Guide to ecodesign and energy labelling requirements for electric heat pumps and electric boilers

Preface

The European Commission has published in the Official Journal 6th of September 2013 four regulations concerning ecodesign and energy labelling requirements of appliances for space heating and water heating (Regulations: 811/2013, 812/2013, 813/2013 and 814/2013). The first requirements will apply from 26th September 2015.
In order to prepare manufacturer and importers of appliances for the new requirements a number of guides are developed. Four guides are developed in the frame of the Nordic surveillance cooperation for green products (Nordsyn):

- 'Guide to ecodesign and energy labelling requirements for electric heat pumps and electric boilers'
- 'Guide to ecodesign and energy labelling requirements for electric heat pump water heaters and electric conventional water heaters'
- 'Guide to ecodesign and energy labelling requirements of hot water storage tanks'
- 'Guide to energy labelling requirements for packages of water heater and solar device'

In addition, two guides are provided by the Norwegian Water Resources and Energy Directorate (NVE):

- 'Guide to ecodesign and energy labelling requirements of oil- and gas-fired boilers'
- 'Guide to energy labelling requirements of packages of space heaters/combination heaters, temperature controls and solar devices'

Together, these guides cover the most common space and water heating appliances on the market in the Nordic countries. However, they do not cover all appliances comprised by the above mentioned regulations as for instance micro CHP appliances and gas-fired water heaters are not covered.

The individual guides use cross-referencing to the other guides when relevant. Therefore, it is recommended to have all guides available for the full benefits.

The guides present the contents of the Regulations and are addressed to manufacturers, importers and others interested. The guides are not a substitution for the Regulations, in any case of doubt, the Regulations are applicable. The guides are not legally binding as a binding interpretation can only be made by the EU court.

The guides are developed by Danish Technological Institute and Viegand Maagøe consultants, Denmark.

March 2014

Guide to ecodesign and energy labelling requirements for electric heat pumps and electric boilers

Contents

Are you a manufacturer or importer of electric heat pumps or electric boilers?

Please be aware. There are requirements for energy efficiency and energy labelling of heat pumps or electric boilers.

Heat pumps and electric boilers for water based central heating systems must meet the ecodesign requirements. This means that the product is designed in order to meet e.g. the minimum energy efficiency requirements and the maximum permissible sound power level.

Heat pumps and electric boilers must also be energy labelled.

Which products?

The Ecodesign Regulation applies to:

- Heat pumps and electric boilers for space heating with a rated output up to and including 400 kW
- Heat pumps and electric boilers for combined space and water heating with a rated output up to and including 400 kW

The Energy Labelling Regulation applies to:

- Heat pumps and electric boilers for space heating with a rated output up to and including 70 kW
- Heat pumps and electric boilers for combined space and water heating with a rated output up to and including 70 kW

Other products for space and water heating are also covered by the ecodesign and energy labelling regulations.

When?

The requirements for energy labelling and ecodesign both apply from the 26th September 2015.

The ecodesign requirements for heat pumps and electric boilers include:

- From 26 September 2015 requirements for seasonal space heating energy efficiency for heat pumps with a rated output up to and including 400 kW. The requirements will be tightened from 26 September 2017

- From 26 September 2015 requirements for water heating energy efficiency for heat pumps for combined space and water heating with a rated output up to and including 400 kW. The requirements will be tightened from 26 September 2017
- From 26 September 2018 requirements for maximum permissible sound power level
- From 26 September 2015 requirements for information with regard to the properties of heat pumps and electric boilers for space heating and combined space and water heating

The energy labelling requirements for heat pumps and electric boilers include:

- Provision of printed EU energy label and product fiche from 26th September 2015
- Information on the energy class in advertisements and in technical promotion material from 26th September 2015
- Making electronic versions of the EU energy label and product fiche available to dealers from 26th September 2015 for new products placed on the market
- Display of the energy label and product fiche when the products are offered for sale through the internet

Who?

You have the responsibility of ensuring and documenting compliance with the requirements, if you are:

- a manufacturer in the EEA that produces heat pumps or electric boilers to be placed on the market in the EEA
- an importer of heat pumps or electric boilers from a country outside of EEA to be placed on the market in the EEA
- an authorised representative in the EEA for a manufacturer that is situated in a country outside of EEA

The above mentioned responsible parties are hereafter referred to as suppliers.

The EEA (European Economic Area) includes the EU member states and the EFTA counties.

Why?

The heat pumps and electric boilers account for a large share of the energy consumption in the European households. Consequently, EU has decided to reduce the energy consumption for heat pumps and electric boilers by introducing requirements for energy efficiency and by introducing energy labelling with new energy classes.

Where can I find more information?
Find relevant regulations on the last page of this guide, or read more about ecodesign and energy labelling on www.ens.dk/energikrav

Disclaimer
This guide presents the contents of the Regulations and is addressed to manufacturers, importers and others interested. The guide is not a substitution for the Regulations, in any case of doubt, the Regulations are applicable. This guide is not legally binding as a binding interpretation can only be made by the EU court.

Acknowledgement
This guide is financed by the Nordic Council of Ministers.

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Which products must comply with the requirements?

Heat pumps and electric boilers
Ecodesign requirements for heat pumps and electric boilers for water based central heating systems with a rated output ≤ 400 kW will come into force. This also applies if the heat pump or the electric boiler is part of a package together with other products for space or water heating.

