


Energy labeling

Overview

identification	
website	www.bmwi.de
brand name	Energie Verbrauchskennzeichnung (Energy labeling)
Geographical scope	Europe
International head-quarters	-
European head-quarters	European
structure	Europäische Verordnung
aim	Colored efficiency scales make the energy consumption of products visible and make it easier for customers across Europe to choose energy-efficient products when purchasing them. At the same time, the efficiency scales increase competition between manufacturers, as potential customers take greater account of the perceived energy efficiency of appliances when making their purchasing decisions.
in force settlement	In Germany, the EU Directive was implemented with the Energy Consumption Labeling Act (EnVKG) and the Energy Consumption Labeling Ordinance (EnVKV) and has come into force since 2012. It was updated in 2017.
particularity	In DE the federal states are responsible for market surveillance and regulate the powers of their competent authorities and use them to carry out random checks and determine or implement the procedure for detected infringements. Violations are reported to EU competent authorities, with full reporting every four years
regulations	The „EU Energy Label“ is not really a label because energy labeling is mandatory in the EU (Energy Labeling (EU) Regulation 2017/1369), ie for products manufactured in the EU. The directive specifies efficiency funds.
Requirements	Efficiency classes A ++, A +, A, B and C apply to lamps and electrical appliances. Classes D and E are obsolete efficiency classes that are no longer relevant but are still shown on the label. Electric new appliances must comply with at least energy efficiency class B since 2015.
further aspects	In addition to the energy efficiency class, the pictogram also contains information on absolute energy consumption (not in watt but in kWh / year assuming typical use of the product.) Additional information on other relevant product characteristics such as type of energy supply, size, noise emission or additional functions can also be found in the pictogram be shown.
decision	European Union - EU Council of Ministers
Obligations for manufacturers	With the release of the EU for a device group, a deadline is set in which device manufacturers must attach an energy label to each device shipped and all data relevant to energy consumption must be documented. Information on energy consumption (or energy efficiency class) must also be listed in all product brochures or technical manuals, printed and online. If the brochure does not include a brochure, a product data sheet with the relevant product information must be provided. The manufacturer is responsible for the accuracy of the information given on the label and on the data sheet.
costs	unknown
Product groups	
Product groups	Energy labeling applies to the following types of products: Refrigerators, Freezers, Vacuum cleaners, Lamps, Lighting fixtures, Washing machines, Clothes dryers, Electric ovens, Hoods, Dishwashers, Air conditioners, Televisions, Wine storage cabinets.
Requirements for tenderers - selected aspects	
Remarks	Europe-wide obligatory for the manufacturers. Status quo. No sustainability topic in the tender.