



Annual report 2016



Energistyrelsen
Danish Energy Agency



Secretariat for
**Ecodesign and
Energy Labelling**
of Products

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1. Introduction

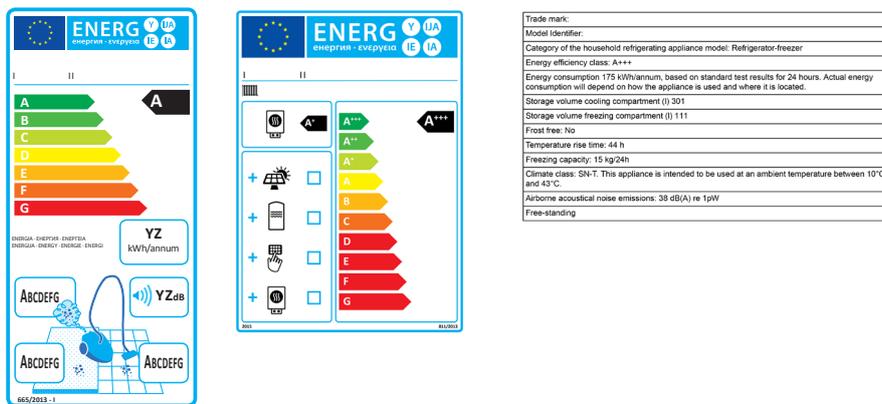
While ecodesign and energy labelling regulations are adapted by the EU, the responsibility for monitoring compliance in the respective countries rests with each Member State. The Danish Energy Agency (DEA) is responsible for market surveillance in Denmark. Since 2011, the Secretariat for Ecodesign and Energy Labelling of Products (SEE) has been responsible for coordinating and carrying out the practical tasks connected to market surveillance on behalf of the DEA.

Ecodesign and energy labelling contribute to significant energy savings. Effective market surveillance is a prerequisite for obtain the energy saving potential, and for protecting consumers from hidden extra energy costs. Apart from that, effective market surveillance protects the European industry from unfair competition coming from imported low-price products which don't live up to the same energy efficiency requirements.

This Annual Report describes SEE's activities in 2016. The report contains a description of surveillance activities performed during the year and their findings, as well as other activities.

2. Ecodesign and Energy Labelling

Energy labelled products must be provided with an energy label that classifies them according to their energy efficiency. The label must be visibly placed on products while on display for sale in stores. The energy class must appear in advertisements and be shown in commercials – and both the energy label and a product fiche must be shown when energy labelled products are offered for sale on the internet. A product fiche is a document presenting standardised information about each energy labelled product.



Ecodesign establishes minimum requirements for energy efficiency of products, as well as other significant consumption and environment related aspects. Products which don't comply with the requirements are not allowed to be placed on the market in EU and EEA countries. This leads to a gradual removal from the market of the least energy efficient and environmental friendly products.

It is a requirement in both areas that a range of information must be available to consumers on websites, on product fiches or in user manuals. Moreover, the responsible manufacturer or importer (in the following referred to as supplier) must have documentation demonstrating compliance with the requirements before a product is placed on the market.

Further information

- Appendix A: List of products covered by ecodesign and energy labelling as of February 1, 2017.
- Link to a list of Danish and EU legislation https://ens.dk/sites/ens.dk/files/Energikrav/lov-oversigt_em_ed_med_maalestandarder.pdf

3. The activities of the Secretariat

The activities of SEE are divided into four main categories:

Inspections	Guidance
Enquiries and reports	Assistance in the international work of the Danish Energy Agency

3.1. Inspections

The purpose of inspections is to ensure that energy-related products covered by legislation regarding energy labelling and ecodesign, meet the given requirements when placed on the Danish market.

Activities here include both inspection of the supplier's own documentation for the product and measurements of randomly selected product units in a test laboratory.

Through document inspection, suppliers must demonstrate that the information given on the energy label and on the technical data sheet or other documents, is correct, and that the product fulfills the ecodesign requirements. The latter can be done by e.g. sending laboratory test reports.

Inspections also include examining whether energy labels are correctly and visibly placed on products put on display in stores, as well whether required information appears in printed advertisement and in webshops. Moreover, inspections also include examining whether suppliers deliver the required information on their own free-access websites.

