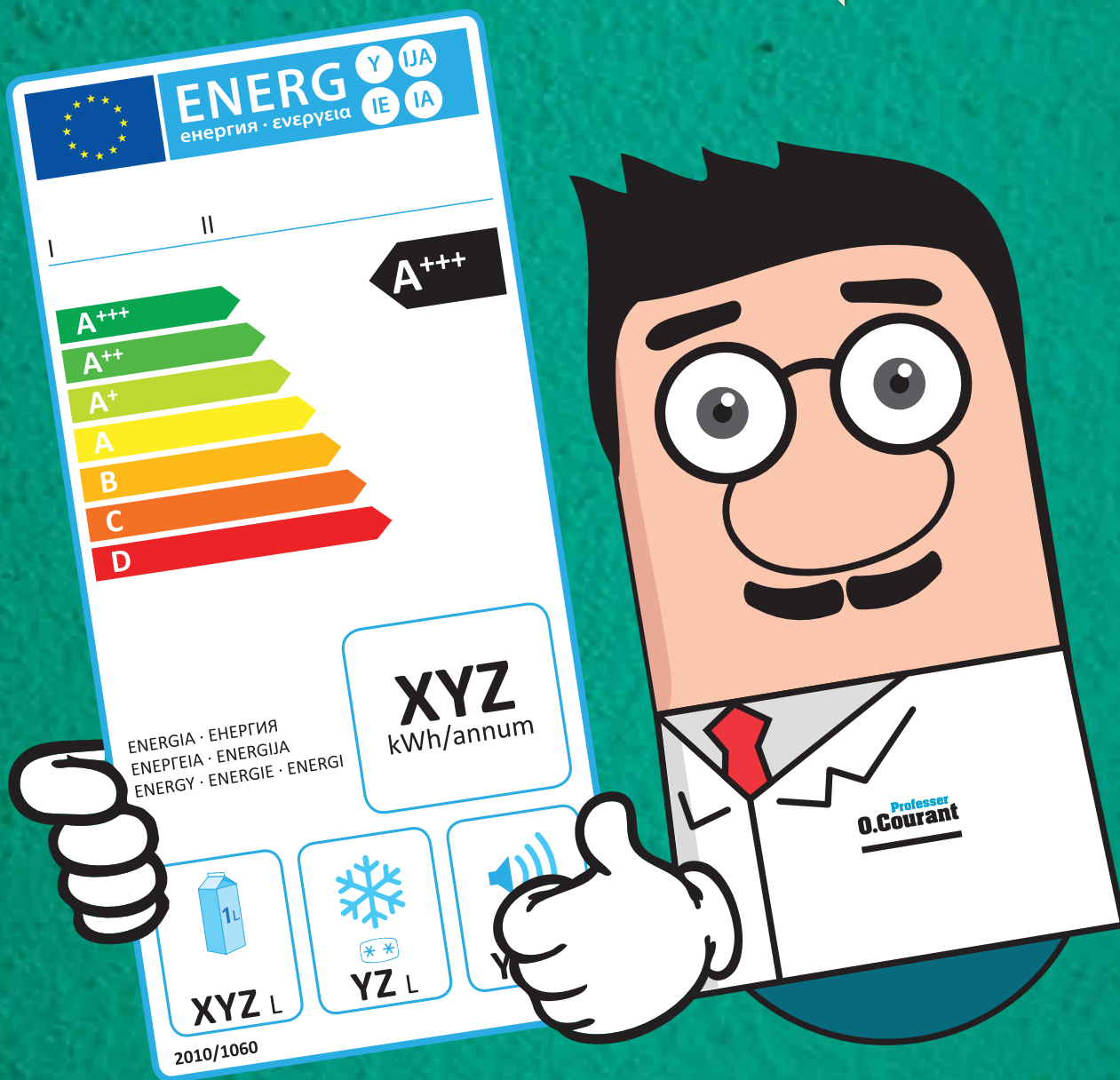


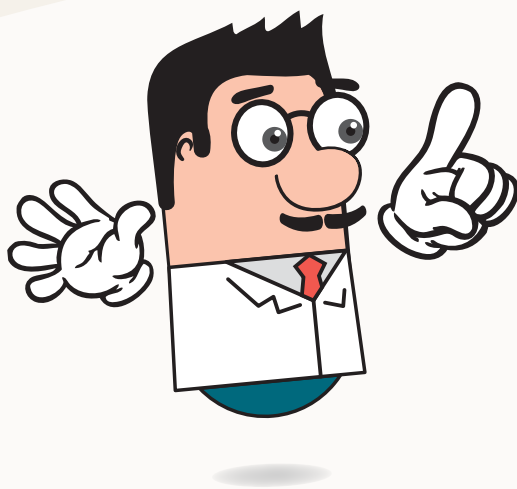
# ENERGY EFFICIENCY LABELLING FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS



**Energy Efficiency (Labelling of Regulated Machinery) Regulations 2017 (GN 11 of 2017) have been made under the Energy Efficiency Act 2011 for mandatory labelling of three household electrical appliances.**

**THE  
REGULATIONS  
PROVIDE  
FOR THE  
FOLLOWING:**

- (i) that the regulations will cover, in the first instance, three household electrical appliances, namely refrigerators, electric ovens and dishwashers;
- (ii) that every dealer shall affix a label on the appliances when these are put on display for sale;
- (iii) that the labels shall be in accordance with the standards developed by the Mauritius Standards Bureau;
- (iv) the procedure for registration of dealers and the regulated appliances with the Energy Efficiency Management Office;
- (v) that a certificate issued by the Energy Efficiency Management Office attesting compliance of a regulated appliance with the Mauritian Standard will be valid for a period of two years; and
- (vi) that dealers will have a period of nine months, as from the effective date of the regulations, i.e. July 01, 2017, to either sell their existing stocks of regulated appliances or to have labels affixed on these.



The label, also known as energy efficiency label or **'Label Lénerzi'**, rates an appliance from dark green (most efficient) to red (least efficient) and shows the total annual energy consumption of that appliance. The label allows consumers to compare different models of an appliance, on the basis of its energy efficiency rating and energy consumption, and to make informed purchasing decisions.

On the following pages are the frequently asked questions and the replies. Should you require any further clarification, do not hesitate to contact the Energy Efficiency Management Office.

Note: In this brochure 'regulated machinery' and 'appliance' are used interchangeably.

### 1. What is an energy label?

On the right is an example of an energy label. Each model of an appliance will have its own energy label.

### 2. What are the important information on an energy label?

The two most important information are the energy efficiency class (A+++ to D) and the annual energy consumption.

### 3. What is a regulated machinery?

A regulated machinery is basically a household electrical appliance to which an energy label has to be affixed in compliance with the Energy Efficiency (Labelling of Regulated Machinery) Regulations 2017.

### 4. Where can I get a copy of the Energy Efficiency (Labelling of Regulated Machinery) Regulations 2017?

A copy of the regulations may be downloaded from the website of the EEMO at [eemo.govmu.org](http://eemo.govmu.org)

### 5. What are the regulated machineries covered by the regulations?

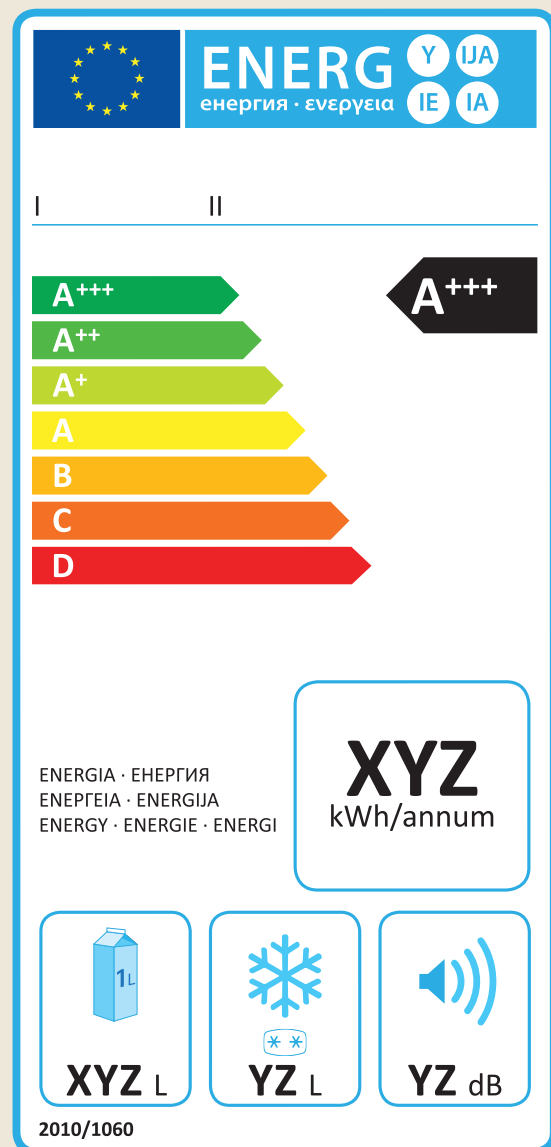
For the time being, these are refrigerators, electric ovens and dishwashers. Air conditioners, tumble dryers, washing machines and lamps will follow at a later stage.

