



THE NEW ENERGY LABEL

GUIDELINES FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUYERS

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1. THE NEW ENERGY LABEL - GOALS AND BENEFITS

For over 25 years, the European energy label has facilitated consumers and professional buyers in the search and selection of increasingly energy efficient products, guiding the development of innovative and efficient products. As a result, thanks to the increased supply and demand for energy-saving products, the energy consumption and energy costs of household appliances have been considerably reduced. However, the currently used A⁺⁺⁺/D labelling scheme has become less effective over time. The current mixed system, which involves the use of many “+”, has lost its original transparency, given that most of the products available on the market today are located in the best performing classes (A⁺⁺⁺, A⁺⁺, A⁺). This makes it difficult for consumers to understand which products are the most efficient and makes producers less inclined to develop new, even more energy-efficient products.

For this reason, the European Union has therefore revised and optimised the label, for 6 product types, based on the needs of users. The new label with a new scale has started appearing in appliance packaging at the latest starting in November 2020 (initially alongside the old labelling system) and will be officially shown to consumers in all stores where these appliances are displayed for sale and online stores **starting March, 1st 2021 (from September, 1st 2021 for light sources)**. The label will only include the energy classes from A-G. The consumption levels assigned to each class will be updated regularly by the Commission when the highest classes are too populated.

The following *Guidelines* are intended to facilitate the correct implementation of the new rescaled labels by the public administration and private buyers. This document provides an overview of the main aspects related to the new energy label, but does not cover in detail all the requirements as described in the specific regulations. For detailed information on all legal obligations, the reader is directed to the EU regulations mentioned in the *References* section of this document.

2. WHAT ARE THE MAIN NEWS OF THE NEW LABELLING SCHEME?

There will be a common scale for all products, which will **only include classes A to G**. There will be no more extensions of class A (thus, classes A⁺, A⁺⁺, and A⁺⁺⁺ will disappear). The implementation of the new energy label will follow several phases, which will gradually include all appliances.

The label will be linked to a new EU product database (European Product Database for Energy Labelling - EPREL), accessible via QR-Code. The database will provide additional information for all labelled products to consumers, retailers and market surveillance bodies.

3. WHICH PRODUCTS WILL BE IN THE NEW LABELS IN 2021?

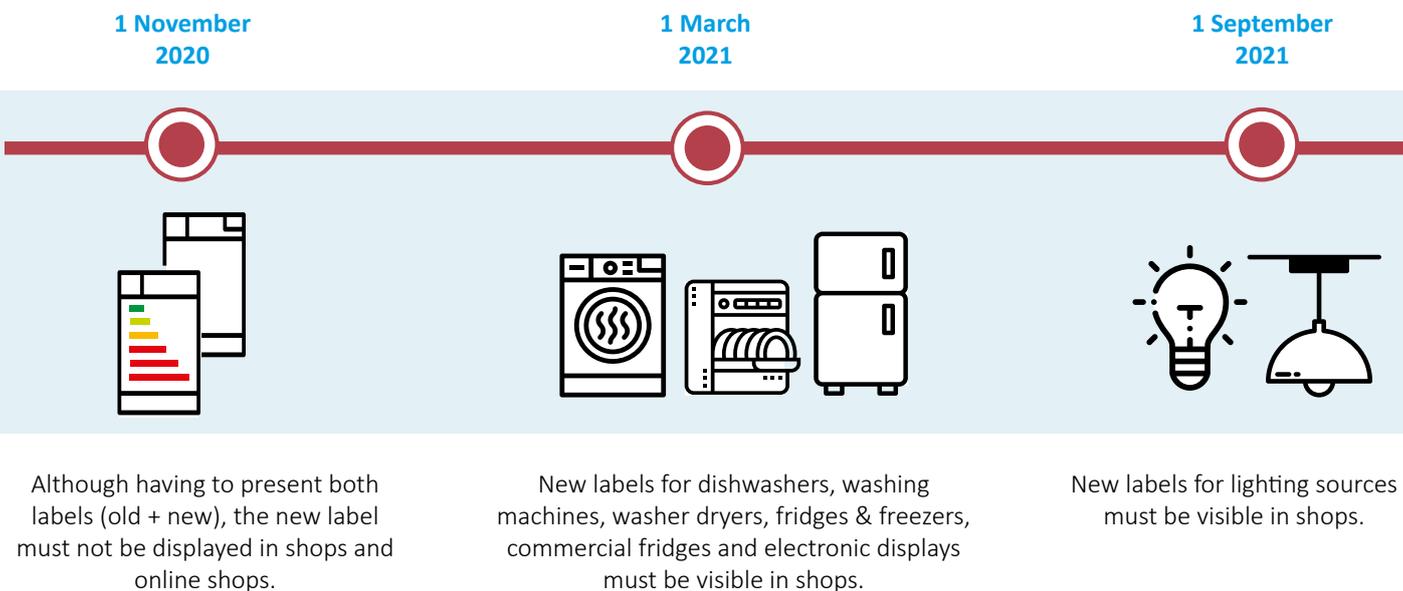
The introduction of the new labels will be organised in a phased manner according to specific EU legislation. In 2021, new labels will be rolled out in physical and online stores for the following 6 product groups:

- **refrigerators and freezers, including wine store appliances, for domestic use**
- **washing machines and washer-dryers**
- **dishwashers**
- **TV and displays**
- **light sources**
- **refrigeration equipment with direct sales function.**

A completely new label will be implemented for the **“refrigeration equipment with direct sales function product group”** (also known as commercial refrigerators and freezers). This label will be relevant for professional buyers, both private and public entities.

For the other groups of products labeled as **air conditioners, dryers, water heaters, etc.**, the new rescaled labels will be implemented as soon as the relevant EU regulations come into force. The introduction of the new energy label for these product groups is expected to start in 2022.

The deadline for the adoption of new regulations by the Commission has two additional stages, one on the basis of the framework regulation (Regulation (EU) 2017/1369), in which the Commission will adopt the new regulations until 2 August 2023 (Article 11.4) and one on the basis of the derogations granted for products covered by Regulations 811/2013, 812/2013 and 2015/1187, as set out in the framework regulation, in Article 11.5(a).



4. WHAT ARE THE CHANGES FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION BUYERS?

The framework Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 for energy labelling aims to promote the adoption of more efficient products.

