



CEECCAP – Implementing EU Appliance Policy in Central and Eastern Europe

Summary of state national compliance and of the government activities - Romania

Prepared as Deliverable n. 4 of the CEECCAP project.

Prepared by: ROMANIA / ARCE/ Cristiana CALUGAR

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Content:

- **National appliance labeling and efficiency legislation, comparison with the EU**

The main national legal requirements in terms of labelling and standardization energy efficiency are covered by the Romanian legislation below:

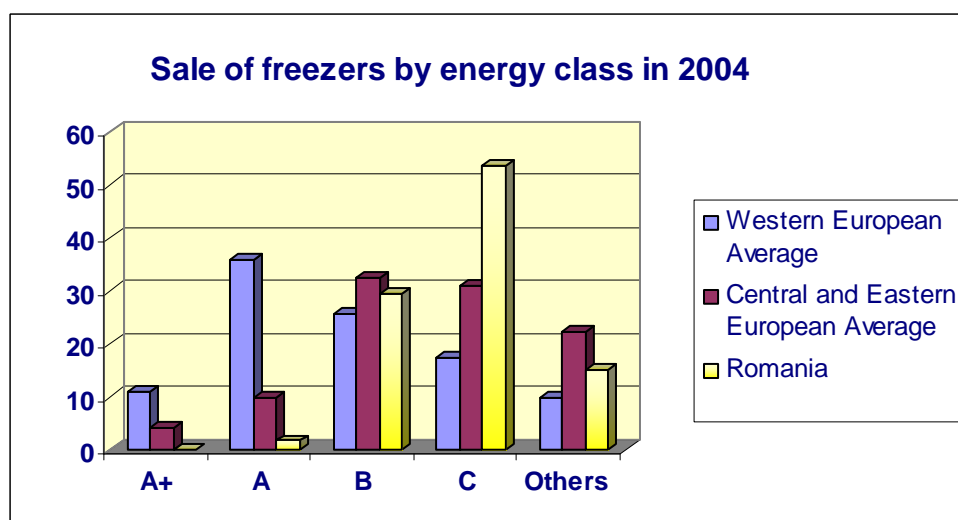
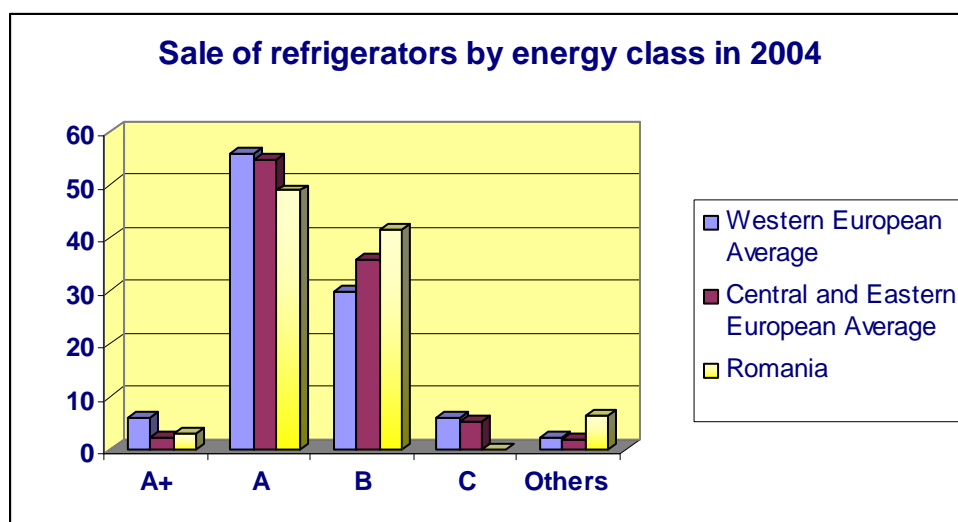
- **Law no.56/2006** reforming **Law no.199/2000** concerning the efficient use of energy, republished.
- **Government Decision no.941/2002** concerning the functioning and organization of the Romanian Agency for Energy Conservation
- **Government Decision no.1347/2005** reforming annexes no.1-3 of **Government Decision no.941/2002** concerning the functioning and organization of the Romanian Agency for Energy Conservation
- **ARCE President Decision no. 53/16.05.2003** for approval the Statute of the market survey activity of the Romanian Agency for Energy Conservation
- **ARCE President Decision no. 54/20.05.2003** for approval the Statute of the organization and functioning of the Romanian Agency for Energy Conservation
- **Ordinance no. 2/2001** concerning the legal framework for finding and penalties application
- **Government Decisions** that has been transposed in Romanian legislation the *EU directives on the indication by labelling and standard product information of the energy efficiency of household electric appliances (refrigerators, freezers and their combinations; washing machines; combined washer- driers; electric tumble driers; dishwashers; electric ovens; lamps; ballasts for fluorescent lighting; air-conditioners)*

