to indicate the energy efficiency class in advertising messages and technical-promotional material.

It is worth remembering that the manufacturer must provide the printed labels free of charge and quickly (and in any case within five working days) to the distributor, upon request.



### **In your opinion, what kind of impact will the new label have on the market?**

After an initial inevitable period of potential confusion on the market, which we hope to mitigate with the tools and projects put in place, I expect the new label to continue to do its job, possibly for the better: promoting the progress of the energy efficiency, support consumers to make the right choice and correctly support the innovation that our industry constantly offers on the market. It will therefore translate into a further stimulus for a technological and performance improvement of the products offered on the market today - something that the old label, for practical reasons of saturation, was now able to follow with difficulty.

### **Are industry, retail and institutions working together to make the transition happen without complications?**

It was an intense period of collaboration between industry and retail with the shared goal of training and informing all operators in the sector as well as, of course, making this step as clear as possible for the consumer. I would like to remind that Member States also have a Community obligation to accompany the introduction of labels with educational and promotional information campaigns on energy labelling. We would be delighted to be able to provide our support in this regard.

### **Is there already information on the second phase which will involve other categories of household appliances?**

The European Commission program also provides for the revision and updating of the Energy Label and Ecodesign regulations for all products with the label. As far as our sector is concerned, in particular, we are following the dossiers concerning in detail ovens, hoods and vacuum cleaners. Providing a precise indication of the expected timing, at the moment, in relation to the second phase is a bit difficult, since the duration of the work is often conditioned by several variables. However, based on the information available today, we can plausibly assume that regulations for these products will be published after 2022; the introduction of the relative label typically takes one year.



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