3.2. Guidance

Dealers and suppliers of products which have not previously been subject to ecodesign and energy labelling requirements, often experience difficulties understanding and complying with the new regulations.

Therefore, the DEA make information and guidance to suppliers and dealers a high priority. This is based on the expectation that increased guidance will result in suppliers becoming more self-reliant when it comes to meeting requirements and documenting compliance further down the road. This is expected to lead to a greater number of products meeting requirements.

3.3. Enquiries and Reports

In addition to surveillance and guidance, SEE helps the DEA respond to enquiries from suppliers/dealers/end-users, as well as processing of notifications of products, suppliers and dealers, where there is a suspicion of non-compliance with the regulations.

3.4. Assistance in the international work of the Danish Energy Agency

The DEA engages in international cooperation in a Nordic and in an EU context, as well as globally. This is made a high priority in order to advance cost efficiency, exchange learnings for the aim of developing market surveillance, and to discuss the challenges originated by market surveillance work.



4. Conducted market surveillance and results in 2016

In 2016 SEE has conducted a significantly higher number of inspections than in 2015. The number of laboratory tests has nearly doubled, and the number of inspections of technical documentation has more than doubled comparing with the previous year. In 2015, the DEA made information related activity, as well as other investigations which weren't actual market surveillance, a priority. The extent of surveillance in 2016 has been the largest since 2011.

4.1 Laboratory measurements

In 2016 SEE has conducted laboratory measurements of 84 products units (in the following referred to as products) ranging over 11 different product categories. All products are covered by ecodesign regulations, while 58 of the products are covered by both ecodesign and energy labelling regulations. All measurements are conducted in accredited laboratories selected by the DEA.

Overview of the tested products is presented in table 1 next page.

Results of laboratory tests:

- 81% of the tested products comply with ecodesign requirements
- 62% of the energy labelled products substantiate the assigned energy class and other given information
- All tested ovens comply with both ecodesign and energy labelling requirements
- All tested televisions are correctly energy labelled, while 75% of televisions comply with ecodesign requirements
- In the case of range hoods and tumble driers, 50% of the tested products comply with both ecodesign and energy labelling requirements and/or the supplier's declaration. In the case of tumble driers, the result is based on a test of one product, and the inspection is yet to be finalised.

4.2. Inspection of technical documentation

In 2016, 112 products ranging over 11 different product categories have been subject to inspection of technical documentation.

Results of inspection of technical documentation:

- In the case of 55% of the inspected products, suppliers delivered the required information
- A large share of suppliers of ovens, tumble driers and ventilation units deliver documentation that meets requirements.
- In the case of four product categories, namely wine coolers, mobile air conditioners, lamps and space heaters including mainly air-to-water and liquid-to-water heat pumps, less than half of the suppliers deliver the required documentation

Table 1. Results of laboratory measurement and inspections of technical documentation.

Product group	Laboratory measurement				Technical documentation	
	Number of tested products ecodesign	Comply with ecodesign requirements	Number of tested products energy labelling	Comply with energy labelling requirements	Number of products inspected	Comply with requirements
Refrigerators and freezers *	10	9 (90%)	10	9 (90%)		
Wine coolers *	20	20 (100%)	20	8 (40%)	16	5 (31%)
Televisions *	4	3 (75%)	4	4 (100%)	-	-
Ovens	5	5 (100%)	5	5 (100%)	10	8 (80%)
Range hoods	6	3 (50%)	6	3 (50%)	-	-
Tumble driers *	10	5 (50%)	10	5 (50%)	10	9 (90%)
Lamps (EELpliant)	-	-	-	-	7	2 (29%)
Mobile air conditioners	3	2 (67%)	3	2 (67%)	6	3 (50%)
Air-to-air heat pumps *	-	-	-	-	14	8 (57%)
Electric motor in a non-regulated product *	3	2 (67%)	-	-	-	-
Electric motors in water pumps/ventilators*	3	2 (67%)	-	-	-	-
Electric motors *	17	15 (88%)	-	-	-	-
Ventilators	3	2 (67%)	-	-	-	-
Space heaters *	-	-	-	-	18	5 (28%)
Gas boilers *	1	1 (100%)	1	1 (100%)	4	0
Water heaters *	-	-	-	-	7	5 (71%)
Hot water storage tanks *	-	-	-	-	9	6 (67%)
Ventilation units	-	-	-	-	11	11 (100%)
Products in total	85	69 (81%)	59	37 (63%)	123	66 (55%)