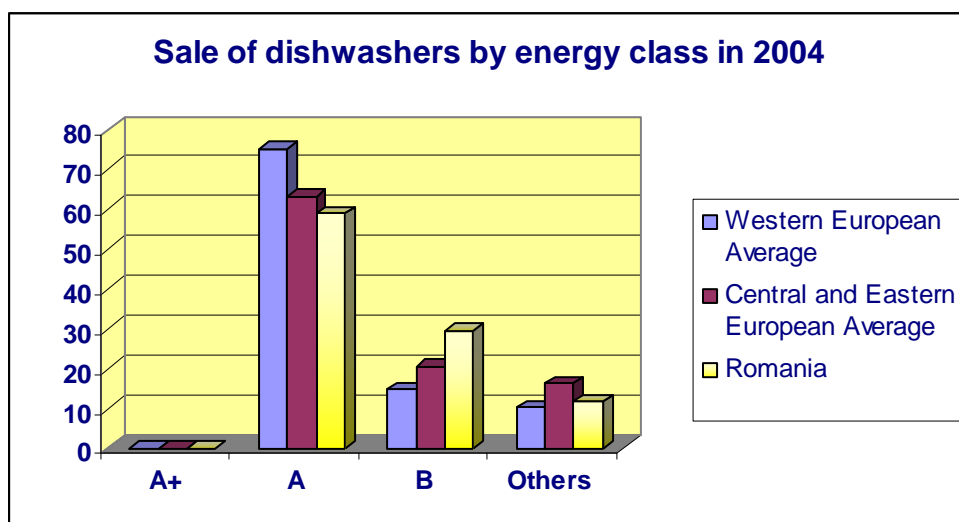
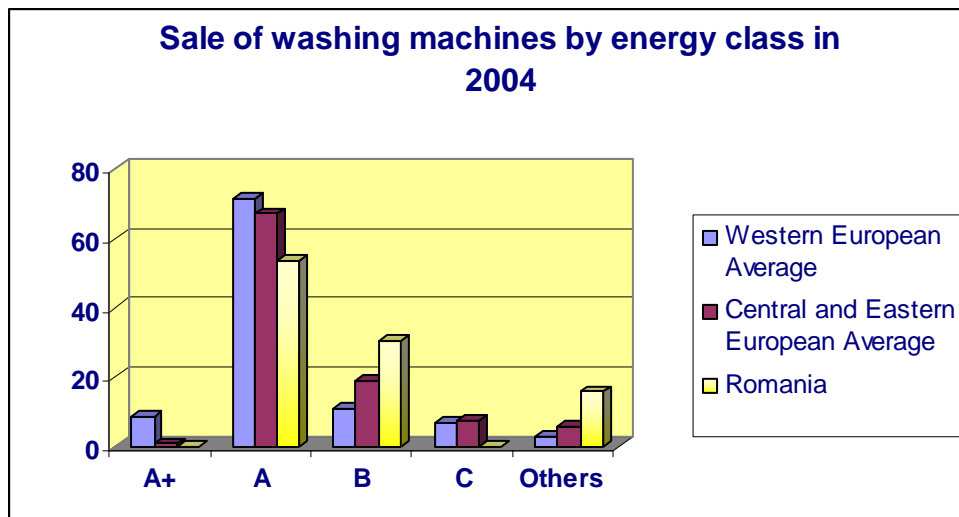
EU directive	Romanian Government Decision
<p>Council Directive 92/75 /EEC of 22 September 1992 on the indication by labelling and standard product information of the consumption of energy and other resources by household appliances; Commission Directive 94/2/ EEC Of 21 January 1994 implementing Council Directive 92/75 /EEC with regard to energy labelling of household electric refrigerators, freezers and their combinations; Council Directive 96/57/EC Of 3 September 1996 on energy efficiency requirements for household electric refrigerators, freezers and combinations thereof.</p> <p>Commission Directive 2003/66/EC of 3 July 2003 amending Directive 94/2/EC implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household electric refrigerators, freezers and their combinations</p> <p>EN 153</p>	<p>Government Decision no.573/14.06.2001 regarding labelling and energy efficiency requirements of household electric refrigerators, freezers and their combinations when are putting on the market</p> <p>Replace with Government Decision no.1039/27.08.2003</p> <p>Government Decision no. 972/15.06.2004 reforming Government Decision no.1039/27.08.2003</p> <p>SREN 153</p>
<p>Directive 95/12/EEC of 23 May 1995 implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household washing machines</p> <p>EN 60456</p>	<p>Government Decision no..598/ 21.06.2001 regarding labelling and energy efficiency requirements of household washing machines when are putting on the market replaced by Government Decision no.1252/13.10.2005</p> <p>SREN 60456</p>
<p>Directive 96/60/EC of 19 September 1996 implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household combined washer- driers</p> <p>EN 50229</p>	<p>Government Decision no. 671/19.07.2001 regarding labelling and energy efficiency requirements of household combined washer-driers when are putting on the market</p> <p>Government Decision no. 230 din 24/03/2005 reforming Government Decision no. 671/2001</p> <p>SREN 50229</p>
