



# Energy Efficiency Policies in Europe and Industry Response

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June  
2019

# The demand for cooling is set to grow



**Warming climate**



**Ageing / growing  
population**



**Urbanisation**



**Scarcity of  
resources**



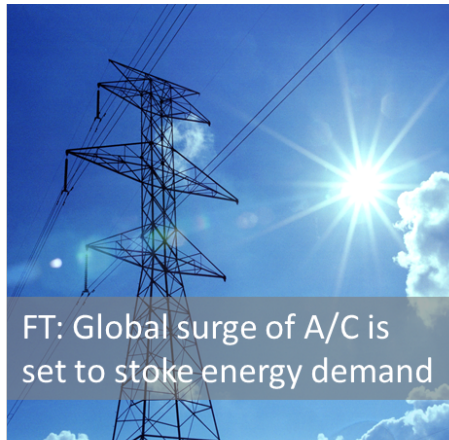
**Health & Well-  
being**



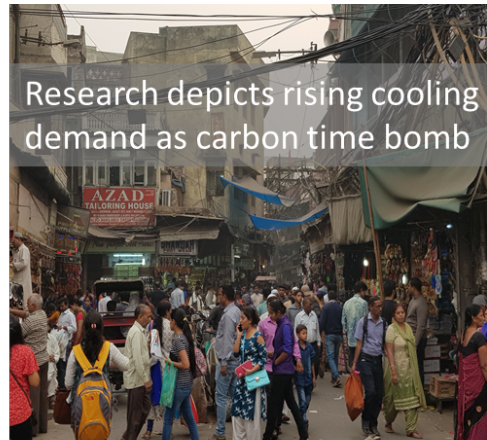
**Digitalisation**



# Potential impact on energy & emissions attracts attention of mainstream media



FT: Global surge of A/C is set to stoke energy demand



Research depicts rising cooling demand as carbon time bomb



Planet at risk of heading towards hothouse earth

The New York Times

*The World Wants Air-Conditioning.  
That Could Warm the World.*

Le Monde

**Comment les climatiseurs  
réchauffent la planète**

La forte demande de refroidissement dans les parties les plus chaudes de la planète va faire augmenter la consommation d'électricité et risque d'accroître le changement climatique.

BBC

**How trying to stay cool could make the  
world even hotter**

euronews.

As we plan energy strategies, 'clean cooling' needs to come in from the cold | View

By Toby Peters

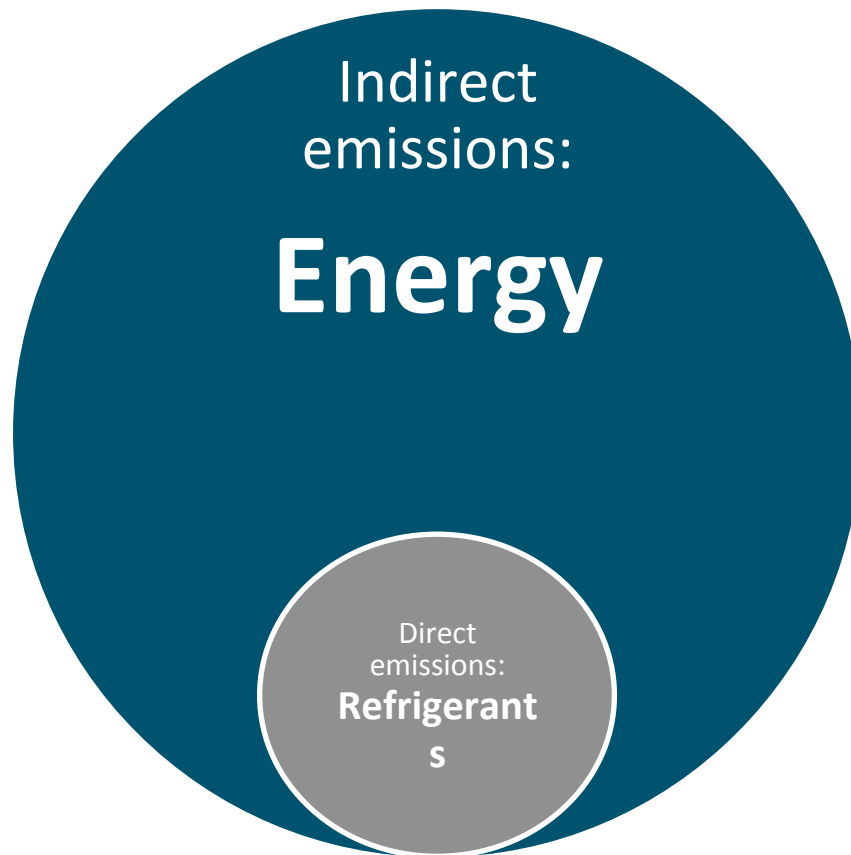
From air conditioning in our offices, restaurants and shops, to ice-creams and ice in our drinks, we are this summer experiencing the value of cooling to our comfort and productivity.