The requirements described in these guidelines do not apply to:

- Heat pumps and electric boilers specifically designed for production of hot water. Such heat pumps and electric boilers are covered by the requirements for water heaters
- Heat pumps and electric boilers for heating and distributing gaseous heat transfer media such as air
- Heat pumps and electric boilers designed for heaters and heater housings to be equipped with such heat generators placed on the market before 1 January 2018 to replace identical heat generators and identical heater housings. The replacement product or its packaging must clearly indicate the heater for which it is intended

The requirements for energy labelling of heat pumps and electric boilers only apply to heat pumps and electric boilers with a rated output ≤ 70 kW.

A distinction is made between heat pumps and electric boilers for space heating and heat pumps and electric boilers for combined space and water heating. For the combination heat pumps and electric boilers apply that besides providing space heating, they must also be designed for providing hot water and for connection to an external water supply. There are additional requirements for ecodesign and energy labelling of combination heat pumps and electric boilers.

Moreover, a distinction is made between heat pumps and low temperature heat pumps. Low temperature heat pumps are space heating units which are specifically designed for low temperature application and which cannot supply heated water at an outlet temperature of 52°C[1]. This means that low temperature heat pumps cannot be used for combined space and water heating.

Figure 1 outlines three different types of systems: a) is a heater exclusively for space heating, b) is also characterized as a space heater as it is not capable of providing domestic hot water or being connected to an external water supply, c) is a combination heater. For hot water storages tanks there are separate requirements for ecodesign and energy labelling, see the 'Guide to ecodesign and energy labelling requirements of hot water storage tanks'.

[1] Applies at an inlet dry bulb temperature (inlet wet bulb temperature) of -7°C (-8°C, respectively) at the designed reference conditions under mean climate conditions.

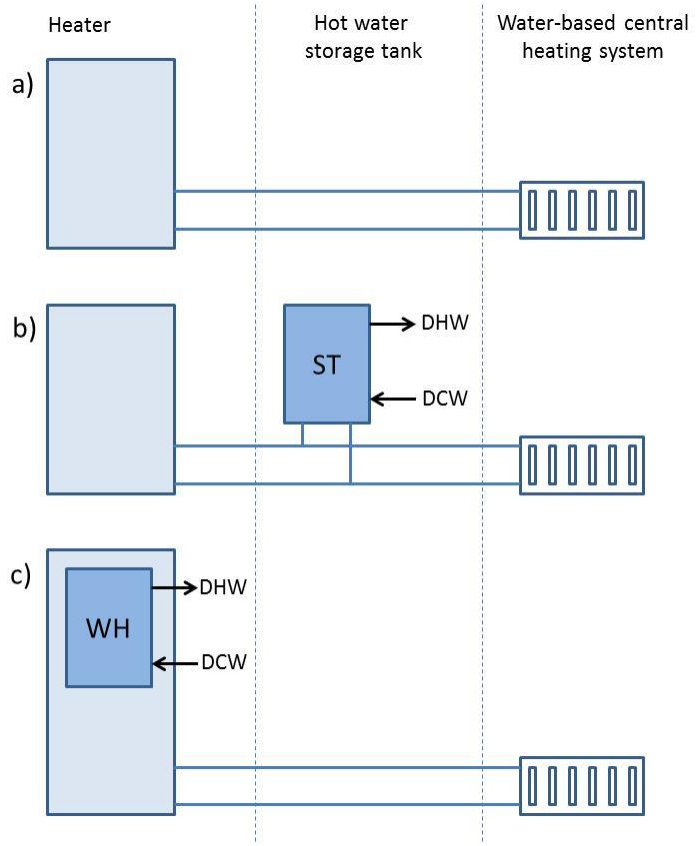


Figure 1 Different types of supply systems

Basically, space heaters and combination heaters are assumed not to be equipped with temperature controls and solar devices. The requirements for ecodesign and energy labelling are based on such individual heat pumps and electric boilers. However, there are also requirements for energy labelling of packages consisting of heat pumps and electric boilers combined with temperature controllers and/or solar devises. 'Guide to energy labelling requirements of packages of space heaters/combination heaters, temperature controls and solar devices' describe the requirements.

The listed requirements cover the two main types of heat pumps for water based central heating systems; air-to-water heat pumps and water-to-water heat pumps.

Figure 2 shows an example of an air-to-water heat pump. This heat pump is for combined space and water heating and it has an outdoor unit and an indoor unit.

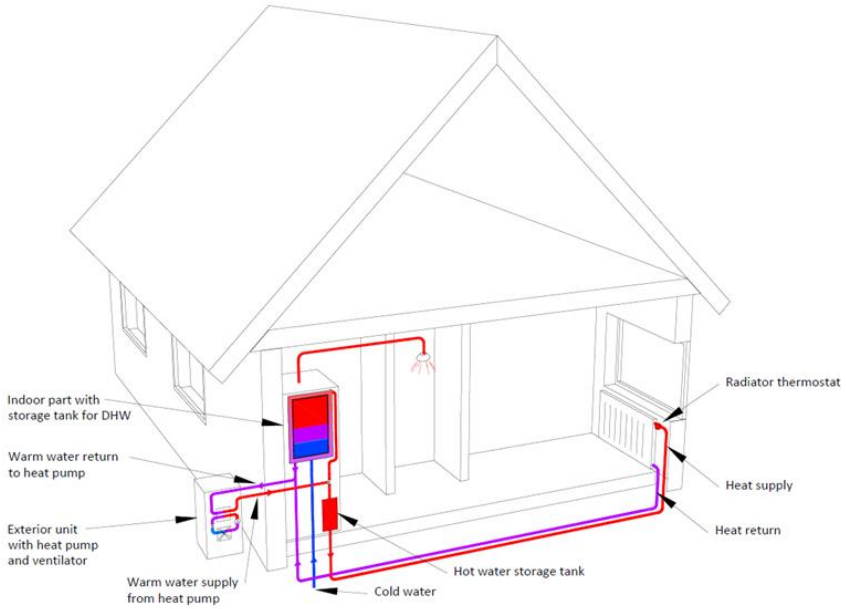


Figure 2 Air-to-water heat pump for combined space and water heating with an outdoor unit and an indoor unit

Figure 3 shows an example of a water-to-water heat pump. This heat pump is for combined space and water heating and the heat source is horizontally placed tubes. The heat source comes in different shapes; ground heat in terms of horizontal tubes or vertical boreholes, heat exchange with ground water, sea water, waste water etc.