It will allow the transition to a new labelling scheme, in which, thanks to the introduction of more performing standards and increasingly careful tests to measure the impact, the products today considered as the most efficient may not even be at the top, and those now obsolete will be routed towards withdrawal from the market.

Aim is that the action promoted by the European Union could have a double effect: on the one hand, stimulate the production sector to create and market more efficient goods, to once again occupy the highest positions of the new energy scale; on the other hand, helping European consumers to make increasingly conscious and environmentally friendly choices, thanks to a more effective, innovative and complete labelling system.

In this transition process, these guidelines are aimed at minimising the errors that could arise at all levels of the value chain, targeting a particular category of consumers: the big buyers' groups, both public (public administrations) and private individuals (large business groups).

Big buyers were selected for their great purchasing capacity, the importance of which is such that it can positively influence the ecological management process of the Union market. Thanks to the demand generated by them, the European market will be directed towards the production of goods and services with a lower environmental impact and investments in the search for innovative eco-sustainable solutions.

In this and in the following paragraph of these guidelines, the main news regarding public and private buyers will be analysed using the pattern of frequently asked questions (FAQ) collected and selected during the activities of comparison and dialogue with the stakeholders, carried out by the BELT and LABEL 2020 projects from 2019 to today.

Given the complexity of the legislation relating to public contracts (Public Procurement), it was decided to supplement this paragraph with a section dedicated to European environmental policies in public procurement (Green Public Procurement - GPP).

FAQs FOR PUBLIC BUYERS

To purchase the most efficient products on the market once the new energy label comes into force, will class A products be immediately available?

No, it is not certain that products in class A of the new energy label will be immediately available. Indeed, it is very likely that class A will be initially empty, as it was designed to accommodate future market developments. The best performing products available, therefore, could be placed in classes B or C.

How will the adoption of the new energy scale be monitored?

Member states supported by market surveillance authorities take the necessary measures to ensure their application through effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions. Following Article 7.4 of the European Regulation 2017/1369, the member states set the rules relating to the penalties applicable in the event of a violation of the framework regulation for energy labelling, including the unauthorized use of labels.

A complete list of all European Market Surveillance Authorities is available at the following link:

<https://ec.europa.eu/docsroom/documents/42281>

Will there be any limitations on participation in public tenders if the new energy scale is not adopted? If so, since when?

If a supplier does not adopt the new energy scale after the entry into force of the framework regulation for energy labelling, it will not be possible to participate in public tenders since the regulations are legal acts defined in Article 288 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) of general application, binding in all their elements and directly applicable in all member states. The administrative action must comply with the principles of legality, impartiality and good performance, and if it were to accept an offer formulated in violation of the new energy scale it would commit a clear legal offence.

Are there any contributions to incentivise the new energy scale?

The European Commission is funding several projects that aim to facilitate the energy transition towards greater sustainability by informing and supporting all interested parties (stakeholders). The measures will be supported by further initiatives to increase the capacity of public administrations. For example, by strengthening tools for exchanging best practices and offering more training opportunities. As for national incentives, these will be granted within the limits of European State aid rules.

I would like to buy a new appliance and would need to purchase a product corresponding to the previous energy class A⁺⁺⁺. What is the corresponding class in the rescaled system?

It is not possible to establish a priori to which new energy class a product that is in the previous class A⁺⁺⁺ will correspond. The simplest way to compare the differences between old and new energy scales is to use the information contained in the new labels.

GREEN PUBLIC PROCUREMENT (GPP) IN EUROPE

Under different national laws, public bodies can decide to purchase only the most energy efficient products within their Green Public Procurement strategies (“green purchases”). Furthermore, even if in the future no obligations to be respected for the award of public tenders will be established, “green purchases” could become rewarding and complementary criteria in their assignment. It highlights how, within the European Public Procurement Framework, the Union institutions are evaluating the possibility of contributing to the achievement of the objectives of the Paris Agreement, the Circular Economy Strategy and the Green Deal’s net zero emissions goals, by introducing in the sectoral legislation of all member states of mandatory minimum GPP criteria and objectives (minimum GPP criteria), as well as mandatory reporting for monitoring progress. These minimum GPP criteria could represent an important harmonisation tool. In fact, in this sector, to ensure that the Union’s environmental policy could guarantee the protection of competition, especially as regards the need to ensure equal treatment and non-discrimination of potential contractors in the public administration, up to now adherence to European GPP criteria had always been voluntary.

EUROPEAN ENERGY LABELLING SCHEME

Legal certainty

- legal form of the regulation (immediate effect in national laws)
- uniformity of application (but sanctioning system delegated to national authorities)
- responsibility for dealers and suppliers

Stakeholders' needs

- readability (conscious consumer choices)
- unique declaration on label and product fiche (compliance with competition rules at European level)
- information on the products available on the EPREL platform

5. WHAT ARE THE CHANGES FOR PRIVATE BUYERS?

FAQs FOR PRIVATE BUYERS

Besides the labels, how can I compare the performance of an old device I have in A⁺⁺⁺ with a new one in A?

Objective evaluations and comparisons will be possible thanks to the EPREL database. From the end of 2020, a section of the database of products subject to rescaling will be accessible, specifically dedicated to professional buyers and consumers, which can be accessed via the dedicated platform on the EU website. As manufacturers are obliged to make available many technical information of the products concerned, it will be possible to deepen the details and compare the products of the different suppliers on the same platform. Until March 1st 2021 the data referring to the previous labelling will be available; from March 1st 2021 the data referring to the new labelling.

What additional information will be introduced in the new labels?

The new labels will allow you to have technical data sheets at your fingertips thanks to their QR codes. For each product, the new label presents a QR code directly linked to the EPREL database, through which it will be possible to immediately consult the product information sheets. In this way, it will be possible to access all strategic information, for a more rapid and effective evaluation of economic opportunities in terms of performance, savings and compliance with regulations (see paragraph 9).

Will the new label be a practical tool for social accountability and corporate social responsibility?

Yes, the new labelling will contribute to the accountability needs of a company, making it a practical tool updated to the most recent guidelines and consolidated international standards on the subject (ISO 26000, GRI 302, AA1000). The new labelling will provide the opportunity to highlight the company's attention to environmental and energy issues with a tool that is accountable and easily recognisable by stakeholders, facilitating the transmission of information on the social responsibilities taken by the company.

