

Country: Denmark

Technology: Dishwashers

Sub Category: with a capacity of between six and sixteen place settings

## Introduction

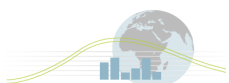
The first stage in the Mapping and Benchmarking process is the definition of the products, i.e. clearly setting the boundaries that define the products for use in data collection and analysis. This ensures that comparison between the participating countries is done against a specific and consistent set of products.

The summary definition for this product is:

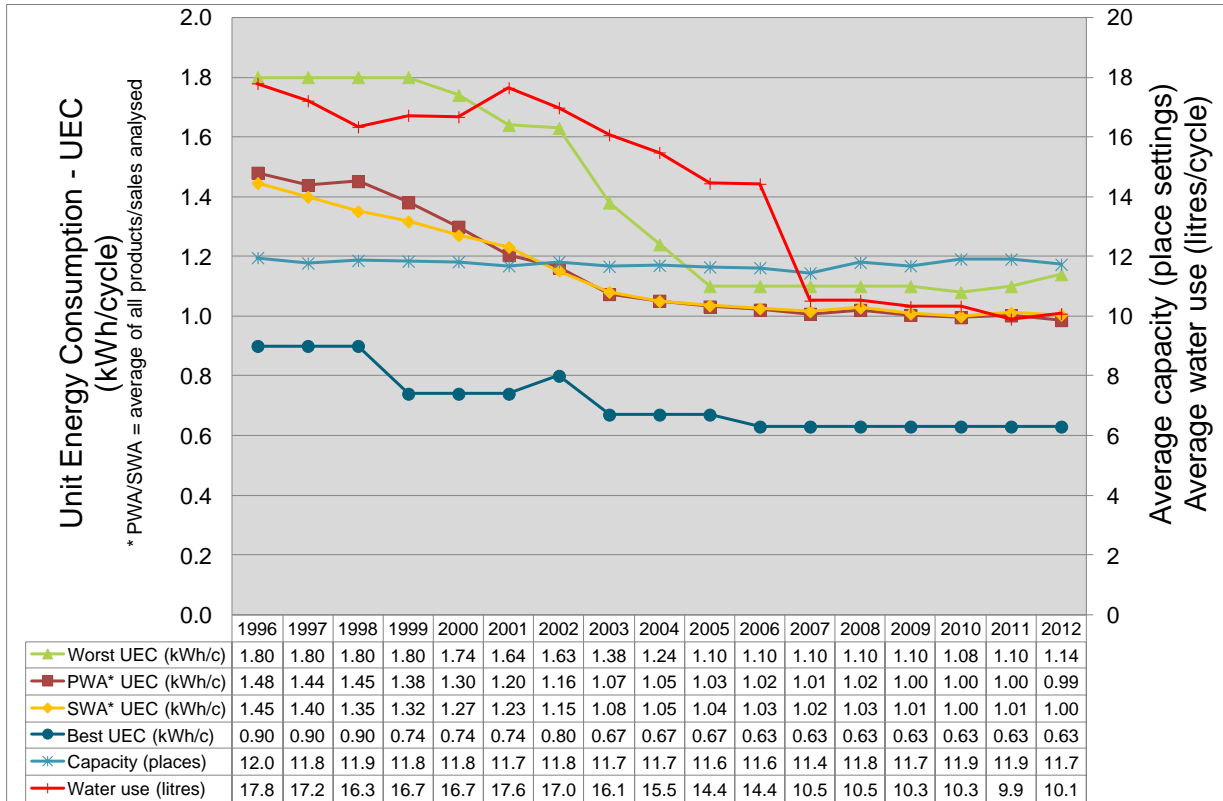
M&B Category	Description
<b>Definition and Scope</b>	<p><i>A machine which cleans, rinses, and dries dishware, glassware, cutlery, and, in some cases, cooking utensils by chemical, mechanical, thermal, and/or electric means, normally through the use of water and detergent. The machine may or may not have a specific drying operation at the end of the programme.</i></p> <p>The scope is to primarily include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Single door built-in (this includes freestanding units in European definitions), portable and drawer-type dishwashers;</li> <li>• Both non-soil-sensing and soil-sensing unit.</li> </ul> <p>The scope will <i>exclude</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Table top dishwashers (with fewer than 6 place settings)</li> </ul>
<b>Rated Capacity</b>	6-16 place settings
<b>Other characteristics to be noted</b>	<p>Wash Cycle Time</p> <p>Cleansing Performance</p> <p>Drying Performance</p> <p>Standby Functionality and Power Levels (Delayed Start, End of Cycle and Off)</p> <p>Load Type</p>

The detailed product definition can be found at the Annex website:

<http://mappingandbenchmarking.iea-4e.org/matrix?type=product&id=11>



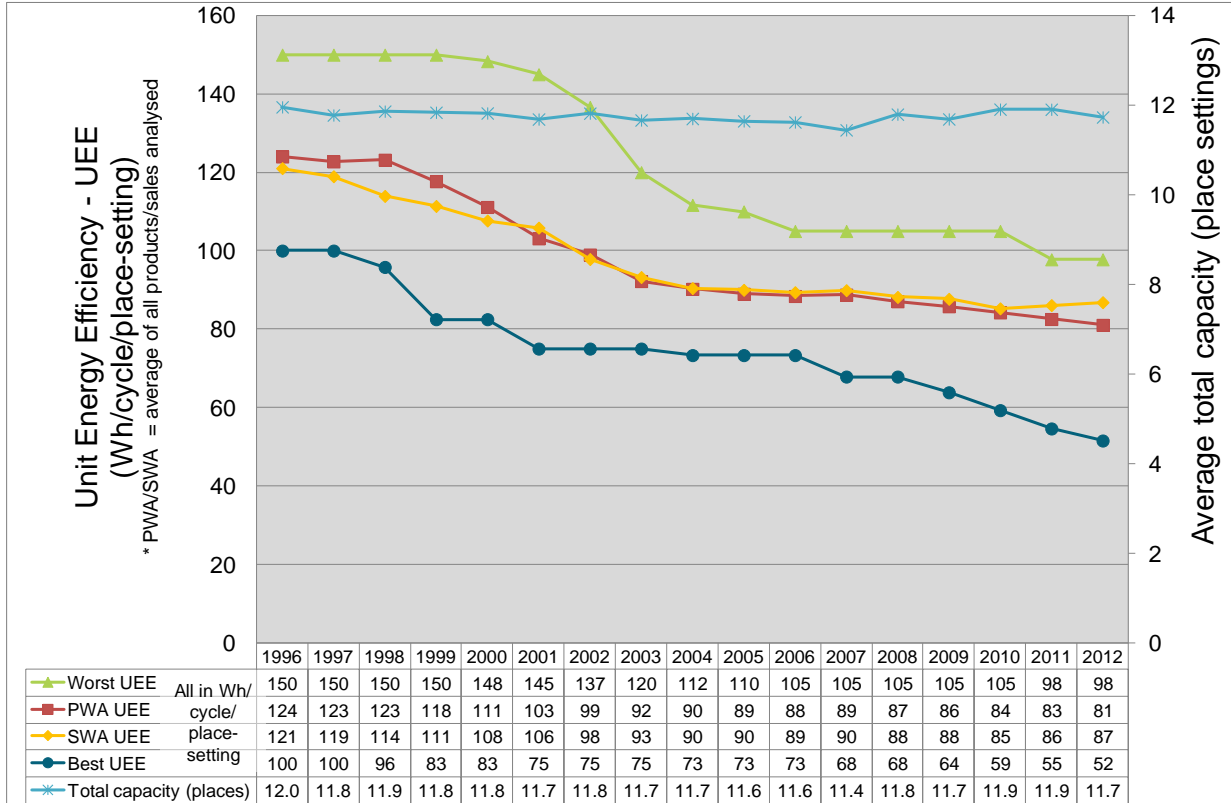
## Unit Energy Consumption (UEC) of dishwashers in Denmark



### Key notes on Graph (see notes section 1)

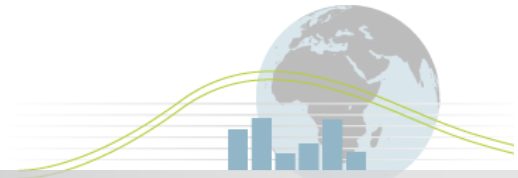
- Sales weighted average uses a combination of product level performance information and sales data split by EU energy label.
- All capacity and water consumption values listed are sales weighted averages.
- The 'Worst UEC' is the UEC of the product at the 'worst 5%' point of a ranked list of products in the dataset.