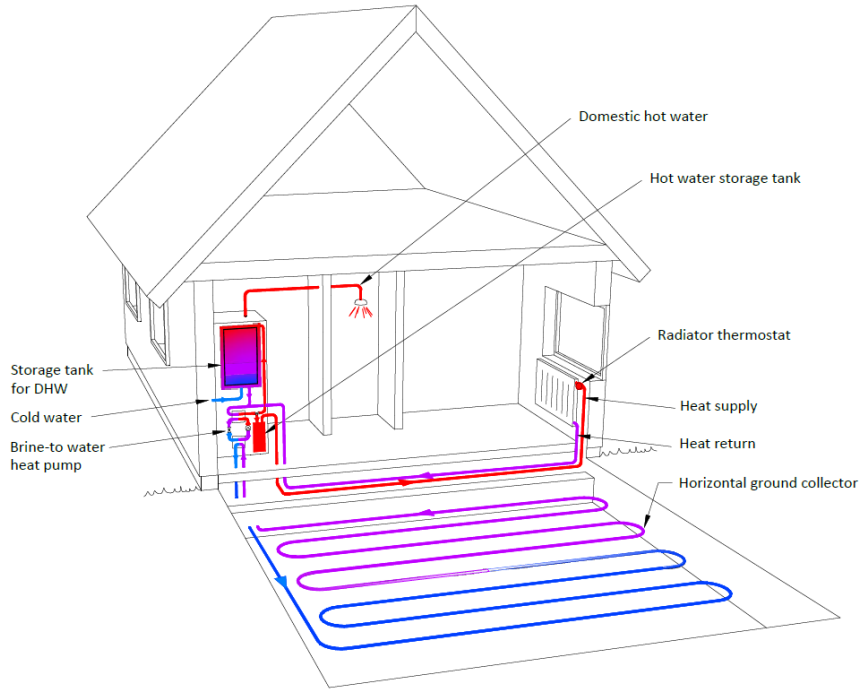


Figure 3 Water-to-water heat pump for combined space and water heating. The heat source consists of horizontal tubes

An electric boiler heats a vessel by means of an electric heater. The amount of produced heat is almost equivalent to the amount of used electricity.

What are the requirements for energy labelling?

From 26th September 2015, heat pumps and electric boilers must be labelled with the EU energy label. The label is identical in all the EU/EEA countries and includes pictograms instead of text so that the label is easy to understand in all the countries.

The label has the recognizable red and green arrows and the A-G scale is expanded with the energy classes A^{+}, A^{++} and A^{+++}.

It is the responsibility of the supplier to provide the energy label together with the heat pump or electric boiler.

Energy efficiency classes on the label

The label for electric boilers for space heating includes one single scale, and energy classes will be introduced in two steps according to the schedule in Table 1. From 26 September 2015 an energy label with energy classes from A^{++} to G is required, and from 26 September 2019 a label with energy classes A^{+++} to D is required.

The label for heat pumps for space heating includes two scales; one scale for medium-temperature application (inlet temperature to the heater at 55°C) and one scale for low temperature application (inlet temperature to the heater at 35°C). The label for low temperature heat pumps is different in that it includes one single scale and a specification for low temperature application. The energy classes and the schedule are the same as for electric boilers, see Table 1.

The label for combination heaters includes two scales. One of these scales covers space heating efficiency while the other scale covers water heating efficiency. The energy classes for the two scales are different from each other, as shown in Table 1. From 26 September 2015 energy classes from A to G must be used for water heating and from 26 September 2019 energy classes from A^{+} to F apply.

Function	Energy classes	Energy label from
Space heating	A^{++} - G	26 September 2015
Space heating	A^{+++} - D	26 September 2019
Water heating	A - G	26 September 2015
Water heating	A^{+} - F	26 September 2019

Table 1 Plan for the introduction of energy classes

Determination of the energy classes

The label for space heating is based on the seasonal space heating energy efficiency (η_s) which is an expression for the delivered heat in relation to the energy input during the heating season. The seasonal space heating energy efficiency is based on an average European climate similar to the climate of Strasbourg.

For heat pumps: the seasonal space heating energy efficiency is calculated based on SCOP divided with the conversion coefficient *CC* and corrected for contributions for temperature control and electricity consumption to external pumps.

SCOP is an expression of a unit's reference annual space heating efficiency under average climate conditions.

For electric boilers: the seasonal space heating energy efficiency in active mode (η_{son}) is divided with the conversion coefficient *CC* and corrected for contributions for temperature control and supplementary electricity consumption and heat losses at standby mode.

The conversion coefficient *CC = 2.5* reflects the power production's estimated average efficiency of 40 % in the EU.

The energy label for water heating is based on water heating energy efficiency (η_{WH}) which is an expression of the supplied hot water in relation to energy input for a given consumption load profile.

The load profiles are adjusted to various water consumption needs and are described by size categories ranging from XS to XXL. The load profiles are described by a number of 'water draw-off's' and the requirements for water temperature and flow are spread over a day from 7:00 a.m. to 22:00 p.m. with defined intervals.