6. THE NEW ENERGY LABEL: COMPARISON OF THE CLASSES

The choice of products belonging to the highest energy classes has important implications in terms of energy, economy and above all environment. In the following tables we have provided some comparisons, purely by way of example, comparing the various energy classes according to several aspects, concerning the six groups of products that will be affected in 2021 by the new energy label. In creating the following tables, the underlying assumptions were considered: the cost of an electric kWh equals to 0.2159 € / kWh (average electricity price in the EU-28 according to Eurostat); the amount of CO₂ emitted into the atmosphere for each electric kWh consumed equals to 0.296 kg (EU-28 average of the CO₂ Intensity of Electricity Generation, according to Environment European Agency); the amount of CO₂ absorbed annually by a tree equals to 10 kg.

Dishwashers

The following table compares the consumption of dishwashers belonging to the different classes of the new energy label. The comparison was made assuming dishwashers with a capacity of 15 place settings and a total of 100 cycles per year.

Energy Class	Annual energy consumptions (kWh per year)	Energy consumption per cycle (kWh per cycle)	Electricity costs (euros per year)	Associated CO ₂ emissions (Kg per year)	Number of trees required to absorb the CO ₂
A	50	0.50	11	15	1.5
B	60	0.60	13	18	1.8
C	71	0.71	15	21	2.1
D	81	0.81	18	24	2.4
E	91	0.91	20	27	2.7
F	102	1.02	22	30	3.0
G	112	1.12	24	33	3.3

Refrigerators

The following table compares the consumption of large combined refrigerator with bottom freezer (230 liters for fresh food and 100 for freezing, 4 stars), belonging to the different classes of the new energy label.

Energy Class	Annual energy consumptions (kWh per year)	Hourly energy consumption (kWh per hour)	Electricity costs (euros per year)	Associated CO ₂ emissions (Kg per year)	Number of trees required to absorb the CO ₂
A	91	0.010	20	27	2.7
B	116	0.013	25	34	3.4
C	144	0.016	31	43	4.3
D	180	0.021	39	53	5.3
E	225	0.026	49	67	6.7
F	281	0.032	61	83	8.3
G	344	0.039	74	102	10.2

Washing machines

The following table compares the consumption of washing machines belonging to the different classes of the new energy label. The comparison was made assuming a capacity of 12 kg and 100 cycles per year.

Energy Class	Annual energy consumptions (kWh per year)	Energy consumption per cycle (kWh per cycle)	Electricity costs (euros per year)	Associated CO ₂ emissions (Kg per year)	Number of trees required to absorb the CO ₂
A	50	0.50	11	15	1.5
B	59	0.59	13	17	1.7
C	68	0.68	15	20	2.0
D	78	0.78	17	23	2.3
E	90	0.90	19	26	2.6
F	101	1.01	22	30	3.0
G	113	1.13	24	33	3.3

Washer-dryers

The following table compares the consumption of washer-dryers belonging to the different classes of the new energy label. The comparison was carried out assuming washer-dryers with a capacity of 12 kg for washing and 8 kg for drying. Furthermore, 100 cycles per year have been hypothesized.

Energy Class	Annual energy consumptions (kWh per year)	Energy consumption per cycle (kWh per cycle)	Electricity costs (euros per year)	Associated CO ₂ emissions (Kg per year)	Number of trees required to absorb the CO ₂
A	233	2.33	50	69	6.9
B	286	2.86	62	84	8.4
C	344	3.44	74	102	10.2
D	416	4.16	90	123	12.3
E	502	5.02	108	148	14.8
F	605	6.05	131	179	17.9
G	716	7.16	155	212	21.2

TVs and electronic displays

The following table compares the consumption of monitors belonging to the different classes of the new energy label. The comparison was made assuming 35" monitors, used for 35 hours per week.

Energy Class	Annual energy consumptions (kWh per year)	Hourly energy consumption (kWh per hour)	Electricity costs (euros per year)	Associated CO ₂ emissions (Kg per year)	Number of trees required to absorb the CO ₂
A	16	0.009	3.4	5	0.5
B	23	0.013	5.0	7	0.7
C	30	0.017	6.5	9	0.9
D	37	0.020	8.1	11	1.1
E	46	0.025	10.0	14	1.4
F	57	0.031	12.3	17	1.7
G	68	0.037	14.6	20	2.0

Light sources

The following table compares the consumption of lamps belonging to the different classes of the new energy label. The comparison was made assuming lamps used for 10 hours a day.

Energy Class	Annual energy consumptions (kWh per year)	Hourly energy consumption (kWh per hour)	Electricity costs (euros per year)	Associated CO ₂ emissions (Kg per year)	Number of trees required to absorb the CO ₂
A	4.86	0.0013	1.05	0.23	0.02
B	5.57	0.0015	1.20	0.26	0.03
C	6.38	0.0017	1.38	0.30	0.03
D	7.48	0.0020	1.61	0.35	0.03
E	9.03	0.0025	1.95	0.42	0.04
F	11.42	0.0031	2.47	0.53	0.05
G	14.35	0.0039	3.10	0.67	0.07

7. WHAT ARE THE MAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE OLD AND THE NEW LABEL?

- A uniform A-G scale is used for all products.

