Proposal for the temperature control factor in Ecodesign and Energy Labelling

1st meeting of WG2 ‘Testing’, 2 April 2020
Teleconference
Keep promoting efficient heating solutions in packages with controls
Treat controls for heaters in Lot 1, not in Lot 38

Goal: promote efficiency.

How do packages with controls help?

• Determine together energy savings of heater + package – important because savings interlinked.
• Immediate recognition of efficiency of heater + control by consumer;
• ‘Turn-key’, easy solutions for installers, used to deal with heating appliances;
• Solution appreciated on the market – manufacturers have many of these combinations.
Controls have new features:

update controls’ role in packages to reflect the new features
How? Add the efficiency of new features to packages

• What new features?
  ➢ heating schedule;
  ➢ weather forecast;
  ➢ presence detection;
  ➢ remote control;
  ➢ geofencing.
Additional efficiency gains thanks to controls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temperature control</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>0.5%</th>
<th>Class II = 2%, Class III = 1.5%, Class IV = 2%, Class V = 3%, Class VI = 4%, Class VII = 3.5%, Class VIII = 5%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Innovative features of temperature</th>
<th>Heating schedule</th>
<th>+ 0.5%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time scheduling</td>
<td>or Heating schedule with heat up optimisation</td>
<td>+ 1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence detection in each relevant room</td>
<td>+ 0.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote control</td>
<td>+ 0.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weather forecast</td>
<td>+ 0.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geofencing</td>
<td>+ 0.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Up to 5%

Up to 3%

Up to 8%

31 March 2020
Why these percentages?

- Increase efficiency gains thanks to controls.
- Yet, do not bring back already banned technologies to the market.
On the heater side: temperature control
malus F(1) at -3%

Why?

• Increasing the malus from -3% to -8% would artificially lower the efficiency of existing heating solutions.

• This downgrade is not justified as today's efficiency testing conditions for boilers and heat pumps do reflect their average use by consumers:
  
  ➢ actual real-life seasonal average supply temperature for HPs;
  
  ➢ The testing conditions for boilers have been confirmed also at national level (e.g.: France RT 2012).