Water heating energy efficiency is calculated on the basis of tests at a load profile that fits the unit's hot water production capacity.

Methods of measurement and calculation of the various factors are described in the Regulation EU No 811/2013, Annex VII.

Be aware:

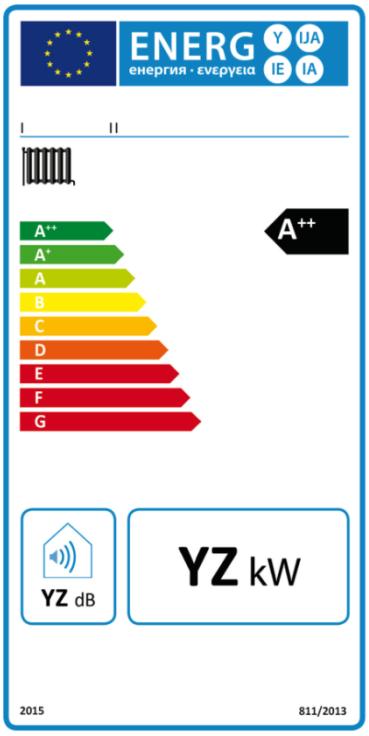
It is the actual measurement results without addition of tolerances that must be used for declaration of the energy efficiency class and other required declarable values.

Information on the energy label

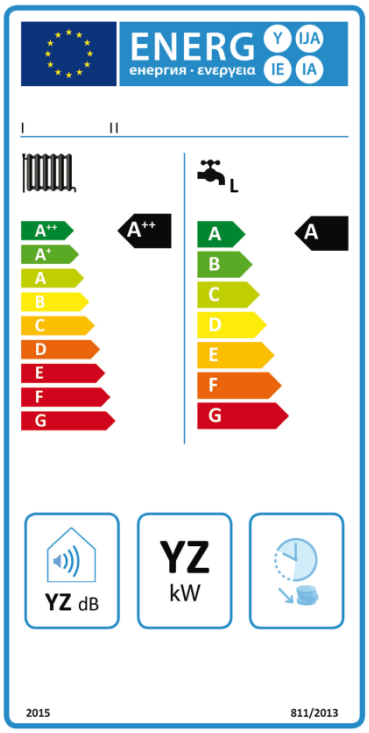
Labels shall include information on the heat pump or electric boiler's energy class, rated output including the rated output of a potential supplementing supply unit as well as sound power level. In addition, for heat pumps, the rated output under cold or hot climate conditions (similar to the climate in Helsinki and Athens) must be declared for medium- and low temperature applications, respectively. However, for low temperature heat pumps for low temperature application only. The label must provide a temperature map of Europe with the three guiding climate zones.

Moreover, information on water heating energy class, load profile and ability to operate only during off-peak operation must be declared. Off-peak operation is if the energy input is provided outside the draw-off period, i.e. between 22:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m.

For electric boilers: the label to the left is for electric boilers for space heating and the label to the right is for electric boilers for combined space and water heating.



I, II
III
IV
VI, V



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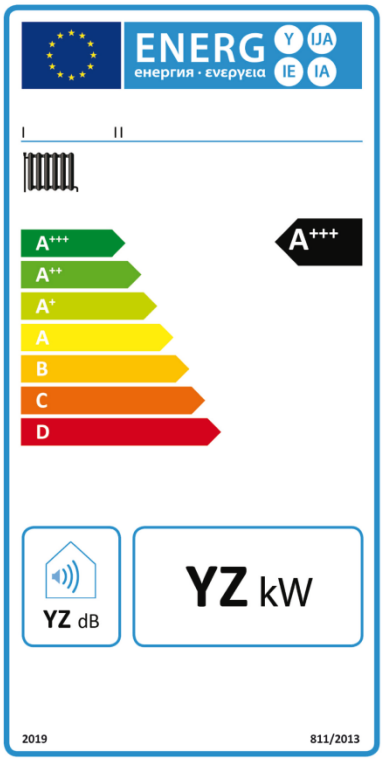

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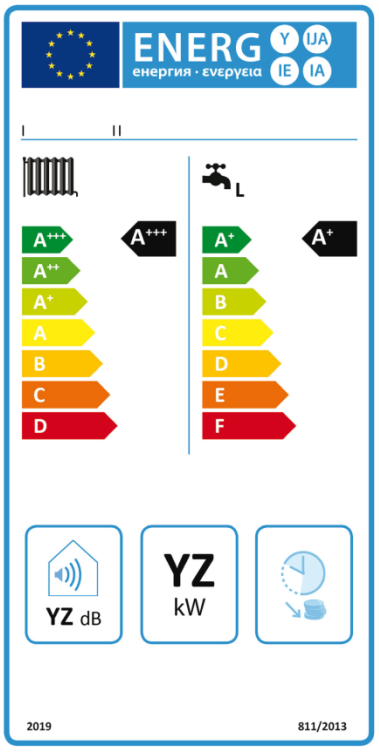