<p>Directive 98/11/EC of 27 January 1998 implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household lamps</p> <p>EN 50285</p> <p>EN 50294</p>	<p>Government Decision no. 1056/ 18.10.2001 regarding labelling and energy efficiency requirements of household lamps when are putting on the market</p> <p>SREN 50285</p> <p>SREN 50294</p>
<p>Directive 95/13/EC of 23 May 1995 implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household electric tumble driers</p> <p>EN 61121</p>	<p>Government Decision no. 1274/ 20.12.2001 regarding labelling and energy efficiency requirements of household electric tumble driers when are putting on the market</p> <p>SREN 61121</p>
<p>Directive 97/17/EC of 16 April 1997 implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household dishwashers</p> <p>EN 50242</p>	<p>Government Decision no. 27/17.01.2002 regarding labelling and energy efficiency requirements of household dishwashers when are putting on the market</p> <p>Government Decision no. 86/19.01.2006 reforming Government Decision no. 27/17.01.2002</p> <p>SREN 50242</p>
<p>Commission Directive 2002/40/EC of 8 May 2002 implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household electric ovens</p> <p>EN 50304</p>	<p>Government Decision no.1117/ 10.10.2002 regarding labelling and energy efficiency requirements of household electric ovens when are putting on the market</p> <p>SREN 50304</p>
<p>Directive 2000/55/EC of the European Parliament and of the council of 18 September 2000 on energy efficiency requirements for ballasts for fluorescent lighting</p>	<p>Government Decision no 1549/18.12.2002 regarding labelling and energy efficiency requirements for ballasts for fluorescent lighting</p> <p>Government Decision no. 1160/2.10.2003 reforming Government Decision no.</p>

