

Buy Smart+ **Green Procurement in Europe**

Household Appliances

Content



- Product groups
- Label
- Criteria
- Tipps



Considered Household Appliances



Large household appliances:

- Refrigerating appliances
- Dishwashers
- Electric Ovens
- Washing Machines
- Dryers
- Washer Dryers

supported by:



Not considered products



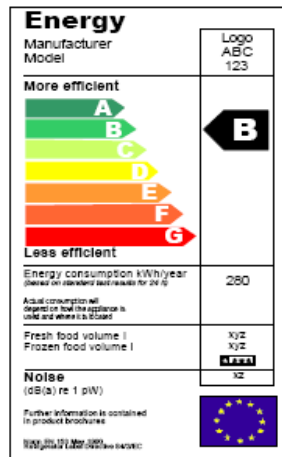
Small household appliances:

- Coffee machines
- Electric kettles
- Toasters
- Vacuum jugs
- Vacuum cleaners
- Blenders/food-processors
- Hand mixers
- Waffle irons/sandwich-makers
- Kitchen scales

Reasons:

- Products not covered by the EU Energy Label/Ecolabel schemes or national schemes
- Difficulties in determining of the objective energy and environmental criteria
- In most EU countries products considered in public and commercial procurement very seldom and accidentally

Labels for Household Appliances



Main EU labels for household appliances:

- EU Energy Label (mandatory)
- EU Ecolabel (voluntary)

National labels (voluntary):

- Blue Angel (Germany)
- The Nordic Ecolabelling
- The Energy Saving Trust (UK)



General tips for green criteria selection (1)



Power consumption in low power modes:

- power consumption in the “off mode” and in the “standby” should be the lowest possible
- however, the requirements of Regulation 1275/2008 on the consumption in standby and off mode should be taken into consideration instead of setting additional and more stringer power consumption limits
- attention should be paid also when sensor-based protection functions (consuming additional power) are present in washing machines, washer-dryers and dishwashers

Power consumption of additional features:

- clocks, timers, displays will always consume energy, thus care should be taken that the relevant power input is as low as possible

General tips for green criteria selection (2)



Washing machines and washer-driers should:

- have instructions making consumer aware on the negative effects of an excessive use of detergents. This criterion is also applicable for dishwashers.
- be suitable for connection to a hot-fill water supply ONLY if the inlet hot water is produced through either electric or thermal energy from a RES or similar source, if not this criterion results only in waste of material and thus of energy.
- perform a higher spinning speed when a dryer is used in countries belonging to the Moderate or Cold Climatic Zone.

Freezing units should be equipped with automatic defrosting option.

supported by:



Purchasing policies



- Appliances should be always purchased when necessary and with the appropriate size (volume/capacity) to meet real customer need
- All appliances should belong to the highest energy efficiency classes.
Currently:
 - for refrigerating appliances (refrigerators, freezers or their combinations) efficiency classes A++ and A+++
 - for wash dishwashers and washing machines: efficiency classes A++ and A+++
 - for other appliances: energy efficiency class A or above (if present).
- Member States may make the application of these criteria subject to cost-effectiveness, economical feasibility and technical suitability and sufficient competition.

General tips for the user



Refrigerating appliances:

- should not be installed close to radiators or other heat sources.
- Direct sun exposure leads to an increase of cooling power and energy demand.
- Air circulation on the back side of the appliance is important for the efficient energy use, especially for built-in models.

Washing machines, washer-driers and dishwashers:

- should be used only at full load.
- The selection of the appropriate washing programme (i.e. washing temperature) is important.

Sources of information



- EU: GPP Toolkit

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/gpp/first_set_en.htm

- Ecolabel

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ecolabel/index_en.htm

- Blue Angel

www.blauer-engel.de/

- Buy Smart

www.buy-smart.info

Contact



Internet: www.buy-smart.info

Coordinator:

Vanessa Hübner

Berliner Energieagentur GmbH

email: v.huebner@berliner-e-agentur.de

Tel.: +49 30 293330 - 63



- | | | |
|----|-------------|--|
| 1 | BEA |  Germany |
| 2 | BSU |  Germany |
| 3 | CA |  Germany |
| 4 | CEA |  Cyprus |
| 5 | CONSIP |  Italy |
| 6 | Ekodoma |  Latvia |
| 7 | ENEA |  Italy |
| 8 | Energiaklub |  Hungary |
| 9 | ESS |  Sweden |
| 10 | ESV |  Austria |
| 11 | Icemenerg |  Romania |
| 12 | KREA |  Lithuania |
| 13 | RAEE |  France |
| 14 | REACM |  Greece |
| 15 | REGEA |  Croatia |
| 16 | SEC |  Bulgaria |
| 17 | SEVEn |  Czech Republic |
| 18 | ZRMK |  Slovenia |