I, II
III
IV
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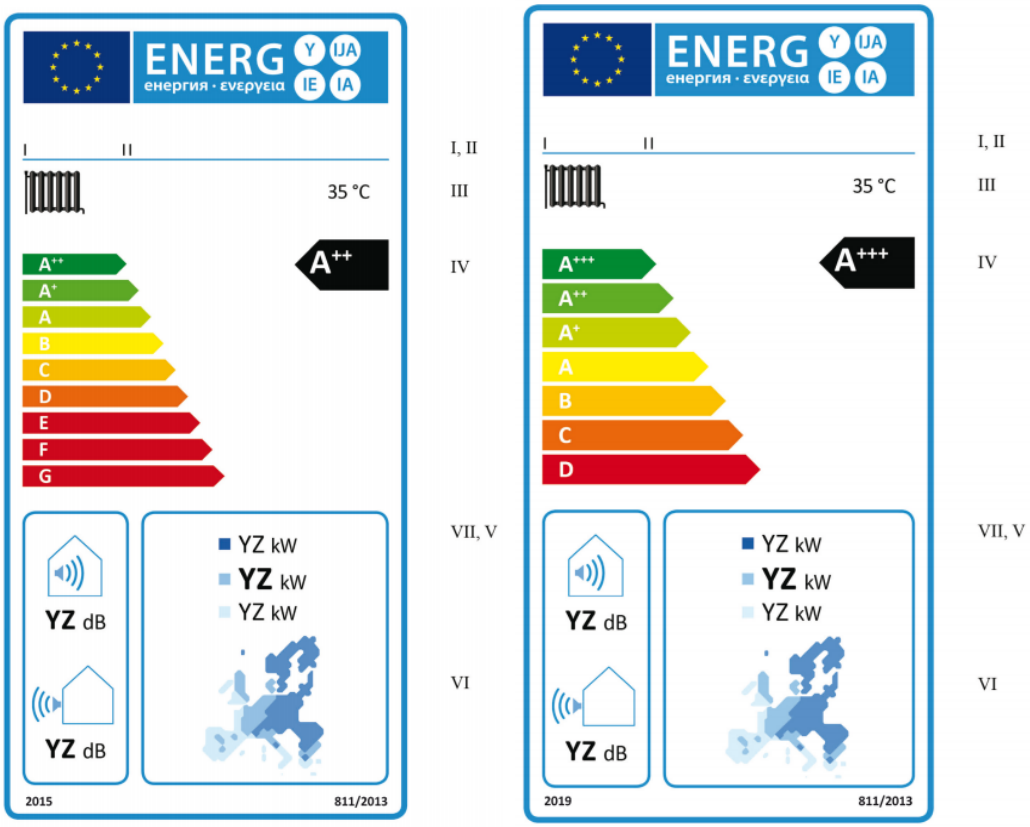
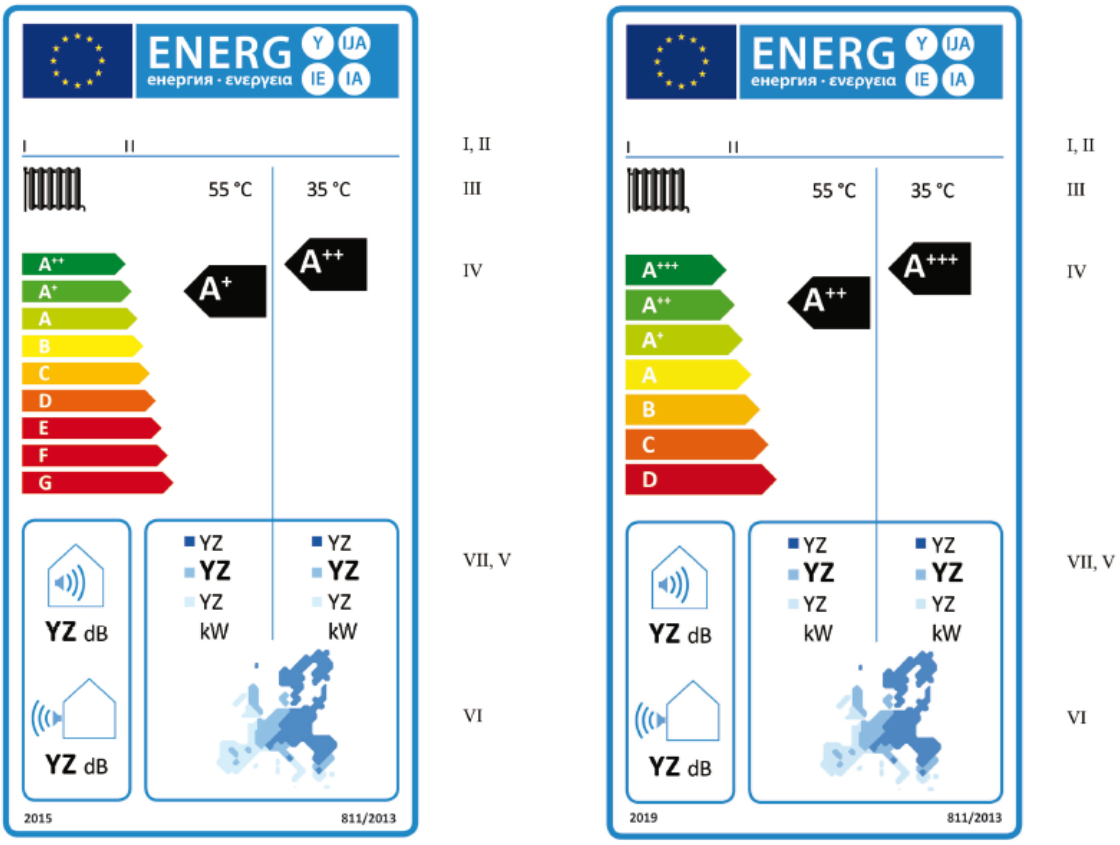
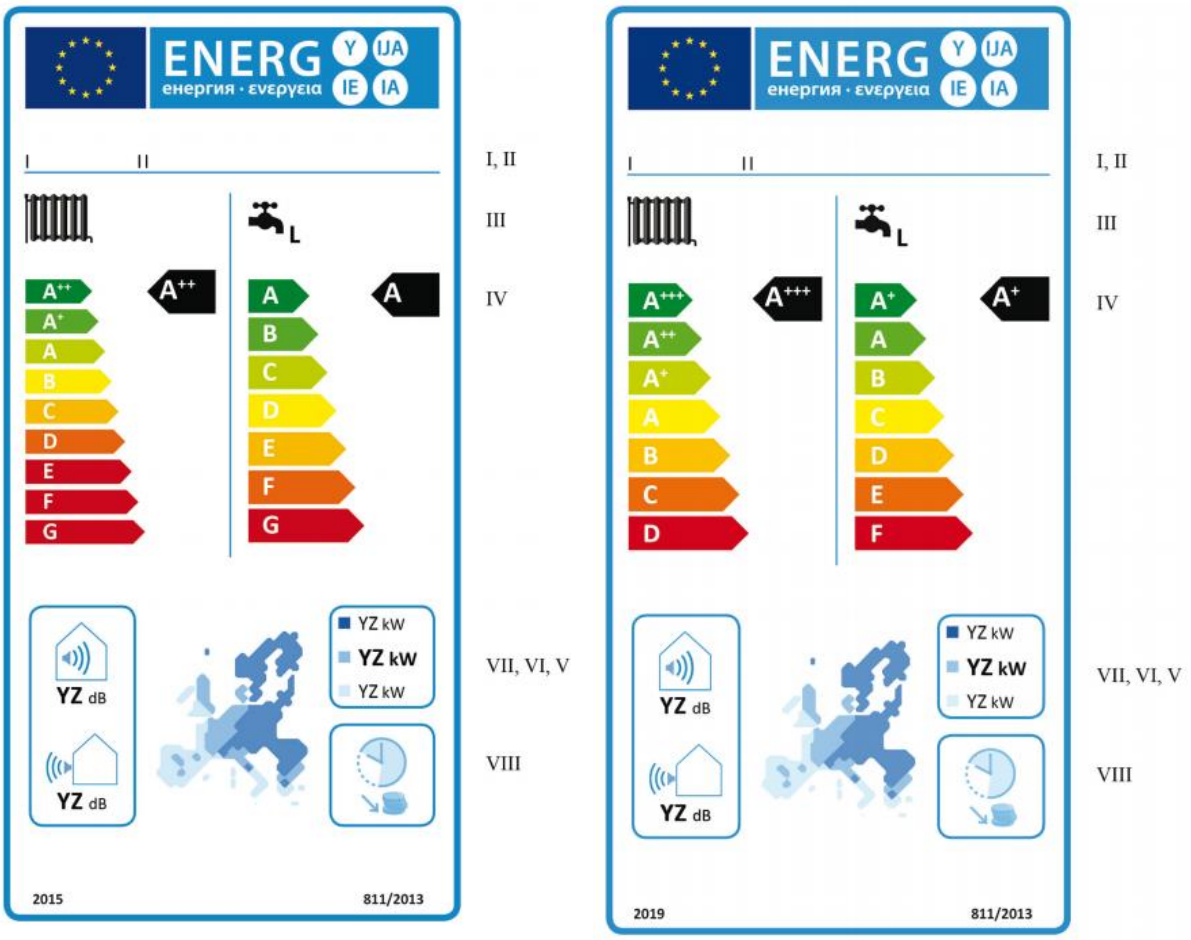
For low temperature heat pumps: the label for low temperature heat pumps is similar to the label for electric boilers. However, a low temperature heat pump cannot be labelled as a unit for combined space and water heating.