## Unit Energy Efficiency (UEE) of dishwashers in Denmark

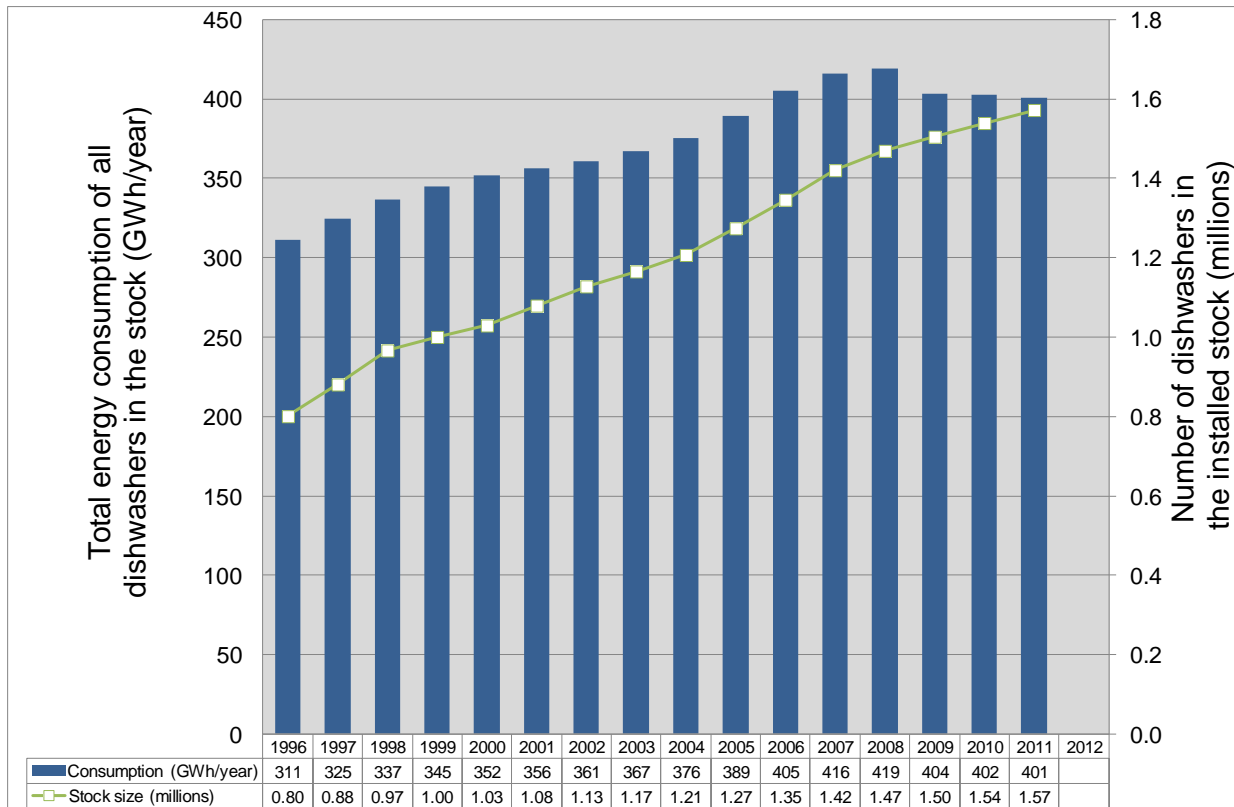


### Key notes on Graph (see notes section 1)

- All UEE values are estimated from the average Unit Energy consumption (UEC) and the average capacity by year.
- All capacity values listed are sales weighted averages.
- The 'Worst UEC' is the UEC of the product at the 'worst 5%' point of a ranked list of products in the dataset.



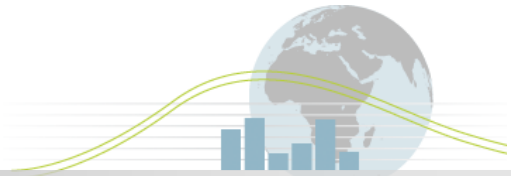
## Energy Consumption of the installed stock of dishwashers in Denmark



### Key notes on Graph (see notes section 2)

- Data derived from the Danish stock model ELMODEL-domestic.





## Major Policy Interventions (see notes section 3)

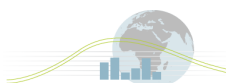
The European Union has two primary EU wide regulations related to dishwashers:

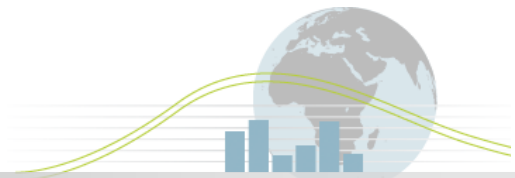
- **Minimum Efficiency Performance Standards (MEPS):** the Commission Regulation (EU) No 1016/2010 of 10 November 2010 defined a two-tier minimum Energy Efficiency Index (EEI) requirement of 71 for "*large*" units and 80 for "*small*" units. These minimum requirements are strengthened from 1st December 2013 to 63 and 71 respectively with and EEI of 63 applying to all units from 1st December 2016. A two-tier minimum requirement for drying efficiency also comes into force on 1st December 2013.
- **Mandatory Labelling:** current EU labelling requirements were established by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1059/2010 of 28 September 2010. They show Energy Efficiency Index (EEI) by label categories A+++ through to a lowest level of D. The EEI boundaries do not align with previously used method of measured energy consumption for a full cycle corrected for water usage.

In November 1999, the European Committee of Domestic Equipment Manufacturers entered into a voluntary agreement<sup>1</sup> with the Commission with an overall target to reduce the specific energy consumption of household dishwashers by 20% until 31 December 2002 related to the base case figures of 1996. This included a two-stage programme to phase out less efficient units by stopping the import and production of '*large*' E and all F-G rated units by the end of 2000 and all D-E units by the end of 2003. The voluntary agreement with CECED was not continued due to the introduction of the Ecodesign measures for dishwashers.

In addition there are a large number of regional, national and local policy interventions used within the European Union.