*A few cases in the inspection are not yet finalised

4.3. Comments to the results

Generally, a large share of products selected for tests and inspections do not comply with ecodesign requirements. Furthermore, many suppliers do not submit the required technical documentation. Below are some comments to the categories of products which have shown significant difficulties meeting requirements.

Wine coolers

Wine coolers have been covered by ecodesign and energy labelling requirements since late 2011. As seen in table 1, only 40% of the inspected models comply with energy labelling requirements. In terms of ecodesign, wine coolers are only subject to information requirements – no minimum requirements to energy efficiency. The most common failure to comply with requirements is a discrepancy between the technical documentation and the declared

energy efficiency. Furthermore, in six cases there are information errors in the declared storage temperature and in four other cases information errors in the declared storage volume. Moreover, inspection has revealed that products referred to as wine coolers are not in fact wine coolers – but rather simple refrigeration/cooling cabinets. This is seen on information presented on energy labels and through the fact that products do not meet requirements for wine coolers, such as humidity control.

Mobile air conditioners

As in 2015, mobile air conditioners have been selected for inspection during the early summer, which is the time of the year where the broadest range of products is seen. In the case of half of the inspected products, suppliers were not able to document that their products meet ecodesign requirements. Furthermore, one unit that was subsequently tested in a laboratory, failed to meet requirements. Surveillance work resulted in three models being withdrawn from the market.

Electric motors

Electric motors were highly-prioritised throughout 2016. Laboratory measurements of freestanding (not integrated in other products) motors show that 88% of the tested products meet ecodesign minimum requirements for energy efficiency, while only about 67% of motors incorporated in other products meet those requirements. Efficiency requirements for electric motors have been tightened on January 1, 2017, and results show that many of the models currently available on the market from that date no longer meet efficiency requirements. The DEA will continue its surveillance efforts within this product category and will notify the EU-Commission about its findings.

As transparency in the form of reliable data and information regarding electric motors is key to ensure that the most efficient motors become prevalent on the market, the DEA also chose to examine whether suppliers comply with information requirements. Ecodesign requires suppliers to make certain data regarding each model in a product range available to the public. These data must be made available on suppliers' free-access websites. Typically, these are not websites through which products are sold. Subsequent to laboratory measurements, suppliers' websites have been inspected. The inspection has shown, that eight out of the 15 inspected suppliers made all required data available.

Ovens and household refrigerators and freezers

These products have been covered by energy requirements for many years, and most of them meet the requirements. Ecodesign requirements for ovens have existed since 2015, and that is also the time where the initial energy labelling requirements have been revised and made more up-to-date. Thus, this is the first time that SEE has examined this product category.

Space heaters

Several types of space heaters have been covered by ecodesign requirements since September 2015. In 2016 SEE conducted an examination of gas boilers, air-to-water heat pumps and liquid-to-water heat pumps. This is the first time that these products have been examined. Results reveal that suppliers have significant difficulties obtaining the information required in the regulation. Particularly the requirements for heat pumps are very complex, and suppliers are required to substantiate documentation with a comprehensive amount of data. The DEA will follow developments within this area, and continue its targeted information efforts to ensure that the rules set out in the regulation are followed. For more about surveillance work regarding heat pumps and gas boilers, please see section 9 regarding the EEPliant project.

Publication of results from surveillance work

Results from the conducted inspections and measurements, divided into product categories, are continually being uploaded to the DEA's website, and can be seen at the bottom of the following page: <https://ens.dk/ansvarsomraader/energikrav-til-produkter/tilsyn-og-kontrol>

4.4. Shop inspection

In the spring of 2016 the DEA has collaborated with The Confederation of Danish Enterprise, The Danish Association for Suppliers of Electrical Domestic Appliances, The Danish Ecological Council and The Danish Consumer Council in creating an overall frame of work for comprehensive market surveillance of energy labelling in stores. This will contribute to organizing surveillance work in a manner that is representative of store types and actual sales.

Stores are required to present energy labels on all products that are on display for sale, so consumers can look for the labels when purchasing products. Shop inspections began summer 2016, and the last inspections performed in that round were conducted in January 2017. Results from the first inspection were not satisfactory, and the DEA chose to enter dialogue with dealers in order to create focus on energy labelling requirements in stores. For more about the cooperation with dealers, please see under "Guidance" - section 8.

The goal is to limit the share of labelling errors to 10% of the products on display, that are covered by energy labelling requirements. Inspection has shown however, that there were labelling errors of up to 20% of the exhibited products, mostly by the fact that energy labelling was absent altogether.

4.5. Website inspection

Since January 1, 2015, webshops have been required by law to present both the energy label and the product fiche in close proximity to the product's price. Shortly after the requirements were made public, the DEA prepared a short educational film illustrating the requirements and how to meet them.

During the summer of 2015, the DEA performed a screening of several webshops in order to examine whether the new requirements were being incorporated in the shops' setups. Results showed that many webshops presented neither the energy label nor the product fiche, and that other webshops made labelling errors.

Based on this the DEA has decided to repeat a targeted information initiative, and prepared in the spring of 2016 written guidelines regarding the presentation of energy labels and product fiche. The guidelines were sent directly to the webshops that had undergone screening, but also to other larger and smaller economic operators selling through webshops. Similarly, the DEA prepared written guidelines intended for providers of webshops and webhosting, so that these market actors were made familiar with the requirements for correct presentation as well.

To follow up on the information efforts, a new inspection was initiated in the 4th quarter of 2016. The inspection covered 39 of the webshops that were examined in the 2015 screening, as well as another six dealers that have not been examined previously. Even though the 39 webshops received specifically written information regarding the requirements, a first examination showed that none of the shops presented the energy label and the product fiche in an acceptable manner. Of the six webshops that weren't previously examined, only one met the requirements set in the regulation. The inspection of the above mentioned webshops is not yet finalized, and efforts to correct their presentation of the information is in progress.



5. Significant learnings and observations from market surveillance in 2016

At the end of 2015 the DEA has decided to tighten the management of market surveillance cases. Whereas early approach has been more dialogue-oriented, the SEE is now instructed to hand in cases of non-compliance earlier in the process comparing to previous years. This means that in 2016, 32 out of the 207 conducted market surveillance cases have been handed in to the DEA for issuing injunctions against the concerned companies. In comparison, only 12 cases have been handed in to the DEA in 2015, and in 2014 only three cases have been handed in.

When the SEE discovers that a certain product does not meet requirements or that there is a discrepancy between the data given for the product by the supplier and the product's actual properties as documented by a test report or through laboratory measurements, suppliers are given several options by which the case can be closed. Typically, suppliers are also given the option to withdraw the product and equivalent products from the market. In 2016 suppliers chose the latter in 13 cases, and these products are no longer available on the Danish market.

The SEE sees a need for more concentrated guidance of suppliers especially for product categories that have not previously been under market surveillance. Several products that have recently become subject to regulation, are larger and more complex units such as ventilation units, space heaters, water heaters etc., where requirements are complex and where the amount of data suppliers must provide is large. The DEA continually uses these learnings in its information and guidance efforts.

Several products are also subject to requirements regarding material efficiency, as well as to requirements to suppliers to include information about disassembly and reuse by e.g. recycling companies. In 2017, the DEA will prepare guidelines regarding these types of requirements along with its other information efforts.

6. Specific activities

In 2016, the SEE has conducted several specific activities targeting areas where it suspected that suppliers would not be aware about the regulations, and consequently may not follow requirements.

6.1. Screenings

In 2016, the DEA has made several activities that do not directly have the characteristics of market surveillance, a priority. Three examinations were made utilizing (or including) screenings, aiming at revealing the extent of non-compliance within different product categories. Screenings are examinations performed under conditions which do not entirely fulfil the requirements made in regulations and in test standards to e.g. measurement accuracy, but where conditions are assessed sufficient to give a reasonable indication to whether a product meets requirements. Thus, screenings give the DEA indications that can be used in determining its priorities regarding surveillance and guidance efforts, respectively.

