



Economy

Drying

Drain

Spin

1:26

Delicates

Rinses

40°

60°

95°

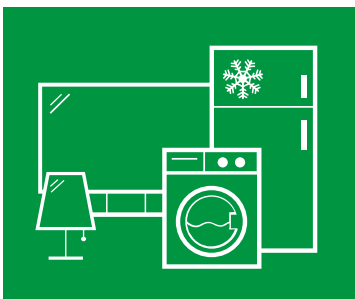
THE

NEW ENERGY

LABEL

GUIDELINES FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUYERS

energylabel.org.uk



energy
saving
trust

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1. THE NEW ENERGY LABEL

The energy label has been a mainstay of appliances and products for more than 25 years. It's supported consumers and professional buyers in the searching and choosing of energy efficient products, and helped manufacturers and retailers develop more innovative and efficient products.

Due to increased demand for more environmentally friendly options, the energy that products use has reduced. This means that the current labelling scheme – ranging from A+++ to G – has become less effective. The use of multiple '+' signs reduces clarity and most modern products now occupy the top two or three classes. This makes it more difficult for consumers to identify the most efficient products.

The label has therefore been revised and optimised. The new label, which appeared in high street and online shops

from March 2021 (from October 2021 for light sources), features a new, simpler range: A to G.

The following guidelines are intended to provide procurement professionals with an overview of the main aspects related to the new energy label and support any required update of policies and procedures linked to the procurement of energy efficient products.

For detailed information on legal obligations please visit energylabel.org.uk/for-professionals/legislation/

IN STORES AND
ONLINE FROM
1.3.2021
OR 1.10.2021
FOR LIGHT SOURCES

2. WHY IS LABELLING IMPORTANT FOR BUYERS?

The UK's regulations for energy labelling aim to promote the adoption of more efficient products. It facilitates the UK's transition to a revised UK labelling scheme, in which, thanks to the ever-increasing industry innovation and test methodologies, product and efficiency standards have been driven ever higher.

This action promoted by UK government aims to have a two-fold effect: firstly, drive manufacturers to create and market more efficient goods, and secondly help consumers to make increasingly conscious and environmentally

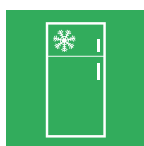
friendly choices, thanks to a more effective, innovative, and complete labelling system.

In this transition process, these guidelines are aimed at minimising the errors that could arise for you as procurement professionals in both the public and private sectors. The importance of organisations with large purchasing capacity like yours, is that demand generated has the potential to influence the production of goods and services with a lower environmental impact.

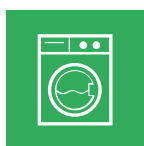
3. WHICH PRODUCTS HAVE NEW LABELS IN 2021?

The introduction of the new labels has been organised in a phased manner according to specific EU and UK legislation.

In 2021, new labels were rolled out in physical and online stores for the following domestic product groups:



Refrigerators and freezers, including wine storage appliances, for domestic use



Washing machines and washer-dryers



Dishwashers

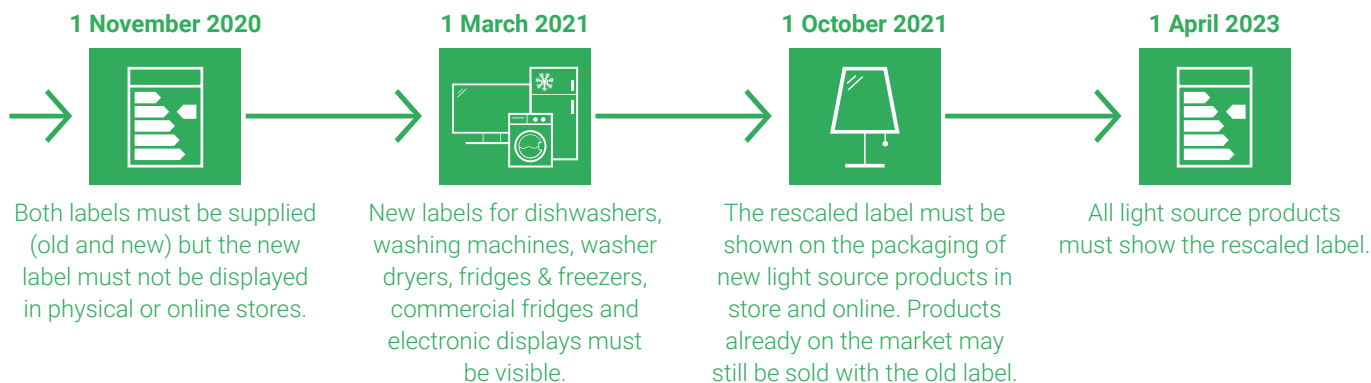


TVs and displays



Light sources

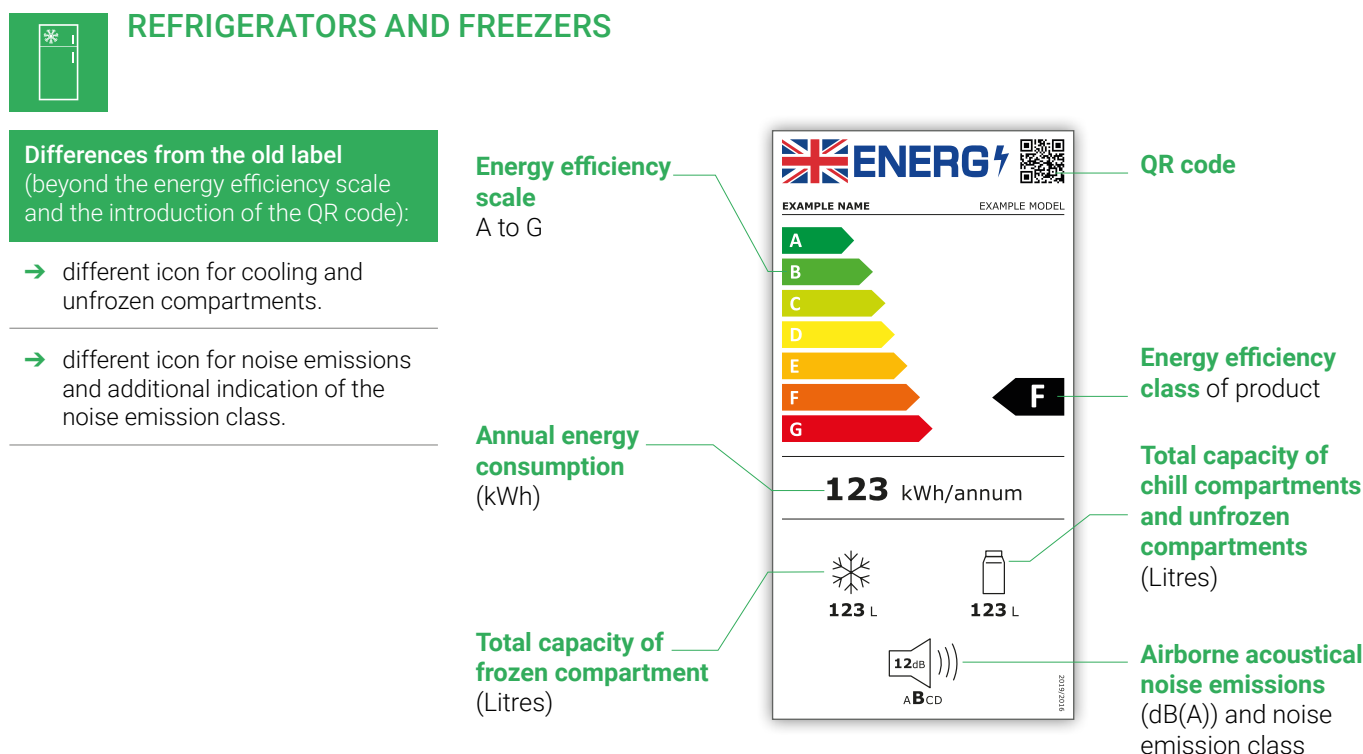
For other labelled products such as ovens, dryers, water heaters, etc., the new rescaled labels will be implemented as soon as the relevant regulations come into force.



4. WHAT ARE THE MAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE OLD AND THE NEW LABELS?

- A uniform **A-G scale** is used for all products.
- In the upper right corner of the label (or in the lower right corner in the case of light sources) a QR code has been introduced which will provide a direct link to model-specific (non-commercial) information, provided directly by the manufacturer.
- The energy consumption of the product is indicated more clearly in the central section of the label.
- The lower part of the label contains various pictograms that identify specific characteristics of the product. Some pictograms are the same as the old label, some have been revised and others are new.

The differences between the different product groups are shown in the following diagrams.





