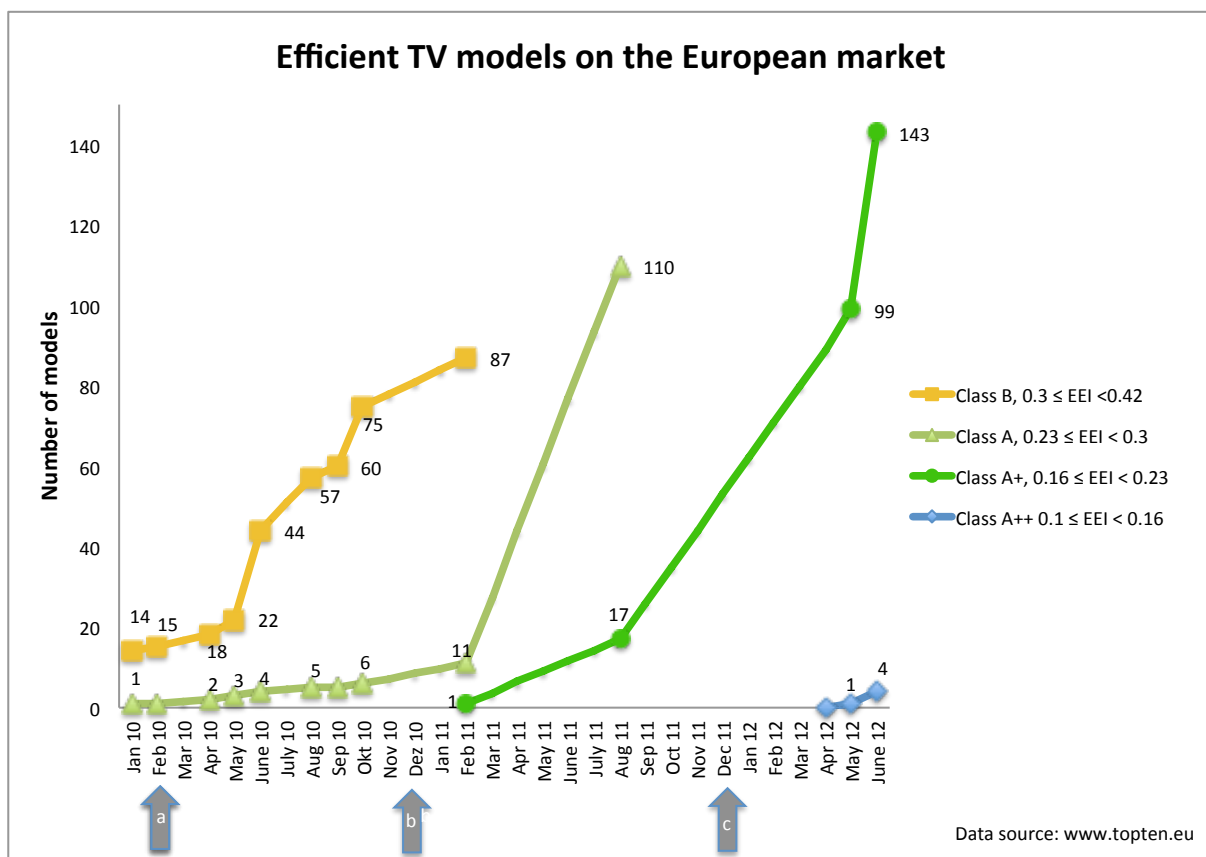


Televisions: Energy Label speeds up efficiency development

From class A to A++ in two years

The Energy Label for television sets has only been compulsory for 6 months, but its influence on the market has been tremendous – even before the Labelling regulation was published. Two years ago the first TV models complying with the announced class A emerged on the market, now the first A++ class TVs are here. This means that the energy consumption of the most efficient TVs has been reduced by almost 50% in those two years (EEI of 0.16 instead of 0.3). The graph impressively illustrates the development of high efficiency TVs with data from Topten.eu. After February 2011 Topten stopped to list all class B TVs, and since August 2011 no longer all of class A are listed (A+ required for TVs > 100cm).



- a) Feb 2010: Discussions on a TV label were resumed, based on the recast of the labelling directive. b) Dec 2010: The Energy Labelling regulation was put into force (transition period). c) Dec 2011: The Energy Label became compulsory.

Conclusion: a good energy label is highly effective

When the TV label was adopted, only the top models reached class A, and the A+ classes were reserved for future development. This incentive to go even more efficient has had a visible effect on the market since. With the Energy Label for TVs the European Commission has implemented a very effective instrument to accelerate market transformation towards more efficient products.

More information

- Most efficient TVs on the European market: www.topten.eu
- Topten policy recommendations: www.topten.eu/recommendations_tv/
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