CHILLYENTA eSPECIAL

Refrigeration | AC & Ventilation | Heat Pumps

13.-15.10.2020

CONNECTING EXPERTS.

NÜRNBERG MESSE



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THE EUROPEAN GREEN DEAL



Europeans want concrete action on climate change: becoming the **first continent with zero climate impact** is the greatest challenge and opportunity of our time.







Ecodesign

Energy Labelling

Minimum energy efficiency requirements

Energy efficiency and annual energy consumption

| Product | Ecodesign? | Energy Labelling? |
|---|---|----------------------|
| Household refrigeration | yes | yes |
| Wine coolers and mini-bar | VAC | yes |
| Professional storage cabinets | yes | yes |
| Blast-chiller | yes (Yes) | no |
| Condensing-units | yes | no |
| Chillers for industrial processes, LT +MT | ves | no |
| Chillers for industrial processes, HT | ves | no |
| A/C for large buildings, chiller for A/C | 01-01-2018 | no |
| Commercial display cabinets | ENTRY INTO FORCE 1/3/2021 | |
| Walk-in cold storage | Might be introduced when revising regulation (EU) 2015/1095 (aprox.4-5 years) | |

- While the Directives require transposition into national legislation, the Regulations are immediately and directly applicable in all Member States.
- The Framework Regulation on energy labeling does not require transposition into national legislation.

- > The text of the regulations has been published in the OJEU 5/12/2019
- > ED and EL requirements will apply from 1st March 2021

ECODESIGN

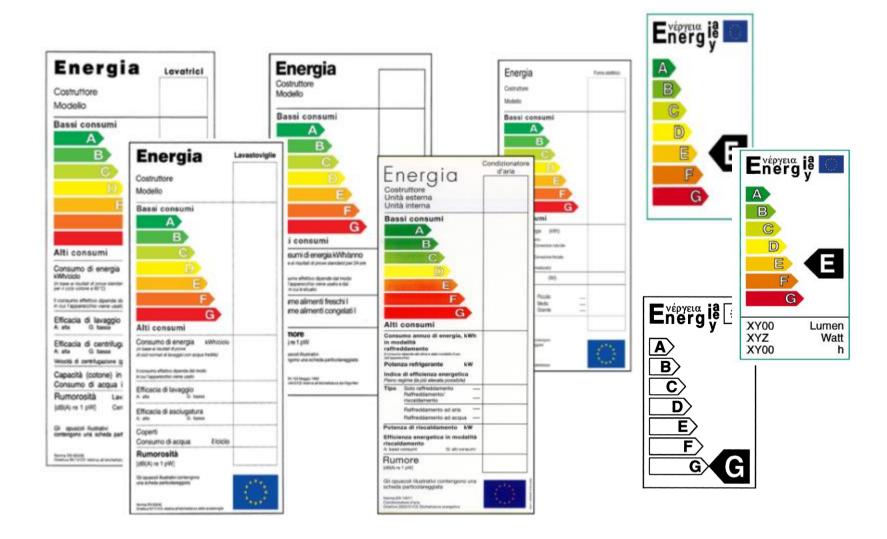


- Provides consistent EU-wide rules for improving the environmental performance of products
- Sets out minimum mandatory requirements for the energy efficiency and ecological performance of these products
- Helps eliminate least performing products from the market,
 significantly contributing to the EU's 2030 Framework
- Supports industrial competitiveness and innovation