Frankfurter Allgemeine

UMWELTSCHÄDLICH

**Klimaanlagen verbrauchen gigantische  
Mengen Strom**

# Energy & Refrigerants are in the spotlight



- **Indirect** emissions are related to energy type and consumption and typically represent > 80% of total emissions
  - **Direct** emissions are related to refrigerants and represent a far smaller share of the total emissions
- ➔ **Both are interrelated and both need to be addressed to reduce emissions**



Refrigerants are one (small) part of the puzzle

# Minimise the cooling load

Building  
Design

Shading

Insulation  
Glazing

## Systems

Renewable Energies

Thermal Storage

Heat Recovery

Demand side  
flexibility

Operation and  
maintenance

Controls

## Products

Product efficiency

Sizing

Materials and  
Recycling

Refrigerants

GWP

# They are addressed in many ways: Stimulated by the EU F-Gas Regulation

Stop using high GWP refrigerants

Move to lower GWP refrigerants

Reduce refrigerant charge sizes

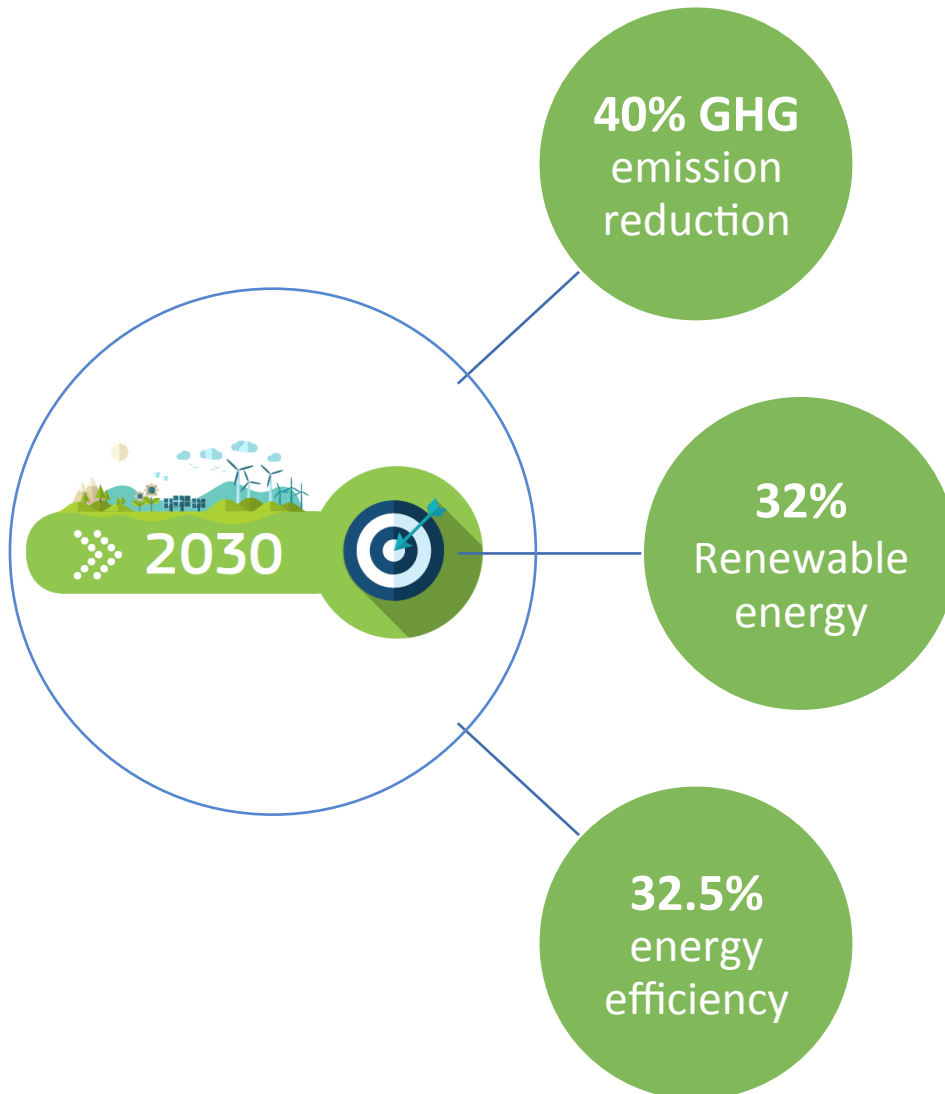
Design for leak-tightness and reduce leakage