### 6. What are the applicable standards for the three regulated machineries?

Standards (Energy efficiency and labelling requirements) have been developed by the Mauritius Standards Bureau (MSB). The standards are:

- (i) for refrigerators : MS 201
- (ii) for electric ovens : MS 204
- (iii) for dishwashers : MS 205

The latest version of the standards are applicable.



### 7. Where can I get a copy of the standards?

The standards can be purchased from the Mauritius Standards Bureau.

### 8. The regulations make mention of 'dealer'. What is a dealer?

A dealer can be an importer, a seller or a reseller of electrical appliances.

### 9. Since when are the regulations being enforced?

The regulations were made since January 05, 2017 but are being enforced only as from July 01, 2017.

**10. Should an energy label be affixed to all electrical appliances in a showroom as from July 01, 2017?**

According to the regulations, it is mandatory for an energy label to be affixed to refrigerators, electric ovens and dishwashers only. If a firm order of any of these appliances was placed by a dealer on or after July 01, 2017, the appliances will mandatorily have to be registered with the EEMO and affixed with an energy label before putting these on display for sale. However, if the order was placed before July 01, 2017, the requirements for registration and labelling will not apply but the dealer will have to sell these appliances by March 31, 2018 at latest. The dealer may also opt to register the appliances and affix a label to these, in which case the deadline of March 31, 2018 will not apply.

As regard other appliances, for example washing machines, air conditioners, tumble dryers and lamps, energy labels may be affixed voluntarily to these.

**11. Do dealers have up to end of March 2018 to sell their old stock of appliances?**

Dealers have up to March 31, 2018 at latest to sell their old stock of appliances without the need to affix a label to these. Alternatively, dealers may consider registering the appliances with the EEMO prior to that date and affix an energy label to these. They will not be bound to sell the appliances by March 31, 2018.

**12. What will happen if a dealer still has an old stock of appliances after March 31, 2018?**

If the appliances are not registered with the EEMO and an energy label is not affixed to these, the dealer will not be allowed to sell these appliances as from April 01, 2018. If the dealer registers the appliances with the EEMO before that date and affixes a label to these, the deadline of March 31, 2018 will not apply.

**13. Can a dealer affix an energy label to an appliance without registering it with the EEMO?**

No. As per the provisions of the regulations, it is mandatory for a dealer to register the appliance with the EEMO before putting that appliance on display for sale.

**14. Can a dealer affix a different type of energy label to appliances? For example, energy star.**

No.

**15. Is it possible to use labels of different dimensions?**

The dimensions should be as specified in the standards.

**16. Should a dealer register an appliance before importing same?**

Dealers are advised to register their appliance before importing same. In case an appliance has already been imported, this may be cleared from Customs. However, the dealer will have to register that appliance with the EEMO before putting the appliance on display for sale.

**17. What is the Energy Efficiency Information Management System (EEIMS)?**

The EEIMS has been developed to enable, among others, online application for registration of regulated machineries by dealers. Dealers will thus not have to print and submit hard copies of documents to the EEMO.

**18. How can we access the EEIMS?**

The URL is [eeims.govmu.org](http://eeims.govmu.org)

**19. Is it mandatory to make applications for registration of regulated machineries through the EEIMS?**

Dealers are encouraged to make the applications through the EEIMS. The latter has been developed in such a way to make it as

user-friendly as possible. Once a dealer registers himself on the system, the dealer will simply have to upload the test report, energy label and certificate of accreditation for each model of appliance the dealer wishes to register with the EEMO. The dealer will not have to send hard copies to the EEMO.