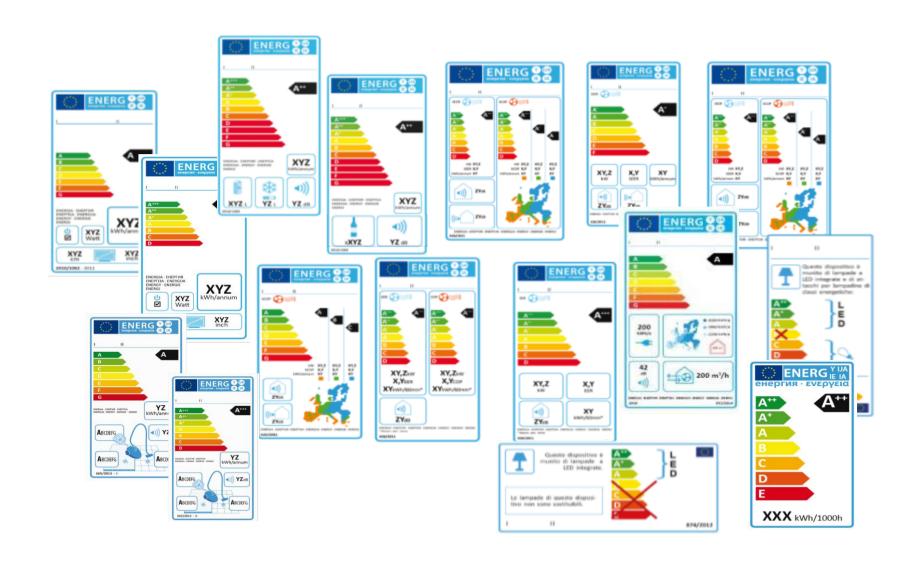
ENERGY LABELS IN EU 1994-2010





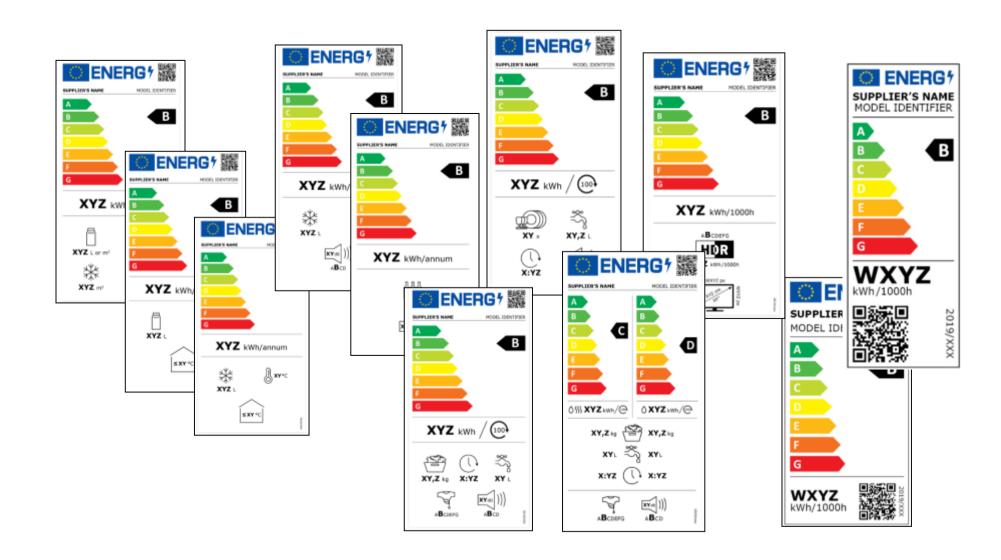
ENERGY LABELS IN EU 2011-2021





ENERGY LABELS IN EU AFTER 2021

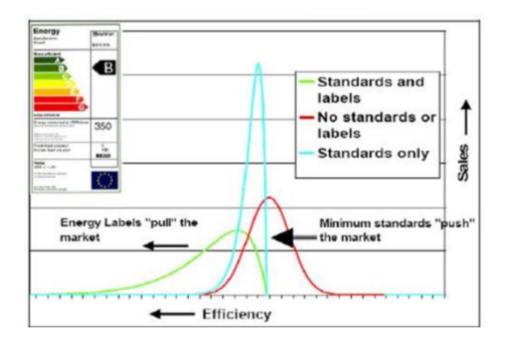






The goals and the expected impact on the market are:

- Ecodesign measures 'push' the market away from the worst performing products
- Energy Labelling measures 'pull' the market towards more efficient products by better informing consumers





Ecodesign Lot 12

Main function: sales & display

- Remote display cabinets
- Plug-in cabinets
- Ice-cream freezers
- Commercial beverage coolers
- Ice-cream display

Energy savings equivalent to 1/2 annual energy consumption of Belgium in 2016





COMMERCIAL DISPLAY CABINETS (Lot 12)

Main function Sales & Display



Ice-cream freezer

Gelato-scooping cabinets







AE = Annual Energy Consumption of the product in kWh/year

SAEC = Standard Annual Energy Consumption of the product in kWh/year

- $EEI = (AE/SAEC) \times C \times P$
- AEC= E24h × 365
- SAEC= $(M+N\times Y) \times 365$
- C= Product Temperature Coefficient
- P= Remote/integral unit coefficient
- Y= TDA or Equivalent Volume



ECODESIGNREQUIREMENTS

All equipment

MARCH 2021: EEI<100

SEPT 2023: EEI<80

■ Ice Cream freezers

MARCH 2021: EEI<80

SEPT 2023: EEI<50

| Energy efficiency class | EEI |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Α | EEI< 10 |
| В | 10 ≤EEI< 20 |
| С | 20 ≤EEI< 35 |
| D | 35 ≤EEI< 50 |
| E | 50 ≤EEI< 65 |
| F | 65 ≤EEI< 80 |
| G | 80 ≤EEI |

<u>Products that do not comply with the a.m. limits will be banned from the European market</u>

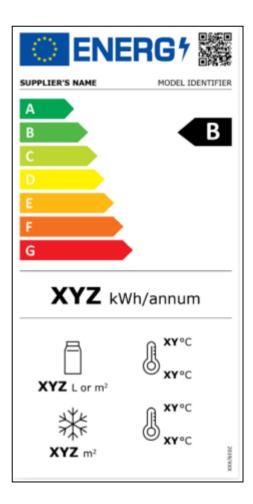
- Re-introduction of the original A- to G scale with periodic rescaling every 10 years
- The energy efficiency ratings must appear on promotional materials and online sale

