



# Master in Energy Management

**Ispra, 16 febbraio 2018**

## **Efficienza energetica: ecoprogettazione ed etichettatura**

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# Ecodesign e prodotti, esempi



# Il progetto «INTAS»



INDUSTRIAL AND TERTIARY  
PRODUCT TESTING AND  
APPLICATION OF STANDARDS



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programme of the European Union

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# Il progetto "INTAS"



## "INTAS" – Industrial and tertiary product Testing and Application of Standards

### 16 partner da 11 Stati Membri:

■ Germania	WIP (coordinatore)
■ Austria	AEA
■ Belgio	BHTC
■ Danimarca	DTI
■ Finlandia	TUKES
■ Italia	ENEA
■ Portogallo	ASAE e DGEG
■ Polonia	FEWE
■ Rep. Ceca	SEVEN
■ Spagna	FFII-LCOE
■ Romania	ANRE
■ EU	ECOS, ECI, ECD, WSE

Durata: 36 mesi (01/03/2016 – 28/02/2018)

Finanziamento: programma "Horizon 2020

research and innovation" dell'UE, GA No 695943

<http://www.intas-testing.eu/>



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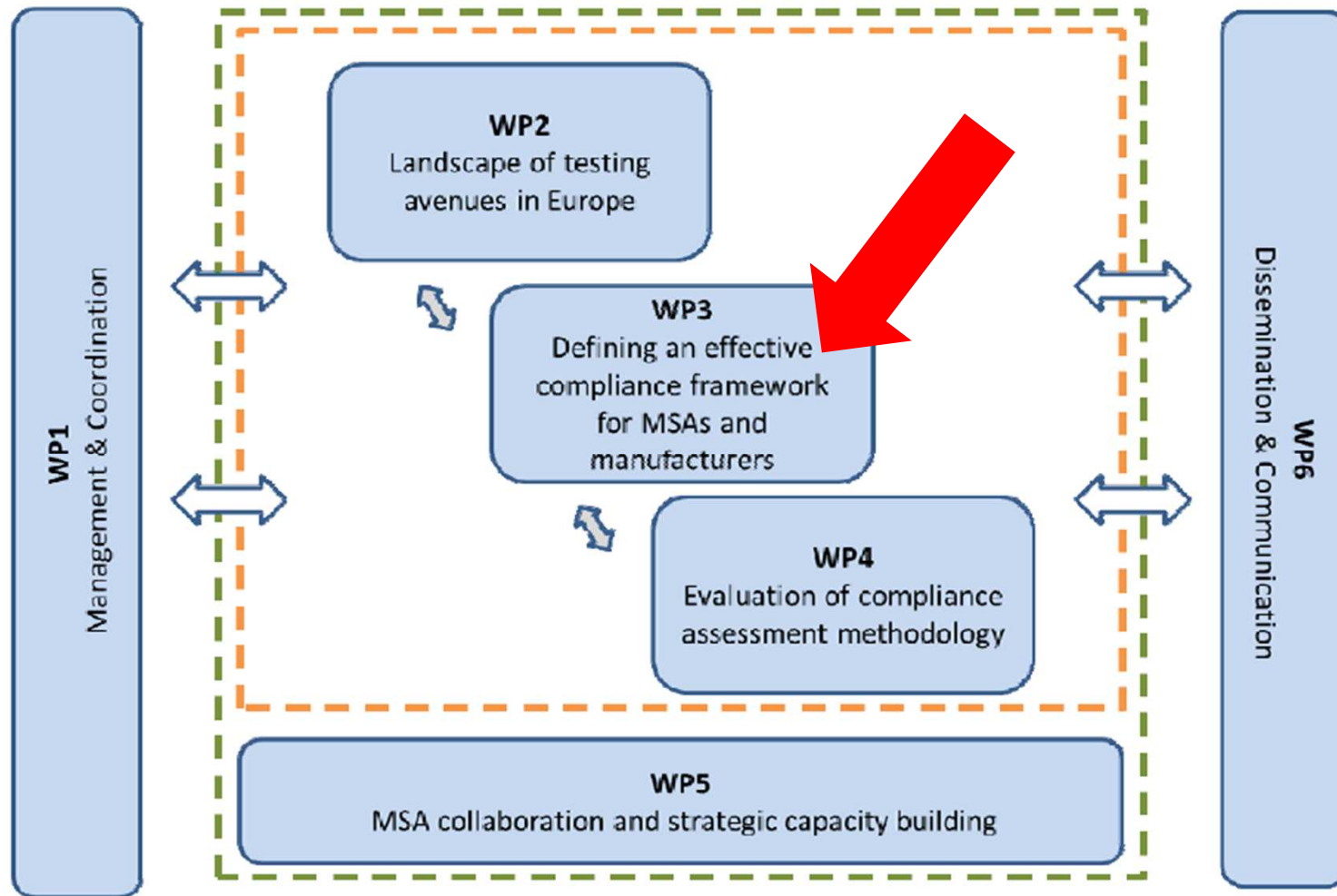
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# Schema del progetto



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# Scopo del progetto



- ▶ Definire la fattibilità tecnica, e proporre alla Commissione Europea e alle Autorità nazionali di sorveglianza del mercato, un comune approccio alla verifica della conformità per i grandi prodotti, nel dettaglio trasformatori e ventilatori industriali.
- ▶ Superare le difficoltà incontrate dalle Autorità di sorveglianza del mercato e dagli operatori economici nello stabilire prima, e nel verificare poi, la conformità ai requisiti di ecodesign per questi prodotti industriali. Le loro dimensioni e la necessità di adattarli alle esigenze dei clienti rendono particolarmente complesse le prove di laboratorio e richiedono laboratori specificamente attrezzati.
- ▶ Assistere le Autorità nazionali di vigilanza degli Stati Membri (in Italia la funzione è svolta dal Ministero dello Sviluppo Economico) nella verifica della conformità di questi prodotti, offrendo assistenza tecnica e una metodologia condivisa ed efficace.
- ▶ Assistere gli operatori industriali facilitando la dichiarazione della conformità dei prodotti con modalità condivise dalle Autorità nazionali.



# Principali risultati ENEA 2016-2017 (1)



- ▶ Information have been collected about the monitoring, verification and enforcement techniques used in major worldwide economies.
- ▶ Collected methods have been examined to identify the most interesting elements to be transferred to the INTAS the project:
  - Monitoring, verification and enforcement techniques do exist in all investigated Countries, but no information is available on their actual application or of the achieved results.
  - The difficulty of the compliance verification for large industrial products is well known, but also without a unique and validated solution.
  - The investigated procedures differ in terms of the emphasis given to the documental inspection, third party certification, physical testing and on the response to allegations or complaints.
  - When physical testing is foreseen, the number of units to be tested differs.



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# Principali risultati ENEA 2016-2017 (2)



- Alternative procedures have been proposed, at least as pilot projects, to take into consideration low-volume and custom built products or the unavailability of adequate laboratory facilities.
- In this respect, the use of witnessed testing and/or reduced sample sizes can be foreseen, to permit effective enforcement testing without imposing unreasonable burdens on manufacturers.
- Other approaches or techniques do exist for certifying the performance of large products: private certification schemes - to assess the compliance of product to own requirements - appear to be more largely applied in case of a the strong involvement of manufacturers and their Associations.
- Utilities generally procure transformers through a competitive bidding process, already encompassing a complex qualification process.
- For products where a published standard is not available, a number of private testing laboratories can develop custom test plans for customers and manufacturers specific needs.





# Grazie per la vostra attenzione!

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