Screenings are used within the following areas:

- TV-boxes (screenings are conducted at supplier locations)
- Standby consumption (this includes both laboratory measurements and screenings conducted in stores and in private homes)
- Solid fuel boilers

Screenings for TV-boxes (with conditional access)

In the spring of 2016, the DEA became aware of the fact that a new TV-box sold by a major Danish TV provider, did not meet the requirement made in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1278/2008 regarding the maximum allowed standby consumption. Standby consumption may not exceed 0.5 Watt (1 Watt when on status display in standby mode). The DEA entered dialogue with the provider in order to get them comply with requirements. Based on this, the DEA has decided to initiate an investigation of whether other TV-boxes marketed in Denmark comply with requirements.

A screening of TV-boxes' compliance with requirements had been conducted in cooperation with their suppliers. A total of 14 TV-boxes provided by nine suppliers were examined. The screening indicates that half of the examined boxes do not meet requirements. Since this was merely a screening (using handheld measuring equipment which is less accurate than laboratory equipment), a more thorough examination is needed to conclusively establish whether the boxes meet requirements. The concerned suppliers have been made aware of the provisional results and the DEA has made it clear that the boxes must comply with the regulation.

Standby consumption in general

In 2016, specific efforts were made to examine the degree to which different products meet ecodesign requirements for standby consumption. The examination covered both regular standby consumption and networked standby consumption.

Measurements were performed in test laboratories, at the SEE's office, in stores as well as in private homes and supplier locations. Only measurements conducted in test laboratories are sufficiently accurate to conclusively confirm whether requirements are met. Other measurements are less accurate but are sufficient to give an indication of whether products meet requirements.

A total of 111 products were examined (including the above-mentioned TV-boxes).

Range hoods and ovens were tested at test laboratories. Only one range hood failed to meet requirements.

Many of the remaining products complied with requirements as well. The largest discrepancy has been observed for TV-boxes and sound systems.

Table 2. Results of standby examination

Product	Number of tested products	Comply with requirements (share)	Comment
Range hoods	6	5 (83%)	Laboratory measurement. Standby Consumption in standby and off modes.
Ovens	5	5 (100%)	Laboratory measurement. Standby consumption.
Coffe machines	15	15 (100%)	SEE: Standby consumption and timing prior to shifting to off mode.
Televisions	31	30 (97%)	Measured in store. Standby consumption.
Sound systems	14	11 (79%)	Measured in store. Standby consumption.
Printers	5	5 (100%)	Measured in store. Standby consumption.
TV-boxes	14	7 (50%)	Measured at supplier's location. Standby consumption, networked standby (where applicable), energy management
Various networked devices (not TV-boxes)	21	20 (95%)	Measured in private homes. Networked standby.
In total	111	98 (88%)	

Screening of solid fuel boilers

The DEA has also made a market screening of solid fuel boilers available on the Danish market in 2016 a priority. Energy labelling requirements apply from April 1, 2017, but minimum requirements with regard to energy efficiency as well as emission requirements apply only from 2020. Through the screening the DEA was interested in discovering whether suppliers possess the required technical data for solid fuel boilers. Suppliers are required to be able to calculate a boiler's Energy Efficiency Index, on the base of which the energy class is determined. It is required that solid fuel boiler models placed on the market from April 1, 2017, are energy labelled.

A screening has made a preliminary determination of the energy efficiency of seven boiler models. A comparison of the results with values provided by suppliers reveal a greater discrepancy between determined and provided efficiencies than permitted in the regulation, in the case of four models. The DEA will use these results to prepare targeted guidelines for this group of suppliers.

Software for television

Acting on a suspicion that television suppliers possibly are bypassing regulations regarding measurements of televisions' energy consumption, the DEA (as well as several other Member States) conducted market surveillance activities examining televisions. The DEA conducted measurements of televisions of four suppliers. The televisions were tested in accordance with the standards specified in the concerning regulations. In addition to being measured playing the film sequences required in the standards, the televisions were also measured playing other film sequences. Results reveal that two of the tested televisions show an increase in energy consumption when the film sequence is changed, while this is not the case for the other two televisions. The DEA will enter dialogue with the EU-Commission as well as with other Member States who conducted measurements in order to reach a final conclusion concerning what can be done to prevent suppliers bypassing the rules.