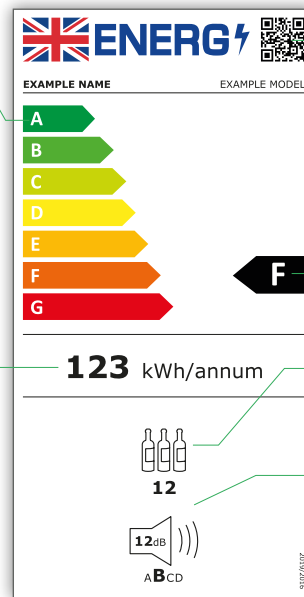
WINE STORAGE APPLIANCES

Differences from the old label
(beyond the energy efficiency scale and the introduction of the QR code):

- new icon for wine bottles.
- different icon for noise emissions and additional indication of the noise emission class.

Energy efficiency scale
A to G

Annual energy consumption
(kWh)



QR code

Energy efficiency class of product

Number of standard wine bottles that can be stored

Airborne acoustical noise emissions (dB(A)) and noise emission class



WASHING MACHINES

Differences from the old label
(beyond the energy efficiency scale and the introduction of the QR code):

- power consumption specified as weighted consumption per 100 cycles.
- nominal capacity for the Eco 40-60 programme.
- weighted water consumption specified per cycle.
- noise emission only includes the spin cycle (not the wash cycle).
- indication of the duration of the Eco 40-60 programme.

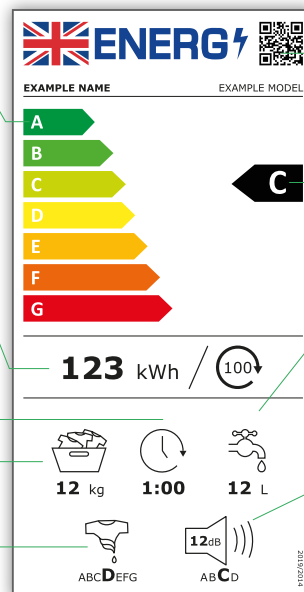
Energy efficiency scale
A to G

Weighted energy consumption
per 100 cycles (kWh)

Duration
of the 'Eco 40-60' programme
(hours/minutes)

Rated capacity
for the 'Eco 40-60' programme (kg)

Spin-drying efficiency class



QR code

Energy efficiency class of product

Water consumption per cycle (Litres)

Airborne acoustical noise emissions (dB(A)) and noise emission class



WASHER-DRYERS

Differences from the old label
(beyond the energy efficiency scale and the introduction of the QR code):

- energy consumption specified as weighted consumption for 100 cycles (for both wash-dry and wash-only cycles).
- nominal capacity shown for the complete cycle (washing and drying) and for the washing only cycle.
- weighted water consumption for the complete cycle and for the washing only cycle.
- noise emission for the spin cycle, including the noise emission class.
- duration of the complete cycle and for the wash cycle.

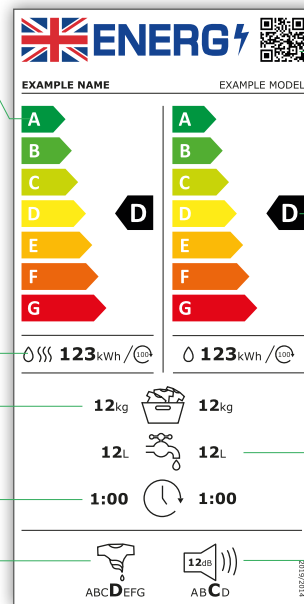
Energy efficiency scale
A to G

Weighted energy consumption
per 100 cycles (kWh)

Rated capacity
for the 'Eco 40-60' programme (kg)

Duration
of the 'Eco 40-60' programme (hours/minutes)

Spin-drying efficiency class



QR code

Energy efficiency class of product

Water consumption per cycle (Litres)

Airborne acoustical noise emissions (dB(A)) and noise emission class



DISHWASHERS

Differences from the old label
(beyond the energy efficiency scale and the introduction of the QR code):

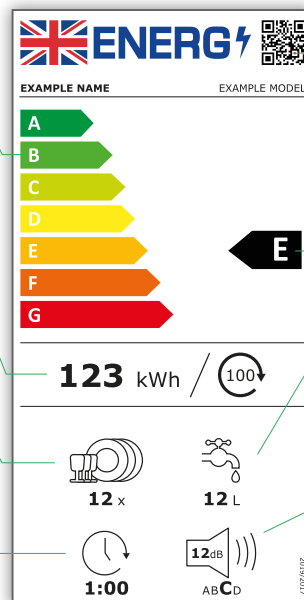
- energy consumption specified for the Eco-programme for 100 cycles.
- weighted water consumption per cycle in the Eco-programme.
- duration of the Eco-programme.
- noise emission and associated class.
- new icon for nominal capacity.