ENERGY LABELLING

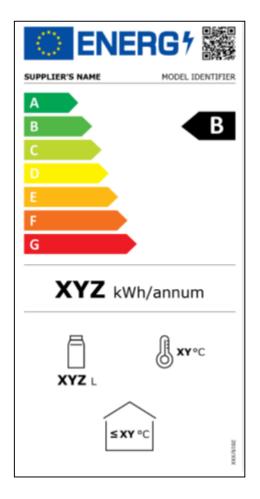


First products to adopt the new Energy Labelling format

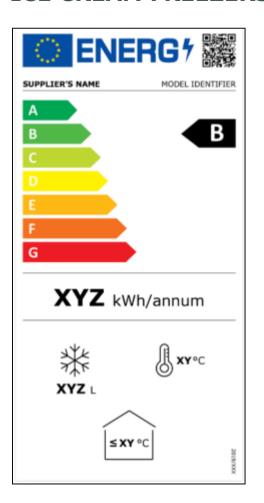
DISPLAY CABINETS



BEVERAGE COOLERS



ICE CREAM FREEZERS



EXCLUSIONS



- Refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function that do not use a vapour compression refrigeration cycle
- Refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function for the sale and display of live foodstuffs, such as refrigerating appliances for the sale and display of living fish and shellfish, refrigerated aquaria and water tanks
- Saladettes
- Horizontal serve-over counters with integrated storage designed to work at chilled operating temperatures
- Corner cabinets
- Vending machines designed to work at frozen operating temperatures
- Serve-over fish counters with flaked ice.

EN/ISO STANDARDS ON SUPERMARKET EQUIPMENT



REFRIGERATED DISPLAY CABINETS

REVISION IN 2020

■ EN/ISO 23953-1:2015

Refrigerated Display Cabinets - Part 1: Vocabulary

■ EN/ISO 23953-2:2015

Refrigerated Display Cabinets - Part 2: Classification, requirements and test conditions



EN/ISO STANDARDS ON SUPERMARKET EQUIPMENT



CREAM FREEZERS - ICE

■ EN 16902:2016

Commercial beverage coolers: Classification, requirements and test conditions

■ EN 16901:2016

Ice-cream freezers: Classification, requirements and test conditions





EPREL – EU PRODUCT REGISTRY FOR ENERGY LABELLING



- As of 1 January 2019, suppliers (manufacturers, importers or authorised representatives) need to register their appliances, which require an energy label in the European Product Database for Energy Labelling (EPREL), before selling them on the European market.
- Consumers can look for product information by mid-2020
- Energy labelling data of supermarket cabinets, beverage coolers and ice-cream freezers to be in EPREL by 1 March 2021

The information will remain visible for 15 years after the product has been declared officially removed from the market

EPREL – EU PRODUCT REGISTRY FOR ENERGY LABELLING



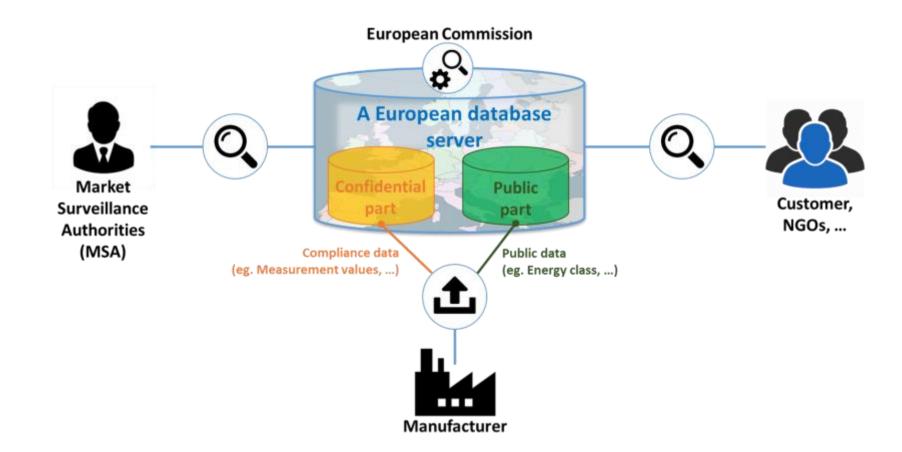
The main tasks

EPREL aims to provide:

- MSAs with product technical information updated by manufacturers
- The public with information about products and their energy labels
- The commission with up-to-date energy efficiency information for products for the purpose of reviewing energy labels

EPREL – EU PRODUCT REGISTRY FOR ENERGY LABELLING





CIRCULAR ECONOMY



CIRCULAR

RE-USE

must

REPAIR &

REPURPOSI

- All products and materials are highly valued, unlike the traditional linear economy model based on "take-use-dispose"
- When a product <u>reaches</u> the end of its life, the materials
 be maintained, where possible, within the economic cycle,
 using them many times in the productive cycle, re-using, repairing,
 reconditioning and recycling them, thus creating further value
- Extend the product's life, produce long-lasting goods, recondition and reduce waste production
- Specific requirements regarding the availability and the maximum delivery time for the spare parts, information on repair, maintenance and specific dismantling instructions to recover and recycle the materials to prevent disposal



Thank you for your attention.

