

Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/2024 of 1 October 2019 laying down ecodesign requirements for refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function pursuant to Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (Text with EEA relevance)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2019/2024

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(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to Article 114 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for the setting of ecodesign requirements for energy-related products⁽¹⁾, and in particular point 1 of Article 15 thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Pursuant to Directive 2009/125/EC the Commission should set ecodesign requirements for energy-related products which account for significant volumes of sales and trade in the Union and which have a significant environmental impact and presenting significant potential for improvement through design in terms of their environmental impact, without entailing excessive costs.
- (2) The Communication from the Commission COM(2016) 773⁽²⁾ (ecodesign working plan) established by the Commission in application of point 1 of Article 16 of Directive 2009/125/EC sets out the working priorities under the ecodesign and energy labelling framework for the period 2016-2019. Refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function are among the energy-related product groups to be considered as priorities for the undertaking of preparatory studies and eventual adoption of measures.
- (3) Measures from the ecodesign working plan have an estimated potential to deliver a total in excess of 260 TWh of annual final energy savings in 2030, which is equivalent to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by approximately 100 million tonnes per year in 2030. Refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function is one of the product groups listed in the Working Plan, with an estimated 48 TWh of annual final energy savings in 2030.
- (4) The Commission has carried out two preparatory studies covering the technical, environmental and economic characteristics of refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function typically used in the Union. The studies were carried out in close cooperation with stakeholders and interested parties from the Union and third countries.

The results of the studies were made public and presented to the Consultation Forum established by Article 18 of Directive 2009/125/EC.

- (5) This Regulation should apply to the following refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function: supermarket refrigerating (freezer or refrigerator) cabinets, beverage coolers, ice-cream freezers, gelato-scooping cabinets and refrigerated vending machines.
- (6) The environmental aspect of refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function that has been identified as most significant for the purposes of this Regulation is energy consumption in the use phase. This energy consumption could be reduced, without increasing the combined costs of purchasing and operating these products, using cost-effective non-proprietary technologies. Direct emissions from refrigerants and the availability of spare parts were also identified as relevant.
- (7) As refrigerants are subject to Regulation (EU) No 517/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽³⁾, no specific requirements on refrigerants are set in this Regulation. Furthermore, an increasing use of low global warming potential refrigerants in the last decade in the Union market indicates that the manufacturers are already undertaking a gradual substitution towards refrigerants with reduced impact on the environment, without the need of additional policy intervention by means of ecodesign.
- (8) The annual energy consumption of products subject to this Regulation in the Union was estimated at 65 TWh in 2015, corresponding to 26 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent. The energy consumption of refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function in a business-as-usual scenario is projected to decrease by 2030. However, this decrease is expected to slow down unless ecodesign requirements are set.
- (9) Minibars and wine storage appliances with sales functions should not be considered refrigerating appliances with direct sales functions and therefore should be excluded from this Regulation, they are in the scope of Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/2019⁽⁴⁾.
- (10) Vertical static-air cabinets are professional refrigerating appliances and are defined in Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1095⁽⁵⁾, and therefore should be excluded from this Regulation.
- (11) This Regulation applies to products with varying technical characteristics and functionalities. For this reason energy efficiency requirements are set according to the functionality of the appliances. In this functionality approach, a minimum breakdown of refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function categories is proposed, this will bring clear signals to the markets about more/less energy efficient refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function types with the same function. Inefficient refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function types will have more difficulties to reach a certain energy labelling class or may even not meet the minimum energy requirements.
- (12) The Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions COM(2015) 614 final⁽⁶⁾ (circular economy action plan) and the ecodesign working

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plan underline the importance of using the ecodesign framework to support the move towards a more resource efficient and circular economy. Directive 2012/19/EU of the European Parliament and the Council⁽⁷⁾ refers to Directive 2009/125/EC and indicates that ecodesign requirements should facilitate the re-use, dismantling and recovery of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) by tackling the issues upstream. This Regulation should therefore lay down appropriate requirements for this.

- (13) The relevant product parameters should be measured using reliable, accurate and reproducible methods. Those methods should take into account recognised state-of-the-art measurement methods including, where available, harmonised standards adopted by the European standardisation bodies, as listed in Annex I to Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽⁸⁾.
- (14) In accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2009/125/EC, this Regulation should specify the applicable conformity assessment procedures.
- (15) To facilitate compliance checks, manufacturers, importers or authorised representatives should provide information in the technical documentation referred to in Annexes IV and V to Directive 2009/125/EC in so far as that information relates to the requirements laid down in this Regulation.
- (16) For market surveillance purposes, manufacturers should be allowed to refer to the product database if the technical documentation as per Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2018⁽⁹⁾ contains the same information.
- (17) To improve the effectiveness of this Regulation and to protect consumers, products that automatically alter their performance in test conditions to improve the declared parameters should be prohibited.
- (18) In addition to the legally binding requirements laid down in this Regulation, benchmarks for best available technologies should be identified to make information on the products' environmental performance over their lifecycle subject to this Regulation widely available and easily accessible, in accordance with Directive 2009/125/EC, point 3(2) of Annex I.
- (19) A review of this Regulation should assess the appropriateness and effectiveness of its provisions in achieving its goals. The timing of the review should allow for all provisions to be implemented.
- (20) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee established by point 1 of Article 19 of Directive 2009/125/EC,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Subject matter and scope

1 This Regulation establishes ecodesign requirements for the placing on the market or the putting into service of electric mains-operated refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function, including appliances sold for refrigeration of items other than foodstuffs.