Energy efficiency scale
A to G

Energy consumption
of Eco-programme per 100 cycles (kWh)

Rated capacity
with standard place settings for the Eco-programme

Duration of the Eco-programme
(hours and minutes)



QR code

Energy efficiency class of product

Water consumption per cycle in Eco-programme (Litres)

Airborne acoustical noise emissions (dB(A)) and noise emission class



TVS AND ELECTRONIC DISPLAYS

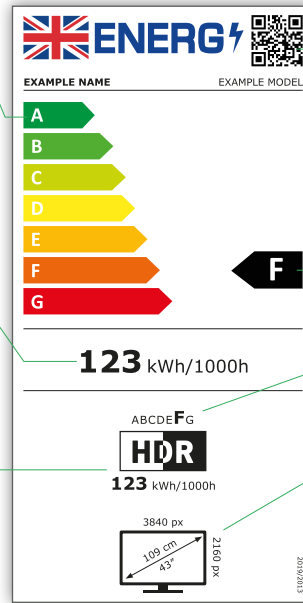
Differences from the old label
(beyond the energy efficiency scale and the introduction of the QR code):

- power consumption specified for 1000 hours of operation.
- indication of power consumption in high dynamic range mode for 1000 hours of operation.
- no power indication (W).
- no indication of the presence of the button for the total shutdown of the equipment.
- indication of the number of horizontal and vertical pixels.

Energy efficiency scale
A to G

Energy consumption
in standard dynamic range mode (SDR)
per 1000h (kWh)

Energy consumption
in high dynamic range mode (HDR)
per 1000h (kWh)



QR code

Energy efficiency class of product

Energy efficiency class of displays in HDR mode

Screen diameter (cm, inch), horizontal and vertical resolution (pixels)



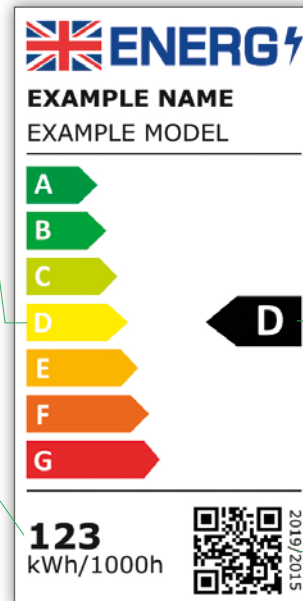
LIGHT SOURCES

Differences from the old label
(beyond the energy efficiency scale and the introduction of the QR code):

- no difference from previous information.

Energy efficiency scale
A to G

Energy consumption
per 1000h (kWh)



Energy efficiency class of product

QR code

5. THE NEW ENERGY LABELS: COMPARISON OF THE CLASSES

The choice of products belonging to the highest energy classes has important implications in terms of energy, economy and above all environment. In the following tables we have provided average comparisons of the energy classes across the six groups of products that are being affected in 2021.

In creating the following tables, the underlying assumptions were considered: the cost of an electric kWh equals 20.06p / kWh (average electricity price in the UK according to Energy Saving Trust); the amount of CO₂ emitted into the atmosphere for each electric kWh consumed equals 0.253 kg (UK Government GHG conversion factors); the amount of CO₂ absorbed annually by a tree equals 10 kg.



DISHWASHERS

The following table shows the difference in the energy consumption of dishwashers across the different energy classes. The figures are based on a dishwasher with a capacity of 15 place settings and a total use of 100 cycles per year.

Energy Class	Annual energy consumption (kWh per year)	Energy consumption per cycle (kWh per cycle)	Electricity costs (£ per year)	Associated CO ₂ emissions (Kg per year)	Number of trees required to absorb the CO ₂
A	50	0.50	10	13	1.3
B	60	0.60	12	15	1.5
C	71	0.71	14	18	1.8
D	81	0.81	16	21	2.1
E	91	0.91	18	23	2.3
F	102	1.02	20	26	2.6
G	112	1.12	22	28	2.8



REFRIGERATORS

The following table shows the difference in the energy consumption of refrigerators across the energy classes. The figures are based on a refrigerator (230 litres) with a bottom freezer (100 litres, 4 star).

