

Product Group 'Refrigerated Display Cabinets' / PG-RDC – 1502.110

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Draft Minutes

Subject	Meeting of PG-RDC
Date	Friday, 27 February 2015
Time	10:30 – 16:00h (CET)
Venue	Diamant Building, Reyerslaan 80, 1030 Brussels, Belgium
WebEx	<input type="checkbox"/>
Participants	See PG-RDC – 1502.21
Chairman	Pierluigi Schiesaro
Secretariat	Felix Van Eyken

Please remember that [linked files](#) can be found in the attachments of this PDF document (when using Adobe Acrobat) and on the [Eurovent online portal!](#)

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1. Competition law rules

Preparatory document: [PG-RDC-1502.10](#)

The Chairman, Mr Schiesaro, welcomed the participants. Mr Delhay and Mr Rello, both from the company Exkal attended the meeting for the first time and presented themselves. Ms Marie Baton briefly presented CLASP and was welcomed to the meeting. By attending the meeting, all participants agreed to comply with the competition law rules of Eurovent.

2. Attendances

Preparatory document: [PG-RDC-1502.20](#)

The attendance list can be found attached ([PG-RDC - 1502.21](#)).

3. Approval of the draft agenda

Preparatory document: [PG-CT - 1502.30](#)

The draft agenda was approved.

4. Review of the CLASP notes on the WebEx meeting

There is agreement that segmentation of cabinet types into 4 categories is too simplified and the proposal would be to opt for remote cabinets to opt for 4 chilled types with 3 temperature classes each; 2 frozen types with 3 temperature classes each and a similar segmentation for the integral cabinets based on the proposal $TEC_{\text{integral cabinets}} = 1,10 * TEC_{\text{remote cabinets}}$ with the ensuing regression factors.

An explanation regarding the temperature class difference between the EU and US was provided. The difference results from the manner in which the measurements are made. In the US these are made according to AHRI 1201 test method. This defines an average temperature used to define the medium temperature (3,3°C +/- 1,1°C tolerance), low temperature (-18°C +/- 1,1°C tolerance) and for ice cream freezers (-26°C +/- 1,1°C tolerance).

The variety in cabinet design may not be reflected in average temperature levels. It is believed that the EU measurement method that refers to the minimum and maximum temperatures of EN 23953 is more stringent than the average temperature approach. It was pointed out that the cabinets are designed for specific applications and hence different temperature levels to fit with requirements of for example food legislation. The differentiation would also allow for easier market surveillance.

3H = 18% lower than M2,

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Using M2 cabinets (most sold) as a base line, the following references could apply:

H = 18% lower than M2,

M1 = 15% higher than M2.

For remote cabinets

H = 8 % lower than M2,

M1 = 8 % higher than M2

For frozen remote cabinets one can consider L2 and L3 as being in the same category

L1 = L2/L3 plus 10% for verticals

L1 = L2/L3 plus 8% for horizontals

It is believed that there is no technological reason why these factors cannot be applied to integral cabinets. These figures that represent a consensus proposal would need to be checked.

Regarding MO cabinets (specific to UK, new standard in preparation) it is proposed to await the review in about 5 years for their integration into the Regulation.

Regarding the roll-in cabinets (front loaded/back loaded) a revision of the performance data may be required (Also the RVC3 at 17.000 units, representing 9% of overall sales may require attention).

In the discussion it was argued that finally the retailers decide on the type of cabinet they would install, there is a demand for the various types of cabinets. Overall, there is the need to bring the retailers around the table. Eurocommerce (contact Christel Davidson) hosted a meeting attended by Robert Nuij (DG Energy) on 4 February. The EHI Retail Institute is to meet in March.

5. CLASP Tait Consulting preparatory notes and review EPEE position paper

Preparatory document: [PG RDC 1501.50](#), [PG RDC 1501.51](#), [PG RDC 1502.50](#)

The main elements regarding the preparatory notes were discussed under the previous item. The views expressed in the EPEE supporting segmentation are supported. EPEE also stresses the fact that comparison with other regions is not supported by round robin tests.

6. Discussion on segmentation

7. Discussion and draft conclusions/recommendations

8. Review conclusions

See previous items above for these three points.

9. Review with Santiago Gonzalez-Herraiz, Andras Toth (both present) and Hans Moons and Alejandro Villaneuva (both by WebEx)

Mr Gonzalez Herraiz informed us that from 1 March 2015 he will join the DG Energy Team dealing with energy efficiency in buildings. The Policy Officer Mr Andras Toth will take over the file. He has been active on Ecodesign since 2005.

The draft Impact Assessment for which the study by JRC started after the Consultation Forum of 2 July 2014 was provided to the Commission early in 2015.

The estimated energy savings have been reduced and it is estimated that between 5.000 and 6.000 new jobs would result from the implementation of ecodesign requirements for commercial refrigeration. An analysis of the current manufacturers is however not included (!).

The Impact assessment still has to pass the Impact Assessment Board. No date is yet set, but the intention is to do this soon.

New

However a reset of the planning process could possibly (likely?) apply because Ecodesign measures could be considered as "major initiatives" and the First Vice-President Frans Timmermans would have to sign for each of the proposed ecodesign measures.

The Impact Assessment Board may possibly be replaced by a Regulatory Scrutiny Board involving the other institutions. It is possible that this could lead to new processes, including a redrafting of the Impact Assessment. (The adoption of the Impact Assessment has been until now a written procedure) The rest of the procedure would remain unchanged.

Once the Impact Assessment has been adopted, the Commission will discuss the proposed measures internally in the Interservice Consultation (ISC) and notify them to the WTO. Thereafter, the draft regulation is presented for vote in the Regulatory Committee composed of EU Member States representatives. The European Parliament and Council then have 3 months for scrutiny before the Ecodesign implementing measure would enter into force.

Notwithstanding the delays that have occurred, the Ecodesign Regulation could possibly still be adopted in 2015.

An approximation of the timing would be:

March/June 2015: Interservice Consultation of draft Regulations

July-August 2015: WTO notification

September 2015: Regulatory Committee

December 2015: Possible adoption of the Regulation and publication in Official Journal

The current draft of the working documents would take account of a number of comments made by industry. The preamble would include energy savings estimates that are substantially lower than envisaged originally. The request for segmentation is now being considered and may get adopted.

10. Next steps and tentative schedules

The new policy officer will familiarise himself with the file.

Eurovent will organise a visit to a number of stores and supermarkets in the Brussels area so that he can become familiar with the various categories of display cabinets, bottle coolers and ice cream freezers. The most likely days would be 21, 22 or 23 April.

Mr Christian Delhaye has offered to organise this, suggestions from other members are also welcome.

The next meeting will be called when new information becomes available.