- 2 This Regulation does not apply to:
- a refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function that are only powered by energy sources other than electricity;
 - b the remote components, such as the condensing unit, compressors or water condensed unit, to which a remote cabinet needs to be connected in order to function;
 - c food processing refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function;
 - d refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function specifically tested and approved for the storage of medicines or scientific samples;
 - e refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function that have no integrated system for producing cooling, and function by ducting chilled air that is produced by an external air chiller unit; this does not include remote cabinets nor does it include category 6 refrigerated vending machines, as defined in Table 5 of Annex III;
 - f professional refrigerated storage cabinets, blast cabinets, condensing units and process chillers as defined in Regulation (EU) 2015/1095;
 - g wine storage appliances and minibars.
- 3 The requirements in point 1 and point 3(k) of Annex II do not apply to:
- a refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function that do not use a vapour compression refrigeration cycle;
 - b 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;
 - c saladettes;
 - d horizontal serve-over counters with integrated storage designed to work at chilled operating temperatures;
 - e corner cabinets;
 - f vending machines designed to work at frozen operating temperatures;
 - g serve-over fish counters with flaked ice.

Article 2

Definitions

For the purpose of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

1. ‘refrigerating appliance with a direct sales function’ means an insulated cabinet with one or more compartments that are controlled at specific temperatures, cooled by natural or forced convection through one or more energy consuming means and is intended for displaying and selling, with or without assisted serving, foodstuffs and other items at specified temperatures below the ambient temperature to customers, accessible directly through open sides or through one or more doors, or drawers or both, including refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function with areas used for storage of foodstuffs and other items not accessible by customers, and excluding minibars and wine storage appliances;
2. ‘foodstuffs’ means food, ingredients, beverages, including wine, and other items primarily used for consumption which require refrigeration at specified temperatures;
3. ‘condensing unit’ means a product integrating at least one electrically driven compressor and one condenser, capable of cooling down and continuously maintaining low or medium temperature inside a refrigerated appliance or system, using a vapour

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- compression cycle once connected to an evaporator and an expansion device, as defined in Regulation (EU) 2015/1095;
4. ‘remote cabinet’ means a refrigerating appliance with a direct sales function which consists of a factory-made assembly of components that in order to function as a refrigerating appliance with a direct sales function, needs to be connected additionally to remote components (condensing unit and/or compressor and/or water condensed unit) which are not an integral part of the cabinet;
 5. ‘food processing refrigerating appliance with a direct sales function’ means a refrigerating appliance with a direct sales function specifically tested and approved for carrying out food processing such as ice-cream makers, microwave-equipped refrigerated vending machines or ice makers; this does not include refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function equipped with one compartment specifically designed for carrying out food processing which is equivalent to less than 20 % of the appliance total net volume;
 6. ‘net volume’ means the part of the gross volume of any compartment which is left after deduction of the volume of components and spaces unusable for the storage or display of foodstuffs and other items, in cubic decimetres (dm³) or litres (L);
 7. ‘gross volume’ means the volume within the inside liners of the compartment, without internal fittings and with door or lid closed, in cubic decimetres (dm³) or litres (L);
 8. ‘specifically tested and approved’ means that the product complies with all the following requirements:
 - (a) it has been specifically designed and tested for the mentioned operating condition or application, according to the Union legislation mentioned or related acts, relevant Member State legislation, and/or relevant European or international standards;
 - (b) it is accompanied by evidence, to be included in the technical documentation in the form of a certificate, a type approval mark or a test report, that the product has been specifically approved for the mentioned operating condition or application;
 - (c) it is placed on the market specifically for the mentioned operating condition or application, as evidenced at least by the technical documentation, information provided for the product and any advertising, information or marketing materials;
 9. ‘wine storage appliance’ means refrigerating appliance with only one type of compartment for the storage of wine, with precision temperature control for the storage conditions and target temperature, and equipped with anti-vibration measures, as defined in Regulation (EU) 2019/2019;
 10. ‘compartment’ means an enclosed space within a refrigerating appliance with a direct sales function, separated from other compartment(s) by a partition, container, or similar construction, which is directly accessible through one or more external doors and may itself be divided into sub-compartments. For the purpose of this Regulation, unless specified otherwise, compartment refers to both compartments and sub-compartments;
 11. ‘external door’ is the part of a refrigerating appliance with a direct sales function that can be moved or removed to at least allow inserting the load from the exterior to