**20. What happens after a dealer uploads the test report, energy label and other document on the EEIMS?**

Documents uploaded (test report, energy label and certificate of accreditation) are referred electronically to the MSB by the EEMO for verification. Once the EEMO gets a letter of conformance from the MSB and the dealer has effected necessary payment to the MSB, the EEMO issues a certificate of registration to the dealer.

**21. What is the validity of the certificate of registration issued by the EEMO?**

The certificate is valid for 2 years.

**22. Can we know which regulated machinery have been registered with the EEMO?**

A complete list is posted on the website of the EEMO at [eemo.govmu.org](http://eemo.govmu.org). The list is regularly updated.

**23. Are there any fees to be paid for the registration of regulated machineries?**

No fees are claimed by the EEMO. However, a fee of Rs 700 is presently payable to the MSB for the verification of documents referred to it. The fee is payable directly by the dealer to the MSB.

**24. Can the payment to MSB be made through online facilities?**

The MSB is working on a project for online payment. This facility may be provided in the near future.

**25. Can the MSB verify if the laboratory is an accredited one instead of the dealer requesting for a copy of certificate of accreditation and other documents from the laboratory?**

The MSB will try to check if the laboratory is an accredited one. However, if the MSB cannot ascertain that the laboratory is an accredited one, the dealer will have to produce a copy of the certificate of accreditation.

**26. An appliance was tested years back and the model is still being sold. Will the EEMO accept the test report?**

Test reports which are older than 3 years from the date of application for registration with the EEMO will not be accepted.

**27. Will the EEMO accept test reports issued by any laboratory?**

Only test reports issued by laboratories which are duly accredited to carry out the tests mentioned in the standards will be accepted.

**28. How long does it take to process and submit a certificate of registration?**

There are many factors that affect the time between receipt of an application and issuance of a certificate of registration. Among others:

(i) the EEMO has been flooded with applications since June 2017 while the regulations were made since January 05, 2017. Applications for registration are being considered on a first come first serve basis. Additional staff cannot be employed as the number of applications is expected to decrease significantly over time;

(ii) very often test reports submitted are for safety and not for energy consumption and labelling;

(iii) sometimes copies of energy labels are not provided; and

(iv) EEMO has to await for payment to be made by dealers to MSB for the verification process.

**29. If we cannot produce a test report, what is the alternative?**

Testing facilities have been set up at the MSB for measurement of energy consumption of refrigerators, electric ovens and dishwashers.

**30. What will be the cost of testing an appliance at the MSB?**

It will be in the range of Rs 7,000 to Rs 10,000.

**31. How long will it take to test an appliance at the MSB?**

The length of testing will depend on the type of appliance. The testing process may be between 1 to 2 weeks.

**32. We do not use the model number of the manufacturer. We display ours. However, they are all same appliances. In this case, what needs to be done?**

You should produce a letter from the manufacturer certifying that the models are similar. However, the letter shall be traceable, i.e. you should be able to prove that the models are the same.

**33. Who should affix an energy label to a regulated machinery?**

The seller and the reseller both have the responsibility of having an energy label affixed to a regulated machinery.

**34. Energy labels are supplied by the manufacturer, but these are simply placed inside the appliance. Will it be sufficient if the energy label is left inside the appliance in the showroom? The customer will still be able to see the energy label when opening the door of the appliance.**

No. The energy label should be affixed on the appliance so as to be clearly visible to customers in a showroom.

**35. Should we affix an energy label to an appliance before delivering it to a customer?**

This is not necessary. The requirement for affixing an energy label applies only to appliances which are on display for sale.

**36. The manufacturer has not provided energy labels with the appliances when shipping these to Mauritius. Is a dealer allowed to print the energy labels locally?**

Yes. However, the dimensions, format, content and colour should be as set out in the standards and test report.

**37. Do the regulations apply to freezers and commercial refrigerators?**

The regulations apply to all refrigerating appliances, including freezers, with storage volumes ranging from 10L to 1500L only.

**38. Are domestic cooking ovens covered under the regulations?**

The regulations apply only to domestic electric ovens. Gas ovens are excluded for the time being. However, ovens with gas burners and an electric ovens are covered under the regulations.

**39. Which appliances are not covered by the regulations?**

These are listed in the Second Schedule in the regulations and are reproduced below:

**Household Refrigerating Appliances**

(i) Refrigerating appliances that are primarily powered by energy sources other than electricity, such as liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), kerosene and biodiesel fuels.

(ii) Battery-operated refrigerating appliances that can be connected to the mains through an AC/DC converter, purchased separately.

