



From the EU Green Deal to the LightingEurope Strategy 2030 Policy debate

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Commission's activities on enforcement of ecodesign and energy labelling rules

Ronald Piers de Raveschoot

Policy Officer

Energy Efficiency - Buildings and products

European Commission, Directorate General for Energy



Ecodesign & energy labelling

• Ecodesign (ED): sets minimum efficiency requirements for <u>energy-related products</u>

First rules date from 1992

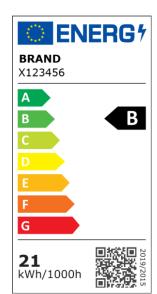
Current Legal basis: Directive 2009/125/EC, based on article 114 TFEU (internal market harmonisation)

• **Energy labelling (EL)**: provides information on energy efficiency and other key performance criteria to consumers, enabling them to make informed choices.

First labels date from 1979

Current Legal basis: Regulation (EU) 2017/1369, based on article 194 (energy) (Tyres labelling: Regulation (EU) 2020/740)

- Both frameworks are based on the concept of:
 - « placing on the market » of products, or
 - * putting into service * (mainy for own use),
 relying on what can be verified at that moment, either through testing
 on products or by checking technical documentation





Policy context: Need for action greater than ever!

- Climate change & Green deal (Dec 2019): EU carbon neutral by 2050
- Circular economy & CEAP (Mar 2020)
- Fit for 55 package (Jul 2021): 55% reduction CO₂ emissions by 2030 + 9% additional energy savings in the recast of the EED
- Current crisis: EU Energy security and energy prices
- > Ecodesign and energy labelling remain key instruments.
- > **30 Mar 2022** Commission adopted:
 - ☐ Proposal for a new 'Ecodesign for Sustainable Products' Regulation
 - provisional agreement reached 05/12/2023 between the EU Parliament and the Council
 - ☐ Ecodesign and energy labelling Working Plan 2022-24

About 50 Measures in page



European Commission

31	Ecoc	lesian	reau	lations
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1275/2008	Electric power consumption standby and off mode		
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		
66/2014	Domestic ovens, hobs and range hoods		
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		
2019/2023	Household washing machines		
2019/2024	Commercial fridges		
2023/1670	Smartphones, mobile phones, cordless phones &		
	slate tablets		

17 Energy labelling Regulations

626/2011 392/2012 811/2013 812/2013 65/2014 1254/2014 2015/1094 2015/1186	Air conditioners Household tumble driers Space heaters Water heaters & storage tanks Domestic ovens, hobs and range hoods Residential ventilation units Professional refrigeration 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
2023/1669	smartphones and slate tablets

2 Voluntary agreements

COM (2012) 684	Complex set top boxes (discontinued 2020)
COM (2013) 23	Imaging equipment
COM (2015) 178	Game consoles

Note: Check our web page for more up-to-date info:

https://commission.europa.eu/energy-climate-change-environment/standards-tools-and-labels/products-labelling-rules-and-requirements/energy-label-and-ecodesign/energy-efficient-products-labelling-



Market surveillance

(Checking that products comply with applicable requirements and take remedial action if required)



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Cornerstone of the ED and EL framework

- Incentive for manufacturers to comply
- Gives confidence to customers
- Level playing field for industry (single EU market)
- Allows the energy savings and other policy objectives to materialise



Organisation of Market surveillance in the EU

- Product legislation is set at EU level
- Member States are responsible for the enforcement
- Common market surveillance framework :

Regulation (EU) 2019/1020

- ➤ How to organise
- What to investigate
- > What procedures to follow when problems found
- > How to cooperate





Organisation of market surveillance



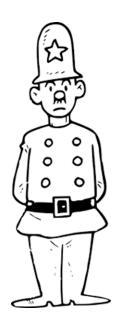
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Member States have to:

- designate one or more market surveillance authorities in its territory
- ensure that their respective duties are clearly defined and that they can collaborate closely
- provide them with the necessary resources and powers (including those specified in the Regulation)
- appoint a single liaison office



Activities of market surveillance authorities



Market surveillance authorities shall conduct their activities in order to:

- (a) Ensure effective market surveillance within their territory, of products made available online and offline; (e,g. "perform appropriate checks on the characteristics of products on an adequate scale")
- (b) Ensure that economic operators take appropriate and proportionate corrective action in case of compliance issues;
- (c) Take appropriate and proportionate measures where the economic operator fails to take corrective action.