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- the interior or extracting the load from the interior to the exterior of the refrigerating appliance with a direct sales function;
12. ‘sub-compartment’ means an enclosed space in a compartment having a different operating temperature range from the compartment in which it is located;
 13. ‘minibar’ means a refrigerating appliance with a total volume of maximum 60 litres, which is primary intended for the storage and sales of foodstuffs in hotel rooms and similar premises, as defined in Regulation (EU) 2019/2019;
 14. ‘refrigerated drum vending machine’ means a refrigerated vending machine with rotating drums each divided in partitions, in which the foodstuffs and other items are placed on a horizontal surface, and are retrieved through individual delivery doors;
 15. ‘refrigerated vending machine’ means a refrigerating appliance with a direct sales function designed to accept consumer payments or tokens to dispense chilled foodstuffs or other items without on-site labour intervention;
 16. ‘saladette’ means a refrigerating appliance with a direct sales function with one or more doors or drawer fronts in the vertical plane that has cut-outs in the top surface into which temporary storage bins can be inserted for easy-access storage of foodstuffs such as pizza toppings or salad items;
 17. ‘horizontal serve-over counter with integrated storage’ means a horizontal cabinet for assisted service, which includes refrigerated storage which is of at least 100 litres (L) per meter (m) length and which is normally placed at the serve-over counter's base;
 18. ‘horizontal cabinet’ means a refrigerating appliance with a direct sales function with horizontal display, opening on its top, and accessible from above;
 19. ‘chilled operating temperature’ means a temperature between -3,5 degrees Celsius (°C) and 15 degrees Celsius (°C) for appliances equipped with energy management systems for saving energy and between -3,5 degrees Celsius (°C) and 10 degrees Celsius (°C) for appliances not equipped with energy management systems for saving energy;
 20. ‘operating temperature’ means the reference temperature inside a compartment during testing;
 21. ‘corner cabinet’ means a refrigerating appliance with a direct sales function used to achieve geometrical continuity between two linear cabinets that are at an angle to each other and/or that form a curve. A corner cabinet does not have a recognisable longitudinal axis or length since it consists only of a filling shape (wedge or similar) and is not designed to function as a stand-alone refrigerated unit. The two ends of the corner cabinet are inclined at an angle between 30 ° and 90 °;
 22. ‘frozen operating temperature’ means a temperature below -12 degrees Celsius (°C);
 23. ‘serve-over fish counter with flaked ice’ means a cabinet for horizontal assisted service, designed and marketed specifically for fresh fish display. It is characterised by having on its top a bed of flaked ice used to maintain the temperature of the displayed fresh fish, and it also has a built in drain outlet;
 24. ‘equivalent model’ means a model which has the same technical characteristics relevant for the technical information to be provided, but which is placed on the market or put into service by the same manufacturer, importer or authorised representative as another model with a different model identifier;

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25. ‘model identifier’ means the code, usually alphanumeric, which distinguishes a specific product model from other models with the same trade mark or the same manufacturer's, importer's or authorised representative's name;
26. ‘product database’ means a collection of data concerning products, which is arranged in a systematic manner and consists of a consumer-oriented public part, where information concerning individual product parameters is accessible by electronic means, an online portal for accessibility and a compliance part, with clearly specified accessibility and security requirements, as referred to in Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽¹⁰⁾;
27. ‘beverage cooler’ means a refrigerating appliance with a direct sales function designed to cool, at a specified speed, packaged non-perishable beverages, excluding wine, loaded at ambient temperature, for sale at specified temperatures below the ambient temperature. A beverage cooler allows accessing the beverages directly through open sides or through one or more doors, drawers or both. The temperature inside the cooler may increase during periods of no demand, for the purpose of energy saving, in view of the non-perishable nature of beverages;
28. ‘energy efficiency index’ (EEI) means an index number for the relative energy efficiency of a refrigeration appliance with a direct sales function expressed in percentage, calculated in accordance with point 2 of Annex III.

For the purposes of the Annexes, additional definitions are set out in Annex I.

Article 3

Ecodesign requirements

The ecodesign requirements set out in Annex II shall apply from the dates indicated therein.

Article 4

Conformity assessment

1 The conformity assessment procedure referred to in Article 8 of Directive 2009/125/EC shall be the internal design control system set out in Annex IV to that Directive or the management system set out in Annex V to that Directive.

2 For the purposes of conformity assessment pursuant to Article 8 of Directive 2009/125/EC, the technical documentation shall contain a copy of the product information provided in accordance with point 3 of Annex II and the details and the results of the calculations set out in Annex III to this Regulation.

3 Where the information included in the technical documentation for a particular model has been obtained:

- a from a model that has the same technical characteristics relevant for the technical information to be provided but is produced by a different manufacturer; or
- b by calculation on the basis of design or extrapolation from another model of the same or a different manufacturer; or both,

the technical documentation shall include the details of such calculation, the assessment undertaken by the manufacturer to verify the accuracy of the calculation and, where appropriate, the declaration of identity between the models of different manufacturers.

The technical documentation shall include a list of all equivalent models, including the model identifiers.

4 The technical documentation shall include the information in the order and as set out in Annex VI of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2018. Except for products referred to in point 3 of Article 1, for market surveillance purposes, manufacturers, importers or authorised representatives may, without prejudice to Annex IV, point 2(g) of Directive 2009/125/EC, refer to the technical documentation uploaded to the product database which contains the same information laid down in Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2018.

Article 5

Verification procedure for market surveillance purposes

Member States shall apply the verification procedure set out in Annex IV when performing the market surveillance checks referred to in point 2 of Article 3 of Directive 2009/125/EC.

Article 6

Circumvention and software updates

The manufacturer, importer or authorised representative shall not place on the market products designed to be able to detect they are being tested (e.g. recognising the test conditions or test cycle), and to react specifically by automatically altering their performance during the test with the aim of reaching a more favourable level for any of the parameters declared by the manufacturer, importer or authorised representative in the technical documentation or included in any of the documentation provided.

The energy consumption of the product and any of the other declared parameters shall not deteriorate after a software or firmware update when measured with the same test standard originally used for the declaration of conformity, except with explicit consent of the end-user prior to update. No performance change shall occur as a result of rejecting the update.

A software update shall never have the effect of changing the product's performance in a way that makes it non-compliant with the ecodesign requirements applicable for the declaration of conformity.

Article 7

Benchmarks

The benchmarks for the best-performing products and technologies available on the market at the time of adopting this Regulation are set out in Annex V.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/2024. (See end of Document for details)

Article 8

Review

The Commission shall review this Regulation in the light of technological progress and present the results of this assessment, including, if appropriate, a draft revision proposal, to the Consultation Forum no later than 25 December 2023.