For heat pumps: In general, the label for heat pumps for space heating shows the energy classes for medium- and low temperature application.



For heat pumps for combined space and water heating: Please, note that the label for space heating is indicated in terms of medium-temperature application.



Energy classes

For space heating the connection between energy class and seasonal space heating energy efficiency is as shown in Table 2 with the exception of low temperature heat pumps and other heat pumps for space heating with low temperature application.

Seasonal space heating energy efficiency class	Seasonal space heating energy efficiency η_s in %
A^{+++}	$\eta_s \geq 150$
A^{++}	$125 \leq \eta_s < 150$
A^{+}	$98 \leq \eta_s < 125$
A	$90 \leq \eta_s < 98$
B	$82 \leq \eta_s < 90$
C	$75 \leq \eta_s < 82$
D	$36 \leq \eta_s < 75$
E	$34 \leq \eta_s < 36$
F	$30 \leq \eta_s < 34$
G	$\eta_s < 30$

Table 2 Energy classes for space heating

For low temperature heat pumps and other heat pumps for space heating with low temperature application the connection between energy class and seasonal space heating energy efficiency is as shown in Table 3.

Seasonal space heating energy efficiency class	Seasonal space heating energy efficiency η_s in %
A^{+++}	$\eta_s \geq 175$
A^{++}	$150 \leq \eta_s < 175$
A^{+}	$123 \leq \eta_s < 150$
A	$115 \leq \eta_s < 123$
B	$107 \leq \eta_s < 115$
C	$100 \leq \eta_s < 107$
D	$61 \leq \eta_s < 100$
E	$59 \leq \eta_s < 61$
F	$55 \leq \eta_s < 59$
G	$\eta_s < 55$

Table 3 Energy classes for low temperature heat pumps and other heat pumps for space heating with low temperature application

For water heating the connection between energy class for a given load profile and energy efficiency is as shown in Table 4.