(iii) Custom-made refrigerating appliances, made on a one-off basis and not equivalent to other refrigerating appliance models.

(iv) Refrigerating appliances for tertiary sector application where the removal of refrigerated foodstuffs is electronically sensed and that information can be automatically transmitted through a network connection to a remote control system for accounting.

(v) Appliances where the primary function is not the storage of foodstuffs through refrigeration, such as stand-alone ice-makers or chilled drinks dispensers.

### **Household Electric Ovens**

(i) Ovens that use energy sources other than electricity or gas.

(ii) Ovens that offer a 'microwave heating' function.

(iii) Small ovens.

(iv) Portable ovens.

(v) Heat storage ovens.

(vi) Ovens that are heated with steam as a primary heating function.

(vii) Ovens designed for use only with propane or butane.

Note: please consult the regulations for the definitions of the appliances mentioned above.

### **40. Will there be market surveillance carried out by the EEMO?**

Yes. Enforcement officers of the EEMO will visit showrooms to ascertain that the provisions of the regulations and Energy Efficiency Act 2011 are being complied with.

### **41. What are the powers of the Enforcement Officers of the EEMO?**

An Enforcement Officer of the EEMO may enter at any time any premises, other than a dwelling house, for the purpose of carrying out an investigation to verify compliance with the Energy Efficiency Act 2011 and regulations. The Enforcement Officer can also verify the labelling requirements and seize, secure or seal any regulated machinery which do not comply with the labelling requirements.

### **42. What are the provisions of the law regarding incorrect energy labels or incorrect contents of energy labels and when is the offence committed by the importer rather than the reseller?**

There are four possibilities:

- (i) if the energy label is not affixed, the offence is committed by the one selling the appliance;
- (ii) if the energy label is not according to the format (dimension, format, colour and content) provided in the standards, the one selling the product has committed an offence;
- (iii) if the contents of the energy label are not correct (say these have been falsified), the one selling the product has committed an offence; and
- (iv) in the last two cases, i.e. (ii) and (iii) above; if a reseller can prove that the label has been obtained in good faith from the importer, the reseller has a defence and the importer is deemed to have committed the offence.

### **43. Say there is more than one importer of a specific model of an appliance and there is an issue with the energy label at the reseller. Who will be responsible?**

It will be the importer who has distributed the appliance to the reseller who will be liable.

**44. If a dealer do not register a regulated machinery with the EEMO, will the dealer be committing an offence?**

Yes. The Energy Efficiency Act 2011 provides that on a first conviction, the dealer will be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs 100,000. On a second and subsequent conviction, the dealer will be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs 200,000.

**45. If a dealer registers a regulated machinery with the EEMO and put the regulated machinery on display for sale without affixing an energy label to it, will the dealer be committing an offence?**

Yes. The Energy Efficiency Act 2011 provides that on a first conviction, the dealer will be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs 100,000. On a second and subsequent conviction, the dealer will be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs 200,000.

**46. If a dealer deliberately alters the information displayed on an energy label, will the dealer be committing an offence?**

Yes. The Energy Efficiency Act 2011 provides that on a first conviction, the dealer will be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs 100,000. On a second and subsequent conviction, the dealer will be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs 200,000.

**47. A dealer has altered the information on the energy label affixed to a regulated machinery displayed in his showroom (say he has changed the energy efficiency class from B to A+) and he has subsequently sold a number of this regulated machinery. This has been noted by an Enforcement Officer of the EEMO. What will happen?**

The dealer has committed an offence. The Energy Efficiency Act 2011 provides that on a first conviction, the dealer will be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs 100,000. On a second and subsequent conviction, the dealer will be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs 200,000. The Court may, in addition to the fine, order that the regulated machineries which have been sold be recalled.

**48. The information that appears on an energy label in a showroom differs from the ones posted on the website of the EEMO. What should be done?**

This should be promptly reported to the EEMO.

**49. When an offence has been committed by a dealer, will it be the EEMO who will fine the dealer?**

No. The matter will be referred to the Police. It will be the Court to decide on the fine payable on conviction.

**50. I want to get more information on the regulations and on labelling of regulated machineries. What should I do?**

The EEMO would be pleased to provide you with the necessary information. Make a request for a meeting on [eemo@govmu.org](mailto:eemo@govmu.org) or simply call on 206 05 82 / 92.