This review shall among other matters assess:

- (a) the level of energy efficiency index requirements;
- (b) the appropriateness of modifying the EEI formula, including the modelling parameters and the correction factors;
- (c) the appropriateness of further segmentation of the product categories;
- (d) the appropriateness to set additional resource efficiency requirements in accordance with the objectives of the circular economy, including whether more spare parts should be included;
- (e) the appropriateness to set energy efficiency requirements and additional information requirements for saladettes, horizontal serve-over counters with integrated storage working at chilled operating temperatures, corner cabinets, vending machines designed to work at a frozen operating temperature and serve-over fish counters with flaked ice;
- (f) the appropriateness to base the [equivalent volume] of a beverage cooler on the net volume instead of the gross volume;
- (g) the appropriateness to introduce an EEI formula for supermarket cabinets based on the net volume instead of total display area;
- (h) the level of the tolerances.

Article 9

Entry into force and application

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

It shall apply from 1 March 2021.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/2024. (See end of Document for details)

Done at Brussels, 1 October 2019.

For the Commission

The President

Jean-Claude JUNCKER

ANNEX I

Definitions applicable for the Annexes

The following definitions shall apply:

- (1) ‘spare part’ means a separate part that can replace a part with the same or similar function in a product;
- (2) ‘professional repairer’ means an operator or undertaking which provides services of repair and professional maintenance of refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function;
- (3) ‘door gasket’ means a mechanical seal which fills the space between the door and the cabinet of the refrigerating appliance with a direct sales function to prevent leakage from the cabinet to the outdoor air;
- (4) ‘vacuum insulation panel’ (VIP) means an insulation panel consisting of a firm, highly-porous material encased in a thin, gas-tight outer envelope, from which the gases are evacuated and which is sealed to prevent outside gases from entering the panel;
- (5) ‘ice-cream freezer’ means a horizontal cabinet intended to store and/or display and sell pre-packed ice cream, where access by the consumer to the pre-packed ice cream is achieved by opening a non-transparent or transparent lid from the top, with a net volume ≤ 600 litres (L) and, only in the case of transparent lid ice-cream freezers, a net volume divided by the total display area $\geq 0,35$ meters (m);
- (6) ‘transparent lid’ means a door made of a transparent material that covers at least 75 % of the door surface and that allows the end-user to see items through it;
- (7) ‘total display area’ (TDA) means the total visible foodstuffs and other items area, including visible area through glazing, defined by the sum of horizontal and vertical projected surface areas of the net volume, expressed in square meters (m²);
- (8) ‘guarantee’ means any undertaking by the retailer or a manufacturer, importer or authorised representative to the consumer, to:
 - (a) reimburse the price paid; or
 - (b) replace, repair or handle refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function in any way if they do not meet the specifications set out in the guarantee statement or in the relevant advertising;
- (9) ‘gelato-scooping cabinet’ means a refrigerating appliance with a direct sales function in which ice-cream can be stored, displayed and scooped, within prescribed temperature limits as set out in Annex III, Table 5;
- (10) ‘annual energy consumption’ (AE) means the average daily energy consumption multiplied by 365 (days per year), expressed in kilowatt hour per year (kWh/a), calculated in accordance with point 2(b) of Annex III;
- (11) ‘daily energy consumption’ (E_{daily}) means the energy used by a refrigerating appliance with a direct sales function over 24 hours at reference conditions, expressed in kilowatt hour per day (kWh/24h);

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- (12) ‘standard annual energy consumption’ (*SAE*) means the reference annual energy consumption of a refrigeration appliance with a direct sales function, expressed in kilowatt hour per year (kWh/a), calculated in accordance with point 2(c) of Annex III;
- (13) ‘M’ and ‘N’ means modelling parameters that take into account the total display area or volume-dependence of the energy use, with values as set out in Table 4, Annex III;
- (14) ‘temperature coefficient’ (*C*) means a correction factor that accounts for the difference in operating temperature;
- (15) ‘climate class factor’ (*CC*) means a correction factor that accounts for the difference in ambient conditions for which the refrigerating appliance is designed for;
- (16) ‘P’ means a correction factor that accounts for the differences between integral and remote cabinets;
- (17) ‘integral cabinet’ means a refrigerating appliance with a direct sales function that has an integrated refrigeration system which incorporates a compressor and condensing unit;
- (18) ‘refrigerator’ means a refrigerating appliance with a direct sales function that continuously maintains the temperature of the products stored in the cabinet at chilled operating temperature;
- (19) ‘freezer’ means a refrigerating appliance with a direct sales function that continuously maintains the temperature of the products stored in the cabinet at frozen operating temperature;
- (20) ‘vertical cabinet’ means a refrigerating appliance with a direct sales function with a vertical or inclined display opening from the front;
- (21) ‘combined cabinet’ means a refrigerating appliance with a direct sales function which combines display and opening directions from a vertical and a horizontal cabinet;
- (22) ‘supermarket cabinet’ means a refrigerating appliance with a direct sales function intended for the sale and display of foodstuffs and other items in retail applications, such as in supermarkets. Beverage coolers, refrigerated vending machines, gelato-scooping cabinets and ice-cream freezers are not considered supermarket cabinets;
- (23) ‘roll-in cabinet’ means a supermarket cabinet which enables goods to be displayed directly on their pallets or rolls which can be placed inside by lifting, swinging, or removing the lower front part, where fitted;
- (24) ‘M-package’ means a test package fitted with a temperature measuring device;
- (25) ‘multi-temperature vending machine’ means a refrigerated vending machine including at least two compartments with different operating temperatures.

ANNEX II

Ecodesign requirements

- 1. Energy efficiency requirements:
 - (a) From 1 March 2021, the EEI of refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function shall not be above the values as set out in Table 1.

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TABLE 1

Maximum EEI for refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function, expressed in %

	EEI
Ice-cream freezers	80
All other refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function	100

- (b) From 1 September 2023, the EEI of refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function, except for refrigerated drum vending machines, shall not be above the values as set out in Table 2.

TABLE 2

Maximum EEI for refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function, expressed in %

	EEI
Ice-cream freezers	50
All other refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function, except refrigerated drum vending machines	80

2. Resource efficiency requirements:

From 1 March 2021, refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function shall meet the following requirements:

- (a) Availability of spare parts
- (1) Manufacturers, importers or authorised representatives of refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function shall make available to professional repairers at least the following spare parts:
- thermostats;
 - starting relays;
 - no-frost heating resistors;
 - temperature sensors;
 - software and firmware including reset software;
 - printed circuit boards; and
 - light sources;
- for a minimum period of eight years after placing the last unit of the model on the market.
- (2) Manufacturers, importers or authorised representatives of refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function shall make available to professional repairers and end-users at least the following spare parts:
- door handles and door hinges;
 - knobs, dials and buttons;
 - door gaskets; and

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— peripheral trays, baskets and racks for storage;

for a minimum period of eight years after placing the last unit of the model on the market.

- (3) Manufacturers, importers or authorised representatives of refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function shall ensure that the spare parts mentioned in points (1) and (2) can be replaced with the use of commonly available tools and without permanent damage to the appliance.
- (4) The list of spare parts concerned by point (1) and the procedure for ordering them shall be publicly available on the free access website of the manufacturer, importer or authorised representative, at the latest two years after the placing on the market of the first unit of a model and until the end of the period of availability of these spare parts.
- (5) The list of spare parts concerned by point (2) and the procedure for ordering them and the repair instructions shall be publicly available on the manufacturer's, the importer's or authorised representative's free access website, at the moment of the placing on the market of the first unit of a model and until the end of the period of availability of these spare parts.

(b) Maximum delivery time of spare parts

During the period mentioned under point (a), the manufacturer, importer or authorised representatives shall ensure the delivery of the spare parts for refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function within 15 working days after having received the order.

In the case of spare parts available concerned by point a(1) the availability of the spare parts may be limited to professional repairers registered in accordance with point c(1) and (2).

(c) Access to repair and maintenance information

After a period of two years after the placing on the market of the first unit of a model or of an equivalent model, and until the end of the period mentioned under (a), the manufacturer, importer or authorised representative shall provide access to the appliance repair and maintenance information to professional repairers in the following conditions:

- (1) the manufacturer's, importer's or authorised representative's website shall indicate the process for professional repairers to register for access to information; to accept such a request, manufacturers, importers or authorised representative may require the professional repairer to demonstrate that:
 - (i) the professional repairer has the technical competence to repair refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function and complies with the applicable regulations for repairers of electrical equipment in the Member States where it operates. Reference to an official registration system as professional repairer, where such system exists in the Member States concerned, shall be accepted as proof of compliance with this point;
 - (ii) the professional repairer is covered by insurance covering liabilities resulting from its activity regardless of whether this is required by the Member State.

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- (2) the manufacturers, importers or authorised representatives shall accept or refuse the registration within 5 working days from the date of the request;
- (3) manufacturers, importers or authorised representatives may charge reasonable and proportionate fees for access to the repair and maintenance information or for receiving regular updates. A fee is reasonable if it does not discourage access by failing to take into account the extent to which the professional repairer uses the information.

Once registered, a professional repairer shall have access, within one working day after requesting it, to the requested repair and maintenance information. The information may be provided for an equivalent model or model of the same family, if relevant.

The available repair and maintenance information shall include:

- the unequivocal appliance identification;
- a disassembly map or exploded view;
- technical manual of instructions for repair;
- list of necessary repair and test equipment;
- component and diagnosis information (such as minimum and maximum theoretical values for measurements);
- wiring and connection diagrams;
- diagnostic fault and error codes (including manufacturer-specific codes, where applicable);
- instructions for installation of relevant software and firmware including reset software; and
- information on how to access data records of reported failure incidents stored on the refrigerating appliance with a direct sales function (where applicable).

- (d) Requirements for dismantling for material recovery and recycling while avoiding pollution
 - (1) Manufacturers, importers or authorised representatives shall ensure that refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function are designed in such a way that the materials and components referred to in Annex VII to Directive 2012/19/EU can be removed with the use of commonly available tools.
 - (2) Manufacturers, importers and authorised representatives shall fulfil the obligations laid down in point 1 of Article 15 of Directive 2012/19/EU.
 - (3) If the refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function contains vacuum insulation panels, the refrigerating appliance with a direct sales function shall be labelled with the letters ‘VIP’.

3. Information requirements:

From 1 March 2021, instruction manuals for installers and end-users, and free access websites of manufacturers, importers and authorised representatives shall include the following information:

- (a) the recommended setting of temperatures in each compartment for optimum food preservation;
- (b) an estimation of the impact of temperature settings on food waste;

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/2024. (See end of Document for details)

- (c) for beverage coolers: ‘This appliance is intended to operate in climates where the maximum temperature and the humidity are [fill in the applicable warmest temperature of the beverage cooler and the applicable relative humidity of the beverage cooler of Table 7] respectively.’;
- (d) for ice-cream freezers: ‘This appliance is intended to operate in climates where the temperature and the humidity ranges from [fill in the applicable minimum temperature of Table 9] to [fill in the applicable maximum temperature of Table 9] and from [fill in the applicable minimum relative humidity of Table 9] to [fill in the applicable maximum relative humidity of Table 9] respectively.’;
- (e) instructions for the correct installation and end-user maintenance, including cleaning, of the refrigerating appliance with a direct sales function;
- (f) for integral cabinets: ‘If the condenser coil is not cleaned [the recommended frequency for cleaning the condenser coil, expressed in times per year], the efficiency of the appliance will decrease significantly.’;
- (g) access to professional repair such as internet webpages, addresses, contact details;
- (h) relevant information for ordering spare parts, directly or through other channels provided by the manufacturer, importer or authorised representative such as internet webpages, addresses, contact details;
- (i) the minimum period during which spare parts, necessary for the repair of the refrigerating appliance with a direct sales function, are available;
- (j) the minimum duration of the guarantee of the refrigerating appliance with a direct sales function offered by the manufacturer, importer or authorised representative;
- (k) instructions on how to find the model information in the product database, as set out in Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2018 by means of a weblink that links the model information as stored in the product database or a link to the product database and information on how to find the model identifier on the product.

ANNEX III

Measurement methods and calculations

For the purposes of compliance and verification of compliance with the requirements of this Regulation, measurements and calculations shall be made using harmonised standards, or other reliable, accurate and reproducible methods, which take into account the generally recognised state-of-the-art methods and are in line with the following provisions set out below. The reference numbers of these harmonised standards have been published for this purpose in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

1. General conditions for testing:
 - (a) the ambient conditions shall correspond to Set 1, except for ice-cream freezers and gelato-scooping cabinets which shall be tested in ambient conditions corresponding to Set 2, as set out in Table 3;
 - (b) where a compartment can be set to different temperatures, it shall be tested at the lowest operating temperature;

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/2024. (See end of Document for details)

- (c) refrigerated vending machines with compartments with variable volumes shall be tested with the net volume of the compartment with the highest operating temperature adjusted to its minimum net volume;
- (d) for beverage coolers, the specified cooling speed shall be according to the half reload recovery time.

TABLE 3

Ambient conditions

	Dry bulb temperature, °C	Relative humidity, %	Dew point, °C	Water vapour mass in dry air, g/kg
Set 1	25	60	16,7	12,0
Set 2	30	55	20,0	14,8

2. Determination of the EEI:

- (a) For all refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function, the EEI, expressed in % and rounded to the first decimal place, is the ratio of the *AE* (in kWh/a) and the reference *SAE* (in kWh/a) and is calculated as:

$$EEI = AE/SAE.$$

- (b) The *AE*, expressed in kWh/a and rounded to two decimal places, is calculated as follows:

$$AE = 365 \times E_{daily};$$

with:

- E_{daily} is the energy consumption of the refrigerating appliance with a direct sales function over 24 hours, expressed in kWh/24h and rounded to three decimal places.

- (c) The *SAE* is expressed in kWh/a and rounded to two decimal places. For refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function with all compartments having the same temperature class and for refrigerated vending machines, the *SAE* is calculated as follows:

$$SAE = 365 \times P \times (M + N \times Y) \times C.$$

For refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function with more than one compartment having different temperature classes, with the exception of refrigerated vending machines, the *SAE* is calculated as follows:

$$SAE = 365 \times P \times \sum_{c=1}^n (M + N \times Y_c) \times C_c$$

;

where:

- (1) c is the index number for a compartment type ranging from 1 to n , with n being the total number of compartment types.
- (2) The values of M and N are given in Table 4.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/2024. (See end of Document for details)

TABLE 4

M and N values

Category	Value for M	Value for N
Beverage coolers	2,1	0,006
Ice-cream freezers	2,0	0,009
Refrigerated vending machines	4,1	0,004
Gelato-scooping cabinets	25,0	30,4
Vertical and combined supermarket refrigerator cabinets	9,1	9,1
Horizontal supermarket refrigerator cabinets	3,7	3,5
Vertical and combined supermarket freezer cabinets	7,5	19,3
Horizontal supermarket freezer cabinets	4,0	10,3
Roll-in cabinets (from 1 March 2021)	9,2	11,6
Roll-in cabinets (from 1 September 2023)	9,1	9,1

- (3) The values of C, the temperature coefficient, are given in Table 5.

TABLE 5

Temperature conditions and corresponding temperature coefficient values, C**(a) Supermarket cabinets**

Category	Temperature class	Highest temperature of warmest M-package (°C)	Lowest temperature of coldest M-package (°C)	Highest minimum temperature of all M-packages (°C)	Value for C
Vertical and combined supermarket refrigerator cabinets	M2	≤ +7	≥ -1	n.a.	1,0
	H1 and H2	≤ +10	≥ -1	n.a.	0,82
	M1	≤ +5	≥ -1	n.a.	1,15

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/2024. (See end of Document for details)

Horizontal supermarket refrigerator cabinets	M2	$\leq +7$	≥ -1	n.a.	1,0
	H1 and H2	$\leq +10$	≥ -1	n.a.	0,92
	M1	$\leq +5$	≥ -1	n.a.	1,08
Vertical and combined supermarket freezer cabinets	L1	≤ -15	n.a.	≤ -18	1,0
	L2	≤ -12	n.a.	≤ -18	0,9
	L3	≤ -12	n.a.	≤ -15	0,9
Horizontal supermarket freezer cabinets	L1	≤ -15	n.a.	≤ -18	1,0
	L2	≤ -12	n.a.	≤ -18	0,92
	L3	≤ -12	n.a.	≤ -15	0,92

(b) Gelato-scooping cabinets

Temperature class	Highest temperature of warmest M-package (°C)	Lowest temperature of coldest M-package (°C)	Highest minimum temperature of all M-package (°C)	Value for C
G1	-10	-14	n.a.	1,0
G2	-10	-16	n.a.	1,0
G3	-10	-18	n.a.	1,0
L1	-15	n.a.	-18	1,0
L2	-12	n.a.	-18	1,0
L3	-12	n.a.	-15	1,0
S	Special classification			1,0

(c) Refrigerated vending machines

Temperature class ⁰	Maximum measured product temperature (T_V) (°C)	Value for C
Category 1	7	$1+(12-T_V)/25$
Category 2	12	
Category 3	3	
Category 4	$(T_{V1}+T_{V2})/2^0$	
Category 6	$(T_{V1}+T_{V2})/2^0$	

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/2024. (See end of Document for details)

(d) **other refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function**

Category	Value for C
Other appliances	1,0
a	For multi-temperature vending machines, T_V shall be the average of T_{V1} (the maximum measured product temperature in the warmest compartment) and T_{V2} (the maximum measured product temperature in the coldest compartment).
b	category 1 = refrigerated closed fronted can and bottle machines where the products are held in stacks, category 2 = refrigerated glass fronted can and bottle, confectionery & snack machines, category 3 = refrigerated glass fronted machines entirely for perishable foodstuffs, category 4 = refrigerated multi-temperature glass fronted machines, category 6 = combination machines consisting of different categories of machine in the same housing and powered by one chiller.

Notes:

n.a = not applicable

(4) Coefficient Y is calculated as follows:

(a) for beverage coolers:

Y_c is the equivalent volume of the compartments of the beverage cooler with target temperature T_c , (Ve_{q_c}), calculated as follows:

$$Y_c = Ve_{q_c} = \text{GrossVolume}_c \times ((25 - T_c)/20) \times CC;$$

where T_c is the average compartment temperature and CC is the climate class factor. The values for T_c are set out in Table 6. The values for CC are set out in Table 7.

TABLE 6

Temperature classes and corresponding average compartment temperatures (T_c) for beverage coolers

Temperature class (*)	T_c (°C)
K1	+3,5
K2	+2,5
K3	-1,0
K4	+5,0

TABLE 7

Operating conditions and corresponding CC values for beverage coolers

Warmest ambient temperature (°C)	Ambient relative humidity (%)	CC
+25	60	1,0
+32	65	1,05
+40	75	1,1

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/2024. (See end of Document for details)

(b) for ice-cream freezers:

Y_c is the equivalent volume of the compartments of the ice-cream freezer with target temperature T_c , (Ve_{q_c}), calculated as follows:

$$Y_c = Ve_{q_c} = \text{NetVolume}_c \times ((12 - T_c)/30) \times CC;$$

where T_c is the average compartment temperature and CC is the climate class factor. The values for T_c are set out in Table 8. The values for CC are set out in Table 9.

TABLE 8

Temperature classes and corresponding average compartment temperatures (T_c) for ice-cream freezers

Temperature class		T_c (°C)
Warmest M-package temperature colder or equal to in all tests (except lid opening test) (°C)	Warmest M-package maximum temperature rise allowed during the lid opening test (°C)	
-18	2	-18,0
-7	2	-7,0

TABLE 9

Operating conditions and corresponding CC values for ice-cream freezers

	Minimum		Maximum		CC
	Ambient temperature (°C)	Ambient relative humidity (%)	Ambient temperature (°C)	Ambient relative humidity (%)	
Ice-cream freezer with transparent lid	16	80	30	55	1,0
			35	75	1,1
			40	40	1,2
Ice-cream freezer with non-transparent lid	16	80	30	55	1,0
			35	75	1,04
			40	40	1,1

(c) for refrigerated vending machines:

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Y is the net volume of the refrigerated vending machine, which is the sum of the volumes of all compartments within which the products directly available for vending are contained and the volume through which the products pass during the dispensing process, expressed in litres (L) and rounded to the nearest integer.

- (d) for all other refrigerating appliances with direct sales function:

Y_c is the sum of the TDA of all compartments of the same temperature class of the refrigerating appliance with a direct sales function, expressed in square meters (m²), and rounded to two decimal places.

- (5) The values for P are set out in Table 10.

TABLE 10

P values

<i>Cabinet type</i>	P
Integral supermarket cabinets	1,1
Other refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function	1,0

ANNEX IV

Verification procedure for market surveillance purposes

The verification tolerances defined in this Annex relate only to the verification of the declared parameters by Member State authorities and shall not be used by the manufacturer, importer or authorised representative as an allowed tolerance to establish the values in the technical documentation or in interpreting these values with a view to achieving compliance or to communicate better performance by any means.

Where a model has been designed to be able to detect it is being tested (e.g. by recognising the test conditions or test cycle), and to react specifically by automatically altering its performance during the test with the objective of reaching a more favourable level for any of the parameters specified in this Regulation or included in the technical documentation or included in any of the documentation provided, the model and all equivalent models shall be considered not compliant.