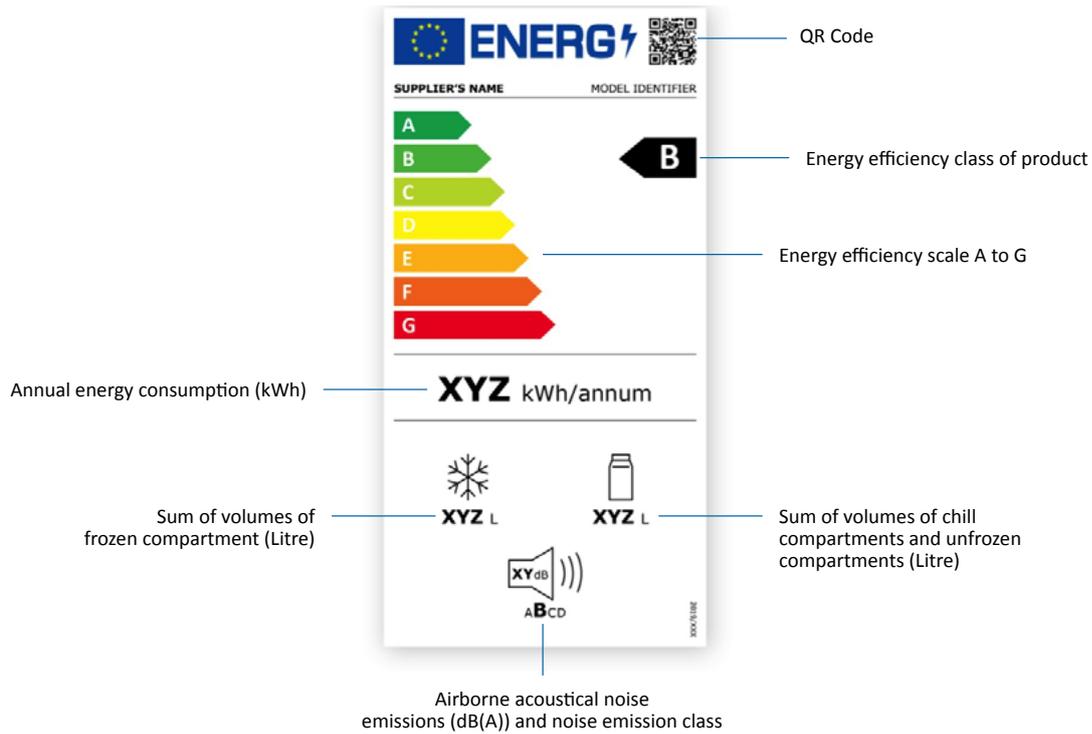
- In the upper right corner of the label (or in the lower right corner in the case of light sources) a QR-Code is introduced which will provide a direct link to specific (non-commercial) information, introduced directly from manufacturers in the EPREL database developed by the EU to foster transparency and easier market surveillance by national authorities.

- The energy consumption of the products is indicated more clearly in the central section of the label.

- The lower part of the label contains various pictograms that inform about specific characteristics of the product. Some pictograms are the same as the old label, others have been revised and still, others are new.

The differences between the different product groups are shown in the following diagrams.

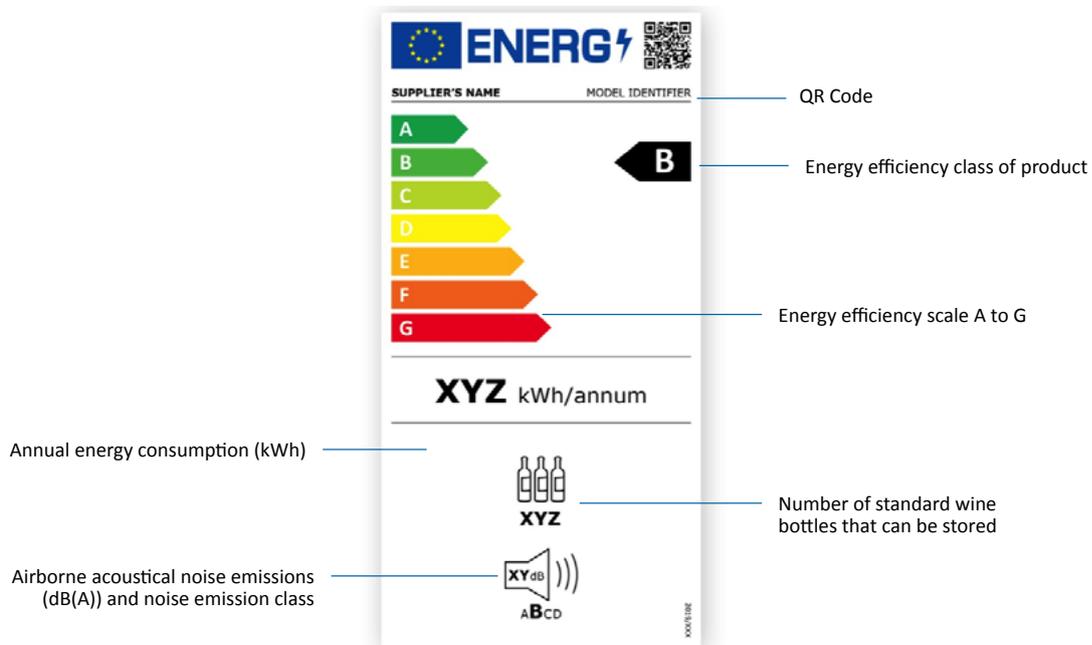
Fig.1 Refrigerators and freezers



Differences from the old label (beyond the energy efficiency scale and the introduction of the QR code):

- different icon for cooling and non-frozen compartments;
- different icon for noise emissions and additional indication of the noise emission class.