Commission Directive 2002/31/EC of 22 March 2002 implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household air-conditioners EN 255-1, EN 814-1	1549/18.12.2002 Government Decision no.407/2.04 2003 regarding labelling and energy efficiency requirements of household air-conditioners when are putting on the market Government Decision no.1871/22.12.2005 reforming Government Decision no. 407/2.04 2003
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- **Evolution of the energy classes in the sales of main appliances**

In Romania, the main household appliances on the market are refrigerators and washing machines. The importance regarding their energy classes, in 2004 taking into account that the sales of refrigerators represented about 23,4% (543,044 appliances) from Eastern European average and the sales of washing machines about 21,7% (495,714 appliances), is presented in the graphics below:





Source: Matilde Soregaroli, GfK, Italy: "Overview of sales and trends for main appliances in year 2004" - Tallin, 2005

- **Main features of the national appliance labelling system (organisational system of verification, enforcement, market introduction, etc.)**

Romania's legislation and the strategies developed by the Romanian government clearly stipulate that energy efficiency represents a priority in our country.

The main national institutions having responsibilities within S&L in Romania are:

- Ministry of Economy and Commerce - MEC, by its specialized departments (energy policies, industrial policy and European accession) and mainly by its subordinated Romanian Agency for Energy Conservation - ARCE;
- Ministry of Environment and Waters Management;
- Romanian Standardization Association – ASRO;
- National Authority for Consumers Protection – ANPC.

The Ministry of Economy and Commerce is the authority responsible for sets up the harmonized legislation in the field of energy efficiency with EU legislation. The authorities in charge with control of the application of the legislation regarding labeling and standard product information of the consumption of energy (labels in the shops, (product) fiche,

technical documentation, accuracy of information, tests the appliances (if any), etc) are ARCE and ANPC.

ARCE and ANPC have their own legislation for control activity who establishes the rules for: control objective; location of the control actions; staff of the control team; personal attributions; control documents: mandate, thematic, report, notification address, register of finding reports, etc.

By an annual thematic program were fulfilled control actions in shops, in the last 3 years, at the retailers, importers and manufacturers, if any. All the results of these controls are reported at the Ministry of Economy and Commerce. The control follows that all the household electric appliances when are putting on the market to be in according with the requirements of labeling energy legislation.

- **Main issues and problems**

Taking into account the last 3 years of control actions carried out by ARCE and ANPC on labeling energy of household electric appliances, a progress in this field was obtained. The number of non compliances decrease and the information level of consumers increase. But it is place for improving this process. A analyze of the results of controls shows that the non compliances consists in lack of label in shops, lack of technical documentation or the test report that attest the conformity with the requirements of labeling energy.

In Romania testing laboratories for labeling energy of appliances are not in place yet; also budgetary constraints doesn't allow setting up testing laboratories which is a problem for the verification of appliances energy performance because its should be tested abroad.

To inform the consumers and manufacturers, dealers, retailers, regarding the energy efficiency legislation, Government Decision, market survey activities of ARCE are available in the official web site: <http://www.arceonline.ro>

CEECAP can help by the network information and exchange of experience among the experts and decision makers in the CEEC's. Also, *CEECAP* can be the instrument to exchange experience and best practices regarding the development and implementation of European and national policies in the field of appliances efficiency.

It is necessary to enforce and develop a national program including cooperation between governments, agencies in Central European countries, to set up strategies with regard to the given capacity and budgetary possibilities to assess the conformity with the labeling energy requirements by testing appliances. It is very useful to be published on the *CEECAP site*, for example, a list with certified regional laboratories and the results of tests carried out by them for main manufacturers of appliances on the European market. The access of each country will be easy and it allows the tests with the minimum costs in regional area (the costs for setting up testing laboratory are very expensive and the budgetary constraints don't allow this).

- **Experience with cooperation so far**

Our experience from the last 3 years of activity shown that is very important to work with all actors in the market: manufacturers, retailers of the appliances and state institutions, because each of them had their own contribution to perform this process.

An information campaign well designed and well-implemented that shows the impact and the importance of energy efficiency labels and standards relate to the energy consumption of each appliance in the total household energy consumption, a training program for stakeholders that increase their knowledge, experience and best practices exchange, we think that will be the main benefits of this project.

We invited all groups of stakeholders to participate in *CEECAP* project by completing some questionnaires regarding their opinions and interest related energy labeling of appliances.

Also, they had been confirming their participation in CEECAP project and they notified contact persons.

Prepared by:

Cristiana CALUGAR

Director

Directia Supraveghere Piata

AGENTIA ROMANA PENTRU CONSERVAREA ENERGIEI

Bd. Nicolae Balcescu nr. 16, Sector 1, RO-010052, Bucuresti 37, Romania

+40 21 3145929, + 40 21 3136002

+40 21 3123197

calugar@arceonline.ro

www.arceonline.ro

References:

The data of energy class importance for various appliances was taken from:

Matilde SOREGAROLI , GfK, Italy: “*Overview of sales and trends for main appliances in year 2004*”, Proceedings from JRC workshop, Tallinn 2005

<http://energyefficiency.jrc.cec.eu.int/pdf/Proceedings-workshop%20Tallinn2005/3%20Presentation%20Soregaroli-GfK.pdf>

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