



Department for
Energy Security
& Net Zero

Raising standards for household tumble dryers

A consultation on new proposed
requirements for household tumble dryers

Closing date: 14 August 2025



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Executive Summary

Introduction

Ecodesign legislation enables the Government to set minimum energy performance standards in order to remove the very worst performing products from the market – ensuring consumers, are not exposed to the most expensive to run products and incentivising manufacturers to produce higher-efficiency products. Energy labelling improves the product information available to consumers when purchasing a new product – allowing consumers to identify the most energy efficient products, thereby supporting effective choice and competition.

These policies have overall contributed significantly to our energy security, reducing electricity demand by an estimated 245 TWh over the last decade. They have delivered 59 MtCO₂e carbon savings since 2010 and are one of the most cost-effective ways to reduce emissions and bills, with low impact on consumers and businesses. Driven by existing ecodesign and energy labelling regulations, innovation in household tumble dryer technology has resulted in vast improvements in the efficiency of tumble dryers sold on the GB market, delivering significant reductions in carbon emissions and saving consumers on their bills through reduced energy consumption.

This consultation sets out our proposals to repeal and replace ecodesign and energy labelling standards for tumble dryers which are currently in force in GB. We are proposing to repeal both (392/2012) which covers the energy labelling requirements for household tumble dryers, and (932/2012) which covers the ecodesign requirements. In their place, we are proposing to lay a statutory instrument (“SI”) which would introduce the proposed ecodesign and energy labelling requirements detailed in this document.

The proposed statutory instrument (“SI”) is be expected to save consumers money on their electricity bills by ensuring more efficient heat pump tumble dryers are available on the market. On average an owner of a heat pump tumble dryer could have a net saving of £250¹, compared to one owning a condenser model over the latter’s 12-year lifetime. A heat pump tumble dryer will also have a longer lifetime meaning the same owner could see a net £900 benefit over the expected 20-year lifetime.

The proposed SI could also save an estimated 0.91 MtCO₂e and 30,280 GWh in energy by 2050, contributing significantly towards our net zero and energy security ambitions.

We are consulting as manufacturers, their authorised representatives, importers, trade bodies, consumer groups, environmental organisations and other civil society organisations with an interest in tumble dryer products, have a stake in this proposal and may wish to respond. The consultation may also be of interest to those with a more general interest in energy efficiency, resource efficiency, circular economy and climate change.

¹ Undiscounted

In developing these proposals, we have engaged with industry stakeholders on the implications of trade barriers between the UK and key trading partners for energy-related products. Feedback from industry indicates it is in the interests of GB businesses and consumers to be consistent with the EU in this area. This approach will prevent unnecessary barriers to trade with the EU, reducing costs for manufacturers and consumers. It will also avoid potential barriers to trade between GB and NI, ensuring NI's dual market access to both the UK internal market and the EU Single Market, under the Windsor Framework. Nevertheless, we are keen to hear your views on how these proposals may be made suitable for the GB market.

We are also notifying our intention to introduce these new regulations to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) members for comment in accordance with the UK's obligations under the WTO's Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement. We are providing 60 days to WTO members for comments on our proposals.

Proposals

In this consultation we are seeking views on proposals to improve product standards by updating ecodesign and energy labelling legislation for household tumble dryers to reduce energy consumption, lower consumer bills and decrease carbon emissions by:

Enhance efficiency

To improve the efficiency of tumble dryers, we propose introducing a minimum efficiency standard that would have the effect of phasing out inefficient gas-fired, air-vented, and condenser tumble dryers. We propose setting a new Energy Efficiency Index (EEI) threshold to ensure only efficient heat pump tumble dryers remain available for purchase. Additionally, we propose mandating an eco-programme² as the default or directly selectable programme and set a maximum EEI threshold at 85 to ensure only highly efficient models remain on the market. We also propose requiring a minimum of 80% condensation efficiency and maximum energy consumption requirements for off-mode, standby, and networked standby settings.

Support a circular economy

To support a circular economy, we aim to improve product durability, reparability, and end-of-life management, ensuring long-term benefits for consumers and the environment. Our proposals accordingly include making critical spare parts such as drums, seals, and motors available for at least 10 years after the model is discontinued. We propose requiring manufacturers to provide detailed repair and maintenance documentation to professional repairers and end-users, ensuring easy access to guidance on prolonging the appliance's lifespan. Additionally, we propose that products must be designed to allow the removal of key components using common tools, enabling efficient repairs and recycling of materials. Clear

² The eco-programme is defined as a programme which is able to dry cotton from an initial moisture content of the load of 60% down to a final moisture content of the load of 0%. This is essentially a name change, as it does not differ from the current standard cotton programme.

instructions for end-of-life processing would also need to be provided to ensure components can be effectively recycled.

Improve consumer information

To help consumers make better-informed decisions, we propose rescaling the A to G classification system to replace the outdated A+++ to D scale, with the A class initially vacant to encourage innovation and promote the development of highly efficient products. Additionally, we would update labels to display key information such as energy consumption per cycle on the eco programme, noise level classification in decibels, and condensation efficiency. We are also proposing new labelling requirements relating to the acoustic airborne noise emission and the repairability of household tumble dryer products.

Support internal market and broader trade

To benefit from economies of scale and to ensure that we do not create unnecessary barriers within the United Kingdom's internal market and trade between Great Britain, and key trading partners, including the European Union, the proposals set out in this consultation seek consistency with the new EU ecodesign and energy labelling regulations. This would facilitate smoother trade relations, reduce administrative burdens for manufacturers, and ensure that consumers within Great Britain have access to a wide range of energy-efficient products.

We welcome your feedback on our proposals detailed in this consultation document, as well as the accompanying draft SI and Options Assessment. We will aim to publish a Government Response shortly after the closing date for responses to this consultation has passed, and after the feedback received has been considered.

A glossary of terms can be found in Annex A. The full list of the questions asked in this consultation is included in Annex B.

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General information

Why we are consulting

Improving product standards can save consumers money by reducing their bills, while cutting carbon emissions and increasing energy security. Product regulations, such as those set out in ecodesign and energy labelling legislation, are, therefore, a key lever to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2050.

We welcome views and evidence on the proposals set out in this consultation document and draft SI, as well as the options assessment.

Consultation details

Issued: 17/07/2025

Respond by: 14/08/2025

Enquiries to:

Energy-Related Products Team
Department for Energy Security and Net Zero
3-8 Whitehall Place
London
SW1A 2EG

Email: efficientproducts@energysecurity.gov.uk

Consultation reference: Raising standards for household tumble dryers

Audiences: Manufacturers and/or their authorised representatives, importers, retailers, trade bodies, consumer groups, environmental organisations and other civil society organisations with an interest in household tumble dryer products.

Territorial extent:

The proposed updates to ecodesign and energy labelling set out in this consultation would apply to GB. To facilitate dual access to both the UK Internal Market and the EU Single Market, Northern Ireland continues to apply EU ecodesign and energy labelling regulations in accordance with the Windsor Framework. As the UK Government is looking to mirror standards in GB with those of the EU, goods compliant with the proposed standards would also be able to be placed on the market in Northern Ireland. At the same time, Northern Ireland businesses will continue to have unfettered access to the GB market. We do not think that the proposals set out in this consultation will inhibit trade between Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

How to respond

Respond online at: <https://energygovuk.citizenspace.com/energy-efficiency/product-standards-for-household-tumbledryers>

Or

We strongly encourage responses via the online survey. Using the online survey greatly assists our analysis of the responses, enabling more efficient and effective consideration of the issues raised. If it is not possible for you to use the online survey, you can respond through email or a written response.

Email to: Efficientproducts@energysecurity.gov.uk

Write to:

Energy-Related Products Team
Department for Energy Security and Net Zero
3-8 Whitehall Place
London
SW1A 2EG

When responding, please state whether you are responding as an individual or representing the views of an organisation.

Your response will be most useful if it is framed in direct response to the questions posed, though further comments and evidence are also welcome.

Confidentiality and data protection

Information you provide in response to this consultation, including personal information, may be disclosed in accordance with UK legislation (the Freedom of Information Act 2000, the Data Protection Act 2018 and the Environmental Information Regulations 2004).

If you want the information that you provide to be treated as confidential, please tell us, but be aware that we cannot guarantee confidentiality in all circumstances. An automatic confidentiality disclaimer generated by your IT system will not be regarded by us as a confidentiality request.

We will process your personal data in accordance with all applicable data protection laws. See our [privacy policy](#).

We will summarise all responses and publish this summary on [GOV.UK](#). The summary will include a list of names or organisations that responded, but not people's personal names, addresses or other contact details.

Quality assurance

This consultation has been carried out in accordance with the [government's consultation principles](#).

If you have any complaints about the way this consultation has been conducted, please email: bru@energysecurity.gov.uk.