Recover, recycle, reclaim gases

Get ready for flammable refrigerants



# The EU's Climate and Energy Framework addresses the broader energy context



## Clean Energy for all Europeans Package

- National energy and climate plans (NECPs) covering 2021 - 2030
- National long term strategies

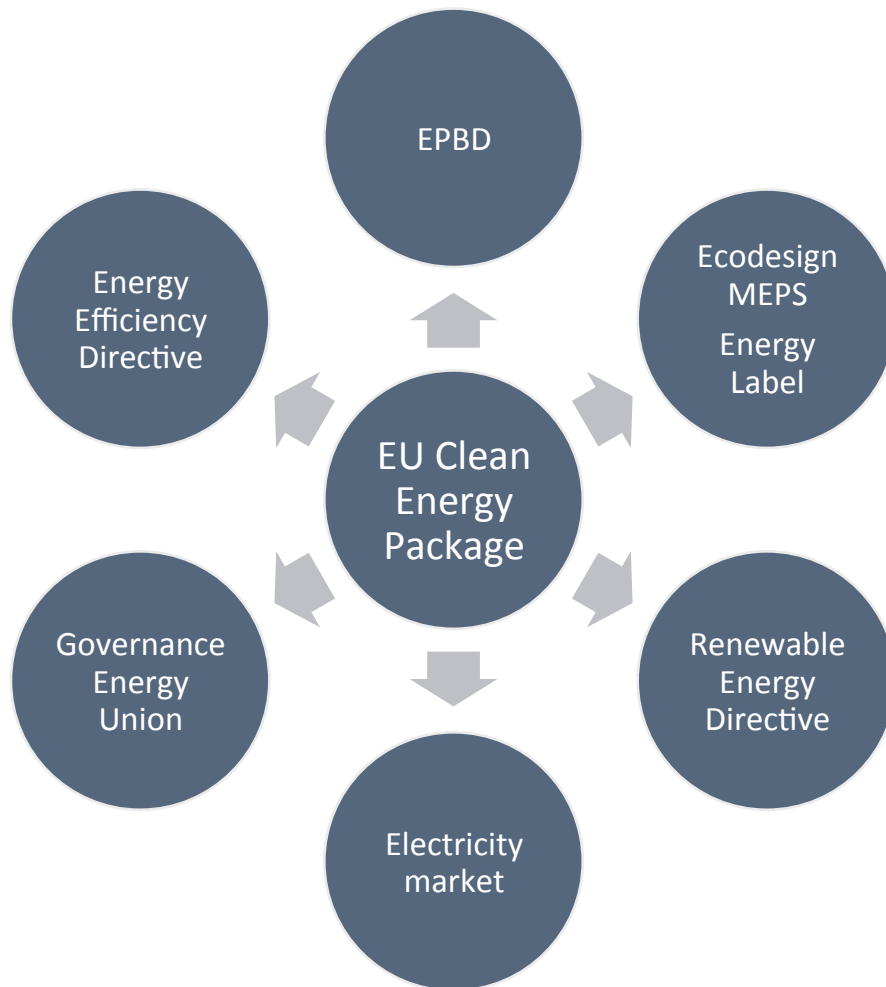


## Decarbonisation 2050 Strategy

For a modern, competitive and climate neutral EU economy in 2050



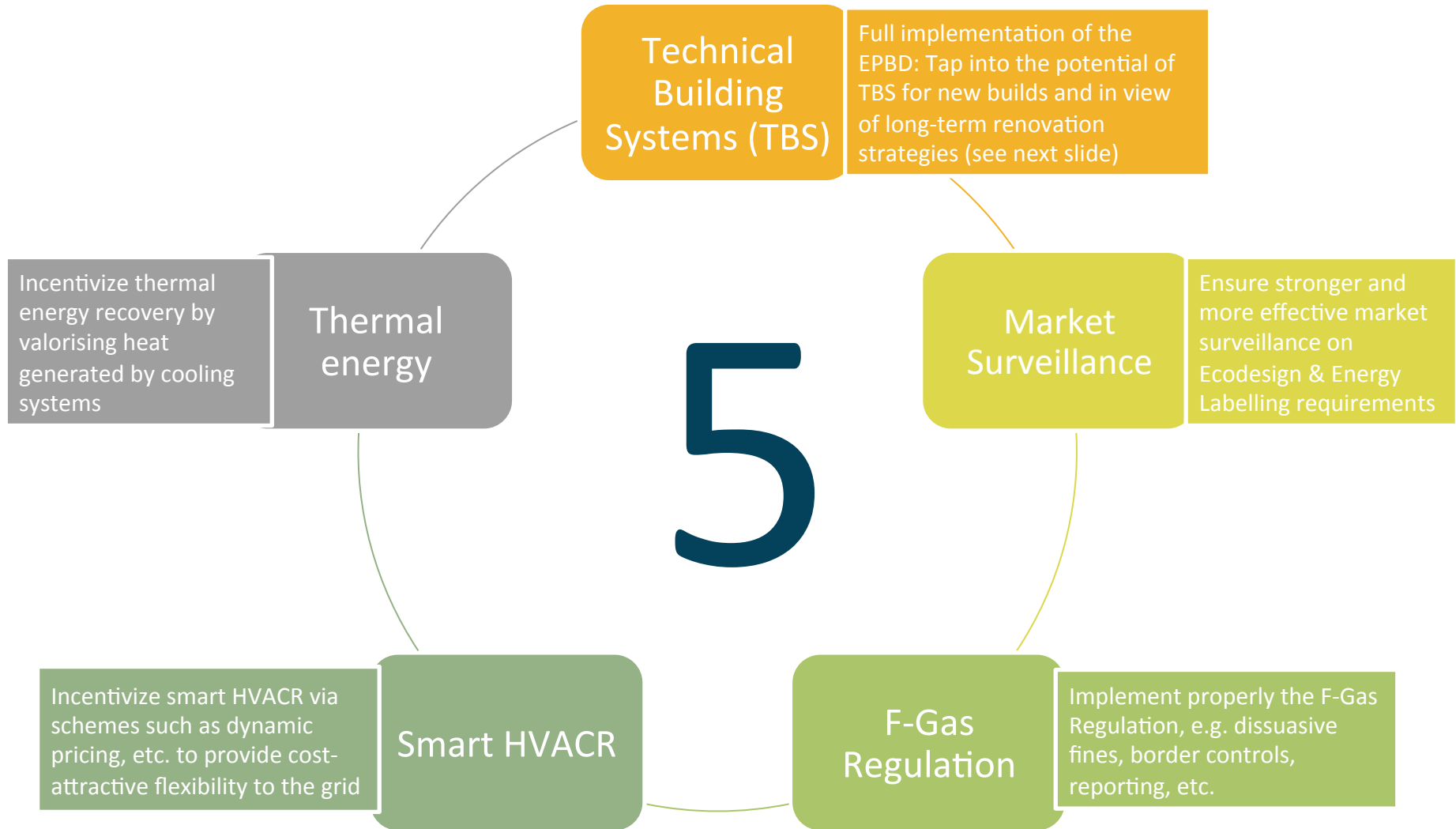
# The Clean Energy Package



A dedicated framework addressing energy with the objective to provide **clean and affordable energy for all Europeans**:

- ✓ Buildings (EPBD)
- ✓ Electricity
- ✓ Products (Ecodesign, Labelling)
- ✓ Renewables
- ✓ Energy Efficiency
- ✓ Governance

