



Country: Austria

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.

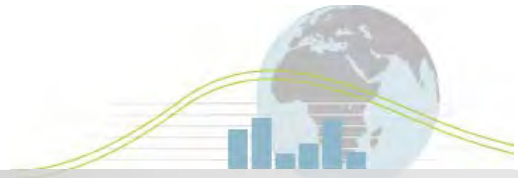
The summary definition for this product is:

M&B Category	Description
Definition and Scope	<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"> • Single door built-in (this includes freestanding units in European definitions), portable and drawer-type dishwashers; • Both non-soil-sensing and soil-sensing unit. <p>The scope will <i>exclude</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table top dishwashers (with fewer than 6 place settings).
Rated Capacity	6-16 place settings
Other characteristics to be noted	<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>

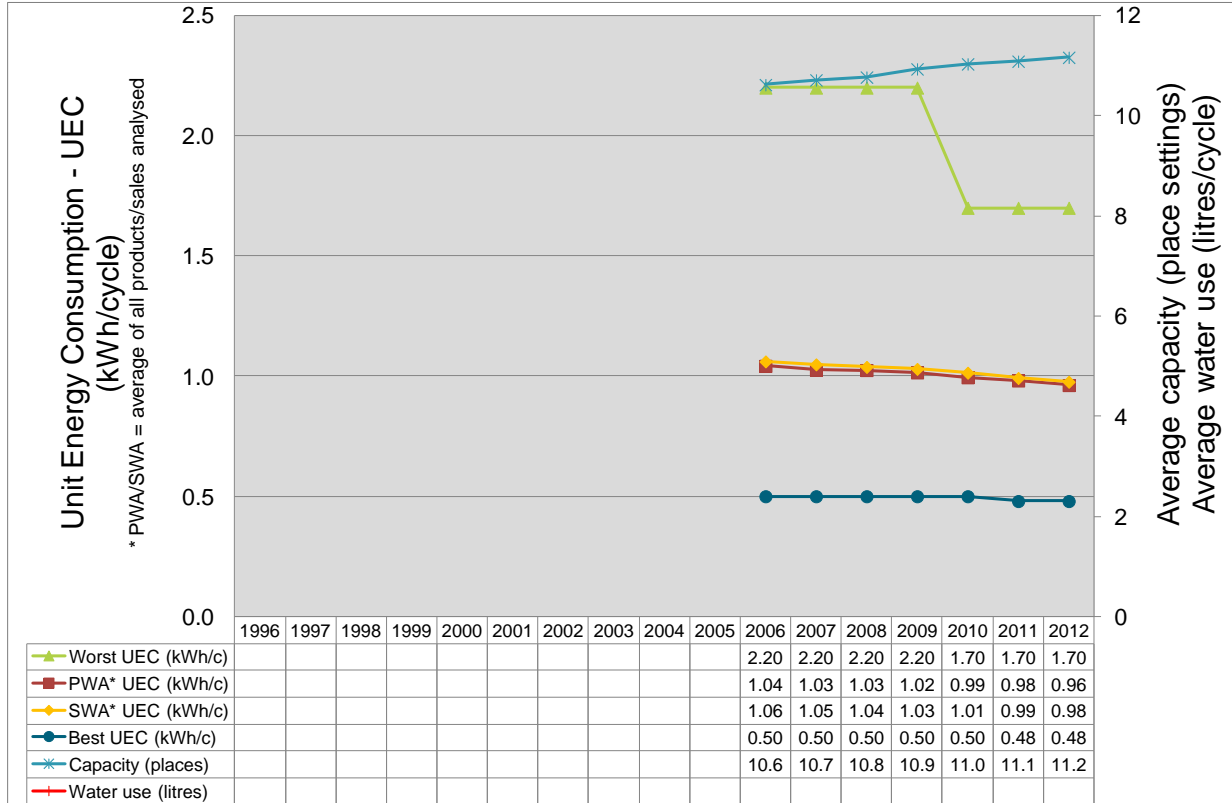
The detailed product definition can be found at the Annex website:

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





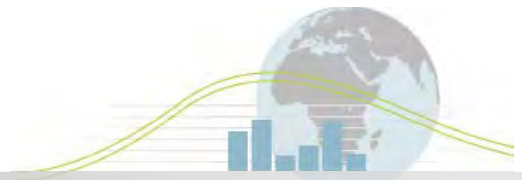
Unit Energy Consumption (UEC) of dishwashers in Austria



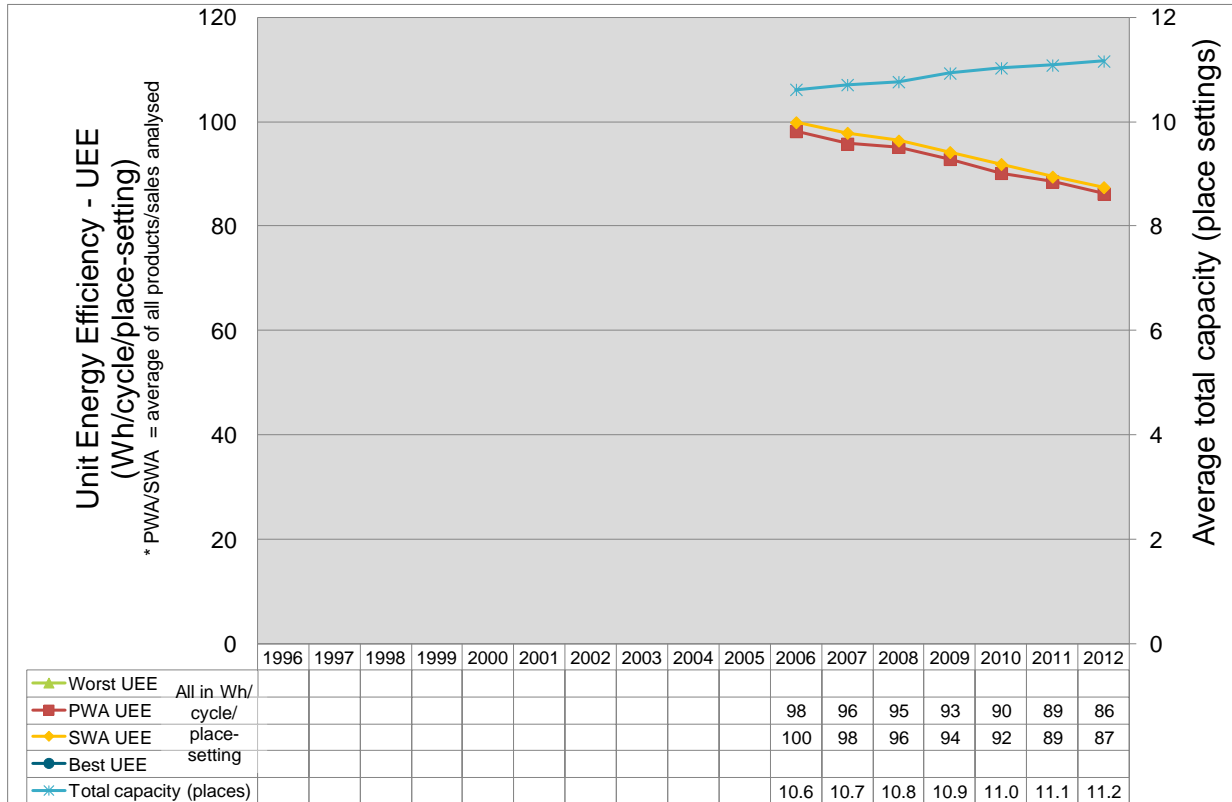
Key notes on Graph (see notes section 1)

- Data was supplied to the Annex as market averages from a dataset that covers approximately 85% of sales in the market.
- All capacities shown are estimated using the following data by year:
 - the market share of different place setting ranges in Austria and
 - the average capacity of dishwashers within those ranges in the Danish market.
- Best and worst values are limited to those models with >0.1% of market sales.