Part 1: Enhance efficiency

Household tumble dryers represent a significant portion of electricity consumption in homes, consuming 8 TWh of energy per year in the UK, therefore increasing their efficiency will result in substantial energy and carbon savings. To meet our net zero target, it is crucial to reduce energy consumption from domestic appliances. Given the recent rise in electricity prices and the growing pressure on the grid, improving the energy efficiency of household appliances is essential for benefiting both consumers and businesses.

There are currently four main types of household tumble dryers on the market: air-vented, gas-fired, condenser, and heat pump. Phasing out the least energy-efficient household tumble dryers could contribute to achieving the targets set in the fifth and sixth carbon budgets (CB5 and CB6). Improving the energy efficiency of household tumble dryers is expected to reduce electricity demand and help consumers see a reduction in their annual energy bills due to increased Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS).

There is significant potential to enhance the energy efficiency of tumble dryers. For instance, condenser household tumble dryers use an average of 564 kWh per year, compared to 225 kWh per year for heat pump household tumble dryers. While moving to higher efficiency appliances mean consumers may face higher upfront cost of around £60, on average, these are expected to payback quickly, and potentially within two years, due to the bill savings. Heat pump dryers also have on average, a much longer lifetime of 20 years compared to 12 for other models, leading to further savings.

Part 1 of this consultation sets out proposals to increase the efficiency of household tumble dryers by updating ecodesign regulation. To enhance the efficiency of household tumble dryers, we propose introducing an SI that would effectively phase out the sale of more inefficient gas-fired, air-vented, and condenser household tumble dryers. These changes would raise the minimum energy performance standards and ensure that only efficient heat pump household tumble dryers remain available for purchase.

The proposed changes include:

- **Eco-Programme Requirement:** Household tumble dryers would need to include an eco-programme, which would be set as the default programme or available for direct selection.
- **Energy Efficiency Index (EEI):** The EEI could not be higher than 85.
- **Condensation Efficiency:** The condensation efficiency of condenser tumble dryers could not be lower than 80%.
- **Off-Mode and Standby Mode Requirements:** Household tumble dryers would also need to have an off-mode or a standby mode, or both. The power consumption in off-mode and standby mode could not exceed 0.50 W, with this reducing in off-mode further from 2027.

Chapter 1: Eco-Programme Requirement

To encourage energy efficient choices, we propose the renaming of the default setting from the current standard cotton programme to eco-programme, aligning with standards for washing machines and washer dryers. Household tumble dryers should include an eco-programme, either as the default or available for direct selection. This requirement aims to reduce energy consumption and contribute to carbon savings. Manufacturers could also use the term "cotton" alongside "eco" for familiarity. Please see paragraph 1 of Schedule 1 to the draft SI.

- 1. Do you agree with the proposed change of name to “eco programme”?
Yes/No/Don’t know. Please provide evidence to support your answer.**

Chapter 2: Minimum Energy Performance Standards

The technological product classification of tumble dryers identifies four main types on the market: air-vented with heating element (air-vented), air-vented with gas combustion (gas-fired), condensing with heating element (condenser), and condensing with heat pump (heat pump). It is important to note that heat pump tumble dryers, for the purpose of current legislation, fall under the category of condenser tumble dryers, which are subject to more stringent regulations under the current ecodesign regulations (392/2012).

A condenser tumble dryer is defined as: a tumble dryer which includes a device (either using condensation or any other means) for removing moisture from the air used for the drying process. Condensing tumble dryers with a heating element currently make up around 20% of the models sold.

Since their introduction around 2010, heat pump tumble dryers have become the dominant technology for models available, representing 74% of models sold.

The other two types of tumble dryers available are air-vented tumble dryers which make up just 5% of available models and gas-fired tumble dryers which hold a negligible presence in the market, representing only 0.4% of models sold.

Despite the growing market share of heat pump tumble dryers, however, some consumers still prefer air-vented and condenser tumble dryers due to their lower upfront costs.

The metric used to set MEPS is the Energy Efficiency Index (EEI). Currently, the EEI is calculated as the quotient between the weighted annual energy consumption of the dryer model being tested and the weighted energy consumption of all the models in the market with the same load capacity. The annual energy consumption based on the number of cycles per year has been shown to be outdated. The real-life use of household tumble dryers has changed, necessitating updates to reflect more accurate usage patterns.

We propose to set an EEI of 85 for all household tumble dryers. The proposed EEI would mean that, all non-heat pump household tumble dryer technologies (e.g. condenser, air vented

and gas-fired tumble dryers) would fall below the EEI threshold. Please see paragraph 2 of Schedule 1 to the draft SI.

The proposed EEI would use the 'eco' programme as the setting for calculations. We are also proposing to change the formula for calculating EEI, so it is calculated by the quotient between the weighted energy consumption per drying cycle and the standard energy consumption for all models on the market with the same load capacity per drying cycle.

The EU has also adopted these new EEI proposals, and these came into force on 1 July 2025 and effectively phase out non-heat pump household tumble dryers from being sold in the EU. We expect manufacturers to be already developing supply chains to manufacture compliant products now the EU regulations have come into force. Since nearly all tumble dryer manufacturers sell to both the EU and GB, we expect the impact of our proposals on manufacturers should be minimal, and there should be sufficient time for production lines to be changed to produce sufficient stock of compliant products for the GB market. However, we are keen to receive views from industry to understand any potential risks. Please see paragraph 7-13 of Schedule 13 to the draft SI.

- 2. Do you agree with our proposed requirements on eco-programme – default/easily identifiable/to be used in testing? Yes/No/Don't know. Please provide evidence to support your answer.**
- 3. Do you agree with the proposed changes to the formula for calculating EEI? Yes/No/Don't know. Please provide evidence to support your answer.**
- 4. Do you agree that the EEI should be set at 85? Yes/No/Don't know. Please provide evidence to support your answer.**

Chapter 3: Condensation Efficiency Standards

Condensation efficiency refers to the ratio between the mass of moisture condensed and collected by a condenser tumble dryer and the total mass of moisture removed from the load by the end of a drying cycle. The higher the condensation efficiency, the less moisture is released from the tumble dryer into the surrounding atmosphere. As would be expected these standards only apply to condensing dryers which includes heat pump tumble dryers.

The condensation efficiency requirement has been set at 70% or higher since 1 November 2015, and market data shows that all condenser and heat pump tumble dryers on the market currently meet this requirement.

Table 1: Condensation efficiency by technology type

Technology (% of available models on the market)	70% - 79% efficiency	80% - 89% efficiency	90% - 100% efficiency

Condenser	29%	68%	3%
Heat pump	0%	72%	28%

We propose that the condensation efficiency requirement be raised to 80%. This would futureproof these standards against any potential regression in the condensation efficiency of heat pump household tumble dryer products., 72% of heat pump tumble dryers currently on the market would meet the proposed condensation efficiency requirement. This provision will prevent the worst performing products from being placed on the market in the future. Consumers will also benefit from household tumble dryer products with higher condensation efficiency because lower humidity means a lower risk of damp and mould, as well as reducing potential structural damage to buildings. Please see paragraph 5-6 of Schedule 1 to the draft SI and paragraph 14-15 of Schedule 13 to the draft SI.

Additionally, we are proposing that the condensation efficiency scale is rescaled. Further details on this are provided in Part 3, Chapter 9 of this document.

- 5. Do you agree with our proposal to set a minimum condensation efficiency of condenser tumble dryers of 80%? Yes/No/Don't know. Please provide evidence to support your answer.**

Chapter 3: Off-Mode and Standby Mode Requirements

The Ecodesign assimilated commission regulation (1275/2008), concerning energy consumption in 'off-mode' and various 'standby mode' modes, was implemented to set requirements for the energy efficiency of electrical and electronic household and office equipment. Currently, power consumption requirements for low power modes are not specified in the tumble dryer ecodesign regulations (392/2012). These modes include "off-mode" where the dryer is effectively turned off without any active displays, and "left-on mode" or "standby mode" which is activated when the drying cycle is complete.

Having these modes are mandatory for manufacturers wishing to place products on the market consuming electric power in standby and off mode. The current household tumble dryer regulations define two low power modes: "off-mode" and "left-on mode" or "standby mode."

Off-mode: The state in which the household tumble dryer, after being switched off by the user, consumes the minimum amount of power while remaining connected to a mains power source.

Left-on mode/Standby mode: The lowest power consumption mode that persists after the completion of a drying cycle, with no further intervention by the user.

Currently, no specific maximum power consumption thresholds are set for these modes for tumble dryers. Instead, the power consumption in low power modes is factored into the EEI calculation, making it a variable in determining whether a household tumble dryer meets the MEPS

To reduce complexity, we propose to introduce specific maximum thresholds for off-mode and standby mode. This approach would bring the low power mode requirements for household tumble dryers in line with the ecodesign legislation for other products.³

Table 2: Proportion of heat pump household tumble dryers by off-mode power consumption

Technology (% of available models on the market)	< 0.15	0.15 – 0.29	0.3 – 0.49	>= 0.5
• Heat pump tumble dryer	31%	13%	30%	26%

Table 3: Proportion of heat pump household tumble dryers by left-on mode/standby mode power consumption

Technology (% of available models on the market)	< 0.15	0.15 – 0.29	0.3 – 0.49	>= 0.5	N/A
Heat pump tumble dryer	20%	4%	4%	63%	8%

The advantage of this approach is that power consumption requirements can be refined around the levels which are currently achieved by household tumble dryers on the market. The requirements can also be tailored around product features that have become more commonplace on household tumble dryers since the current ecodesign standards were introduced in 2013. These new product features require greater power use in order to function, and examples include:

- Electronic informational displays
- Network connections, which allow remote control access to household tumble dryers in standby mode
- ‘Delay start’, where users can schedule a drying cycle

Based on these considerations, we propose that the power consumption shall not exceed:

- In “off-mode”, 0.50W and from 9 May 2027, the maximum power consumption in “off-mode” shall be further reduced to 0.30W.
- In “standby mode”, 0.50W.
- If the standby mode includes an informational display, the power consumption in standby mode shall not exceed 1.00W.
- If the standby mode provides for a connection to a network, the power consumption in standby mode shall not exceed 2.00W.

³ Products which have specific maximum thresholds for low power modes include household dishwashers, washing machines, washer-dryers and electronic displays. See the Ecodesign for Energy-Related Products and Energy Information Regulations 2021 No. 745, <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2021/745/contents/made>

- In a delay start condition, 4.00W.
- To improve consumer information, we propose to require that manufacturers, importers and authorised representatives declare the power consumption in networked standby and delay start modes in the product information sheet and technical documentation.

Please see paragraph 8 of Schedule 1 to the draft SI.

- 6. Do you agree with our proposal to require household tumble dryers to have an off-mode, a standby-mode, or both? Do you agree with the associated requirement that the power must not exceed 0.50W when on these modes? Yes/No/Don't know. Please provide evidence to support your answer.**
- 7. Do you agree with the proposal to decrease the standby and off-mode power consumption limit to 0.3W from 9 May 2027?**

Part 2: Support a circular economy

The transition to a circular economy is a key component of the UK's sustainability strategy, aiming to reduce waste, increase product longevity, and improve resource efficiency. In the context of household tumble dryers, the average functional lifetime has regressed from 14 years to around 12 years since 2010.⁴ This regression means that tumble dryers need to be replaced more often, leading to increased consumer expenditure and higher carbon emissions due to the accelerated pace of manufacturing to meet demand.

Currently, the lack of regulatory provisions requiring manufacturers to consider the circular economy in the production of household tumble dryers means that the price of these appliances does not reflect the negative carbon externalities associated with their design, maintenance, and end-of-life treatment. To address this issue, we propose that incentives for manufacturers must be introduced to reverse the negative trend in the average lifetime of household tumble dryers.

By embedding circular economy principles into regulations for household tumble dryers, we can extend product lifespans, reduce electronic waste, and lower carbon emissions. In Part 2 of this consultation, we set out proposals to ensure long-term access to spare parts, expand access to repair information, design for easy disassembly and material recovery, and promote efficient waste management and resource recovery.

We are proposing a range of circular economy measures to promote repair and maintenance for end-users and to incentivise resource efficiency in the design and manufacturing of household tumble dryers. Together, our proposals would reduce carbon emissions across the entire product lifecycle, decrease material use and waste creation, and protect consumers from excessive replacement costs.

Chapter 5: Availability of spare parts

Ensuring the long-term access to spare parts is essential for promoting repairability, reducing waste and extending product lifespans. In the UK, many household tumble dryers are discarded prematurely due to unavailable or expensive spare parts, leading to increased electronic waste and higher consumer costs. Under the current regulations, manufacturers are not required to provide spare parts for an extended period.

These measures aim to address this by mandating spare part availability, ensuring that both professional repairers and consumers can access necessary components for years after a product is sold.

⁴ Impact assessment report with regard to ecodesign requirements for household tumble dryers amending Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/826, available to access here: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52023SC0252&qid=1700641704551>

Under the proposed SI, manufacturers, importers and authorised representatives would have to make spare parts available to professional repairers for at least ten years after the unit is placed on the market. The required spare parts include mechanical components and electronic components. A full list of spare parts that must be made available by manufacturers, importers and authorised representatives to professional repairers and/or end-users are listed in the Annex B. Please see paragraph 9(a) of Schedule 1 to the draft SI.

For components that end-users can replace themselves, the proposed SI would require manufacturers, importers and authorised representatives to ensure the availability for at least ten years after the last unit of a model is sold. These include parts such as doors, handles hinges etc. A full list of spare parts that must be made available by manufacturers, importers and authorised representatives to end users are listed in the Annex B. Please see paragraph 9(d) of Schedule 1 to the draft SI.

During the spare parts availability period, the proposed SI would require manufacturers, importers and authorised representative to deliver spare parts within 15 working days. Please see paragraph 10 of Schedule 1 to the draft SI.

- 8. Do you agree with our proposed requirements on manufacturers, importers and authorised representatives regarding the availability of spare parts? Yes/No/Don't Know. Please provide evidence to support your answer.**

Chapter 6: Repair and Maintenance Documentation

Limited access to technical repair information makes it difficult for repairers and consumers to service household tumble dryers. Currently there is no regulation that requires documentation for repair to be provided.

We have proposed to mandate the access to repair and maintenance documentation requirements. The proposed SI would require manufacturers, importers and authorised representatives to provide access to technical repair information for at least 10 years after the last unit of a model is placed on the market. Please see paragraph 9(f) of Schedule 1 to the draft SI.

The proposed SI would require professional repairers to be able to request access repair and maintenance documentation via the manufacturer's website. Additionally professional repairers would need to prove technical competence and liability insurance. Please see paragraph 11-12 of Schedule 1 to the draft SI.

The proposed SI would require manufacturers, importers and authorised representatives to process repair information access requests within five working days and once approved ensure repairers receive access to the requested information within one working day. Please see paragraph 13(d) of Schedule 1 to the draft SI.

Under the draft SI manufacturers, importers and authorised representatives may charge fees for access to repair information, but these must be reasonable and proportionate to ensure

affordability and must not discourage access or create unfair competition. Please see paragraph 13(c) of Schedule 1 to the draft SI.

The draft SI includes a list of the information that must be provided. Please see paragraph 13(e) of Schedule 1 to the draft SI.

The draft SI also requires open access to this repair information, that continues even after a manufacturer stops supporting repair documentation, by ensuring that third parties can republish unaltered repair and maintenance information for public access. This will help to preserve repair knowledge even after product support is discontinued. Please see paragraph 13(f) of Schedule 1 to the draft SI.

Innovation in household tumble dryer technology has resulted in the development of 'smart technology', which uses network connections to provide consumers with greater control over the appliance's functions.

To ensure that these features function appropriately over the products' lifetime, we propose that manufacturers, importers or authorised representatives of household tumble dryers shall make available software and firmware updates for a minimum of 10 years after the placing of the last unit of a model on the market. These software and firmware updates would be provided free of charge. To protect consumers, we also propose to introduce a requirement that software or firmware updates shall not worsen the performance of the household tumble dryers compared to the declared performance when the unit was first put on the market. Please see paragraph 14 of Schedule 1 to the draft SI.

9. Do you agree with our proposed requirements regarding software and firmware updates? Yes/No/Don't know. Please provide evidence to support your answer.

Chapter 7: Design for reparability and end of life processing

Designing household tumble dryers for easy repairability and material recovery is part of the circular economy. Currently, many tumble dryers are difficult to repair due to non-standardised components, excessive use of adhesives and lack of clear dismantling instructions. These issues increase repair costs, discourage maintenance and contribute to early disposal.

Additionally, upon reaching the end of their lifespan, tumble dryers are not designed for easy material recovery, making recycling inefficient. The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) regulations set out requirements for collection and recycling, but current design of tumble dryers limit proper resource recovery. The proposed measures would aim to extend product lifespans, reduce waste and ensure manufacturers prioritise recyclability in product design.

The draft SI would require manufactures to design tumble dryers so that key mechanical and electronic components can be easily removed for repair or replaced using commonly available tools. Fasteners such as screws would need to be used instead of adhesives for all replaceable components to facilitate disassembly. Additionally clear dismantling instructions

including QR codes or labels on key components indicating how they can be removed would need to be provided. Please see paragraph 9(g) of Schedule 1 to the draft SI.

The current legislation does not require manufacturers to provide information on the type of refrigerant used in heat pump tumble dryers. Poor handling and leakage of refrigerant into the atmosphere can contribute to climate change as refrigerants can be potent greenhouse gases. To correct this, we are proposing to introduce a requirement that the chemical name or the accepted industry designation of the refrigerant gas should be displayed permanently in a visible location on the external part of the appliance. This information would also need to be detailed in the product information sheet. This would mean that refrigerant gases would be handled appropriately when the appliance is being repaired, recycled or scrapped. Please see paragraph 15 of Schedule 1 to the draft SI.

The proposed SI would require tumble dryers to be designed to facilitate material recovery and recycling at the end of their life cycle. Manufacturers would need to ensure appliances can be dismantled for material recovery using commonly available tools. Plastic components over 50g would need to be labelled with material identification codes to aid in sorting and recycling and the use of hazardous substances would have to be minimised and those included would need to be clearly marked and easily separable. Please see paragraph 16 of Schedule 1 to the draft SI.

- 10. Do you agree with our draft SI's proposed new information requirement for refrigerant gases used in heat pump tumble dryers? Yes/No/Don't know. Please provide evidence to support your answer.**

Part 3: Improve consumer information

Consumers and retailers must be provided clear, accurate information about the energy performance of their appliance as well as other key pieces of information. Energy labels are a key mechanism for ensuring this transparency, helping consumers choose the most efficient products while encouraging manufacturers to improve sustainability.⁵

The current GB energy labels for tumble dryers were introduced under Regulation (EU) No 392/2012. However, technological advancements and market changes have increased the availability of more efficient models, highlighting the need for a label redesign to better inform consumers.

In Part 3 of this consultation, we set out proposals to update and improve the UK's Energy labelling system for tumble dryers. The proposed updates aim to ensure that labels present clear and relevant information on energy efficiency, repairability and resource efficiency.

The proposed changes include:

- rescaling the household tumble dryer energy efficiency classes to reflect the improved product performance and allow for further advancements in energy efficiency.
- rescaling the condensation efficiency classes
- introducing acoustic airborne noise emission classes
- introducing a repairability index to indicate how easy it is to repair a household tumble dryer
- updating the label design

Chapter 8: Rescaling the energy efficiency classes

The energy labels for household tumble dryers have played a role in improving energy efficiency by enabling consumers to make informed choices. Energy efficiency classes are intended to allow consumers to easily compare the relative power consumption of different household tumble dryer products. Illustrating energy efficiency classes using scales and traffic light colours has been found to better enable comparison of different products.⁶

The energy efficiency current classification system, based on regulation 392/2012, establishes a green to red scale of seven energy efficiency classes from A+++ to D.

The energy efficiency classification system as it stands has the potential to obscure the relatively low efficiency of certain products. For example, a consumer may perceive a product

⁵ BEIS (2021), 'The Energy-Related Products Policy Framework; page 5, <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/energy-related-products-policy-framework>.

⁶ The Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs (2023), 'The role of ecolabelling in the path to net zero: Evidence review and Theory of Change', page 9, <https://sciencesearch.defra.gov.uk/ProjectDetails?ProjectId=21231>.

rated 'A' to be relatively efficient, but this product would be expected to consume more energy than up to 60% of available products on the market. Therefore, it is our view that the current energy efficiency classes are ineffective for informing consumer purchasing decisions.

Regulation 2017/1369, which grants us the authority to set energy labelling requirements, allows the DESNZ Secretary of State to make a product-specific measure to introduce or amend labels for household tumble dryers if certain criteria are met.

Our Impact Assessment indicates that the introduction of energy labelling requirements for household tumble dryers has no significant negative impacts regarding the affordability and the life cycle cost of the product group. Additionally, the introduction of energy labelling requirements for household tumble dryers has no significant negative impact on the functionality of the product during use.

We propose to replace the A+++ to D scale with an A to G scale. We also propose to change the EEI values which qualify for each class so that products currently on the market are spread across the new scale. In accordance with regulation 2017/1369, the proposed new threshold for class A is set so that this class is vacant at the point of implementation, to encourage innovation to develop more efficient products in future.

Please see paragraph 2 of Schedule 4 to the draft SI.

Table 4: Current efficiency classification system

Label class	EEI
A+++	$EEI < 24$
A++	$24 \leq EEI < 32$
A+	$32 \leq EEI < 42$
A	$42 \leq EEI < 65$
B	$65 \leq EEI < 76$
C	$76 \leq EEI < 85$
D	$85 \leq EEI$

Table 5: Proposed efficiency classification system

Label class	EEI
A	$EEI < 45$

B	$45 \leq \text{EEI} < 55$
C	$55 \leq \text{EEI} < 70$
D	$70 \leq \text{EEI} < 86$
E	$86 \leq \text{EEI} < 100$
F	$100 \leq \text{EEI} < 200$
G	$201 \leq \text{EEI}$

11. **Do you agree with our proposal to replace and rescale the energy efficiency classes to an A to G scale? Yes/No/Don't know. Please provide evidence to support your answer.**

Chapter 9: Rescaling the condensation efficiency classes

Condensation efficiency is a key performance indicator for condenser and heat pump tumble dryers, measuring how effectively the tumble dryer retains and removes moisture rather than releasing it into the surrounding home environment. High condensation efficiency results in lower humidity level reducing the risk of damp and mould.

The current classification system based on regulation 392/2012 establishes a scale of seven condensation efficiency classes from A to G. However, due to developments in tumble dryer technology the top condensation efficiency classes are now overpopulated, with 72% of heat pump household tumble dryers falling under class B and 28% falling under class A. Therefore, we believe that the classification system is currently ineffective in enabling consumers to discern the relative condensation efficiency between different products. Additionally, the minimum condensation efficiency requirement has been set at 70% meaning classes E to G on the scale are redundant.

This chapter outlines the need for rescaling condensation efficiency labels, and the details of the proposed new classification system.

We propose to reduce the condensation efficiency classes from seven classes ranging from A to G, to four classes ranging from A to D. Our proposed classes are set so that they represent increments within the 80% to 100% condensation efficiency range. This better reflects the condensation efficiencies achievable by products currently on the market and accords with our proposal to increase the minimum condensation efficiency requirement for household tumble dryers to 80%, meaning no classes in the proposed A to D scale are redundant. Please see paragraph 5 of Schedule 4 to the draft SI.

Table 6: Current condensation efficiency classification system

Label class	Weighted condensation efficiency (Ct)
A	$Ct > 90$
B	$80 < Ct \leq 90$
C	$70 < Ct \leq 80$
D	$60 < Ct \leq 70$
E	$50 < Ct \leq 60$
F	$40 < Ct \leq 50$
G	$Ct \leq 40$

Table 7: Proposed condensation efficiency classification system

Label class	Weighted condensation efficiency
A	$Ct \geq 94$
B	$88 \leq Ct < 94$
C	$82 \leq Ct < 88$
D	$Ct < 82$

12. Do you agree with our proposal to replace and rescale the condensation efficiency classes to an A to D scale? Yes/No/Don't know. Please provide evidence to support your answer.

Chapter 10: Introducing acoustic airborne noise emission classes

Noise emissions from tumble dryers have become an increasingly important consideration for consumers. Excessive noise emission can cause disruption especially in open-plan living spaces, apartments and small homes.

The current energy label displays an absolute value for the acoustic airborne noise emission in decibels (dB(A)) expected from a household tumble dryer during a drying cycle. However, there is currently no standardised classification system to help consumers compare models based on relative noise performance.

We are therefore proposing to introduce a classification system with a range from A-D, with the proposed values for each class defined in the table below. The noise emission class would be displayed on the energy label alongside the absolute figure, and on the product information sheet. Please see paragraphs 3-4 of Schedule 4 to the draft SI.

Table 8: Proposed acoustic airborne noise emission classification system

Acoustic airborne noise emission class	Noise (dB(A))
A	$L_{WA} \leq 60$
B	$60 < L_{WA} \leq 64$
C	$64 < L_{WA} \leq 68$
D	$L_{WA} > 68$

13. Do you agree with our proposal to introduce an acoustic airborne noise emission classification system? Yes/No/Don't know. Please provide evidence to support your answer.

Chapter 11: Introducing Repairability index

The repairability of household tumble dryers is a key factor in extending lifespans, reducing electronic waste, and supporting the transition to a circular economy. Consumers currently lack clear and accessible information on how easily a tumble dryer can be repaired, including the availability of spare parts, accessibility of key components, and long-term software support. This lack of transparency makes it difficult for consumers to compare products based on their ease of repair and often leads to premature replacement instead of repair.

