

How can Ecodesign make a difference to energy bills in the Ukraine?

The State Agency on Energy Efficiency and Energy Saving of Ukraine has just started work on the adoption of Ecodesign requirements for a range of household products. The impact on households' energy bills and the environment will be assessed in the future.

How else can Ecodesign help EU citizens?

According to a recent EU study, the Ecodesign and Energy Labelling measures can decrease EU dependency on imported natural gas and coal by 23% and 37%, respectively. Considering that energy independence is an important issue for Ukraine, Ecodesign, together with Energy Labelling, can significantly contribute to improving the energy security of Ukraine.

When will Ecodesign be implemented in Ukraine?

According to the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement, the EU Framework Directive and eight specific regulations on Ecodesign should be transposed into Ukrainian legislation by November 2017. As of October 2015, Ukraine has implemented energy labelling requirements for the following products:

Refrigerators
Washing machines
Lamps
Dishwashers



Eastern Europe Regional Coordination office

Eastern Europe Regional
Coordination office
Kudriavska str. 26/28
Kiev 04053, Ukraine
Telephone: +380 44 230 2754
Fax: +380 44 230 2753
e-mail: secretariat.kiev@inogate.org

Visit our web portal
www.inogate.org

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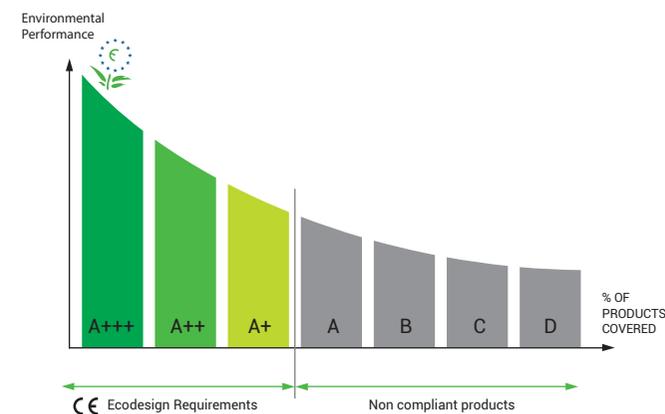


This Programme is funded by the European Union



ПРОГРАМА ФІНАНСУЄТЬСЯ
ЄВРОПЕЙСЬКИМ СОЮЗОМ

What is Ecodesign and why do we need it in Ukraine?



Ecodesign is a policy instrument that removes the worst energy and environmental performing products from the marketplace.

How does Ecodesign work?

Every citizen knows that importing, producing or selling food that can harm human health is forbidden by the State. The State intervenes by setting minimum standards to protect the health of the people. Ecodesign works in a similar way: it sets minimum energy and environmental performance standards which apply to all products in a specific category and protects both people and the environment.



The adoption of Ecodesign requirements forbids the placing on the market of inefficient appliances, like high-energy consumption refrigerators or washing machines, and as a result protects citizens from buying an appliance that could consume a lot of energy and increase their energy bills or otherwise be harmful to the environment.

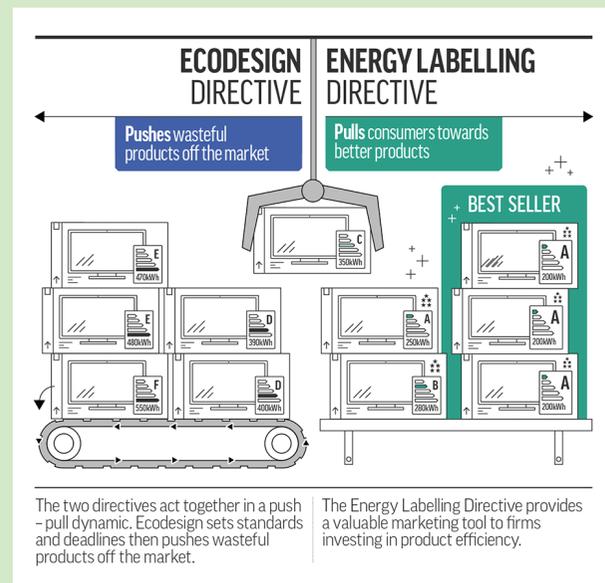
What products are covered by Ecodesign?

Ecodesign in the EU covers a wide range of products like refrigerators, washing machines, air conditioners, computers, lamps, TVsets and many others.

There are over 20 product categories covered by ecodesign requirements across the EU, and their number continues to grow each year.

What is the connection between Ecodesign and Energy Labelling?

Whereas Ecodesign forbids the placing on the market of inefficient products, Energy Labelling informs citizens about the energy efficiency of a product. The two instruments work together: Ecodesign pushes inefficient products off the market with Energy Labelling pulling the market towards more energy efficient products.



Source: <http://www.coolproducts.eu>

For example, as demonstrated by the graph on the title page, the most energy efficient washing machine on the market carries an A+++ Energy Label. At the same time, the selling of B-rated washing machines in the EU was outlawed in 2011 with A-rated following in 2013. Thus, now on the EU market, you can only find washing machines with an A+, A++ and A+++ Energy Label.

Over time, these requirements are strengthened to deliver further energy and environmental savings.

Is Ecodesign only about energy consumption?

Aside from energy consumption, Ecodesign covers many other environmental aspects of a product. For example:

- The consumption of water, for dishwashers and washing machines;
- The level of hazardous materials like mercury, contained in lamps;
- The emission of air pollutants from boilers;
- The re-emission of dust from vacuum cleaners.

How do I know that a product complies with EU Ecodesign requirements?



In order to demonstrate compliance, the producer or importer shall affix the CE mark to the product.

Can Ecodesign really make a difference to energy bills?

According to a recent EU study, the Ecodesign and Energy Labelling measures can help householders collectively save, through lower utility bills, 100 billion euro per year by 2020.