Energy Class	Annual energy consumption (kWh per year)	Hourly energy consumption (kWh per hour)	Electricity costs (£ per year)	Associated CO ₂ emissions (Kg per year)	Number of trees required to absorb the CO ₂
A	91	0.010	18	23	2.3
B	116	0.013	23	29	2.9
C	144	0.016	29	36	3.6
D	180	0.021	36	46	4.6
E	225	0.026	45	57	5.7
F	281	0.032	56	71	7.1
G	344	0.039	69	87	8.7



WASHING MACHINES

The following table shows the difference in the energy consumption of washing machines across the different energy classes. The figures are based on a washing machine with a capacity of 12kg and a total use of 100 cycles per year.

Energy Class	Annual energy consumption (kWh per year)	Energy consumption per cycle (kWh per cycle)	Electricity costs (£ per year)	Associated CO ₂ emissions (Kg per year)	Number of trees required to absorb the CO ₂
A	50	0.50	10	13	1.3
B	59	0.59	12	15	1.5
C	68	0.68	14	17	1.7
D	78	0.78	16	20	2.0
E	90	0.90	18	23	2.3
F	101	1.01	20	26	2.6
G	113	1.13	23	29	2.9



WASHER-DRYERS

The following table shows the difference in the energy consumption of washer-dryers across the different energy classes. The figures are based on a capacity of 12kg for washing and 8kg for drying and a total use of 100 cycles per year.

Energy Class	Annual energy consumption (kWh per year)	Energy consumption per cycle (kWh per cycle)	Electricity costs (£ per year)	Associated CO ₂ emissions (Kg per year)	Number of trees required to absorb the CO ₂
A	233	2.33	47	59	5.9
B	286	2.86	57	72	7.2
C	344	3.44	69	87	8.7
D	416	4.16	83	105	10.5
E	502	5.02	101	127	12.7
F	605	6.05	121	153	15.3
G	716	7.16	144	181	18.1



TVS AND ELECTRONIC DISPLAYS

The following table shows the difference in the energy consumption of TVs across the different energy classes. The figures are based on a TV with a screen size of 40-44", in use for 4+ hours per day.

Energy Class	Annual energy consumption (kWh per year)	Hourly energy consumption (kWh per hour)	Electricity costs (£ per year)	Associated CO ₂ emissions (Kg per year)	Number of trees required to absorb the CO ₂
A	28	0.015	5.6	7	0.7
B	40	0.022	8.0	10	1.0
C	52	0.028	10.4	13	1.3
D	64	0.035	12.8	16	1.6
E	79	0.043	15.8	20	2.0
F	97	0.053	19.4	25	2.5
G	115	0.063	23.0	29	2.9



LIGHT SOURCES

The following table shows the difference in the energy consumption of light sources across the different energy classes. The figures are based upon a lamp in use for 10 hours a day.

Energy Class	Annual energy consumption (kWh per year)	Hourly energy consumption (kWh per hour)	Electricity costs (£ per year)	Associated CO ₂ emissions (Kg per year)	Number of trees required to absorb the CO ₂
A	4.9	0.0013	1.0	0.25	0.025
B	5.6	0.0015	1.1	0.28	0.028
C	6.4	0.0017	1.3	0.32	0.032
D	7.5	0.0020	1.5	0.38	0.038
E	9.0	0.0025	1.8	0.46	0.046
F	11.4	0.0031	2.3	0.58	0.058
G	14.3	0.0039	2.9	0.73	0.073

6. THE NEW ENERGY LABEL: WHAT ELSE IS THERE TO KNOW?

EFFICIENCY CLASSES

The most efficient products, previously labelled as A+++, will roughly correspond to the new label class B or C, depending on the product group. However, it should be noted that it is not possible to establish a precise correlation between the energy class shown on the old label and the energy class shown on the new one: this is because new methods of testing product performance have also been established to give a more accurate reflection of how products will perform in use.

PICTOGRAMS

Most of the pictograms from the old label are also used in the new version. However, some pictograms have been slightly adapted and some are new (for example those that refer to energy efficiency in HDR mode for televisions and displays, and the duration of the washing programme for washing machines).

7. FAQs FOR PROCUREMENT PROFESSIONALS

? What additional information has been introduced on the new labels?

1. The label links to further online-based information via a QR-code. Consumers will be able to learn more about the product by scanning the code with a smartphone.
2. Most of the icons showing product features from the old label have remained the same in the new version. However, some pictograms were slightly adapted, and a few new ones will be introduced (e.g., the spinning efficiency class of a washing machine and energy efficiency in HDR-mode for TVs and displays).
3. The energy consumption of the products is shown in a more prominent way in the middle section of the label. Consumption is presented either as kWh per year, kWh per 1000 hours or kWh per 100 cycles, depending on the product group.