We propose to introduce a new repairability score and classification system, which is to be displayed on the energy label, providing users with an indication of how easy an appliance would be to repair relative to other models. This is intended to raise consumer awareness about the possibility of repairing their appliance and would provide an incentive for manufacturers to take repairability seriously at the design-stage so that their products rate more competitively relative to the market.

Under this proposal, five repairability classes would be introduced on an A to E scale, with the class being determined by the products' repairability score. Please see paragraph 6-7 of Schedule 4 to the draft SI.

Table 9: Proposed repairability classification system

Repairability class	Repairability score (R)
A	$R > 9.00$

B	$7.00 \leq R \leq 9.00$
C	$5.00 \leq R < 7.00$
D	$3.00 \leq R < 5.00$
E	$R < 3.00$

The repairability score is calculated by aggregating the values of four parameters and normalising it into a score that allows for comparison between products:

- The “Disassembly Depth” score, where a value is assigned based on the percentage of steps required to remove parts from the tumble dryer being tested, with respect to the average number of steps taken for removing that part.
- The “Fasteners (type)” score, where a value is assigned according to the level of removability and reusability of fasteners necessary in device assembly.
- The “Tools (type)” score, where a value is assigned according to the complexity and availability of the tools needed to repair the appliance.
- The “Repair information” score, where the tumble dryer model is awarded points if the manufacturer, importer or authorised representative provides repair and maintenance information to professional repairers for free.

We propose that the repairability class must be displayed on the energy label and on the product information sheet of household tumble dryers placed on the GB market from 1 January 2027.

To ensure a smooth transition to the introduction of repairability classes on energy labels, dealers would be permitted to sell individual units without the repairability class displayed on the label if those units were already on the market before 1 January 2027. This would prevent stocks of household tumble dryers without repairability information from being de-listed and save on administrative costs as dealers would not be required to relabel products after 1 January 2027. In advance of this date, suppliers would be able to supply rescaled labels with a repairability class at the same time that the wider labelling reforms come into force they so wish.

14. **Do you agree with our proposal to introduce a repairability score and classification system? Yes/No/Don’t know. Please provide evidence to support your answer.**
15. **Do you agree with how the repairability score would be calculated? Yes/No/Don’t know. Please provide evidence to support your answer.**
16. **Do you agree with the proposed transitional provisions for the introduction of repairability classes on energy labels? Yes/No/Don’t know. Please provide evidence to support your answer.**

Chapter 12: Updating label design

Energy labels help consumers make informed choices about household tumble dryers. The current GB energy label formation is established under regulation No 392/2012. With the introduction of new efficiency classifications and reparability information, the energy label must be updated to remain clear, relevant, and user-friendly.

This chapter outlines the proposed revised energy label format and details the proposed design changes.

The proposed updated labels would introduce key changes that apply across condenser and non-condenser tumble dryers. We propose updates to the layout and presentation of the energy label to improve clarity for consumers. The energy efficiency icon would be displayed using the new A to G scale. The noise emission icon would be integrated as an A to G rating. A mandatory QR code would be positioned on the label, providing additional product details. These proposed updates are on all proposed label designs and shown in images 1-4.

For condenser tumble dryers, we propose introducing a condensation efficiency icon using a new A to G scale. This icon would be clearly displayed on the energy label as shown in Image 1 and Image 3.

Finally, we are proposing an additional reparability index icon on both types of labels. This icon would use a A-G scale. It would also show the reparability score mentioned earlier in chapter 10. The reparability icon would be included on condenser models and on non-condenser models as shown in Image 3 and Image 4. The proposed timings when labels with the reparability icon can be used is discussed in Chapter 13.