# A focus on National Climate & Energy Plans: EPEE's top 5 priorities



# A focus on Heating & Cooling in Buildings (EPBD)

## EPEE's top 5 priorities



**Inspections & Maintenance:**  
av. 25% savings



**BACS & Monitoring:**  
Up to 49% savings



**EPB Standards:**  
For a uniform and transparent  
implementation across  
Europe



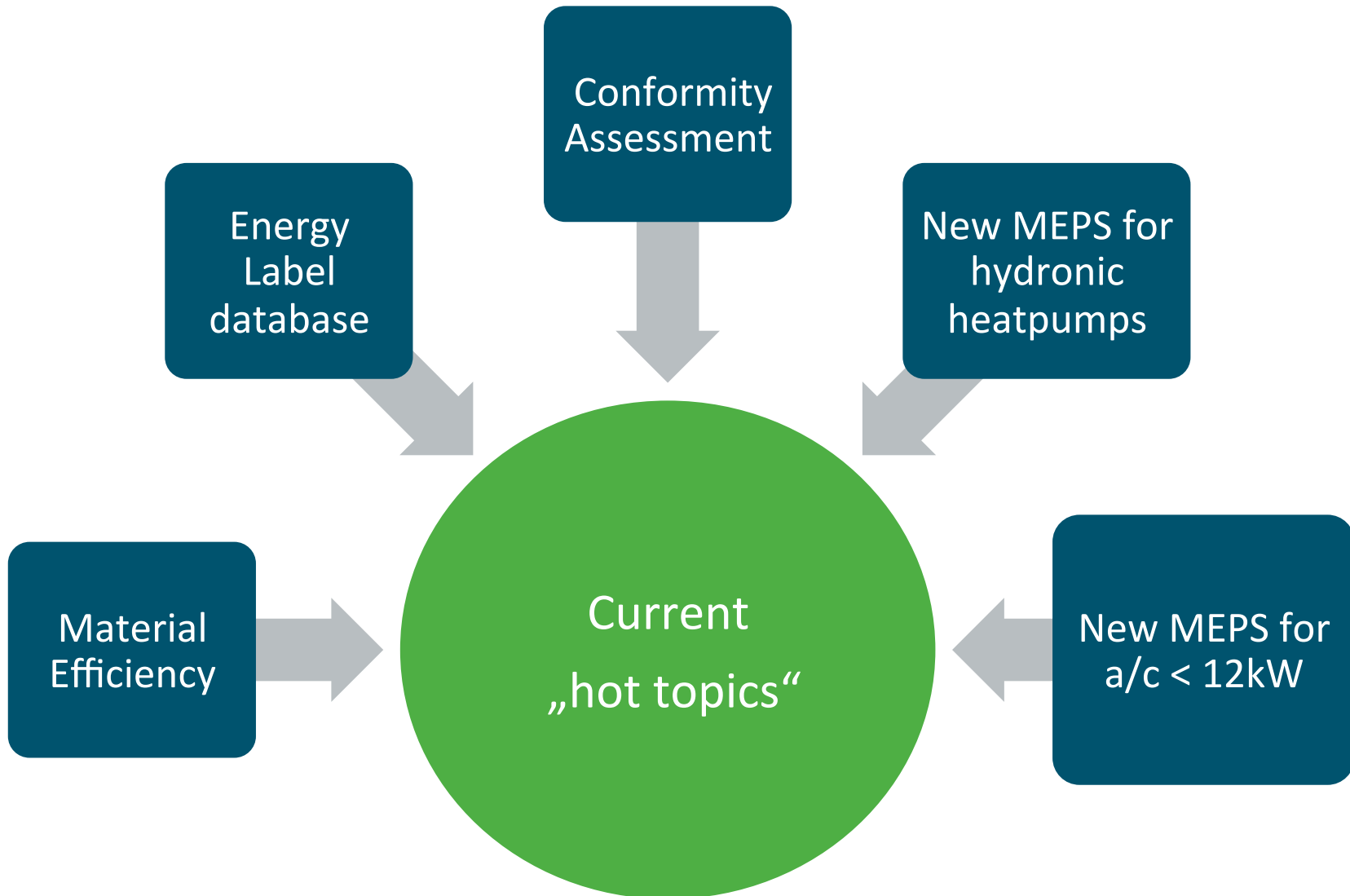
**Part Load Efficiency :**  
HVACR systems run 98%  
of their time on part load



