



Product Efficiency 2008 Compliance & Enforcement in the EU

30-31 October 2008
Brussels

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Content

Relevant legal framework

- Energy label Directive 92/75/EC, article 7
- Ecodesign Directive 2005/32/EC, articles 7, 12 and 20

Current practice and problems

- Compliance checking (status)
- Problems

Possible improvements

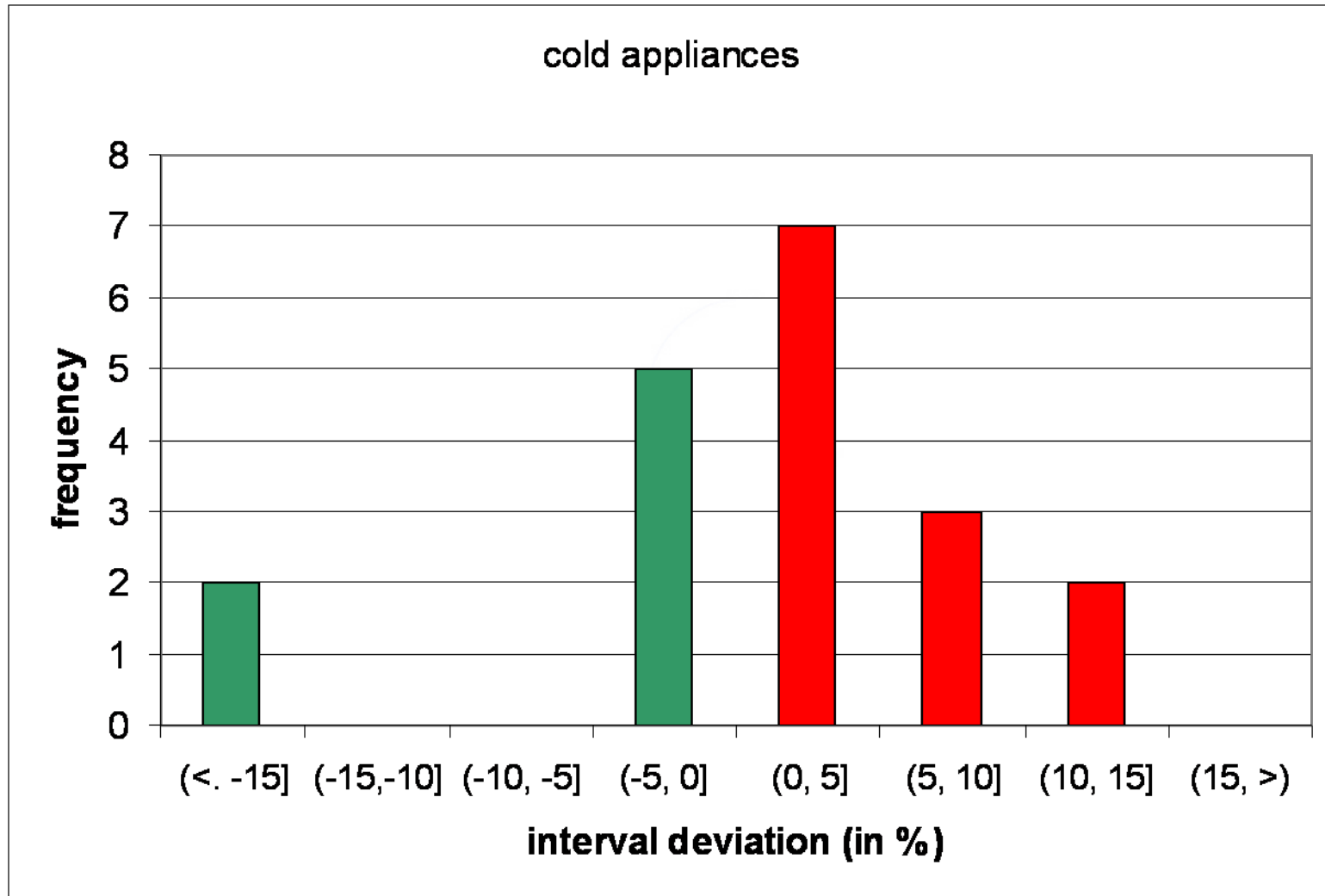
Relevant legal framework

- Energy Label Directive (92/75/EC), article 7:
 - Enforcement requirement (general)
 - Other, confusing labels are not allowed
- Ecodesign Directive (2005/32/EC), articles 7, 12 and 20
 - Article 7: “Safeguard clause”
 - Article 12: Administrative cooperation and exchange of information
 - Article 20: Penalties (effective, proportionate and dissuasive, taking into account number of non-complying products placed on the Community market)
- Compliance & Enforcement is Member State responsibility!

Current practice and problems*

- Current practice:
 - Checks in shops (is the correct label on the appliance on the correct place): done in several MS, but only in a few on regular basis
 - Check of appliances (is the declaration of the energy class and consumption correct): done by only 3 (out of 27) MS on regular basis
- Main problem: responsibility on MS level (and even lower)
- Other problems:
 - Availability of adequate test facilities
 - Tolerances too large
 - Cost and duration of the verification procedure
 - Difficulties in enforcing compliance
 - Large variety of product type numbers

Deviation recorded in verification tests (example)



Possible improvements

- Improved availability and quality of test facilities: only use accredited laboratories.
- Information about energy performance declarations available before testing, including information on models that have the same technical basis (and therefore the same energy consumption).
- Reduced complexity of the procedure, including reduced tolerances.
- More testing.
- Information sharing between authorities.