Image 1: Proposed energy label for condenser tumble dryers

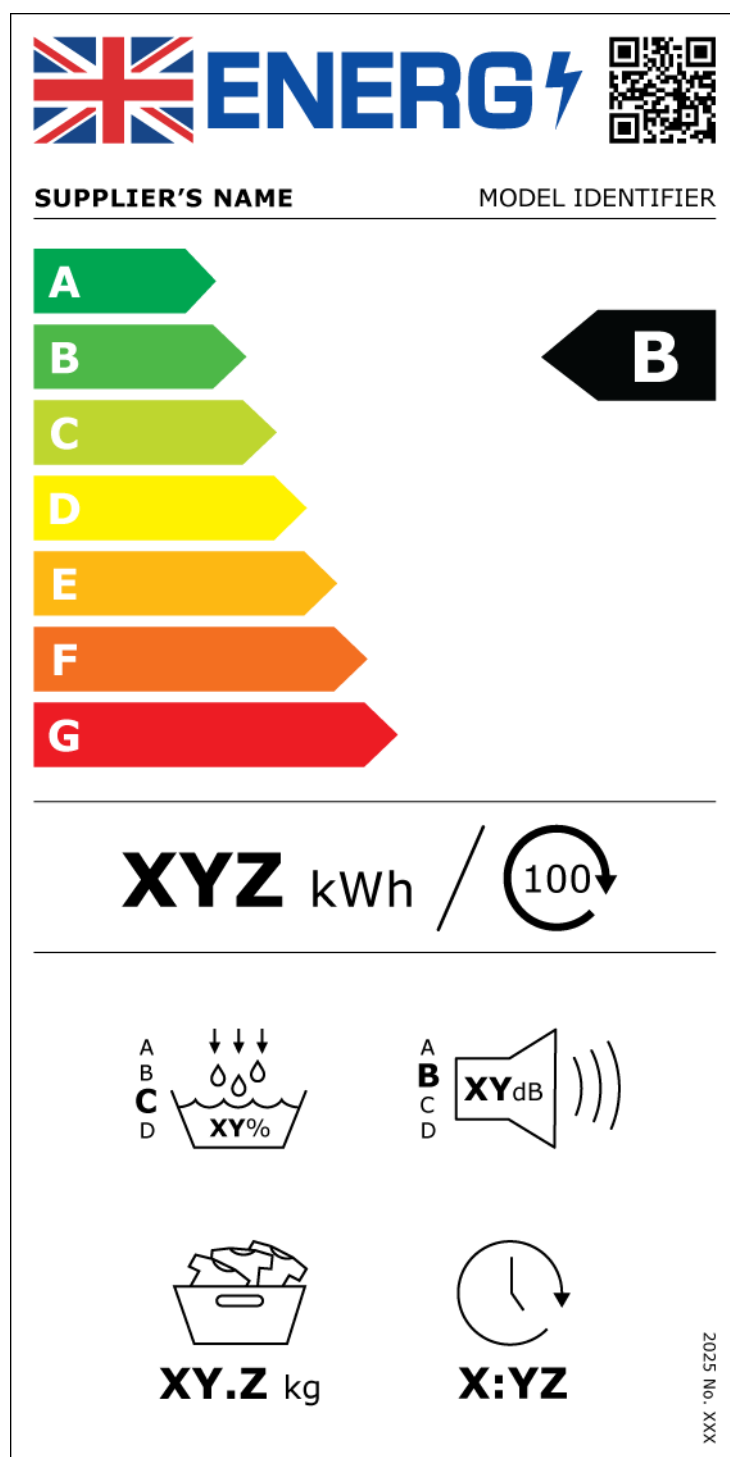


Image 2: Proposed energy label for non-condenser tumble dryer

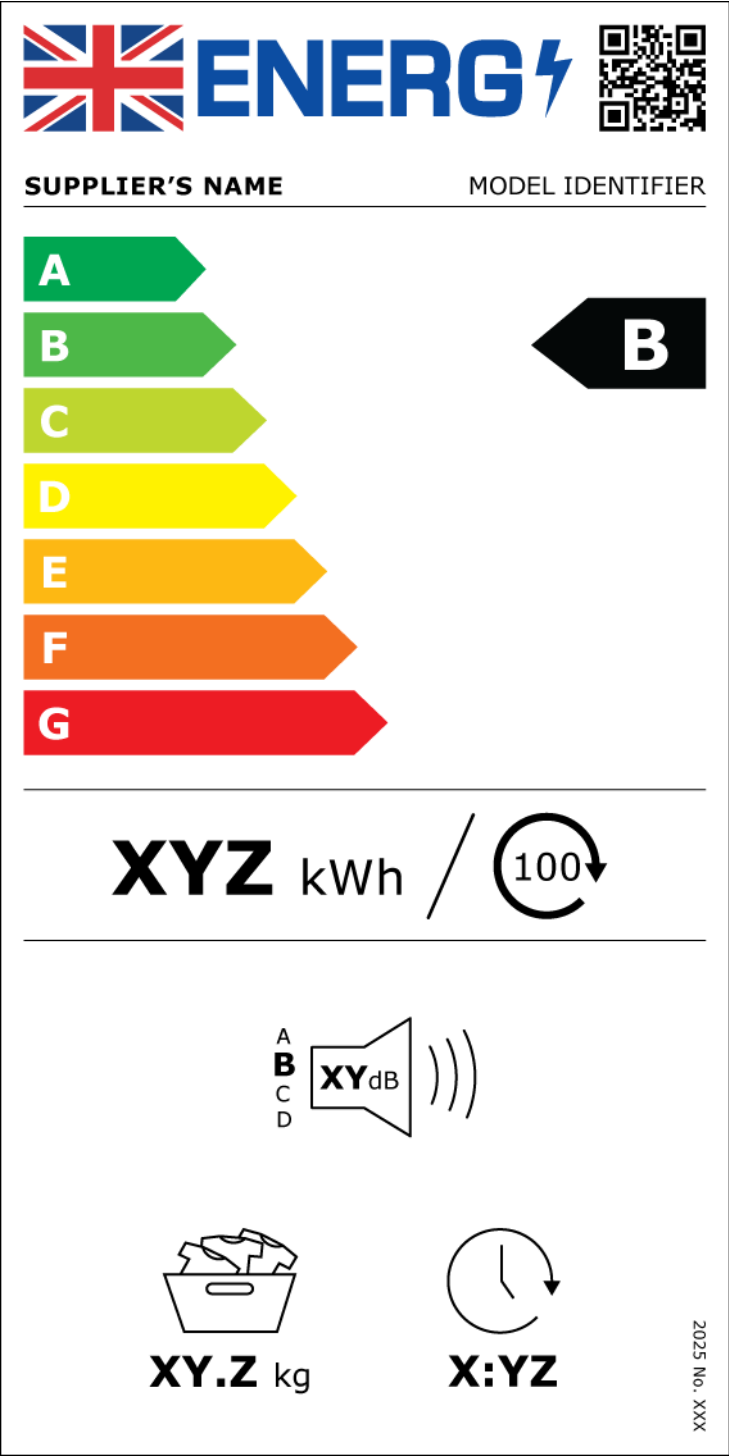


Image 3: Proposed energy label condenser tumble dryer with repairability icon

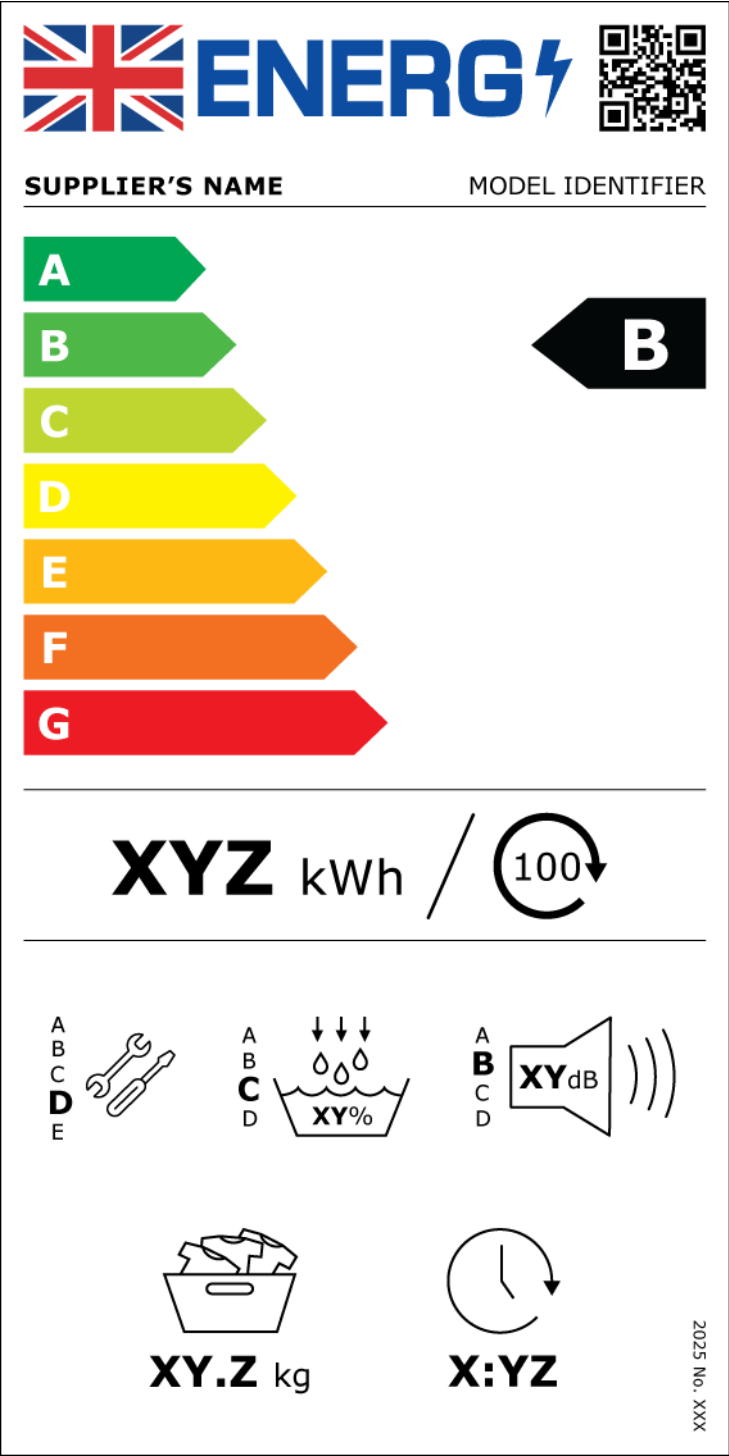
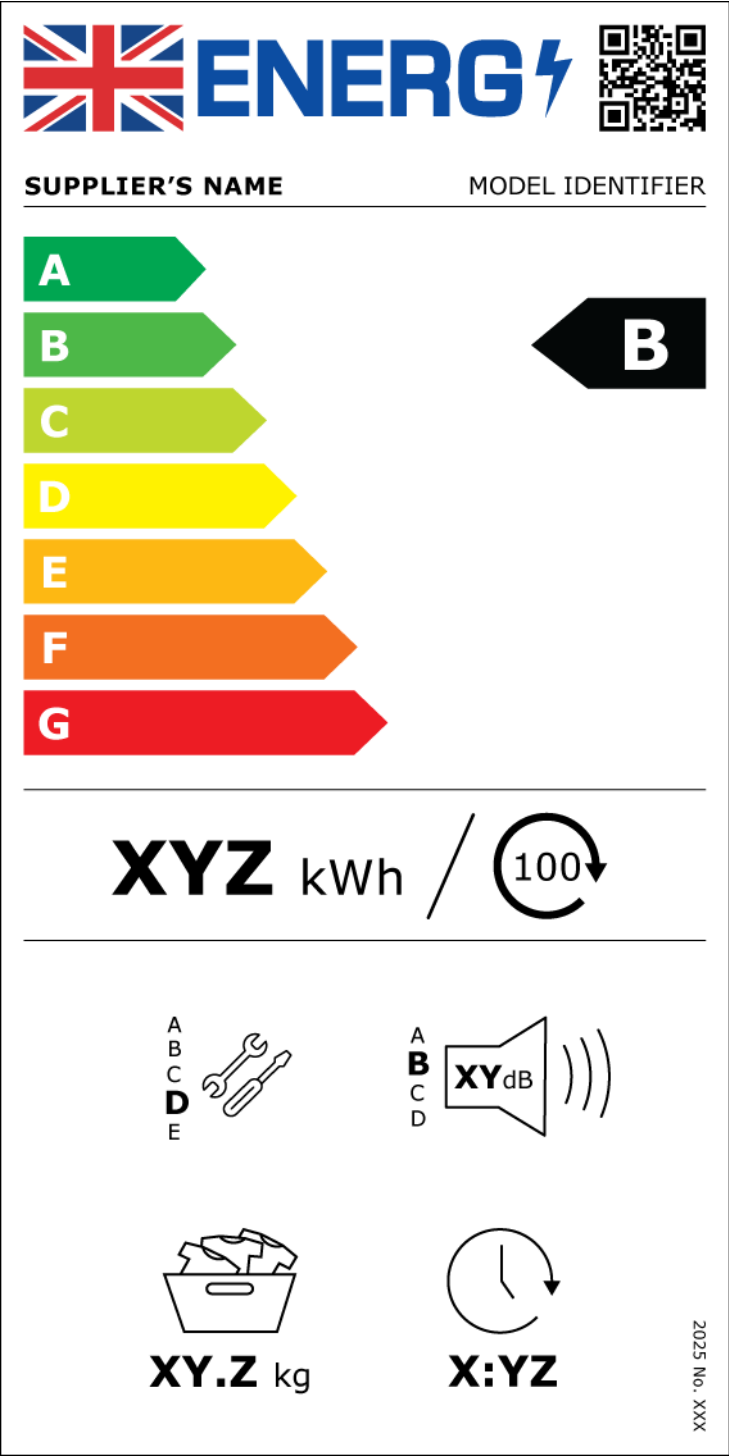


Image 3: Proposed non-condenser tumble dryer label with repairability icon



Part 4: Support the UK internal market and facilitating trade

Part 1 to 3 of this consultation set out the details of the proposed updates to ecodesign and energy labelling requirements for household tumble dryers in GB. This part of the consultation, Part 4, explains how the changes outlined in Parts 1 to 3 would create consistency with the latest EU regulations, specifically Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/2533 (Ecodesign) and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2534 (Energy Labelling).