	3XS	XXS	XS	S	M	L	XL	XXL
A^{+++}	$\eta_{wh} \geq 62$	$\eta_{wh} \geq 62$	$\eta_{wh} \geq 69$	$\eta_{wh} \geq 90$	$\eta_{wh} \geq 163$	$\eta_{wh} \geq 188$	$\eta_{wh} \geq 200$	$\eta_{wh} \geq 213$
A^{++}	$53 \leq \eta_{wh} < 62$	$53 \leq \eta_{wh} < 62$	$61 \leq \eta_{wh} < 69$	$72 \leq \eta_{wh} < 90$	$130 \leq \eta_{wh} < 163$	$150 \leq \eta_{wh} < 188$	$160 \leq \eta_{wh} < 200$	$170 \leq \eta_{wh} < 213$
A^{+}	$44 \leq \eta_{wh} < 53$	$44 \leq \eta_{wh} < 53$	$53 \leq \eta_{wh} < 61$	$55 \leq \eta_{wh} < 72$	$100 \leq \eta_{wh} < 130$	$115 \leq \eta_{wh} < 150$	$123 \leq \eta_{wh} < 160$	$131 \leq \eta_{wh} < 170$
A	$35 \leq \eta_{wh} < 44$	$35 \leq \eta_{wh} < 44$	$38 \leq \eta_{wh} < 53$	$38 \leq \eta_{wh} < 55$	$65 \leq \eta_{wh} < 100$	$75 \leq \eta_{wh} < 115$	$80 \leq \eta_{wh} < 123$	$85 \leq \eta_{wh} < 131$
B	$32 \leq \eta_{wh} < 35$	$32 \leq \eta_{wh} < 35$	$35 \leq \eta_{wh} < 38$	$35 \leq \eta_{wh} < 38$	$39 \leq \eta_{wh} < 65$	$50 \leq \eta_{wh} < 75$	$55 \leq \eta_{wh} < 80$	$60 \leq \eta_{wh} < 85$
C	$29 \leq \eta_{wh} < 32$	$29 \leq \eta_{wh} < 32$	$32 \leq \eta_{wh} < 35$	$32 \leq \eta_{wh} < 35$	$36 \leq \eta_{wh} < 39$	$37 \leq \eta_{wh} < 50$	$38 \leq \eta_{wh} < 55$	$40 \leq \eta_{wh} < 60$
D	$26 \leq \eta_{wh} < 29$	$26 \leq \eta_{wh} < 29$	$29 \leq \eta_{wh} < 32$	$29 \leq \eta_{wh} < 32$	$33 \leq \eta_{wh} < 36$	$34 \leq \eta_{wh} < 37$	$35 \leq \eta_{wh} < 38$	$36 \leq \eta_{wh} < 40$
E	$22 \leq \eta_{wh} < 26$	$23 \leq \eta_{wh} < 26$	$26 \leq \eta_{wh} < 29$	$26 \leq \eta_{wh} < 29$	$30 \leq \eta_{wh} < 33$	$30 \leq \eta_{wh} < 34$	$30 \leq \eta_{wh} < 35$	$32 \leq \eta_{wh} < 36$
F	$19 \leq \eta_{wh} < 22$	$20 \leq \eta_{wh} < 23$	$23 \leq \eta_{wh} < 26$	$23 \leq \eta_{wh} < 26$	$27 \leq \eta_{wh} < 30$	$27 \leq \eta_{wh} < 30$	$27 \leq \eta_{wh} < 30$	$28 \leq \eta_{wh} < 32$
G	$\eta_{wh} < 19$	$\eta_{wh} < 20$	$\eta_{wh} < 23$	$\eta_{wh} < 23$	$\eta_{wh} < 27$	$\eta_{wh} < 27$	$\eta_{wh} < 27$	$\eta_{wh} < 28$

Table 4 Energy classes for water heating

What are the requirements for ecodesign?

From 26 September 2015 heat pumps and electric boilers must meet the minimum requirements for the seasonal space heating energy efficiency. Units for combined space and water heating must also meet the minimum requirements for water heating efficiency and heat pumps must meet maximum sound power levels. The requirements will be tightened from 26 September 2017.

The minimum requirements for seasonal space heating energy efficiency and water heating efficiency are related to the energy labelling.

Requirements for seasonal space heating energy efficiency

Heat pumps and electric boilers for space heating and for combined space and water heating with a rated output ≤ 400 kW must meet the requirements for seasonal space heating energy efficiency in Table 5:

Type	Requirements for seasonal space heating energy efficiency 26 September 2015	Requirements for seasonal space heating energy efficiency 26 September 2017
Electric boilers	≥ 30 %	≥ 36 %
Heat pumps (except low temperature heat pumps)	≥ 100 %	≥ 110 %
Low temperature heat pumps	≥ 115 %	≥ 125 %

Table 5 Requirements for seasonal space heating energy efficiency. The seasonal space heating energy efficiency should be at least as shown in the table

Requirements for water heating efficiency

The minimum requirements for water heating energy efficiency for heat pumps and electric boilers for combined space and water heating are introduced in two steps. Table 6 shows the minimum requirements from 26 September 2015 and the tightened requirements from 26 September 2017.

Declared load profile	3XS	XXS	XS	S	M	L	XL	XXL	3XL	4XL
Water heating energy efficiency	22 %	23 %	26 %	26 %	30 %	30 %	30 %	32 %	32 %	32 %

Declared load profile	3XS	XXS	XS	S	M	L	XL	XXL	3XL	4XL
Water heating energy efficiency	32 %	32 %	32 %	32 %	36 %	37 %	38 %	60 %	64 %	64 %

Table 6 Requirements for water heating energy efficiency. The water heating energy efficiency should be at least as shown in the table

Requirements for sound power level

From 26 September 2015 heat pumps must meet certain requirements for sound. The sound power level for heat pumps must not exceed the values provided in Table 7.