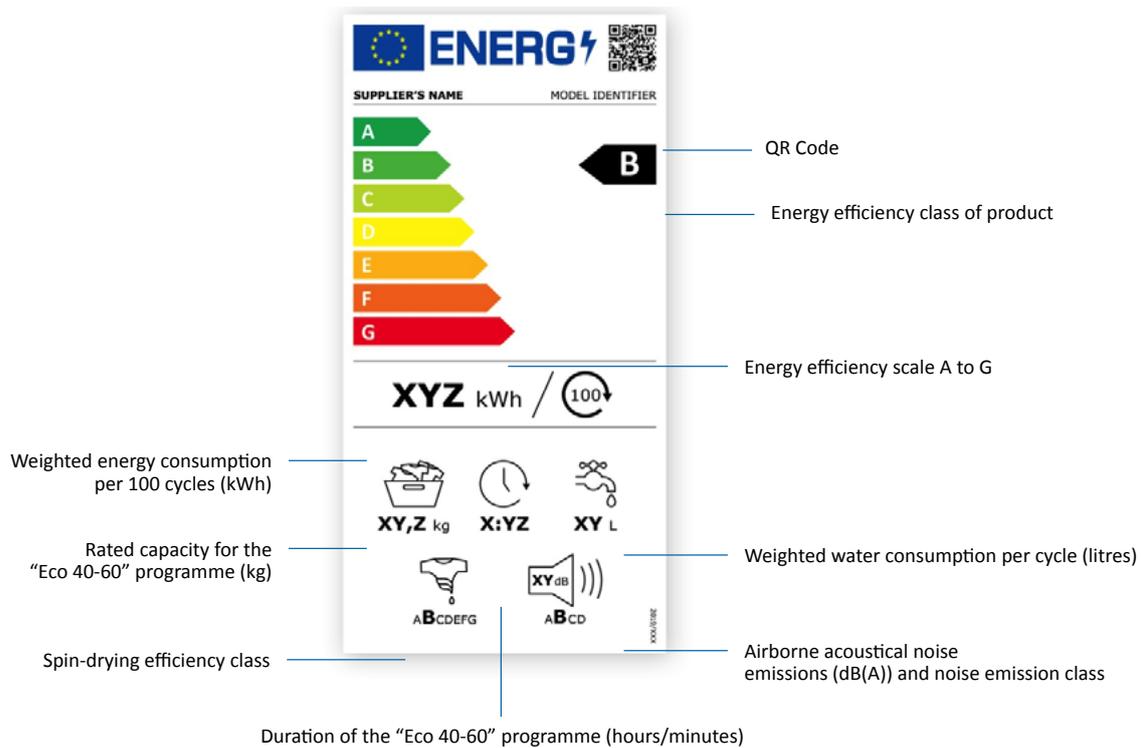
Fig.2 Wine store appliances



Differences from the old label (beyond the energy efficiency scale and the introduction of the QR code):

- new icon for wine bottles;
- different icon for noise emissions and additional indication of the noise emission class.

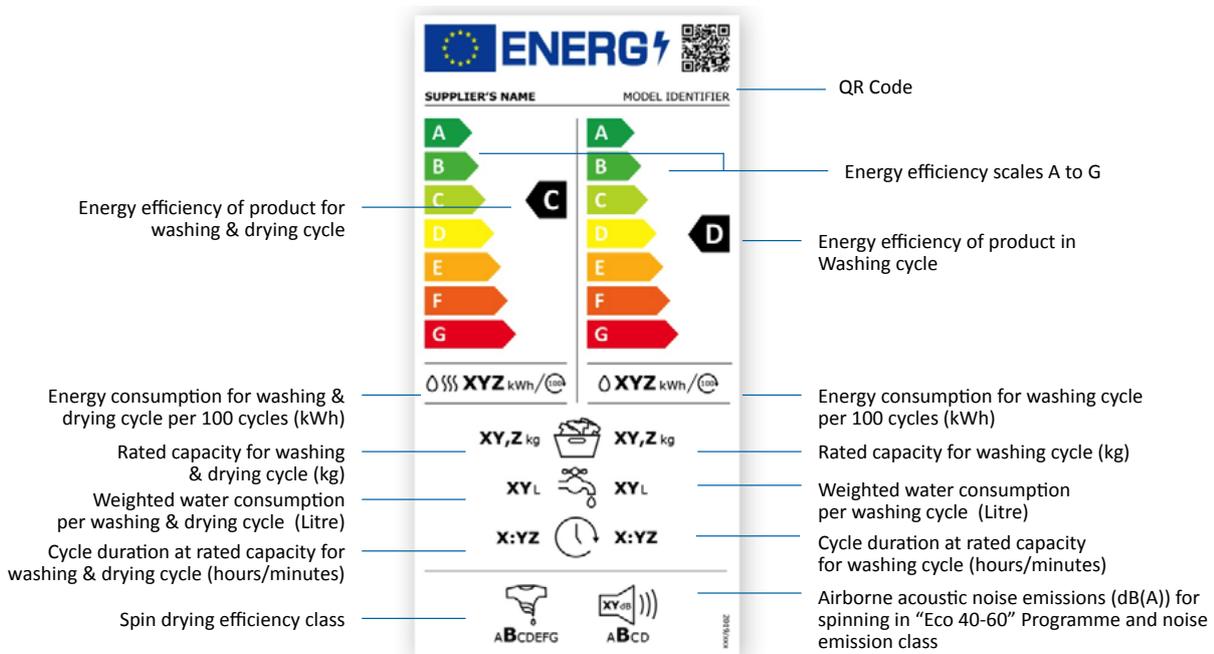
Fig.3 Washing machines



Differences from the old label (beyond the energy efficiency scale and the introduction of the QR code):

- power consumption specified as weighted consumption for 100 cycles;
- nominal capacity for the Eco 40-60 program;
- weighted water consumption per cycle;
- noise emissions only for the spin cycle and not for washing, but additional information on the noise emission class;
- addition of the indication of the duration of the Eco 40-60 program.

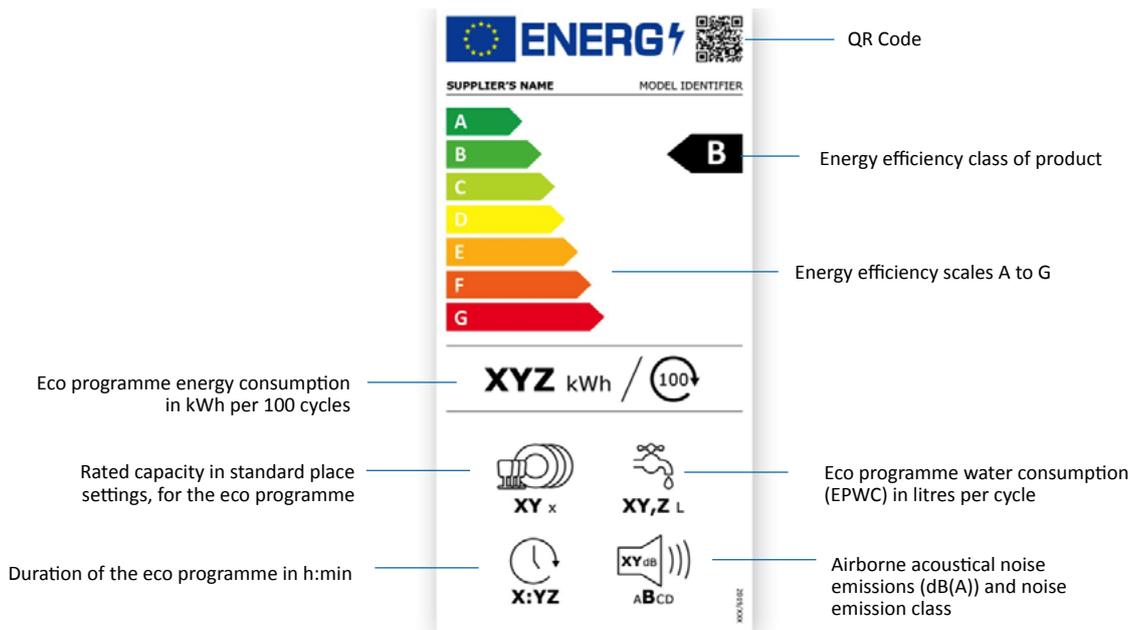
Fig. 4 Washer-dryers



Differences from the old label (beyond the energy efficiency scale and the introduction of the QR code):