Overall, keeping pace with EU regulations on ecodesign and energy labelling for household tumble dryers offers several benefits for businesses and the internal market. It prevents any potential unnecessary barriers in the movement of goods within the UK's internal market and trade between GB and the EU. It will also reduce costs for manufacturers when producing goods for the European market as a whole and for consumers from across the United Kingdom alike.

Chapter 13: Internal market and transitional period

The UK government is committed to ensuring that energy efficiency and sustainability standards for household appliances remain robust and up to date. The UK government notes that the EU has introduced new requirements through Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2534 (Energy Labelling) and Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/2023 (Ecodesign) which came into effect on 1 July 2025.

The proposed draft SI would ensure that GB requirements keep at pace with those established in Commission regulation (EU) 2023/2533 (Ecodesign) and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2534 (Energy Labelling) to minimise trade barriers, as our initial engagement with industry has suggested that we should keep pace with these changes. This is also important to ensure regulatory consistency within the UK's internal market, as EU regulations apply and in NI under the terms of the Windsor Framework.

17. Do you agree that it would be beneficial for GB's ecodesign and energy labelling requirements for household tumble dryers to keep pace/be consistent EU regulations 2023/2533 and 2023/2534?

To facilitate a smooth transition to the updated ecodesign and energy labelling requirements, our proposed draft SI includes a transitional period. This approach ensures that we give manufacturers and retailers sufficient time to adapt to the updated ecodesign and energy labelling requirements for household tumble dryers.

Our enabling powers and obligations under the WTO's Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement ("TBT") also necessitate the implementation of a transitional period. The transitional period

allows for a phased approach, minimising disruption and ensuring compliance with the new standards.

We propose a six-month transition period from the date the SI is laid before the new ecodesign requirements become mandatory. From the date the SI would first come into force (22 days after the SI is laid) for the remainder of the transitional period, manufacturers would be able to choose to comply with either the GB equivalent of the new Regulation (EU) 2023/2533 or the current ecodesign requirements under Regulation (EU) No 932/2012. This flexibility would ensure that our GB ecodesign requirements would not prevent products that comply with the new EU ecodesign requirements from entering the GB market during these six months, including new highly efficient heat pump tumble dryers. This six-month transitional period allows manufacturers, especially those producing condenser or air-vented tumble dryers, ample time to adjust. However, delaying the implementation of the MEPS would lead to a loss of energy and carbon savings.

During this period, the current GB labels (A+++ to D scale) will continue to be mandatory for household tumble dryers placed on the GB market. After the six-month transition period, we propose that the GB equivalent of the new EU ecodesign requirements become mandatory and replace the current GB ecodesign requirements. Please see Regulation 2 of the Draft SI for further details.

For energy labelling requirements, we propose an additional four-month period (in addition to the above six-month period for ecodesign) before the GB equivalent of the new EU labels (A-G scale) become mandatory. During these four months suppliers would need to provide both the old and new labels in preparation. This is in accordance with the requirement at Article 11B(1)(a) of the 2017 regulations. This means that for 10 months after the proposed SI is laid, the current GB label would continue to be displayed.

After the 10-month period, the new energy labelling requirements, including the new energy labels (A-G scale) (which are the GB equivalent of the new EU requirements) would become mandatory. Please see Regulation 2 of the Draft SI for further details.

Following the 10-month period, suppliers would be able to voluntarily provide rescaled labels with a repairability score. Thereafter from 1 January 2027, the new rescaled energy labels with the repairability score would become mandatory. Please see Regulation 2 of the Draft SI for further details.

We have aimed to incorporate into our proposed SI the amendments which the EU recently made to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2534, which covers labelling and was adopted on 1 July 2025. These recent amendments⁷ updated the EU's requirements on repairability and clarified the measurement and calculation methods, product information sheet, technical documentation, and verification procedure. We have also incorporated into our

⁷ https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/have-your-say/initiatives/14063-Repairability-score-for-tumble-dryers-updated-detailed-rules-_en

proposed SI the EU's draft amendments to Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/2533 (the "awaited EU ecodesign update"), which are still awaiting formal adoption⁸.

In light of the fact that we already have sight of the EU's proposed changes in draft form, provided any further changes are minor, we propose to mirror the awaited EU ecodesign update once adopted. We welcome stakeholder views on this approach.

- 18. Do you agree with the proposed 6-month transition period for the new ecodesign requirements, or do you think it should be longer? If the latter, what alternative duration would you suggest and why?**
- 19. Do you agree with the proposed additional 4-month period for the new energy labels (A-G scale) to become mandatory, resulting in a total transition period of 10 months or do you think it should be longer? If the latter, what alternative duration would you suggest and why?**
- 20. Do you have any concerns or comments regarding the mandatory implementation of the new energy labelling requirements after the 10-month transition period?**
- 21. Do you support the proposal to allow suppliers to voluntarily provide rescaled labels with a repairability score starting from 10th April 2026? Please explain your reasoning.**
- 22. Do you have any concerns or comments regarding the mandatory implementation of the new rescaled energy labels with the repairability score from 1st January 2027?**

Additional proposals

In this consultation, we have set out a package of proposals which would update ecodesign and energy labelling standards for household tumble dryers. We are interested in understanding if there any additional details in the SI not mentioned in this documents that you would like to raise.

- 23. Are there any additional details in the draft SI that are not mentioned in this consultation document that you would like to raise or discuss?**

⁸ https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/have-your-say/initiatives/14229-Ecodesign-requirements-for-standby-and-off-mode-power-consumption-and-household-tumble-dryers-technical-update-_en

Equality Act 2010

Under the Public Sector Equality Duty, the Government must take steps to understand how policies will affect different groups in society in different ways, with a particular focus on removing or minimising disadvantages suffered by people due to the following protected characteristics: age; gender reassignment; being married or in a civil partnership; being pregnant or on maternity leave; disability; race including colour, nationality, ethnic or national origin; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation. Household tumble dryers provide significant benefits, including convenience and timesaving for users, which can be particularly valuable for those with limited space or busy schedules.

With due consideration to this, we have undertaken an impact assessment in line with the Public Sector Equality Duty to establish any potential impacts due to the policies proposed in this consultation. We acknowledge that these upfront cost increases may have a greater relative financial impact on lower-income households and that there are correlations between household income and some protected characteristics, such as race and disability. Whilst upfront price increases are expected as a result of this proposed policy, we believe that all consumers will experience the same anticipated energy efficiency benefits, consumer choice, and payback period. This proposed policy is expected to increase the upfront cost of tumble dryers by £60, on average. However, over a 12-year lifespan, an owner of a heat pump tumble dryer will save £250. With its longer lifespan, the same owner will see a net benefit of £900 over 20 years, combining energy bill savings and deferred replacement costs.

Additionally, enhancements in condensation efficiency mean that less moisture is released from the tumble dryer into the surrounding atmosphere. This is especially important for lower-income households in smaller homes where there is a risk of damp and mould. Through increasing household tumble dryer standards, all consumers will be able to save on their bills and reduce carbon emissions, thus contributing to the UK's net zero ambitions. For all of these reasons we believe that there is strong justification to proceed with consulting on these policies. We will continue to assess these potential impacts throughout and reassess should any of this change or if any new direct or indirect impacts come to light.

- 24. Do you have views on whether, and to what extent, the policy proposals here might disproportionately impact upon certain types of consumers, with a particular focus on those in groups with protected characteristics? Please provide evidence to support your answer.**
- 25. Do you have any further views on the proposals detailed in this consultation that are not already captured in your responses to the previous consultation questions? Please provide evidence to support your answer.**

Annex A: Glossary

The following terms are used throughout the consultation.