When verifying the compliance of a product model with the requirements laid down in this Regulation pursuant to point 2 of Article 3 of Directive 2009/125/EC, for the requirements referred to in this Annex, the authorities of the Member States shall apply the following procedure:

1. The Member State authorities shall verify one single unit of the model.
2. The model shall be considered to comply with the applicable requirements if:
 - (a) the values given in the technical documentation pursuant to point 2 of Annex IV to Directive 2009/125/EC (declared values), and, where applicable, the values used to calculate these values, are not more favourable for the manufacturer, importer or authorised representative than the results of the

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/2024. (See end of Document for details)

- corresponding measurements carried out pursuant to paragraph (g) thereof; and
- (b) the declared values meet any requirements laid down in this Regulation, and any required product information published by the manufacturer, importer or authorised representative does not contain values that are more favourable for the manufacturer, importer or authorised representative than the declared values; and
 - (c) when the Member States authorities check the unit of the model, they find that the manufacturer, importer or authorised representative has put in place a system that complies with the requirements in the second paragraph of Article 6; and
 - (d) when the Member States authorities check the unit of the model, it complies with the requirements in the third paragraph of Article 6 and on resource efficiency in point 2 of Annex II; and
 - (e) when the Member State authorities test the unit of the model, the determined values (the values of the relevant parameters as measured in testing and the values calculated from these measurements) comply with the respective verification tolerances as given in Table 11.
3. If the results referred to in point 2(a), (b), (c) or (d) are not achieved, the model and all equivalent models shall be considered not to comply with this Regulation.
 4. If the result referred to in point 2(e) is not achieved the Member State authorities shall select three additional units of the same model for testing. As an alternative, the three additional units selected may be of one or more equivalent models.
 5. The model shall be considered to comply with the applicable requirements if, for these three units, the arithmetical mean of the determined values complies with the respective verification tolerances given in Table 11.
 6. If the result referred to in point 5 is not achieved, the model and all equivalent models shall be considered not to comply with this Regulation.
 7. The Member State authorities shall provide all relevant information to the authorities of the other Member States and to the Commission without delay after a decision being taken on the non-compliance of the model according to points 3 or 6.

The Member State authorities shall use the measurement and calculation methods set out in Annex III.

The Member State authorities shall only apply the verification tolerances that are set out in Table 11 and shall use only the procedure described in points 1 to 7 for the requirements referred to in this Annex. For the parameters in Table 11, no other tolerances, such as those set out in harmonised standards or in any other measurement method, shall be applied.

TABLE 11

Verification tolerances

Parameters	Verification tolerances
a	in the case of three additional units tested as prescribed in point 4, the determined value means the arithmetical mean of the values determined for these three additional units.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/2024. (See end of Document for details)

Net volume, and net compartment volume where applicable	The determined value ^a shall not be more than 3 % or 1 L lower — whichever is the greater value — than the declared value.
Gross volume, and gross compartment volume where applicable	The determined value ^a shall not be more than 3 % or 1 L lower — whichever is the greater value — than the declared value
TDA, and compartment TDA where applicable	The determined value ^a shall not be more than 3 % than the declared value.
E_{daily}	The determined value ^a shall not be more than 10 % higher than the declared value
AE	The determined value ^a shall not be more than 10 % higher than the declared value.

a in the case of three additional units tested as prescribed in point 4, the determined value means the arithmetical mean of the values determined for these three additional units.

ANNEX V

Benchmarks

At the time of entry into force of this Regulation, the best available technology on the market for refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function in terms of their EEI was identified as outlined below.

	TDA (m²), net volume (L) or gross volume (L) as applicable	T₁ or T_v	AE (kWh/a)
Supermarket cabinets (Vertical supermarket refrigerator)	3,3		4526 (= 12,4 kWh/24 h)
Supermarket cabinets (Horizontal supermarket refrigerator)	2,2		2044 (= 5,6 kWh/24 h)
Supermarket cabinets (Vertical supermarket freezer)	3		9709 (= 26,6 kWh/24 h)
Supermarket cabinets (Horizontal supermarket freezer)	1,4		1621 (= 4,4 kWh/24 h)
	2,76		6424 (= 17,6 kWh/24 h)
Can and bottle refrigerated vending machine	548	7 °C	1547 (= 4,24 kWh/24 h)

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/2024. (See end of Document for details)

Spiral refrigerated vending machine	472	3 °C	2070 (= 5,67 kWh/24 h)
Beverage cooler	506		475 (= 1,3 kWh/24 h)
Ice-cream freezer	302		329 (= 0,9 kWh/24 h)
Gelato-scooping cabinet	1,43		10862 (= 29,76 kWh/24 h)

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/2024. (See end of Document for details)

- (1) [OJ L 285, 31.10.2009, p. 10.](#)
- (2) Communication from the Commission. Ecodesign working plan 2016-2019, COM(2016) 773 final, 30.11.2016.
- (3) Regulation (EC) No 517/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on fluorinated greenhouse gases and repealing (EC) No 842/2006 ([OJ L 150, 20.5.2014, p. 195](#)).
- (4) Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/2019 of 1 October 2019 laying down ecodesign requirements for refrigerating appliances pursuant to Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Commission Regulation (EC) No 643/2009 (see page 187 of this Official Journal).
- (5) Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1095 of 5 May 2015 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for professional refrigerated storage cabinets, blast cabinets, condensing units and process chillers ([OJ L 177, 8.7.2015, p. 19](#)).
- (6) Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. Closing The Loop — An EU action Plan for the circular economy, COM(2015) 614 final, 2.12.2015.
- (7) Directive 2012/19/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2012 on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE) ([OJ L 197, 24.7.2012, p. 38](#)).
- (8) Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on European standardisation, amending Council Directives 89/686/EEC and 93/15/EEC and Directives 94/9/EC, 94/25/EC, 95/16/EC, 97/23/EC, 98/34/EC, 2004/22/EC, 2007/23/EC, 2009/23/EC and 2009/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Decision 87/95/EEC and Decision No 1673/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ([OJ L 316, 14.11.2012, p. 12](#)).
- (9) Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/2018 of 11 March 2019 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling of refrigerating appliances with a direct sales function (see page 155 of this Official Journal).
- (10) Regulation (EU) 2017/1369 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2017 setting a framework for energy labelling and repealing Directive 2010/30/EU ([OJ L 198, 28.7.2017, p. 1](#)).

Changes to legislation:

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/2024.