Unit Energy Efficiency (UEE) of dishwashers in Austria

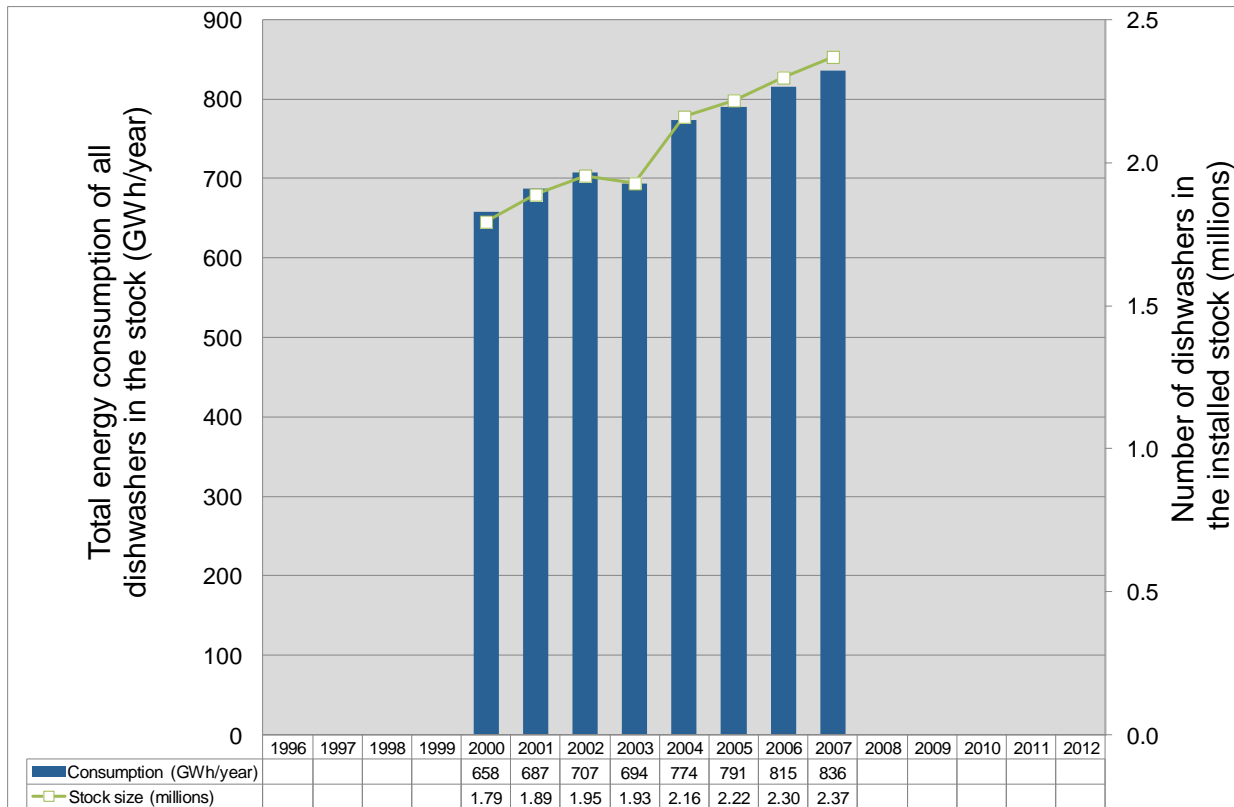


Key notes on Graph (see notes section 1)

- All UEE values are estimated from the average Unit Energy consumption (UEC) and the estimated capacity by year.
- UEC data was supplied to the Annex as market averages from a dataset that covers approximately 85% of sales in the market.
- All capacities shown are estimated using the following data by year:
 - the market share of different place setting ranges in Austria and
 - the average capacity of dishwashers within those ranges in the Danish market.
- This approach does not allow best or worst values for UEE to be reliably estimated.



Energy Consumption of the installed stock of dishwashers in Austria



Key notes on Graph (see notes section 2)

- Total consumption data is estimated from the data on the number of dishwashers installed in the stock and the average specific consumption of dishwashers (Permanently occupied dwellings) in kWh/year.



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 agreement¹ 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.

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

There are programs in Austria which aim to improve energy efficiency by granting subsidies for suitable measures for the household sector. These subsidies have usually been designed as a contribution towards investment costs or as a loan with reduced interest rates. For purchasing energy efficient electrical appliances subsidies can be obtained from some regional electrical utilities. These subsidies are granted to all customers of the respective utility, regardless of whether the customer is the owner of a private household, an enterprise or a public institution.

The most innovative and popular measure in Austria is the long-term program for active climate protection (klima: aktiv - www.klimaaktiv.at), that was launched in 2004 from the Environmental Ministry (Lebensministerium). The program's main focus lies on increasing the market share of energy efficient products and services. The overall goal is to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions. As part of the initiative klima: aktiv, the program of "Top products" – Platform for energy efficient appliances provides information on best and worst available products in the market (www.topprodukte.at), for household and commercial users.

REFERENCE: "Energy Efficiency Policies and Measures in Austria". Monitoring of Energy Efficiency in EU 27, Norway and Croatia (ODYSSEE-MURE). Austrian Energy Agency. Vienna, Austria September 2009.

¹ See http://www.ceced.org/ifede/easnet.dll/GetDoc?APPL=1&DAT_IM=20DAAB



Cultural Issues (see notes section 4)

In 2007 the Austrian Statistics Agency initiated a project called “Electricity and Gas Daily Book”, with the aim to look into more detail the consumption household energy. From this 2008 Micro-census it is known that about 71% of household have at least one dishwasher, and about 3% have two dishwashers.

About 75% of the devices are 60 cm wide and 25% are smaller (45 cm wide), to fit smaller households. In the households of up to 60 m² about 50% of the dishwashers are 45 cm wide, but as the household area increases the proportion of 45 cm wide dishwashers decreases.

36% of dishwashers are less than 5 years old, 43% are between 5 and 10 years old, and 20% are older than 10 years. The energy labelling for dishwashers is in force in Austria since 1999, through the *Energy consumption regulation BGBl. II Nr. 182/1999*. Results from the survey showed that 33,1% of the dishwashers were Class A, about 8% were Class B or other classes. Still, about 59% of the household respondents could not indicate the energy class of their dishwashers. For 16% of the devices there is a separate connection to hot water.