7. Inquiries and reports

The SEE responds to inquiries from suppliers, dealers and end-users. Guidance and response to inquiries is a high priority for the DEA, as lack of knowledge must not be a barrier to complying with regulations.

However, in this regard it is essential to help stakeholders become more self-reliant in their search for information, as this will render them less dependent on the SEE/DEA in the long run. Due to this, the DEA has made some structural changes such as expanding their FAQ-pages on the DEA's website, www.ens.dk, and changing the location of SEE's phone number from the front page of DEA's sub-website on energy savings, www.spareenergi.dk, to the "contact" page. The latter was done to increase the probability that stakeholders will search for information themselves without contacting the SEE. Furthermore, in addition to responding to inquiries on the phone, SEE employees routinely inform stakeholders as to where information can be found on the DEA's website, and send inquirers direct links.

The SEE files all inquiries separately, regardless of whether they are related to market surveillance cases or any other activities in the SEE's database. The number of inquiries has increased since 2011, and around 2014-2015 has stabilised at a steady rate of about 400 per year. Since the second quarter of 2016, inquiries have fallen by roughly 25%. This decrease can be related to the efforts made to help stakeholders become more self-reliant. Another explanation can be that stakeholders instead contact The DEA's guidance service (Energistyrelsens Rådgivningstjeneste), established in 2016.

Table 3. Yearly number of telephone calls to the SEE

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Number of calls	298	426	463	227	100	69

The SEE has received a few reports in 2016. Most of these were regarding printed advertisement and internet material. Likewise, two reports were made where the reporter thought a product does not comply with regulations. Reports have been coming both from consumers and from companies. Reports are handled separately and an individual assessment is made in each case.

8. Guidance

Targeted communication efforts and professional guidance of stakeholders affected by energy labelling and ecodesign requirements, is a high priority for the DEA.

Results from shop inspections and other market surveillance efforts have revealed, that stakeholders lack sufficient knowledge regarding energy labelling and ecodesign requirements. Therefore, in 2016, the DEA carried out a targeted guidance effort. This is described in the two following examples.

Presentations given to retail chain store personnel – focusing on energy labelling requirements

In these presentations, actual examples from shop inspections and from other surveillance efforts, were brought. As consequence of these presentations, chain stores chose to increase focus on energy efficiency in their communication to customers. This can be seen in marketing material such as sales adds, through which chain stores run various campaigns for energy efficient products. Furthermore, chain stores have made significantly larger orders of marketing materials aiming at informing and motivating customers to choose energy efficient products.

Update of six e-learning films targeting store personnel

These instructional films address the following: refrigerators and freezers, televisions, lighting, washing products, energy labelling in general and energy labelling online. As part of its Nordic market surveillance collaboration, Nordsyn, the Nordic Council of Ministers chose to translate the film regarding “energy labelling of products online” into four languages: Finnish, Swedish, Norwegian and Icelandic.

In addition to the above described efforts, it is a high priority for the DEA to organise information meetings as well as to give presentations at other relevant events. Thus, in 2016 the SEE has participated and given presentations at six events.

9. International collaboration

In 2016, the DEA has also made it a high priority to allocate resources to its collaboration with other EU Member States, particularly with the energy authorities of the other Nordic countries. The SEE assists the DEA in this work in areas related to market surveillance.

9.1. Project collaboration, EEPliant

For the second year, the DEA participates in the EEPliant collaboration project. The project is financially supported by the EU, and is aiming at improving collaboration between the different Member States’ energy authorities. Ultimately it is the project’s goal is to raise both the quality and quantity of market surveillance efforts throughout the EU, and thereby realise the energy savings potential anticipated by ecodesign and energy labelling.

In the project, energy authorities coordinate market surveillance work in order to share experiences and reach a common level of expectations, as surveillance work proceeds. Project funds are allocated for developing tools that can help simplify surveillance work and lead to a more uniform interpretation of the rules across the participating countries.