Term	Description
Air-vented household tumble dryer	A household tumble dryer that draws in fresh air, passes it over the textiles and vents the resulting moist air into the room or outside.
Carbon Budgets	A carbon budget places a restriction on the total amount of greenhouse gases the UK can emit over a 5-year period. Carbon Budget 5 covers 2028 – 2032 and Carbon Budget 6 covers 2032 – 2037.
Condensation efficiency	The ratio between the mass of moisture condensed by a condenser tumble dryer and the mass of moisture removed from the load at the end of a drying cycle.
Condenser household tumble dryer	A tumble dryer which includes a device (either using condensation or any other means) for removing moisture from the air used for the drying process.
Delay start	A condition where the user has selected a specified delay to the beginning or end of the drying cycle of the selected programme.
Drying cycle	A complete drying process, as defined by the required programme, consisting of a series of different operations including heating and tumbling.
Ecodesign	Ecodesign is the legislative framework for setting the minimum efficiency performance standards (MEPS) for energy-related products, including for space heating appliances. Ecodesign aims to phase out the least efficient energy-related products from the market through these standards. Current Ecodesign legislation for household tumble dryers (932/2012) is available at: Commission Regulation (EU) No 932/2012 of 3 October 2012 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for household tumble dryers(Text with EEA relevance).

Eco-programme	In our new policy proposal, this means a programme which is able to dry cotton laundry from an initial moisture content of the load of 60 % down to a final moisture content of the load of 0 %. We are proposing that this programme is set as the default programme or available for direct selection.
Energy efficiency index (EEI)	The ratio of the weighted energy consumption to the standard drying cycle energy consumption of a specific household tumble dryer model.
Energy label	As stated in legislation 2017/1369, a 'label' means a graphic diagram and includes the relevant energy efficiency class, with each class corresponding to energy savings from dark green to red, in order to inform customers about energy efficiency and energy consumption. Where it is not feasible to display the energy label (such as in certain forms of distance selling, visual advertisements and technical promotional material) legislation 2017/1369 states that potential customers should be provided at least with the energy class of the product and the range of the efficiency classes available on the label. In this consultation these simplified labels have been referred to as pictograms.
Energy labelling	Energy labelling legislation seeks to ensure that consumers get accurate comparative information about the energy-related products. Labelling has been successful in achieving cost-effective improvements in energy efficiency and empowering consumers to purchase more efficient products. Current Energy Labelling legislation for household tumble dryers (392/2012) is available at: Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 392/2012 of 1 March 2012 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling of household tumble dryers (Text with EEA relevance).
Energy Efficiency Index (EEI)	The ratio of the weighted energy consumption to the standard drying cycle energy consumption of a specific household tumble dryer model.
Gas-fired household tumble dryer	A household tumble dryer which uses gas to heat the inside air.

Guarantee	Any undertaking by the dealer or a manufacturer to the consumer to either reimburse the price paid or replace, repair or handle the household tumble dryer in any way if it does not meet the specifications set out in the guarantee statement or in the relevant advertising.
Heat pump tumble dryer	A household tumble dryer where the only or main means to heat the air inside is a heat pump system.
Low-power mode	Standby or off modes.
Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPs)	Minimum Energy Performance Standards, or 'MEPS' refer to performance standards set out in ecodesign legislation. They aim to remove the least energy and resource efficient products from the market. Compliance with energy efficiency related MEPS for tumble dryers is measured by calculating the dryer's energy efficiency index.
Professional repairer	An operator or undertaking which provides services of repair and professional maintenance of household tumble dryers.
Off mode	a condition in which the household tumble dryer is connected to the mains and is not providing any function, including the following conditions: • conditions providing only an indication of off mode; • conditions providing only functionalities intended to ensure electromagnetic compatibility pursuant to Directive 2014/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council
Programme	A series of operations that are pre-defined and which are declared by the manufacturer, importer or authorised representative as suitable for drying certain types of textiles.
Rated capacity	The maximum mass in kilograms, stated by the manufacturer, importer or authorised representative, at 0,5 kg intervals, of dry textiles of a particular type, which can be treated in one drying cycle of a household tumble dryer on the selected programme, when loaded in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
Spare parts	An object that with the same or similar function in a product and can replace it.

Standard-cotton programme.	In the current regulations, a programme which is able to dry cotton laundry from an initial moisture content of the load of 60 % down to a final moisture content of the load of 0 %. This is required to be the default option currently.
Standby mode	A condition where the household tumble dryer is connected to the mains, and provides only the following functions or some of those functions, which may persist for an indefinite time: • reactivation function, or reactivation function and indication of enabled reactivation function; • reactivation function through a connection to a network ('networked standby'); • information or status display; • detection function for emergency measures.

Annex B: List of Consultation Questions

1. Do you agree with the proposed change of name to “eco-programme”? Yes/No/Don’t know. Please provide evidence to support your answer.
2. Do you agree with our proposed requirements on eco-programme – default/easily identifiable/to be used in testing. Yes/No/Don’t know. Please provide evidence to support your answer.
3. Do you agree with the proposed changes to the formula for calculating EEI? Yes/No/Don’t know. Please provide evidence to support your answer.
4. Do you agree that the EEI should be set at 85? Yes/No/Don’t know. Please provide evidence to support your answer.
5. Do you agree with our proposal to set a minimum condensation efficiency of condenser tumble dryers of 80%? Yes/No/Don’t know. Please provide evidence to support your answer.
6. Do you agree with our proposal to require household tumble dryers to have an off-mode, a standby-mode, or both? Do you agree with the associated requirement that the power must not exceed 0.50W when on these modes? Yes/No/Don’t know. Please provide evidence to support your answer.
7. Do you agree with the proposal to decrease the standby and off-mode power consumption limit to 0.3W from 9 May 2027?
8. Do you agree with our proposed requirements on manufacturers, importers and authorised representatives regarding the availability of spare parts? Yes/No/Don’t Know. Please provide evidence to support your answer.
9. Do you agree with our proposed requirements regarding software and firmware updates? Yes/No/Don’t know. Please provide evidence to support your answer.
10. Do you agree with our draft SI’s proposed new information requirement for refrigerant gases used in heat pump tumble dryers? Yes/No/Don’t know. Please provide evidence to support your answer.
11. Do you agree with our proposal to replace and rescale the energy efficiency classes to an A to G scale? Yes/No/Don’t know. Please provide evidence to support your answer.
12. Do you agree with our proposal to replace and rescale the condensation efficiency classes to an A to D scale? Yes/No/Don’t know. Please provide evidence to support your answer.

13. Do you agree with our proposal to introduce an acoustic airborne noise emission classification system? Yes/No/Don't know. Please provide evidence to support your answer.
14. Do you agree with our proposal to introduce a repairability score and classification system? Yes/No/Don't know. Please provide evidence to support your answer.
15. Do you agree with how the repairability score would be calculated? Yes/No/Don't know. Please provide evidence to support your answer.
16. Do you agree with the proposed transitional provisions for the introduction of repairability classes on energy labels? Yes/No/Don't know. Please provide evidence to support your answer.
17. Do you agree that it would be beneficial for GB's ecodesign and energy labelling requirements for household tumble dryers to keep pace/be consistent EU regulations 2023/2533 and 2023/2534?
18. Do you agree with the proposed 6-month transition period for the new ecodesign requirements or do you think it should be longer? If the latter, what alternative duration would you suggest and why?
19. Do you agree with the proposed additional 4-month period for the new energy labels (A-G scale) to become mandatory, resulting in a total transition period of 10 months or do you think it should be longer? If the latter, what alternative duration would you suggest and why?
20. Do you have any concerns or comments regarding the mandatory implementation of the new energy labelling requirements after the 10-month transition period?
21. Do you support the proposal to allow suppliers to voluntarily provide rescaled labels with a repairability score starting from 10th April 2026? Please explain your reasoning.
22. Do you have any concerns or comments regarding the mandatory implementation of the new rescaled energy labels with the repairability score from 1st January 2027?
23. Are there any additional details in the draft SI that are not covered by the other questions in this consultation document that you would like to raise or discuss? Please provide evidence or reasoning to support your answer.
24. Do you have views on whether, and to what extent, the policy proposals here might disproportionately impact upon certain types of consumers, with a particular focus on those in groups with protected characteristics? Please provide evidence to support your answer.

- 25. Do you have any further views on the proposals detailed in this consultation that are not already captured in your responses to the previous consultation questions? Please provide evidence to support your answer.**

Annex C: Circular Economy

Availability of spare parts

- gaskets and seals
- switches and knobs
- water pump
- motors and motor brushes
- transmissions between motor and drum
- fan and fan wheels
- drums and drum bearings
- water piping and related equipment including hoses, valves and filters
- cables and plugs
- printed circuit boards
- electronic displays
- thermostats and temperature sensors
- software and firmware, including reset software
- shock absorbers and springs
- heaters and heating elements
- electric fuses (separately or bundled together)
- tension pulley
- support roller
- pressure switches
- motor capacitor
- manufacturers, importers or authorised representatives of household tumble dryers shall make available to professional repairers and end-users at least the following spare parts:
- doors, door seals, door handles, door lock assemblies and hinges
- lint filters
- air filters
- plastic peripherals
- condensate tank

This publication is available from: www.gov.uk/government/consultations/raising-product-standards-for-household-tumble-dryers

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