Manufacturer's role



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- Design, manufacture and test the product with the requirements in mind
- > Assess the conformity of the product
- Upon positive assessment, draw up the Declaration of Conformity and affix the CE marking. By doing so, the manufacturer ensures and declares under his sole responsibility that the product satisfies the requirements.

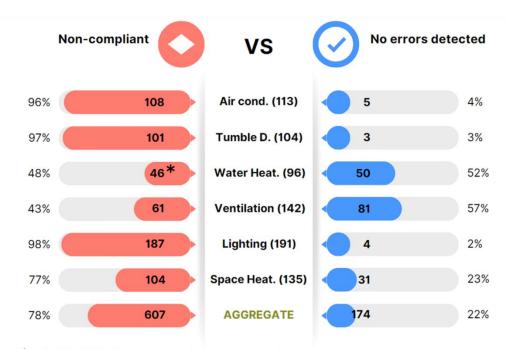


- Draft the technical documentation, making possible an assessment of the conformity of the product with the requirements (test reports),
- takes all measures necessary so that the manufacturing process ensures compliance of all units produced



Compliance issues!

Documentary checks under EEPLIANT3 project



NB: these products are sampled on a risk-based approach, and therefore the results cannot be considered as representative of the market situation.



★ FAILURE RATE after EOs were informed about the first findings and had taken voluntary measures

@istock_romaset

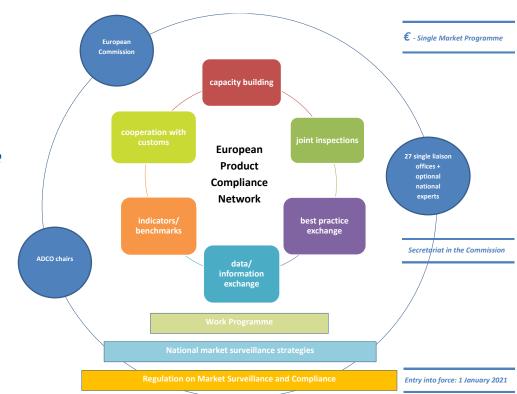


4. Support by the Commission: different levels

The EU Product Compliance Network

<u>Permanent structure</u> for coordination & cooperation between MS authorities and the Commission

- Collaboration with customs
- Development of indicators
- EU testing facilities
- Funding, training,
- ICSMS tool and other IT tools...
- Ect.



(see articles 29-33 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020)





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The ED and EL Administrative Cooperation Groups (AdCos)

At the operational level, EU cooperation on market surveillance takes place through ADCOs - informal groups of market surveillance authorities:

- > Supported and financed by the Commission
- ➤ Meet twice a year for 2 days
- ➤ Aims at harmonising approaches, learning from each other, coordinating actions, developing common tools etc.
- Subgroups work on specific topics



The ED and EL Consultation Forum

- One of its role is to "examining the effectiveness of the established market surveillance mechanisms" (Art 18 of the ED Directive)
- Made of all interested parties (COM, MSs, Industry, NGOs ...)
- Constructive discussion on how to improve compliance

The ERPREL database:

- Advances search facilities for users
- Supplier verification mechanism
- Buttons "report a product" or "product missing" (under development)

The 'ComplianceServices' project

Improve economic operator awareness and knowledge

The Energy Efficient Products Portal

User-friendly Repository of information for all interested publics https://energy-efficient-products.ec.europa.eu/index_en_ Live in about 1 month!





Joint Actions (EU funded projects)





































Thank you



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Union testing facilities

- ✓ Enhance laboratory capacity and ensure reliability and consistency of testing
- ✓ accredited and provide services solely to public authorities,
- ✓ Activities:
 - (a) carry out testing of products at the request of market surveillance authorities, the Network or the Commission;
 - (b) provide independent technical or scientific advice at the request of the Network;
 - (c) develop new techniques and methods of analysis.



ESPR – update and likely impacts

Main changes

- Wider product scope
- More complex consultation forum
- Additional obligations to consider for product regulations
- Additional actions e.g. unsold goods, DPP, GPP
- Possible horizontal regulations
- Transitional regime for 14 ENER ecodesign Directive products

<u>Likely main impacts</u>

- Competition between types of products for inclusion in the Working Plan
- More resources needed for each product regulation under ESPR
- Potential for simplifying [or complicating?] work through horizontal measures
- Cross-DG discussions on methodology





IT Tools: ICSMS

<u>Information and Communication System for Market Surveillance</u>

- IT platform to facilitate communication between MSAs
- allows information on non-compliant products to be quickly and efficiently shared between authorities
- > Internal/public area
- > Increased use
- New functionalities being implemented