



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR ENERGY

Directorate C - Renewables, Research and Innovation, Energy Efficiency
C.3 - Energy efficiency

MINUTES

MEETING OF THE MEMBER STATES EXPERT GROUP ON THE ENERGY LABELLING

DRAFT COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION SUPPLEMENTING DIRECTIVE 2010/30/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL WITH REGARD TO ENERGY LABELLING OF VACUUM CLEANERS

BRUSSELS, 27 FEBRUARY 2013

1. Adoption of the agenda

The agenda was endorsed without change.

2. DRAFT COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION SUPPLEMENTING DIRECTIVE 2010/30/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL WITH REGARD TO ENERGY LABELLING OF VACUUM CLEANERS – Presentation and Discussion

Presentation - discussion

The Commission services presented the text of the draft Regulation for discussion. Several Member States suggested modifications to the draft proposal.

Energy efficiency calculation

Several Member States suggested that dust pick-up should be reflected more strongly in the calculation. A number of other Member States supported the proposed calculation and objected to a stronger weight being given to dust pick-up in the calculation. One Member State objected to the inclusion of dust pick-up in the calculation.

The Commission services indicated that dust pick-up is already fully reflected in the calculation and there is no scientific ground for it to be reflected more strongly. If Member States felt there would nevertheless still be a problem related to vacuum cleaners with low dust pick-up, this should be dealt with in a different way, e.g. through the proposed ecodesign regulation.

One Member State presented technical information on the difference between dust pick-up after two double strokes (reflecting consumer behaviour) and after five double strokes (the number the test method uses to achieve consistent results), suggesting that the technical parameter that addresses this difference in the calculation formula for annual energy consumption should be higher than the suggested 0.15.

Member States suggested recommending to the Members of the ecodesign regulatory committee convening in the afternoon to vote on ecodesign requirements for vacuum cleaners:

- to change the technical parameter that addresses the difference between dust pick-up after two and after five double strokes in the formula for annual energy consumption from 0.15 to 0.20.
- to increase the specific ecodesign requirements for dust pick up.
- to bring the application of the first tier of ecodesign requirements forward by one year so that ecodesign and (draft) energy labelling requirements would apply at the same time. This would ensure that vacuum cleaners that have low energy use, but also low dust pick-up performance would not be allowed on the market and thus could not claim good energy efficiency classes on the energy label.

Number and timing of different labels

Several Member States suggested that the rapid succession of three different labels applying after one (A to G), two (A++ to E) and four years (A+++ to D), respectively, is too much. The first or the second label should be skipped and the timing of the two remaining labels should be after one and after four years. Several Member States indicated further that the A+++ to D label should be allowed to be used also earlier than after four years; the second tier ecodesign requirements that would apply after four years should be met in order to use this label.

The Commission services indicated their willingness to reflect on these suggestions. However, on the basis of the Energy Labelling Directive it does not seem legally possible to skip the first label (A-G) for vacuum cleaners. Furthermore, the Commission services indicated caution on applying labels earlier than their general application date and in particular on combining that with applying ecodesign requirements before their normal application date.

Energy efficiency classes

One Member State indicated that there should not be classes on the label that would be empty because of ecodesign requirements. Another Member State indicated that they are not concerned about such empty classes.

The Commission services indicated that according to the present proposals on

ecodesign and energy labelling of vacuum cleaners there would hardly be any empty classes, but that they would consider this issue further once the result of the vote on the draft ecodesign regulation is known.

Label layout

Several Member States suggested that the label identifier ('reference period') on the left bottom corner looks too much like a validity period. They suggested changing the years 2014 and 2017 into a roman I and II, respectively.

The Commission services indicated their willingness to consider this.

Dust re-emission classes

Two Member States presented an alternative classification for the A-G scale suggesting much stricter limits for all classes, including a 0.02% limit for class A. A number of other Member States indicated they agreed that for class A the limit should be 0.02% in the interest of consumers that have specific allergies, but were not convinced that there was a good reason to have relatively strict limits also for other classes. They suggested for classes B-G an approach lying between the Commission's draft and the suggestion that had been made by the two Member States.

The Commission services indicated their willingness to consider this.

Positioning of the label

Some Member States questioned the fact that the label would not be required to be displayed on the appliance, but only in proximity. They suggested to require the label to be displayed on or hung on to the appliance.

The Commission services explained that the reason for a different approach is that vacuum cleaners are different in shape from white goods and TVs, and that the current suggestion is based on the approach applying to luminaires. However, they also indicated their willingness to consider this issue further.

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Presence list	
Belgium	Federal Public Service Economy, S.M.E.'s, Self-employed and Energy Health, Federal Public Service Health, Food chain Safety and Environment
Bulgaria	Ministry of Economy, Energy and Tourism

Czech Republic	Ministry of Industry and trade of the Czech Republic State Energy Inspection of the Czech Republic
Germany	Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation & Nuclear Safety Federal Institute for Materials Research and Testing Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology Federal Environmental Agency
Denmark	Ministry of Climate and Energy, Danish Energy Agency
Estonia	Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications
Finland	Ministry of Employment and the Economy
Hungary	Ministry for National Economy
Ireland	Enterprise Ireland
Italy	Ministry for Economic Development ENEA
Latvia	Ministry of Economy
Lithuania	Ministry of Economics
Luxembourg	Institut Luxembourgeois de la Normalisation, de l'Accréditation, de la Sécurité et qualité des produits et services (ILNAS)
The Netherlands	NL Agentschap
Poland	Ministry of Economy
Portugal	Ministry of Economy
Sweden	Swedish Energy Agency
Slovak Republic	Ministry of Economy
United Kingdom	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs