

How to save at home

STEP
1

Quick-start

Some TVs have a quick-start feature on the menu. This makes the TV start a little faster but increases the standby consumption too. Consider whether you need a quick-start function. If not, turn it off.

STEP
2

Brightness

Electricity consumed by your TV depends mainly on how bright the screen is – your TV may be delivered using factory settings that are brighter than needed at home. Check how bright your TV screen is and reduce it if necessary. Many TVs come with a lower power ‘Eco’ mode to help you reduce electricity use.

STEP
3

Watch, don't listen

It is a waste of energy and money to use your TV as a radio. A DAB radio uses considerably less electricity to perform the same function.

STEP
4

Turn it off

The average UK household spends £30 a year powering appliances left on standby. Having the TV on in the background wastes both money and energy so turn your TV off entirely when not in use.

STEP
5

Recycle

When buying a new TV, take your old TV to your local council waste recycling centre or a shop for them to recycle for you.

Savings



Choosing an A+ rated 40" TV over a D rated 40" TV could **save you over £200** and around 660kg CO₂ over the lifetime of the product.



A smaller TV is generally more energy efficient than a larger one.

Choosing a 32" LCD TV over a 47.5" LCD TV could **save around £60** in running costs over the lifetime of the TV.



A new TV uses around **70 per cent less energy** in standby mode than one bought before 2007.

COMPLIANTTV



Compliance of TVs
with Energy Label and Ecodesign Requirements

CompliantTV is a project aiming to ensure effective implementation of the Ecodesign and Energy Labelling Regulations for TVs to save energy and contribute to lower CO₂ emissions.

The project brings together ten experienced organisations from across the EU to test TVs, ensuring they meet energy label claims. Over 160 randomly selected TVs from the EU market will be tested to ensure compliance with results available online.

Mystery shopping is also being carried out in over 100 shops across five EU countries to monitor whether the energy label and other essential information is being provided correctly.

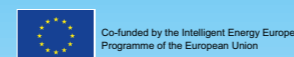
All information is shared with the respective government authorities, manufacturers, retailers and consumer groups.

Find out more about the CompliantTV project and results at www.complianttv.eu

Find out more on saving energy from your home appliances, including your TV at

[www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/
domestic/content/home-appliances](http://www.energysavingtrust.org.uk/domestic/content/home-appliances)

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your guide to choosing an energy efficient TV

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Assumes that the energy efficiency index (EEI) is: 0.1 for an A+++ rated TV; 0.2 for an A+ rated TV; 0.7 for a D rated TV. Assumes an average lifetime of a TV of 7.5 years, and that the TV is switched on for 2006 hours a year and in standby for 762 hours a year. Based on an electricity price of 14.05p/kWh, correct as of February 2015 and valid for 2015.

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**energy
saving
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Choosing an energy efficient TV

The energy efficiency of TVs has improved significantly over the last few years.

Use these three steps to choose a TV that suits your home and saves you energy and money, without compromising on performance.

STEP 1

Choose the right size

How big a TV do you need? The larger the screen, the more energy a TV will use, even if it has an energy efficiency class of A or higher. By choosing the right size to suit your home, you'll save energy and money on your bills.

STEP 2

Choose an A or higher rated set

Choose a TV with an energy efficiency class of A or higher to save over the lifetime of your TV. Currently the lowest energy rating a TV can have is D and the most energy efficient ones can achieve an A++ rating. LED and OLED are currently the most efficient types of TVs, as these ecodesign limits change over time.

STEP 3

Look for total annual electricity consumption

This is the ultimate measure of how much your TV will cost to run.

Check the total annual electricity consumption on the energy label of different TVs that you're considering to see how they compare.

98
kWh/annum

How TVs compare

LED 47"

Energy rating	A+
Type	LED
On-mode power	64W
Annual power	93 kWh

Lifetime running cost **£100**

LED 42"

Energy rating	A+
Type	LED
On-mode power	50W
Annual power	69 kWh

Lifetime running cost **£70**

LED 42"

Energy rating	A
Type	LED
On-mode power	58W
Annual power	85 kWh

Lifetime running cost **£90**

LED 32"

Energy rating	A+
Type	LED
On-mode power	31W
Annual power	45 kWh

Lifetime running cost **£50**

Plasma 42"

Energy rating	C
Type	Plasma
On-mode power	133W
Annual power	184 kWh

Lifetime running cost **£190**

Getting more information in-store and online

Both in-store and online, retailers and suppliers are required to provide you with certain information about a TV:

- energy efficiency class
- on-mode power consumption
- annual power consumption
- screen size

Under EU law, the energy label should be present on all TVs at the point of sale, both in shops and online.

Ask your retailer if you need more information on a TV's energy performance and running costs to ensure you make the right choice.

TV energy label explained

Energy labels are a quick and easy way to identify the amount of energy a TV will use on average.

You can use this information alongside your electricity tariff to figure out how much a TV will cost to run each year and across its lifetime.

Energy efficiency class
Shows how efficient the TV is in comparison to others on the market. Many now achieve the two highest energy classes.

On-mode power consumption
Power used in watts when watching the TV.

Power off or standby switch
Indicates the TV has a switch to completely turn it off or into sleep mode (consumes less than 0.01W).

Annual on-mode consumption
Based on 4 hours per day usage. Calculate real energy consumption and costs by using your electricity tariff price.

Screen size
Visible screen size as a diagonal in inches and centimetres.