<sup>1</sup> See [http://www.cecce.org/ifede/easnet.dll/GetDoc?APPL=1&DAT\\_IM=20DAAB](http://www.cecce.org/ifede/easnet.dll/GetDoc?APPL=1&DAT_IM=20DAAB)

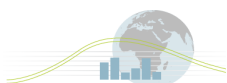




## Cultural Issues (see notes section 4)

There are number of EU wide observations around the use of dishwashers that apply to Denmark.:

- Household numbers are rising in almost all member states, but the number of individuals within households is falling.
- Average buying power of households rose in all member states between 1996 and 2008.
- Dishwasher sales across the whole EU are increasing from approximately 6 to 7 million between 2006 and 2012.
- There is evidence from this Denmark dataset (and anecdotally elsewhere) that that longer cycle times are becoming more common during testing and this may be contributing to the improvement in dishwasher efficiency. Any energy savings from these longer cycle times will not be delivered if consumers do not use the same cycle as the manufacturers used during the test. This is being addressed in the new ecodesign measure (Regulation 2010/1016/EU) for dishwashers which requires in Annex I, under point 1(1), that the standard cycle shall be clearly identifiable on the programme selection device of the dishwasher.



## Section 1. Unit Energy Consumption and Unit Energy Efficiency Graphics

### 1.1 Test methodologies

#### 1.1.1 Regulations

The testing methodology summarised below refers to EN 60436:2008 (and the associated national derivatives). This methodology is largely based on IEC 60436:2004 with some additional specific direction/ clarification added for application related to the EU directive requirements.

EN 60436:2008 supersedes EN 50242:1999 which was withdrawn on 1 September 2010. However, these standards are very similar with the following exceptions:

- 1) EN 60436:2008 includes methodologies to measure standby power
- 2) EN 60436:2008 introduces the option for use of the AHAM defined load (although this is excluded from use in the EU labelling process)
- 3) EN 60436:2008 includes methodologies for the measurement of units using non15°C inlet water (although this is excluded from use in the EU labelling process)
- 4) Introduces additional options for detergent specification

#### Performance and Labelling Requirements:

The performance and labelling requirements prior to 30 November 2011 are set out in COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 97/17/EC of 16 April 1997 implementing Council Directive 92/75/EEC with regard to energy labelling of household dishwashers

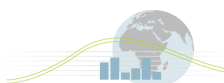
For machines entering this market after 1 December 2011, they must comply with:

- For labelling: the requirements established by COMMISSION DELEGATED REGULATION (EU) No 1059/2010 of 28 September 2010
- Minimum performance standards for energy and cleaning efficiency (and from 2013 drying efficiency): the requirements established by COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 1016/2010 of 10 November 2010 implementing DIRECTIVE 2009/125/EC. (Note that this regulation also sets increasingly stringent performance requirements that come into force in 2013 and 2016, with a mandatory review no later than 2014).

Summary details of both the test methodology and the performance and labelling requirements are included below:

#### 1.1.1.1 Test Conditions:

**General approach:** The test methodology defines how to establish the energy consumption (including standby power consumption); the washing and drying performance, and the water consumption of the dishwasher.



The specification requires at least 5 cycles to be performed on a single machine with the average of resulting values used for declarations.

Note that the requirement to measure standby power was only introduced in regulation 1059/2010 and inclusion of standby power in product declarations was not required until 2011.

**Rated Capacity:** The rated capacity of the dishwasher is defined as the whole number of place settings together with the serving pieces stated by the manufacturer, which can be cleaned and dried when loaded in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions.

A place setting (a set of crockery, glass and cutlery for use by one person) and the associated serving pieces are defined .

**Test load:** The test load consists of the whole number of complete place settings plus the corresponding serving pieces which together comprise the manufacturer’s rated capacity. While the test methodology specifies two load options (referred to Annex A and Annex B which correspond to the “IEC” and “AHAM” loads), for compliance with the EU labelling requirements, only the Annex A IEC load can be used in the test.

(NOTE The reference machine always uses a 12 piece IEC load irrespective of the load used on the test machine).

**Soiling Agent:** The make-up of the soiling agents includes the following:

The following soiling agents are required:

Dinner plates: Quarter sections of egg yolk, mashed potatoes, ground beef/tomato paste mix, and red raspberry preserves with coffee grounds

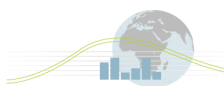
- milk
- tea
- minced meat
- egg;
- oat flakes

The standard prescribes the specific preparation of these material, and method of application and drying.

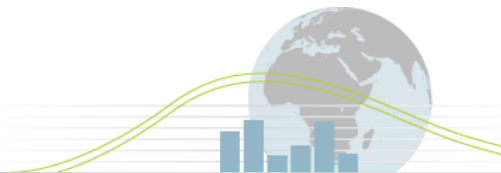
**Cycle, Programme and Time:** A cycle is defined as a complete washing, rinsing, and drying process consisting of a series of operations as defined by the programme selected

The test the programme to be used is the programme recommended by the manufacturer for a normally soiled load (a programme for normal use, using normal table ware, excluding cooking utensils).