The WP4 subproject concerning LED-lighting

The energy authorities of 12 EU Member States collaborate on examining a total of 134 models of LED-lamps. Denmark is responsible for carrying out activities for 17 of these models. Work has begun in 2015, and results from the inspection of technical documentation of ten models were available by the end of the year. Therefore, these results do not appear in the statistics of 2016. The results of the remaining seven models can be seen in table 2.

In addition to inspecting technical documentation, the project includes measurements of 86 of the above-mentioned lamp models. As measurements within this product category are both expensive and time consuming (they take about a year), an attempt was made to start up by performing a screening. This meant conducting indicative measurements using simple equipment, in order to direct further efforts towards the lamps that were the most probable to fail to meet requirements, when measured according to standards. Eight of the 17 models selected for document inspection in Denmark currently undergo measurements in a test laboratory. One of the models has performed so poorly, that early in the process it could be concluded that the lamp does not meet requirements. The supplier has withdrawn the model from the market as a result.

The WP6 subproject concerning space heaters

In this subproject, six EU Member States collaborate on examining space heating products designated to perform in buildings. Included products are gas boilers, air-to-water heat pumps, liquid-to-water heat pumps as well as electric boilers. The technical documentation of a total of 42 products will be inspected, all of which provide both space heating and heating of domestic hot water. In addition to document inspection, 19 products will be tested in laboratories.

The DEA is conducting document inspections of three gas boilers and of nine heat pumps. This is followed by laboratory measurements of one gas boiler and three heat pumps. Furthermore, the DEA has decided to contribute to the project with additional findings. Therefore, technical document inspections of ten further space heaters (four air-to-water heat pumps, four liquid-to-water heat pumps and two gas boilers) were conducted in 2016. Another task in the project is to resolve the practical challenge of how to conduct measurements on large space heating equipment that is not easily handled by laboratories or authorities in terms of selection and transportation. This work is underway and results are not yet complete.

The project is running from the spring of 2015 until the summer of 2017. For more information about the project and for preliminary results, please follow the following link: www.eepliant.eu

9.2. Nordic collaboration, Nordsyn

Nordsyn is a joint Nordic collaboration between the five Nordic countries' energy authorities, financially supported by The Nordic Council of Ministers. The SEE is continually working on preparing and publishing short, targeted guidelines for suppliers and importers. This work continues, as new products become subject to regulation requirements.

The Nordsyn collaboration includes the development of a so-called "web-crawler", which can gather information about products from the internet. Currently, a test is conducted regarding gathering of information about lighting products. This will reveal the web-crawler's capacity to obtain improved insight in the market and its stakeholders for a future selection of products for investigation.

Appendix A

Products covered by regulations on ecodesign. Products with * are also subject to energy labelling.

Household lamps (non-directional lamps)*
 Tertiary lighting (street and office lighting) (non-directional lamps)*
 Standby (horizontal regulations which stipulate requirements for standby consumption by electrical products)
 External power supplies
 Televisions*
 Electric motors
 Air conditioners* and fans
 Household refrigerating appliances*
 Household washing machines*
 Household dishwashers*
 Simple set-top boxes
 Circulators
 Ventilators
 Household tumble driers*
 Water pumps
 Directional lamps*
 Computers and computer servers
 Vacuum cleaners*
 Network products
 Coffee machines
 Household domestic ovens*
 Household cooker hoods*
 Household hotplates
 Transformers for electricity distribution
 Boilers for space heating*
 Heat pumps for space heating*
 Water heaters*
 Hot water storage tanks*
 Ventilation units* (energy labelling only for residential units)
 Professional refrigerated storage cabinets*
 Blast cabinets
 Condensing units
 Process chillers – medium and low temperature
 Solid fuel boilers* (ecodesign requirements from 1 January 2020)
 Local space heaters* (from 1 January 2018)
 Solid fuel local space heaters* (from 1 January 2022)
 Air heating products (from 1. January 2018)
 Cooling products - air- og water based (from 1. January 2018)
 Process chillers – high temperature (from 1 January 2018)
 Fan coil units (from 1 January 2018)

All regulations appears from the website of European Commission.