- energy consumption specified as weighted consumption by weighted consumption for 100 cycles (for both wash-dry and wash-only cycles);
- nominal capacity for the "washing & drying" cycle and for the washing cycle;
- weighted water consumption for the complete cycle and for the wash cycle;
- noise emissions for the spin, including the class;
- duration of the complete cycle and for the wash cycle.

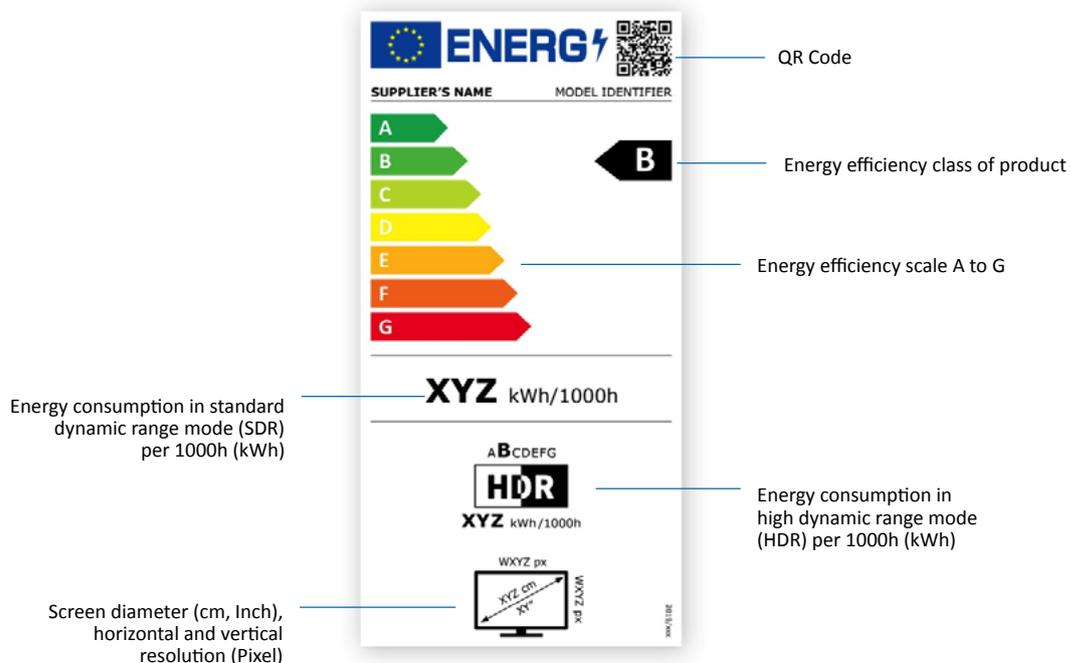
Fig.5 Dishwashers



Differences from the old label (beyond the energy efficiency scale and the introduction of the QR code):

- energy consumption specified for the Eco program for 100 cycles;
- weighted water consumption per cycle in the Eco program;
- duration of the Eco program;
- noise emission and associated class;
- new icon for nominal capacity.

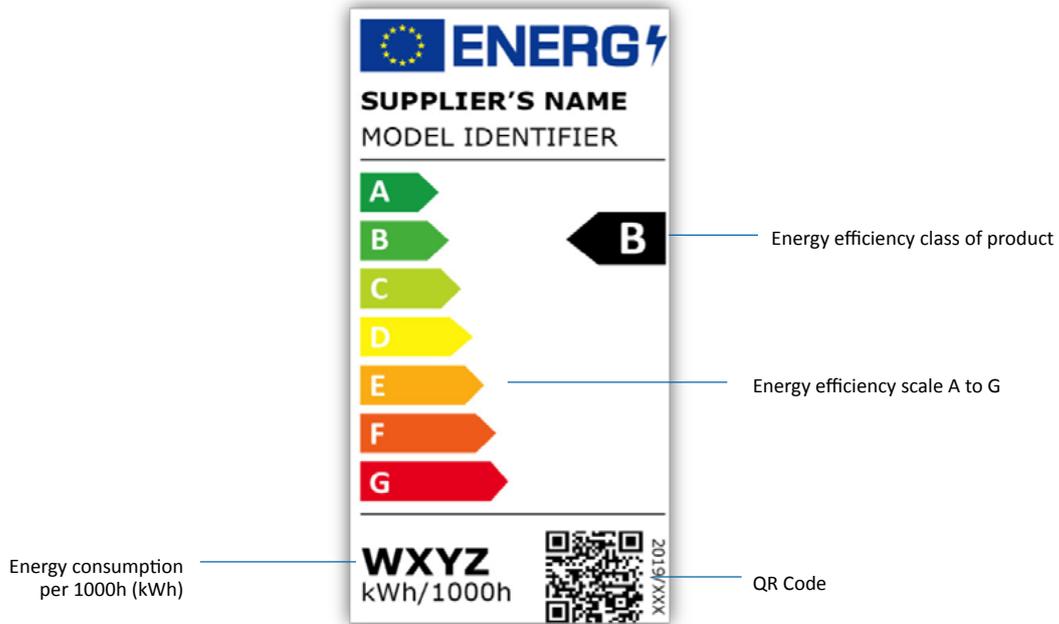
Fig. 6 TVs and electronic displays



Differences from the old label (beyond the energy efficiency scale and the introduction of the QR code):

- power consumption specified for 1000 h of operation;
- indication of power consumption in high dynamic range mode for 1000 hours of operation;
- no power indication (W);
- no indication of the presence of the button for the total shutdown of the equipment;
- indication of the horizontal and vertical number of pixels.