The cycle time is broadly defined as the time measured from the initiation of the program (excluding any user programmed delay) until all activity ceases. Activity is considered to have ceased when the power consumption reverts to a steady state condition that persists indefinitely without user intervention. If there is no activity after the end of the program, the cycle time is equal to the program time.







**Cleansing Performance:** The test method for cleansing performance of the dishwasher under test is based on a comparison of the performance of the unit under test with the performance of the reference unit, and is conducted in conjunction with the energy performance test. Algorithms are provided to allow the calculation of an index for the measurement of wash performance (PC).

Under Directive 97/17/EC wash quality was required to be declared on an A-G scale on the product label.

The table below gives the A-G rating for a given wash performance index from Directive 97/17/EC.

Table 2

Cleaning performance class	Cleaning performance index $P_c$ as defined in the harmonized standards referred to in Article 1 (2), using a standard cycle
A	$P_c > 1,12$
B	$1,12 \geq P_c > 1,00$
C	$1,00 \geq P_c > 0,88$
D	$0,88 \geq P_c > 0,76$
E	$0,76 \geq P_c > 0,64$
F	$0,64 \geq P_c > 0,52$
G	$0,52 \geq P_c$

However, under the more recent delegated regulation 1059/2010, there is no longer a requirement to declare the wash quality on the energy label, but Regulation 1016/2010 requires a minimum “cleaning efficiency index” (redefined and denoted by  $I_c$ ) of 1.12 (equating to A performance under the previous labelling requirements).

**Drying Performance:** The drying performance test is conducted separately from the wash performance/energy test/water consumption test but uses the same cycle and load size. An unsoiled load is used for the drying test.

The drying performance<sup>2</sup> is calculated (as an index) based on the number and size of droplets of water remaining after the test relative to the reference machine. An algorithm is then used to determine drying index to be declared.

The calculation methodology and declaration requirements remain unchanged between Directive 97/17/EC and delegated regulation 1059/2010. Both require drying performance to be declared on an A-G scale on the product label (although the actual label differs). The table below gives the A-G rating for a given drying performance index.

<sup>2</sup> Note that both 2010 regulations define drying performance as a “drying efficiency” defined by a value  $I_D$ . However, the methodology for calculating  $I_D$  is identical to that for calculating the preceding drying performance index  $P_D$  and the actual labelling bands remain identical.

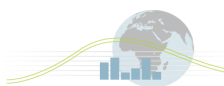


Table 3

Drying performance class	Drying performance index $P_D$ as defined in the harmonized standards referred to in Article 1 (2)
A	$P_D > 1,08$
B	$1,08 \geq P_D > 0,93$
C	$0,93 \geq P_D > 0,78$
D	$0,78 \geq P_D > 0,63$
E	$0,63 \geq P_D > 0,48$
F	$0,48 \geq P_D > 0,33$
G	$0,33 \geq P_D$

From 1 December 2013, delegated regulation 1059/2010 places a minimum drying efficiency requirement of 1.08 for units with rated capacity of 8 settings or above and 0.86 for units with rated capacity of less than 7 settings.

**Stand-by:** The performance and labelling requirements set out in 97/17/EC do not require the measurement or declaration of any aspect of stand-by power.

However, regulation 1059/2010 requires the measurement of two stand-by power modes:

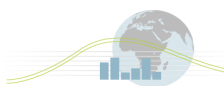
- **off-mode:** a condition where the household dishwasher is switched off using appliance controls or switches accessible to and intended for operation by the end-user during normal use to attain the lowest power consumption that may persist for an indefinite time while the household dishwasher is connected to a power source and used in accordance with the supplier's instructions; where there is no control or switch accessible to the end-user, 'off-mode' means the condition reached after the household dishwasher reverts to a steady-state power consumption on its own;
- **left-on mode:** the lowest power consumption mode that may persist for an indefinite time after completion of the programme and unloading of the household dishwasher without any further intervention by the end-user

Both modes are then incorporated in the energy consumption and efficiency calculation.

However, the measurement of neither mode is specified in EN 60436:2008 and the regulation 1059/2010 simply requires that they "shall be obtained by reliable, accurate and reproducible measurement methods, which take into account the recognised state-of-the-art measurement methods". However, EN50564 (the EU version of IEC standby measurement standard) can be used for this purpose.

**Water consumption:** The measurement of total water consumption is taken during the energy consumption test. For labelling regulations, all water consumption is based on cold water supply.

Declaration of annual water consumption is required on the energy label (where annual consumption = cycle consumption x 280 cycles per Annum).



**Embodied Water Energy/ Nominal Water Inlet Temperature:** While the test methodology provides for several water inlet temperatures, in the European energy labelling test, the nominal cold water inlet temperature is 15 °C. Adjustments for embodied energy in the water are made for supplies that vary from this temperature.

