LIFE-2023-CET

EPREL as support tool in purchase choice and procurement of energy-labelled products

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EU Policy Framework for Energy Efficiency

Energy Efficiency
Directive 2012/27/EU

Energy Performance of Buildings
Directive (EU) 2018/844

Ecodesign
Directive 2009/125/EC

Energy Labelling
Regulation (EU) 2017/1369

Tyre Labelling
Regulation (EU) 2020/740

Financing Energy Efficiency
European Structural Investment Fund; Horizon 2020; LIFE + funding;
European Fund for Strategic Investments; Member State programmes; etc.

Energy efficiency first!
Policies complementarity and synergy

**Ecodesign**
- Targets manufacturers
- Sets minimum requirements
- Over 40 product groups

**Energy Labelling**
- Targets customers
- Provides information
- Over 30 product groups
Push and pull combined effect

Ecodesign: targets manufacturers, pushes the market (models)

Energy Labelling: targets customers, pulls the market (sales)

Most efficient

Push efficiency

Average efficiency

Worst product (no minimal requirements)

Energy efficiency

Less efficient

Push and pull combined effect

Improvement in average energy performance

Energy Labelling: targets customers, pulls the market (sales)
Example of GPP «static» selection criteria

- EU green public procurement criteria for computers, monitors, tablets and smartphones, SWD(2021) 57 final:

### TS19 Minimum energy performance for monitors

**Applicable to computer displays from 31 March 2021.**


**Verification:**

For each model delivered, the tenderer must provide the valid Energy Label issued according to the EU’s Energy Labelling framework Regulation (2017/1369).

Products labelled as Class A, B, C or D will be deemed to comply.

**Explanatory note: Definition of the requested energy classes**

The contracting authority should refer to the top two EU energy classes available at the time of the tender, which include at least 25 registered monitor models under the European Product Database for Energy Labelling (EPREL).

As of 31 March 2021, computer monitor suppliers will register their devices in the EPREL Database, before selling them on the European market. Contracting authorities (and consumers) will be able to search the product database for energy labels and product information sheets, including the energy class.

The availability of devices with the requested performance and characteristics can be verified directly through the EPREL Database. Screen diagonal in cm and screen resolution in pixel are examples of the information included in the product information sheet.
Energy Labelling in Green Public Procurement

Overall requirement is targeting

“the *highest (significantly) (two) populated class(es)*”

- Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) recast, Annex III
- Green Taxonomy
- Public subsidies. Art 7.2 of the ELR
- New VAT Directive
- Energy saving obligations under Art. 7 of EED
- Forthcoming EIF instruments
Label classes: criteria for population distribution

• Where a label is introduced or rescaled, the Commission shall ensure that no products are expected to fall into energy class A at the moment of the introduction of the label and the estimated time within which a majority of models falls into that class is at least 10 years later. (art 11.8 of ELR 2017/1369)

• Where technology is expected to develop more rapidly, requirements shall be laid down so that no products are expected to fall into energy classes A and B at the moment of the introduction of the label. (art 11.9 of ELR 2017/1369)

anism

Unfeasible to target class A or B
Suboptimal to target C or D…
Example of «dynamic» selection criteria

Labelling Regulation (EU) 1017/1369

Article 7

Obligations of Member States

1. Member States shall not impede the placing on the market or putting into service, within their territories, of products which comply with this Regulation and the relevant delegated acts.

2. Where Member States provide incentives for a product specified in a delegated act, those incentives shall aim at the highest two significantly populated classes of energy efficiency, or at higher classes as laid down in that delegated act.
Since 1 January 2019 suppliers must register each product model prior to placing them on the EU market.


About 1.5 million registered product models from 30 product groups.

Since 1 April 2022 consumers/procurers have access to the public information.

The only database where all models on the EU market are (should be) found.
The demo

How to identify the highest «significantly» populated classes?

Examples:

- *Bus tyres (bus fleet)*
- *24” HD computer monitors (comp. room)*

Further discussions: EUSEW, 21 June 2023

Tapping the green, industrial and technological potential of energy efficient products via digital tools

21 June 2023
09:30 – 11:00 CEST

Digital tools can help to promote the green, industrial and technological potential of energy-efficient products. For example, the European Product Registry for Energy Labelling (EPREL) could be a very useful database to boost energy efficiency in different processes such as green procurement, taxonomy or market surveillance. Besides, there are also great examples and big potential at a retail level (both in online and traditional shops) to make the EU energy label of products more visible and to help consumers make an informed purchase choice.

https://interactive.eusew.eu/eusew-2023/sessions/561153b9-260d-4972-a200-fad44dc6a625
Thank you

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