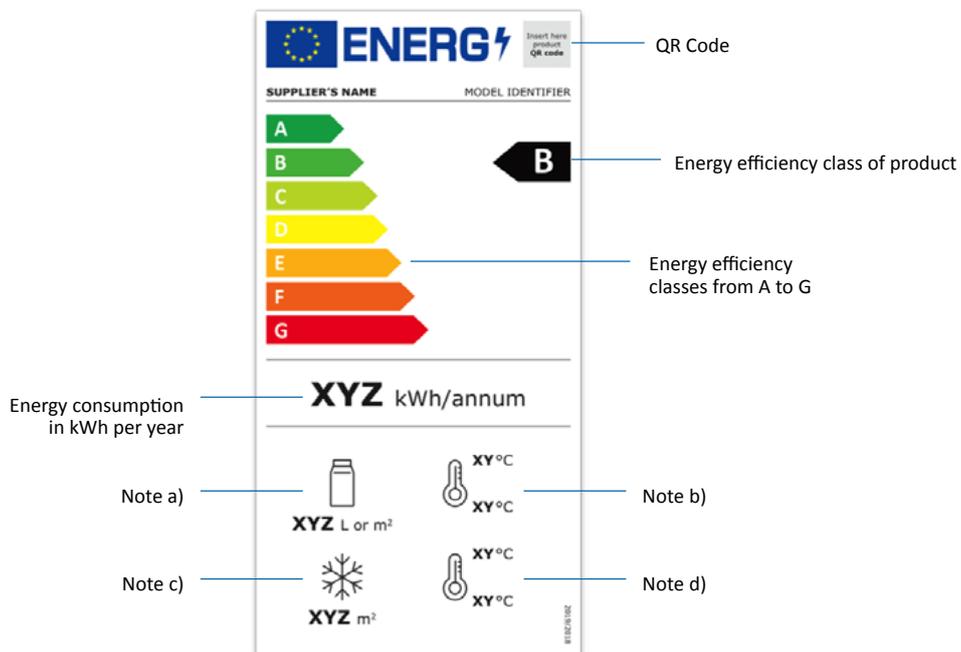
Fig. 7 Light sources



Differences from the old label (beyond the energy efficiency scale and the introduction of the QR code):

- no difference from previous information.

Fig. 8 Refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function (except for beverage coolers and ice-cream freezers)



Note a)

- for refrigerated vending machines: the sum of the net volumes of all compartments with chilled operating temperatures (in litres);
- for all other refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function: the sum of the display areas with chilled operating temperatures (in m²);
- for refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function that do not contain compartments with chilled operating temperatures: the pictogram and the values (l or m²) are omitted.

Note b)

- for refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function with all compartments with chilled operating temperature having the same temperature class, with the exception of refrigerated vending machines: the temperature at the top is the highest temperature of the warmest M-package of the compartment(s) with chilled operating temperatures, (in °C); the temperature at the bottom is the lowest temperature of the coldest M-package of the compartment(s) with chilled operating temperatures (in °C), or the highest minimum temperature of all M-packages of the compartment(s) with chilled operating temperatures (in °C);
- for refrigerated vending machines: the temperature at the top is the maximum measured product temperature of the compartment(s) with chilled operating temperatures (in °C); the temperature at the bottom is omitted;
- for refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function that do not contain compartments with chilled operating temperatures the pictogram and the values shall be omitted.

Note c)

- for all refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function, except for vending machines the sum of the display areas with frozen operating temperatures (in m²);
- for refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function that do not contain compartments with frozen operating temperatures the pictogram and the values are omitted.

Note d)

- for refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function with all compartments with frozen operating temperatures having the same temperature class, with the exception of refrigerated vending machines: the temperature at the top is the highest temperature of the warmest M-package of the compartment(s) with frozen operating temperatures (in °C); the temperature at the bottom is the lowest temperature of the coldest M-package of the compartment(s) with frozen operating temperatures (in °C), or the highest minimum temperature of all M-packages of the compartment(s) with frozen operating temperatures (in °C);
- for refrigerated vending machines: the temperature at the top is the maximum measured product temperature of the compartment(s) with frozen operating temperatures (in °C); the temperature at the bottom is omitted;
- for refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function that do not contain compartments with frozen operating temperatures: the pictogram and the values in degrees Celsius (°C) in X are omitted.