**Water Hardness:** For energy label purposes only water of 2,5 +/- 0,5 mmol/l shall be used.

**Detergent/ Rinse Agent/Water Softener:** The quantity and formula of the detergent, rinse aid and (if required) water softening salt is proscribed.

**Noise:** Airborne acoustical noise measurement is required for declaration under both new and old regulations. However, two further standards are referenced for measurement (EN 60704-2-3) and determination (EN 60704-3).

**Ambient Temperature:** The ambient temperature and the relative humidity measured during the tests shall be reported in the test report.

- Ambient temperature of the room: (23 ± 2) °C
- Relative humidity: (55 ± 5) % RH

**Order of Tests:** The methodology specifies that cleaning performance test is performed first, followed by the drying performance. The determination of energy, water and cycle/program time is done in conjunction with a cleaning performance test.

No specification is yet included on how or when the standby consumption is measure.

#### **Energy Consumption:**

Total energy consumption for a cycle is the sum of electrical consumption for the full cycle, plus embodied water energy (pre 2011, this value was referred to as C, but now referred to as  $E_t$ )

The energy consumption and water consumption are measured for each complete cycle.

Energy consumption and declarations are then calculated as follows:

#### **From 1 March 1999 to 30<sup>th</sup> December 2010.**

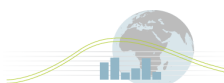
Total energy consumption to be declared is as per cycle.

Calculation of label class  $E_t$  is:

$$E_t = C/Cr$$

Where

$$Cr = 1.35 + (0.025 * \text{place settings}) \text{ [for 10 or more place settings]}$$



$$Cr = 0.45 + (0.09 * \text{place settings}) \text{ [for 9 or less place settings]}$$

Labelling class is then defined from the following table:

**Table 1**

Energy efficiency class	Energy efficiency index $E_i$
A	$E_i < 0,64$
B	$0,64 \leq E_i < 0,76$
C	$0,76 \leq E_i < 0,88$
D	$0,88 \leq E_i < 1,00$
E	$1,00 \leq E_i < 1,12$
F	$1,12 \leq E_i < 1,24$
G	$E_i \geq 1,24$

**From 1<sup>st</sup> January 2011.**

$E_i$  = Measured energy consumption for a full cycle corrected for embodied water energy

The Annual Energy Consumption ( $AE_c$ ) is calculated by:

$$AE_c = E_i \times 280 + \frac{\left[ P_o \times \frac{525\,600 - (T_i \times 280)}{2} + P_l \times \frac{525\,600 - (T_i \times 280)}{2} \right]}{60 \times 1\,000}$$

Where:

- 280 washes is the assumed washes/year.
- $P_l$  is standby “left-on mode”
- $P_o$  is standby “off mode”
- $T_i$  is cycle time

(note that there is a separate but similar algorithm for units with a power management system).

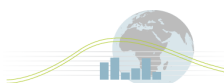
The standard energy consumption ( $SAE_c$ ) is

$$SAE_c = 378 + (7 * \text{place settings}) \text{ [for 10 or more place settings]}$$

$$SAE_c = 126 + (25.2 * \text{place settings}) \text{ [for 9 or less place settings]}$$

The Energy Efficiency Index (EEI) is the derived by

$$EEI = (AE_c / SAE_c) \times 100$$



The labelling category is then allocated based on the following table (NOTE. The new label introduces three new bands, A+, A++ and A+++ with the lowest level being D. *EEI* values used in new regulations do not align with the previously used  $E_t$  values).

Energy efficiency classes

Energy efficiency class	Energy Efficiency Index
A+++ (most efficient)	$EEI < 50$
A++	$50 \leq EEI < 56$
A+	$56 \leq EEI < 63$
A	$63 \leq EEI < 71$
B	$71 \leq EEI < 80$
C	$80 \leq EEI < 90$
D (least efficient)	$EEI \geq 90$

Regulation 1016/2010 requires units to meet the following minimum efficiency levels:

**From 1<sup>st</sup> December 2011.**

- a) Units with rated capacity of 10 settings and a width equal to or less than 45cm are required to have an EEI of less than 80
- b) All units not specified in a) above are required to have an EEI of less than 71

**From 1<sup>st</sup> December 2013.**

- a) Units with rated capacity of 10 settings and a width equal to or less than 45cm are required to have an EEI of less than 71
- b) Units with a rated capacity of 11 settings or greater, or with 10 settings and a width greater than 45cm are required to have an EEI of less than 63

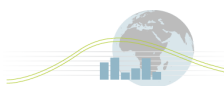
**From 1<sup>st</sup> December 2016.**

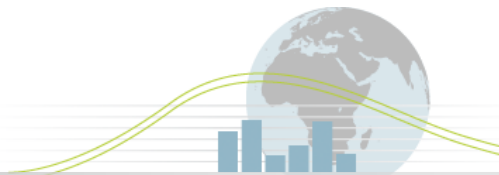
Units with rated capacity of 8 or 9 settings, and units with a rated capacity of 10 settings and a width equal to or less than 45cm, are required to have an EEI of less than 63.