? Are there A-rated products already on the market, and is this still the most efficient class available?

The rescale of the label has been designed to accommodate future market developments, so while there may be some A-rated products available, in many cases the best performing products available could be rated B or lower.

? How will the adoption of the new energy scale be monitored?

In the UK, the Office for Product Safety and Standards has overall responsibility for ensuring compliance with the Ecodesign and Energy labelling regulations.

? Will there be any limitations on participation in public tenders if the new energy label is not adopted?

If a manufacturer does not adopt the new energy label after relevant regulation comes into force, they will not be able to participate in public tenders since the regulations are legal acts.

? Are there any funding or support initiatives to incentivise the new energy label?

There are currently no funding schemes which specifically incentivise the new energy label. The Label2020 project aims to support consumers and professional buyers to understand the changes to the label and continue to use the information supplied to make environmentally-friendly purchase decisions.

? I would like to buy a new appliance and would need to purchase a product corresponding to the previous energy class A+++. What is the corresponding class in the rescaled system?

The new energy label is now more accurate and more clearly shows how a product will perform at home – not just in test laboratory conditions. This means that different products that were previously rated A+++ may now have different energy ratings. In most cases, the majority of 'best in class' products will now be rated B or lower.



? Can the new label be a practical tool for social accountability and corporate social responsibility?

Yes, the new labelling will contribute to the accountability needs of a company, making it a practical tool updated to the most recent guidelines and consolidated international standards on the subject (ISO 26000, GRI 302, AA1000). The new labelling provides the opportunity to highlight the company's attention to environmental and energy issues with a tool that is accountable and easily recognisable by stakeholders, facilitating the transmission of information on the social responsibilities taken by the company.

? Will the label change again in the future?

It is estimated that the current scale is likely to be suitable for another 10 years, however the UK Government will review this on an ongoing basis to make sure the energy label continues to support consumers.

? Why are we still using the energy label now we have left the EU?

The UK Government is committed to continuing to support consumers to save energy through the purchase of efficient products. The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) consulted with stakeholders to decide whether to continue with energy labelling following Brexit. It was agreed that the Energy Label is still a widely used and highly valuable tool to UK consumers, as the need for the public to have a clearer understanding of how energy efficient their chosen products are hasn't changed.

? What is happening with the label in Northern Ireland?

The GB labels are for use in England, Wales and Scotland whilst the EU labels continue to be used in Northern Ireland and Republic of Ireland.

In the Republic of Ireland and the European Single Market, the provision or display of the UK energy label to consumers in these areas is prohibited in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/1369. This includes the provision and/or display of UK energy labels in Irish stores, on websites directed to consumers in Ireland, or with the product when supplied to customers in Ireland. The provision or display of the UK energy label alongside the EU energy label is also prohibited. For requirements in other jurisdictions, the appropriate Market Surveillance Authority (MSA) should be consulted.

? Do all the product groups being rescaled in 2021 have the same timeline?

No, light sources legislation came into force in October 2021, whilst the other 5 product groups saw their labelling change back in March 2021.

? Where can I get more information about the changes to the energy label?

<https://energylabel.org.uk/>

? Where can I get more support and information on sustainable procurement?

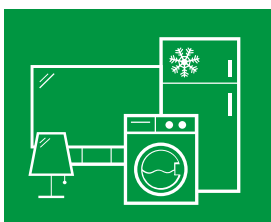
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/sustainable-procurement-tools>



BELT – Boost Energy Label Take up – is a project funded by the European Union, which aims to promote the adoption of more energy-efficient products. BELT aims to facilitate the transition period of the entry into force of the new energy label, by informing and supporting all interested parties (citizens, personnel dealing with public and corporate procurement, producers, distributors, and retailers) to minimise mistakes. BELT will create targeted communication campaigns for all stakeholders, organise seminars and events, and develop training activities. The project is coordinated by ALTROCONSUMO. For further information, please contact the central project co-ordinator. (giulia.reginato@altroconsumo.it).



LABEL2020 is an initiative funded by the European Union, designed to support the correct implementation of the new energy labels developed by the European Union for products sold in the UK and EU countries. The project provides various tools and services for consumers, professional buyers, retailers, and other stakeholders. All materials will also be available for download from the project website energylabel.org.uk. The project is coordinated by the Austrian Energy Agency (EEA) and includes organisations from 16 EU member states.



Additional information on the new energy label

energylabel.org.uk



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