Fig. 9 Beverage coolers

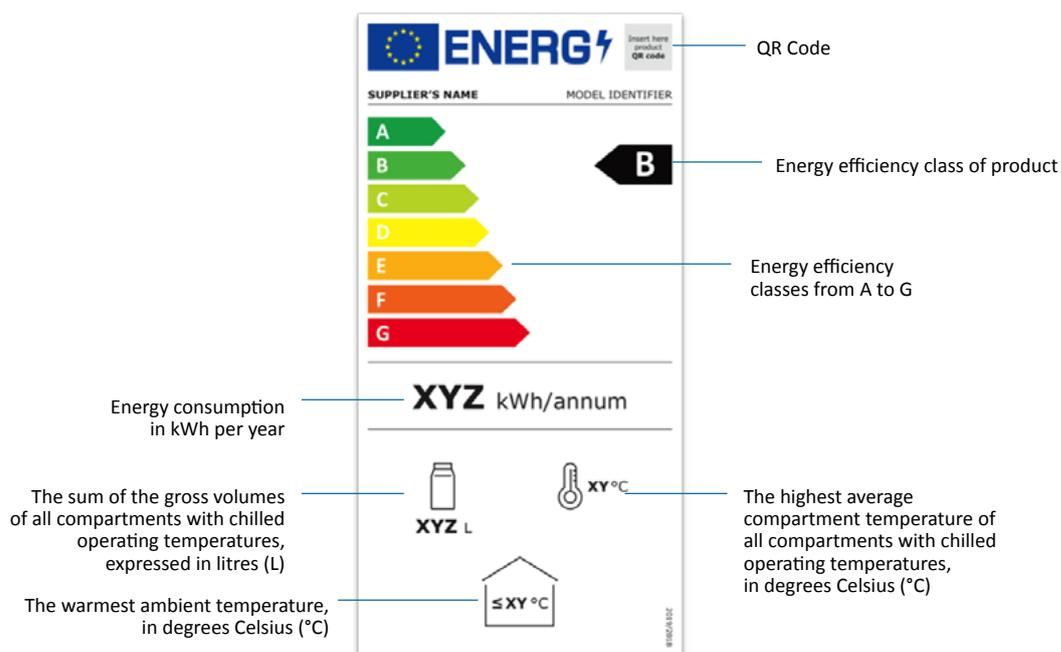
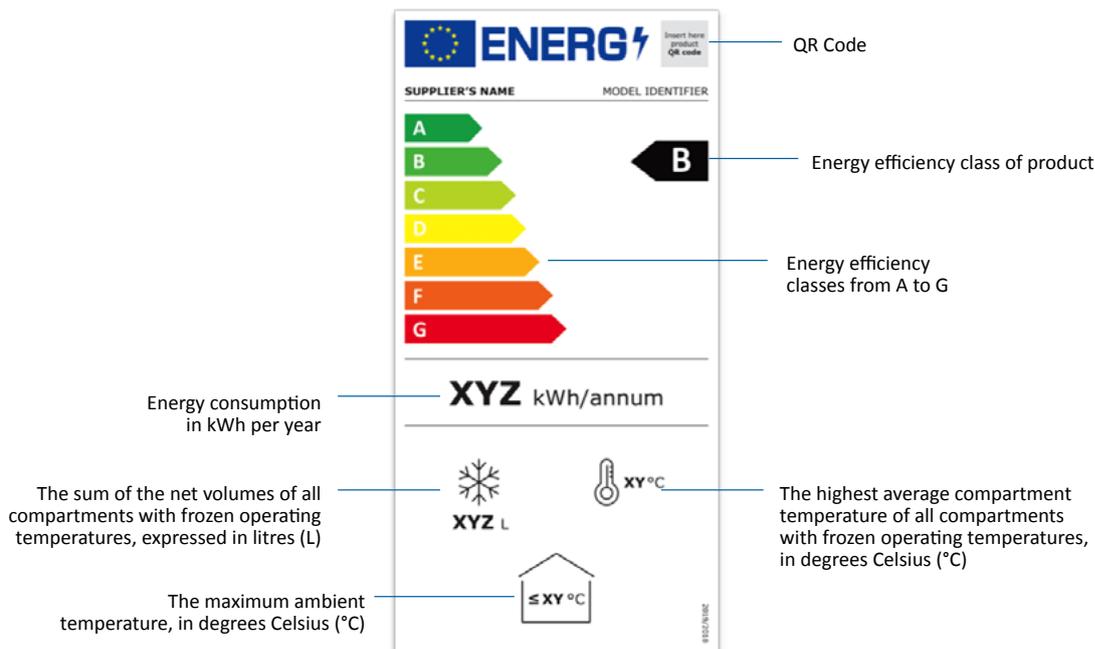


Fig. 10 Ice-cream freezers



8. THE NEW ENERGY LABELS: WHAT ELSE IS THERE TO KNOW?

Efficiency classes

There could be no class “A” or “B” products when the new label will enter into force. The intention linked to the change of label is to initially keep class A empty, to stimulate further product innovations.

The most efficient products currently labeled as A⁺⁺⁺ will roughly correspond to the new label class B or C, depending on the product group. However, it should be noted that it is not possible to establish a precise correspondence between the information on the energy class shown in the old label and the information on the energy class shown in the new one: this is since the rescaled labels are elaborated using new methods of testing.

Pictograms

Most of the pictograms from the old label will also be used in the new version. However, some pictograms have been slightly adapted and some are new (for example those that refer to energy efficiency in HDR mode for televisions and displays, and the duration of the washing program for washing machines).

9. EPREL DATABASE AND QR CODE

The structure of the EPREL database is organised in 3 different sections:

- **section for suppliers: this section is not directly accessible to the public, but is used from January 2019 by suppliers (manufacturers, importers or authorized representatives) to register their appliances before being able to market them in the European market;**
- **section for market surveillance bodies: this section is only accessible to market surveillance authorities, and is used to check what is declared by suppliers during the registration process of their products in the EPREL database. The data included here is primarily intended to support and facilitate market surveillance activities;**
- **section for consumers, professional buyers, retailers, and other users: this section is public and should be available by March 2021 for the first rescaled product categories (see paragraph 5).**

The information contained in the product database will be accessible directly through the EU website and a QR-Code included in the labels. An application, currently under development by independent organisations, will allow comparison of product data and management cost calculations, to support consumer purchasing decisions. The data declared by the manufacturer and entered in the EPREL database are based on tests that can be traced back to both harmonised standards and indications referred to in the individual Energy label and Ecodesign regulations. In the event of incorrect or untruthful data being entered, the sanctions of the market surveillance bodies of the individual Member State will be applied, i.e. sanctions attributable to the relevant national legislation.

10. REFERENCES

Framework regulation for energy label

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 (Text with EEA relevance) OJ L 198, 28.7.2017, p. 1–23
<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32017R1369>

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
<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32019R2016>

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
<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32019R2014>

Dishwashers

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2017 of 11 March 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling of household dishwashers and repealing Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1059/2010 (Text with EEA relevance.). C/2019/1807
<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32019R2017>

TV 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
<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32019R2013>

Light sources

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2015 of 11 March 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling of light sources and repealing Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 874/2012 (Text with EEA relevance.). C/2019/1805
<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32019R2015>

Refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2018 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 with a direct sales function (Text with EEA relevance.) C/2019/1815
<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32019R2018>



BELT - Boost Energy Label Take up - is a project funded by the European Union, which aims to promote the adoption of more energy-efficient products. BELT aims to facilitate the transition period of the entry into force of the new energy label, by informing and supporting all interested parties (citizens, personnel dealing with public and corporate procurement, producers, distributors, and retailers) to minimize mistakes. BELT will create targeted communication campaigns for all stakeholders, organize seminars and events, and develop training activities. The project is coordinated by ALTROCONSUMO. For further information, it is possible to contact the central coordination of the project (giulia.reginato@altroconsumo.it).



LABEL2020 is an initiative funded by the European Union, designed to support the correct implementation of the new energy labels developed by the European Union for products sold in EU countries. The project will provide various tools and services for consumers, professional buyers, retailers, and other stakeholders. All materials will also be available for download from the project website www.label2020.it. The project is coordinated by the Austrian Energy Agency (EEA) and includes organizations from 16 EU member states.



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