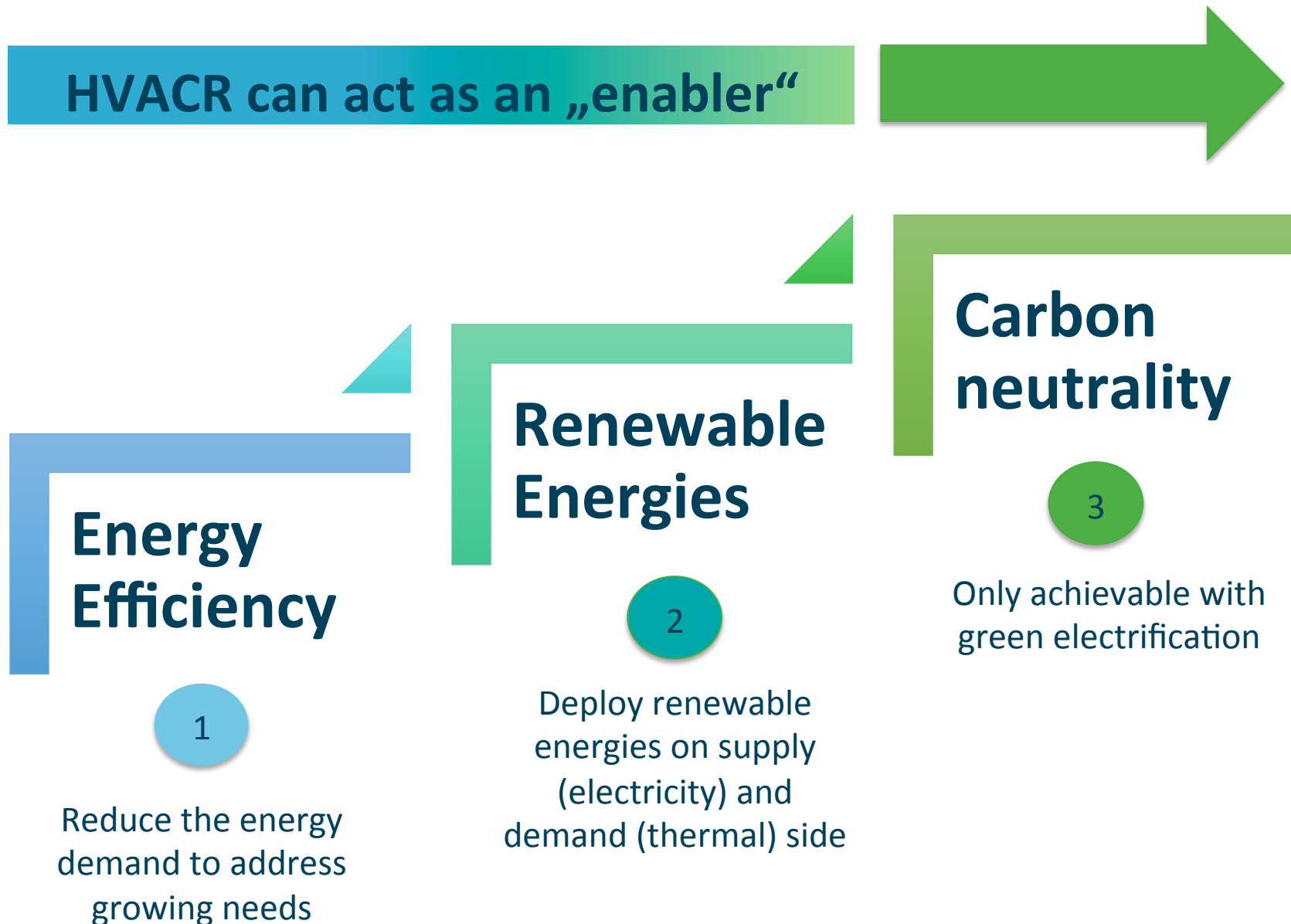
**High Efficiency products:**  
Ensure consistency with  
Ecodesign MEPS



# A focus on products (Ecodesign)



# The role and potential of HVAC&R



# How the HVACR industry responds: We are ready!

## ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Energy efficient  
products

Service and  
Maintenance

BACS,  
Monitoring and  
Sizing

Heat recovery

Leakge  
reduction

Recycling  
Reclaim

**Sustainable  
HVACR**

## RENEWABLE ENERGIES

Synergies btw.  
Heating and  
cooling

Thermal  
storage

Demand side  
flexibility

Heat pumps



# What stands in the way?



## Lack of Skills

- Flammables - Safety
- Smart HVACR



## Few incentives

- CapEx vs. OpEx
- Few incentives on smartness, heat recovery, storage
- Sustainable public spending (taxation, subsidies, etc.)



## Lack of Awareness

- Political recognition
- Market awareness and understanding



## Siloed approach

- Synergies between heating and cooling
- Thermal energy not valorised

- HVACR is indispensable for a safe and comfortable life in today's society.
- The HVACR market will grow significantly in the coming decades: this is an opportunity for the industry but also a huge responsibility.
- There are many top of the line, sustainable technologies readily available.
- Refrigerants are just one piece of the puzzle and the HFC phase-down is just one tool among others to achieve emission reductions.
- Direct measures such as containment, recycling/reclaim and charge size reduction can be very effective and should be prioritized.
- Indirect emissions represent the largest share and need to be addressed in dedicated legislation.

# Conclusions



# Thank you for your attention – Questions?

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