Rated heat output ≤ 6 kW		Rated heat output > 6 kW and ≤ 12 kW		Rated heat output > 12 kW and ≤ 30 kW		Rated heat output > 30 kW and ≤ 70 kW	
Sound power level (L_{WA}), indoors	Sound power level (L_{WA}), outdoors	Sound power level (L_{WA}), indoors	Sound power level (L_{WA}), outdoors	Sound power level (L_{WA}), indoors	Sound power level (L_{WA}), outdoors	Sound power level (L_{WA}), indoors	Sound power level (L_{WA}), outdoors
60 dB	65 dB	65 dB	70 dB	70 dB	78 dB	80 dB	88 dB

Table 7 Maximum permissible sound power level for heat pumps from 26 September 2015

Miscellaneous

The measurement and calculation methods are identical to the ones used for energy labelling.

In addition, a heat generator designed for a supply system and a heater housing to be equipped with such heat generators must be tested with an appropriate heater housing and heat generator, respectively. This is relevant for e.g. the indoor unit and the outdoor unit of ait-to-water heat pumps, where the outdoor unit is equivalent to the heat generator.

What are the requirements for information and documentation?

Energy labelling

Energy label and product fiche
All heat pumps and electric boilers for space heating or for combined space and water heating placed on the market from 26 September 2015 must be provided with a printed energy label and product fiche. A product fiche may include several models of heat pumps and electric boilers for space heating from the same supplier. See the guidelines for product fiches in Regulation of energy labelling, Annex IV.

Furthermore, electronic versions of the energy label and the product fiche must be made available to dealers for new products placed on the market. The layout of the electronic energy label must be identical with the printed label and the electronic versions of the label and the fiche must include the same information as the printed versions.

Information in technical promotion material and in advertisements
Relevant technical promotion material and advertisements for heat pumps and electric boilers shall include information on the energy class of the units. Further information is available in Regulation 811/2013/EU, Article 3 and 4.

Labelling on the internet
The electronic energy label and product fiche must be shown on the display in proximity to the price when heat pumps and electric boilers are offered for sale or hire through the internet. The label and the product fiche may be shown using a "nested display".

Ecodesign

CE marking and EC declaration of conformity
Heat pumps and electric boilers covered by the ecodesign requirements must be CE marked when they are placed on the market in the EEA countries. Furthermore, an EC declaration of conformity must be available from which is must appear that the product complies with the requirements of the regulation. Consequently, the reference number of the Ecodesign Regulation EU No 813/2013 must be mentioned in the declaration of conformity.

Find requirement for the contents of EC declaration of conformity in the Ecodesign Directive 2009/125/EC Annex VI.

Ecodesign and energy labelling

Technical documentation
The supplier is responsible for making sure that the heat pump or electric boiler has a technical documentation when placing it on the EEA market. The technical documentation must show that the heat pump or electric boiler is constructed in conformity with the ecodesign requirements and that the energy labelling of the heat pump or electric boiler is correct. The technical documentation must be compiled by the manufacturer.

For all heat pumps and electric boilers, you can see the requirements for technical documentation and information to be made available on the manufacturer's website in Regulation 813/2013/EU Annex II, point 5 and in regulation 811/2013/EU Annex V.

The market surveillance authorities of EEA countries may request the technical documentation, and you

must provide it within a maximum of ten days after receiving the request.
The documentation relating to ecodesign requirements must be stored for a period of ten years after the last model of that product has been manufactured. In the case of energy labelling requirements the documentation must be stored in five years.

Measurement and calculation methods

Reliable, accurate and reproducible measurement methods based on generally accepted measurement techniques must be used. A reproducible measurement method means that the measurements can be repeated with the same result.

Measurements must always be carried out in accordance with guidelines of the Regulations.

Where can I find information?

Danish Energy Agency's homepage www.ens.dk/energikrav contains more information about policies, new requirements in regulations, guidance, contact information and links to relevant legislation.

Legislations

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 813/2013 of 2 August 2013 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for space heaters and combination heaters.

DIRECTIVE 2009/125/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for the setting of ecodesign requirements for energy-related products (recast).

COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) No 811/2013 of 18 February 2013 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the energy labelling of space heaters, combination heaters, packages of space heater, temperature control and solar device and packages of combination heater, temperature control and solar device.

DIRECTIVE 2010/30/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 19 May 2010 on the indication by labelling and standard product information of the consumption of energy and other resources by energy-related products (recast).

Danish legislations with regard to ecodesign

The ecodesign directive is implemented by the following Danish legislations:

- Lovbekendtgørelse om miljøvenligt design af energirelaterede produkter, nr. 1068 af 15. september 2010
- Bekendtgørelse om miljøvenligt design af energirelaterede produkter, nr. 1274 af 19. november 2010 (only available in Danish)

Danish legislations with regard to energy labelling

The energy labelling directive is implemented by the following Danish legislations:

- Lov om energimærkning af energirelaterede produkter, nr. 455 af 18. maj 2011
- Bekendtgørelse om energimærkning af energirelaterede produkter, nr. 1026 af 18. maj 2011 (only available in Danish)

Where can I find help and guidance?
You can have your questions answered and help to comply with the requirements by contacting the Secretariat for Ecodesign and Energy Labelling of Products

Telephone: +45 43 30 50 20
Monday to Thursday 9:00 - 16:00
Friday 9:00 - 15:30
E-mail: sekretariat@eco-energimaerke.dk

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More about ecodesign and energy labelling:
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