EU wide cultural issues

Due to the extremely diverse range of cultures within countries the EU (eg household sizes, building types and sizes, national and local income levels, etc), it only large scale observations can be made:

- 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.



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 performance² 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.

² 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 30th 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 1st 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 1st 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 1st 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 1st 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: Data is sourced from GfK data. All data was provided as market averages in the form shown in the table below:

Metric	Year
Product Weighted Energy Consumption [kWh per cycle]	
Sales Weighted Energy Consumption [kWh per cycle]	
Best Energy Consumption* [kWh per cycle]	
Worst Energy Consumption* [kWh per cycle]	
Coverage %	
Sales split by Place Setting Group [Thousand Units]	
Sales split by Energy Label [Thousand Units]	

*minimum market share 0.1%

The datasets submitted are reported to cover approximately 85% of sales in the Austrian market in all years. The number of models and sales analysed by product category are presented in the tables below.

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Sales in dataset	148,414	152,940	155,878	164,346	172,324	177,951	181,756
Sales analysed	144,544	151,342	155,592	164,220	172,208	177,884	181,741
% Sales included	97%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

1.4 Data manipulations and specific limitations

1.4.1 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"> • Removal of duplicate entries • Pre-processing to align all terminology and reported test values to be consistent between countries • Assigning of local, mapping and benchmarking and EU categories • Etc
2. Production of mapping outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of mapping outputs based on local test methodologies



Stage:	Description
3. Normalisation of test data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calculation of full cycle Unit Energy Consumptions • Normalisation for test temperature differentials
4. Production of Benchmarking outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post processing of benchmarking results • Production of benchmarking report

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 Austrian analysis that are specific to the local dataset or regulations are described below.

1.4.2 Specific cautions for the Austria data

1.4.2.1 Data cleaning

No data cleaning was undertaken.

1.4.2.2 Data processing specific to the Austria dataset

Average capacity was not available and so a surrogate average capacity for Austria was calculated using a combination of available capacity data for both Austria and Denmark. The calculation is as follows:

*Average capacity in year Y = \sum (market share of place setting group 1-n * average capacity of dishwashers in Denmark in place setting group 1-n)*

Where the market share in Austria by place setting is:

Number of place settings	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
6-7	2.0%	2.3%	2.5%	2.0%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%
8-9	17.8%	15.2%	14.5%	14.7%	15.0%	16.1%	15.0%
10-11	78.8%	81.2%	78.7%	60.4%	53.5%	48.5%	45.3%
>12	1.4%	1.3%	4.3%	22.9%	29.8%	33.7%	38.0%

with the Danish average capacities by place setting group over time below:





Number of place settings	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
6-7	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1
8-9	9.0	8.9	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.0
10-11	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.0
>12	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.6	12.7	12.8	13.0

Unit Energy Efficiency (UEE) was then calculated from the average consumption and estimated average capacity as follows:

$$\text{Product weighted average Unit Energy Efficiency} = \frac{\text{product weighted average Unit Energy Consumption}}{\text{estimated sales weighted average capacity}}$$

$$\text{Sales weighted average Unit Energy Efficiency} = \frac{\text{sales weighted average Unit Energy Consumption}}{\text{estimated sales weighted average capacity}}$$

1.4.2.3 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

Data included in the stock is an extract of data gathered for Austria for the ODYSSEE³ project. The ODYSSEE projects relies on databases that contain detailed data on the energy consumption drivers by end-use and sub-sector as well as energy efficiency and CO₂ related indicators. Details of sources of the ODYSSEE data set and any assumptions made are not known. Therefore data should be used with caution."

³ <http://www.odyssee-indicators.org/>



Section 3. Major Policy Interventions

2.1 Minimum Energy Performance Standards

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

From 1st 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 1st 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 1st 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.

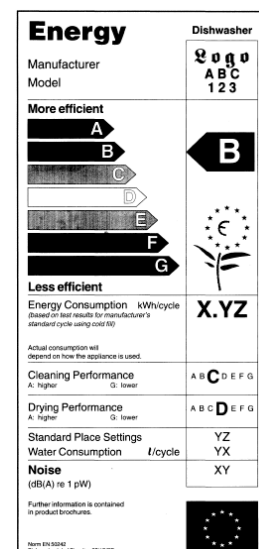
2.2 Mandatory Labelling



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).





2.3 *Austrian policies*

Source: “Energy Efficiency Policies and Measures in Austria”. Monitoring of Energy Efficiency in EU 27, Norway and Croatia (ODYSSEE-MURE). Austrian Energy Agency. Vienna, Austria September 2009.





Section 4. Cultural Issues

Source: „Strom- und Gasverbrauch 2008: Strom- und Gaseinsatz sowie Energieeffizienz österreichischer Haushalte. Auswertung Gerätebestand und Einsatz“. Statistik Austria/ Direktion Raumwirtschaft, Energie, Wien 2009.