**1.2 Product Classifications**

The test methodology applies to electric dishwashers for household use that are supplied with hot and/or cold water (although only the cold water supply can be used within the context of EU MEPS and labelling).

**Definition**





A dishwasher machine which cleans, rinses, and dries dishware, glassware, cutlery, and, in some cases, cooking utensils by chemical, mechanical, thermal, and electric means. A dishwasher may or may not have a specific drying operation at the end of the programme.

The MEPS regulations apply only to units designed for domestic use.

### 1.3 Data sources

#### Sources:

Sales data comes from FEHA - The Danish Association for Suppliers of Electrical Domestic Appliances.

Product data comes from ELDA. ELDA is a governmental database that collects full datasets of product information for the complete Danish market of white goods based on manufactures product information.

The number of models and sales analysed are presented in the tables below.

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Products in dataset	109	122	117	154	184	202	203	251	223	149	293	322	341	320	360	361
Products analysed	108	120	114	149	180	200	201	248	220	149	293	321	340	320	360	361
% products included	99%	98%	97%	97%	98%	99%	99%	99%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sales in dataset	66,336	61,267	67,197	75,088	76,876	78,311	78,088	87,498	90,009	91,035	118,474	116,448	103,909	89,853	104,295	102,303
Sales analysed	66,336	61,267	67,197	75,088	76,876	78,311	78,088	87,498	90,009	91,035	118,474	116,448	103,909	89,853	104,295	102,303
% Sales included	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: the method of allocating sales to models described in section 1.3.2.1 below means all known sales were allocated to models that could be analysed and so the % of sales included is guaranteed to be 100%.

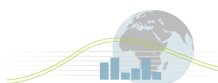
### Data manipulations and specific limitations

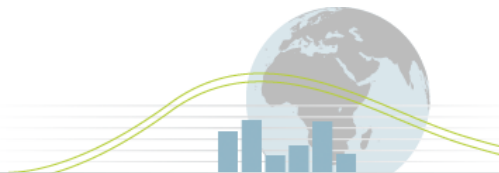
#### 1.3.1 Overview of the mapping and benchmarking process

There are essentially 4 stages to the mapping and benchmarking process for dishwashers as detailed below:

Stage:	Description
1. Data Cleaning and Pre-processing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Removal of duplicate entries</li> <li>Pre-processing to align all terminology and reported test values to be consistent between countries</li> <li>Assigning of local, mapping and benchmarking and EU categories</li> <li>Etc</li> </ul>
2. Production of mapping outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Production of mapping outputs based on local test methodologies</li> </ul>
3. Normalisation of test data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Calculation of full cycle Unit Energy Consumptions</li> <li>Normalisation for test temperature differentials</li> </ul>
4. Production of Benchmarking outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Post processing of benchmarking results</li> <li>Production of benchmarking report</li> </ul>

The details of this process are described in two supporting documents that accompany this mapping report:





1. The **product definition** describes the exact characteristics of the product being analysed; the energy metrics that will be calculated; the technological, usage and other characteristics that will be considered; and any other policy or cultural information that will be collected
2. The **summary of approach** provides an overview of the mapping and benchmarking process for analyzing dishwashers for all countries and regions.

These documents can be found at the annex website:

<http://mappingandbenchmarking.iea-4e.org/matrix?type=product&id=11>

Aspects of the Denmark analysis that are specific to the local dataset or regulations are described below.

### 1.3.2 Specific cautions for the Denmark data

#### 1.3.2.1 Data cleaning

The main steps for cleaning the product weighted data were as follows:

- a. Removal of all models for which:
  - a. the "end date" field is shown as prior to the year under analysis
  - b. the "registration date" is shown as subsequent to the year under analysis
- b. Allocation of model availability for any given year based on the data fields "Start Date" and "End Date" inclusive.

#### 1.3.2.2 Data processing specific to the Denmark dataset

The models in the Denmark dataset did not have sales allocated to them. In order to estimate sales weighted averages, the product database was combined with a database of sales by energy label as described below:

- c. Allocation of market wide sales data by energy label to individual models in any given year using the following formula:

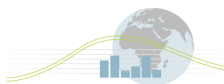
$$\text{Sales of model } x = [\text{Total Sales of ALL MODELS with Energy Label } N] / [\text{Count of ALL MODELS with Energy Label } N]$$

Where:

Energy label categories: A+++, A++, A+, A, B, C, Other

Energy labels were as provided or calculated using the EU methodology<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>3</sup> this includes standby power data for 'off-mode' and 'left-on mode'. In most cases these were not available so the average values from the Australian market in the Annex's Standby Power analysis were used, including extrapolating using a linear trend line to earlier years for which data was not available.



