

# Energy labelling and household appliances

September 14th, 2006 meeting Ademe-CEECAP, Patrick

# GIFAM

- French association of Household Appliance Industries
- Established in 1967
- More than 50 major member companies (White goods, small appliances and heating/water heating products)

# Policy basis

- European treaty (art 130R)
  - Rational use of natural resources
- Rational use of energy as a tool
- Reduction of pollution as a result

# Way to follow

- Consumer information
- Energy labels on products displayed in shops, renting, leasing...

# Tools

- European frame directive n° 92/75 published in 1992 (Council)
  - Energy label + Fiche

+

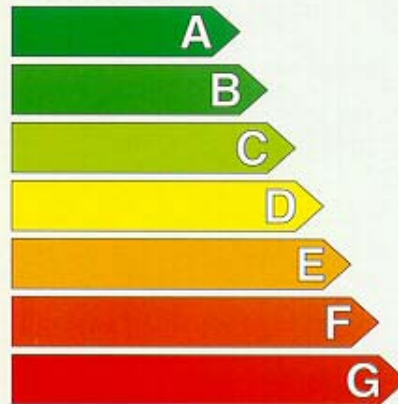
- Implementing directives by product families (Commission)
- Manufacturers and retailers in charge of the declaration and the information towards consumers

# Energy

## Washing machine

Manufacturer  
Model

More efficient



Less efficient

Energy consumption  
kWh/cycle  
*(based on standard test results  
for 60 °C cotton cycle)*

Actual energy consumption will  
depend on how the appliance is used

Washing performance  
A: higher G: lower

Spin drying performance  
A: higher G: lower  
Spin speed (rpm)

Capacity (cotton) kg  
Water consumption ℓ

Noise  
(dB(A) re 1 pW)      Washing  
   Spinning

Further information is contained  
in product brochures



Norm EN 60456  
Washing machine label Directive 95/12/EC

# Implementation in France

- 1995: refrigerators, freezers, combined
- 1996: dryers
- 1999: washing machines, combined washer-dryers
- 2000: dishwashers
- 2003: electric ovens
- 2005: air conditioners

# Measurement methods

- European standards from CENELEC
  - Repetability
  - Reproducibility
  - Tolerances
  - Control procedures

# Complementary measures

- Energy efficiency directive on refrigerators ; ban of lower classes in 2000 (D to G)
- Unilateral commitments from the industry on washing machines (1997/2002), dishwashers (1999), storage water heaters (1999) refrigerators (2002/2004)...

# Impact on industry

- Huge investments in the last decade to reduce consumption values of products
- Implication in standard making
- Studies with independant bodies (SAVE)
- Changes of product ranges
- Consumer information
- ...

# Procedures

- Energy classes and values declared by manufacturers
- Market surveillance by public authorities

# Outcome 10 years after

- Product optimization (energy consumption, performance). Efficient products are on the market
- Energy labelling as marketing tool (competition)

# Market in France (2005)

## ➤ Cold

- Fridge. A+ class: 13%, A class: 76%. No C class
- Freezer. A+ and A classes: 45%, B class: 35%

## ➤ WM

- A+ and A classes: 85%

## ➤ Dryers

- C class: 93%

## ➤ DW

- A class: 90%. B class: 10%

# Weak parts

- Lack of information towards the consumer regarding the purpose of the energy labelling
- No strong market transformation in demand ; incentives are needed from public authorities
- Light support to proposals from the Industry (A+, A++ classes, vacuum cleaners...)
- Low level of market surveillance by public authorities

# Plea for a strong market transformation in France

- White products in stocks: 160 M
- 40 M over 10 years old
- Replacement of 7 M of fridges and 4,7 M of WM could save 3 TWh or 258 000 Toe
- High potential for water savings also (WM, DW)

Thank you  
for your attention