



Premier Farnell



The Energy related Products (EuP) Directive

Version 8 August 2009

Includes up-to-date status on the studies carried out in phase one and details of a further 17 studies in phase two

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Design with the best

An Overview

The Eco-design of Energy using Products (EuP) Directive (2005/32/EC) became law in the European Union (EU) on the 11th of August 2005, and was transposed by Member States into national law by 11th August 2007. Obligations on manufacturers result from a series of specific implementation measures that are now beginning to be adopted. The first EuP implementing measure is a regulation that came into force in January 2009. EuP legislation promises to have a significant impact on the design phase of a wide variety of electrical products.

The main objective of the EuP Directive is to bring about improvements in energy efficiency throughout a products lifecycle, from the mining of the raw material through to recycling of end-of-life. Its focus is on the design phase since it is considered that this is the determining stage affecting the resources used in a product.

The Directive does not apply to means of transport (planes, cars etc.) but, apart from this, the scope is deliberately broad covering, in principle, any product which when in use depends on, generates, transfers or measures energy (electricity, fossil fuel or renewable).

EuP is a "Framework" Directive which defines the legal context within which implementing measures will be developed and targeted at particular product groups. Where implementing measures are introduced these will set out the requirements which must be met by certain product types before they can be put on the market in the EU. An implementing measure will set out "eco-design" requirements such as energy consumption targets, and the legislation shall be consistent in all EU States as with RoHS, (a single market directive).

Before an implementing measure can be put in place for a particular product sector (e.g. boilers) certain criteria have to be met to ensure that there really is a need and a benefit for doing so.

These criteria are as follows:

A product must

- sell more than 200,000 units per year in the EU
- have a significant environmental impact
- present significant potential for improvement



Implementing measures must not have a "significant negative impact" on

- a product's price or performance, or
- on the competitiveness of EU industry

Having taken all this into account the European Commission (EC) may decide not to introduce an implementing measure. This could happen if it believes that the industry is already progressing at a satisfactory speed (e.g. by voluntary agreements or targets to reduce energy consumption). EuP defines a process for bringing in implementing measures but the EC had already identified a range of candidate products that offer a high potential for cost effective reduction of greenhouse gases, for which implementing measures could be agreed sooner, even before the directive entered force.

Studies in phase one:	Status
Boilers and combi-boilers (gas/oil/electric)	C
Water heaters (gas/oil/electric)	C
Personal Computers (desktops & laptops) and computer monitors	V
Imaging equipment: copiers, faxes, printers, scanners, multifunctional devices...	V
Consumer electronics: televisions	R
Standby and off-mode losses of EuPs	R
External power supplies	R
Office lighting	R
Domestic lighting	R
(Public) street lighting	R
Residential room conditioning appliances: air conditioning and ventilation	C
Comfort fans	C
Electric motors 1-150 kW, water pumps (in commercial buildings, drinking water pumping, food industry, agriculture) circulators in buildings, fans for ventilation (non residential buildings)	R
Commercial refrigerators and freezers, including chillers, display cabinets and vending machines	C
Domestic refrigerators and freezers	R
Domestic dishwashers and washing machines.	P
Solid fuel small combustion installations (particularly for heating)	S
Laundry dryers	S
Vacuum Cleaners	S
Complex set top boxes	C
Simple converter boxes for digital television	R
Key	Status as of June 2009
S	Study underway
C	Study completed
P	Legislation proposed
V	Voluntary agreement possible
R	EU regulation in force

Wider Scope - energy "related" products.
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Most of these studies are now complete with a few still on-going. Reducing energy consumption in use is the primary focus of all implementing measures to date. Many of these studies have identified significant room for improvement compared to the best performing products on the market, and this has defined the basis for mandatory targets on energy use. Regulations covering several product categories are now in force and many more are proposed (see table). Mandatory targets for several products will apply from September 2009 and others from January / February / April 2010 onwards. Products that fall within scope are subject to conformity assessment. This means that CE marking applies to the product and cannot be affixed until the eco-design measures, defined by the regulation, have been implemented and documented in the technical file of the product.

Next products for potential inclusion:

Article 16(1) of the Eco-Design Directive required the EC to establish a working plan setting out an indicative list of further product groups to be considered as priorities for the adoption of implementing measures. As the main input to this plan, a study was conducted by a group headed by the Greek consultancy Epta.

The study attempted to encompass and classify all possible energy using products (EuPs). Over 1300 EuPs were identified which were classified into 57 categories. Of these 34 product categories were seen as priorities under the directive. These were ranked and then split into groups; Priority A (25 categories) and priority B (the other 9 categories). On the basis of this work the EC has initiated further studies (see table overleaf). Regulatory proposals on these will arise from 2012.

For updates on EuP studies go to
www.global-legislation.com
or
www.era.co.uk/services/eco-design-status.asp

Studies in phase two:	Status
Refrigerating and freezing equipment: service cabinets, walk-in cold rooms, chillers, ice makers, ice cream and milk-shake machines, minibars	S
Transformers: distribution transformers, power transformers	S
Sound and imaging equipment: DVD/video players and recorders, video projectors, video game consoles	S
Local room heating products	S
Central heating products using hot air to distribute heat (other than CHP)	S
Domestic and commercial ovens (electric, gas, microwave), including when incorporated in cookers	S
Domestic and commercial hobs and grills, including when incorporated in cookers	S
Professional washing machines, dryers and dishwashers	S
Non-tertiary coffee machine	S
Networked standby losses of EuPs	S
Domestic uninterruptible power supplies (UPS)	A
Air-conditioning and ventilation systems	N
Electric and fossil-fuelled heating equipment	N
Industrial and laboratory furnaces and ovens	N
Machine tools	N
Network, data processing and data storing equipment	N
Water-using equipment	N
Status as of June 2009	Key
Study underway	S
Contracts awarded to consultants and studies due to start during 2009	A
Studies not yet awarded and not likely to start until late 2009 or 2010	N

EuP scope to include energy related products

Energy using becomes energy related

The European Parliament has adopted the European Commission's (EC) proposal to widen the scope of the Eco-design Directive 2005/32/EC to include energy related products. Until now the directive was referred to as the Energy using Products Directive (EuP) that was limited to products that consume energy during use such as boilers, computers, televisions, industrial fans and light bulbs. The scope monitored energy efficiency of a product from the mining of the raw material right through to recycling at end-of-life.

However, many products have an indirect impact on the energy in use such as water using devices, taps and showerheads for example, and double glazing windows or insulating material.

Improvement in design could clearly result in the significant saving of energy.

For example, water saving taps and shower heads reduce water consumption and therefore the amount of energy used for hot water.

Under the EuP Directive studies had to set requirements for individual products where, in fact, it is the performance of the whole system that often needs to be optimised not just a single component or products.

The new directive will repeal the existing 2005/32/EC.

Please note:

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