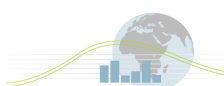
The split of sales between label categories highlighted (green and blue) in the table below was unknown and so was assumed to be the same as the split of models in each label. In both cases, the total sales for the group of labels, i.e. A+++,/A++/ A+/A and C/D respectively, were known:

Year	Sales	A+++	A++	A+	A	B	C	D	C and D
1996	102273				1.33	17.09	17.37	64.21	82
1997	106635				2.66	29.90	15.56	51.88	67
1998	111290				5.31	39.50	25.44	29.74	55
1999	112665				10.63	44.17	20.03	25.17	45
2000	117600				21.26	43.74	14.30	20.70	35
2001	114515				44.60	17.09	14.57	23.73	38
2002	124728				63.27	19.69	7.61	9.44	17
2003	145547				73.10	15.95	5.48	5.48	11
2004	158363				86.04	7.64	1.35	4.96	6
2005	168822				90.28	4.34	1.08	4.30	5
2006	191305	0.00	0.00	2.11	91.25	1.56	0.73	4.36	5
2007	187990	0.00	0.00	2.49	91.77	0.50	2.62	2.62	5
2008	170340	0.00	0.00	5.77	87.88	0.59	5.13	0.64	6
2009	162320	0.00	0.35	12.91	79.61	0.28	6.85	0.00	7
2010	159173	1.81	0.36	23.10	72.21	0.26	2.25	0.00	2
2011	162016	1.13	15.47	6.89	73.36	0.32	2.83	0.00	3

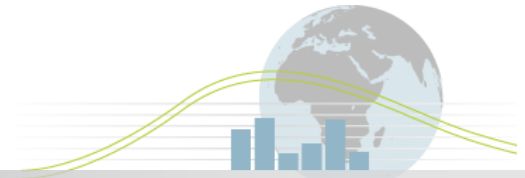
No sales data was available for 2012 and so 2011 sales data has been used as a proxy for 2012.

### 1.3.2.3 Test methodology details used in the analysis

The EU test methodology was used as the benchmarking methodology and so no normalisation was necessary.

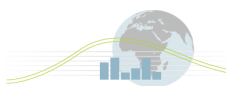


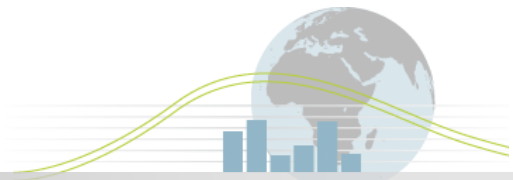




## Section 2. Energy Consumption of the installed stock of dishwashers graphic

No additional notes.





## Section 3. Major Policy Interventions

### 3.1 Minimum Energy Performance Standards

Regulation 1016/2010 requires units to meet the following minimum efficiency levels:

**From 1<sup>st</sup> December 2011.**

*Units with rated capacity of 10 settings and a width equal to or less than 45cm are required to have an EEI of less than 80*

*All units not specified in a) above are required to have an EEI of less than 71*

**From 1<sup>st</sup> December 2013.**

*Units with rated capacity of 10 settings and a width equal to or less than 45cm are required to have an EEI of less than 71*

*Units with a rated capacity of 11 settings or greater, or with 10 settings and a width greater than 45cm are required to have an EEI of less than 63*

**From 1<sup>st</sup> December 2016.**

*Units with rated capacity of 8 or 9 settings, and units with a rated capacity of 10 settings and a width equal to or less than 45cm, are required to have an EEI of less than 63*

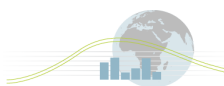
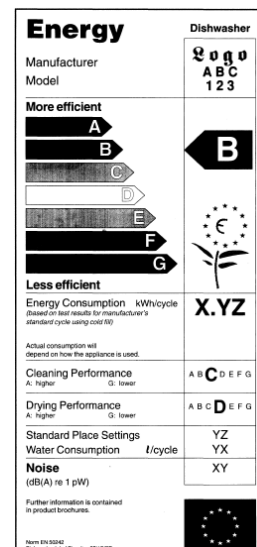
### 3.2 Mandatory Labelling

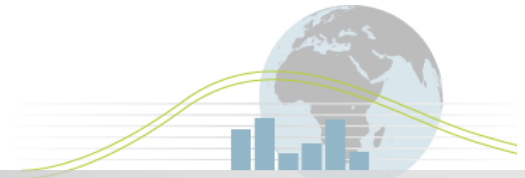


The labelling requirements is defined in the “Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 1059/2010 of 28 September 2010 supplementing Directive 2010/30EU with regard to Household Dishwashers”

It requires that new dishwashers shall display labels at the point of sale that comply with the new regulations from 20 December 2011 (with some limited transitional arrangements not coming into effect until 20 April 2012). The defined label is shown to the left.

Previous labelling requirements are shown right (note the label itself is in colour).





## Section 4. Cultural Issues

No additional notes.

