



Plans for Ecodesign and Energy Labelling regulations for commercial fridges

At the event:

"Refrigeration in the supermarket sector"

Organised by: Danish Technological Institute

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Preparatory work – history

- Commercial fridges were in the first batch of studies for ecodesign and energy labelling, completed in 2007
- Ecodesign Consultation Forum in 2010
- JRC Sevilla updated preparatory study in 2013
- Ecodesign Consultation Forum in July 2014
- Regulatory Scrutiny Board accepted impact assessment in July 2015

Preparatory work –next steps

1. Interservice consultation within Commission on the proposed acts – one for ecodesign, one for energy labelling
2. WTO notification
3. Regulatory committee/expert group
4. Adoption

The aim is to do it in parallel with the legislation for domestic fridges*.

The Commission will double-check that the results from 2013 are up-to-date.

***Domestic fridges are priority products for energy label re-scaling by 2/11/2018 following the framework Regulation 2017/1369**

Scope of the two draft regulations ecodesign and energy labelling

1. Supermarket display cabinets
2. Small ice-cream freezers
3. Soft-scoop ice-cream cabinets
4. Beverage coolers
5. Vending machines

The scope will be fine-tuned to avoid overlaps with the legislation for eco-design/energy labelling on Domestic fridges and Professional refrigeration.

Main exceptions in the draft regulations ecodesign and energy labelling

- Non-electricity, non-compression, vertical static air
- Background systems to remote cabinets
- Food-processing cabinets (e.g. ice and drink makers)
- Storage cabinets
- Saladettes and wine storage appliances

The exemptions will be fine-tuned to avoid overlaps with the legislation for eco-design/energy labelling on Domestic fridges and Professional refrigeration.

Environmental aspects covered

- Energy consumption
- Greenhouse gas emissions
- End-of-life impacts

Expected impacts

1. 12 TWh/year energy saving potential in 2030 (majority of impact coming from supermarket display cabinets and beverage coolers)
2. Decrease in total expenditure (running costs + acquisition costs) of 2.3 billion euros
3. No impact on ongoing decrease in GWP of refrigerant, driven by F-gas regulation
4. Increased coherence with WEEE thanks to end of life requirements

**More information will become available in
the first quarter of 2018**

Thank you

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