

On behalf of

**BMZ**



Federal Ministry  
for Economic Cooperation  
and Development

On behalf of:



Federal Ministry  
for the Environment, Nature Conservation  
and Nuclear Safety

of the Federal Republic of Germany

**giz** Deutsche Gesellschaft  
für Internationale  
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

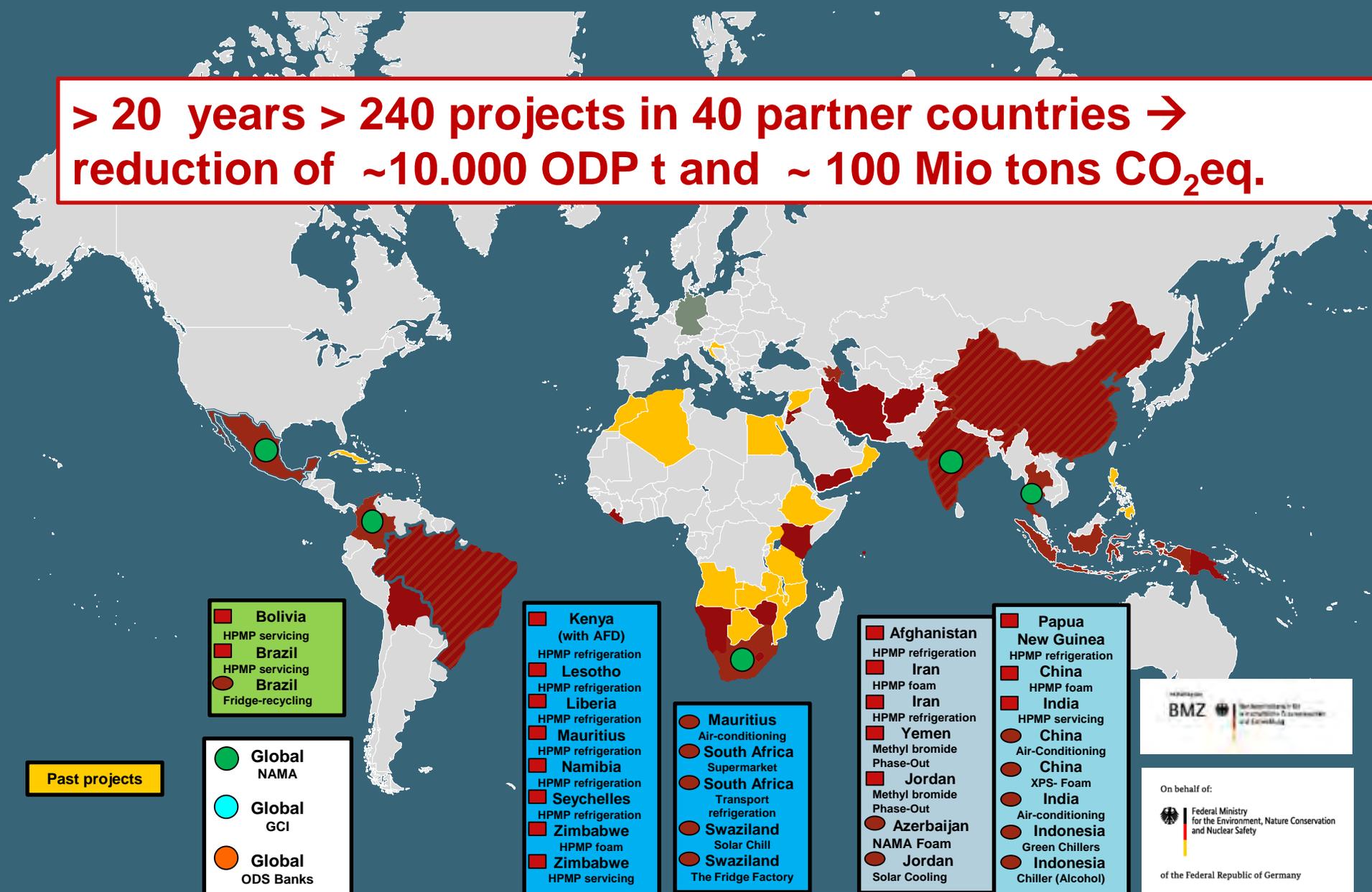


## Phasing-in for a Change: Natural Refrigerants

Philipp Denzinger  
GIZ, Proklima

World Bank's International Conference on Sustainable Cooling  
Washington DC, Nov 28-30, 2018

> 20 years > 240 projects in 40 partner countries →  
reduction of ~10.000 ODP t and ~ 100 Mio tons CO<sub>2</sub>eq.



- Bolivia  
HPMP servicing
- Brazil  
HPMP servicing
- Brazil  
Fridge-recycling

- Global  
NAMA
- Global  
GCI
- Global  
ODS Banks

Past projects

- Kenya  
(with AFD)  
HPMP refrigeration
- Lesotho  
HPMP refrigeration
- Liberia  
HPMP refrigeration
- Mauritius  
HPMP refrigeration
- Namibia  
HPMP refrigeration
- Seychelles  
HPMP refrigeration
- Zimbabwe  
HPMP foam
- Zimbabwe  
HPMP servicing

- Mauritius  
Air-conditioning
- South Africa  
Supermarket
- South Africa  
Transport refrigeration
- Swaziland  
Solar Chill
- Swaziland  
The Fridge Factory

- Afghanistan  
HPMP refrigeration
- Iran  
HPMP foam
- Iran  
HPMP refrigeration
- Yemen  
Methyl bromide Phase-Out
- Jordan  
Methyl bromide Phase-Out
- Azerbaijan  
NAMA Foam
- Jordan  
Solar Cooling

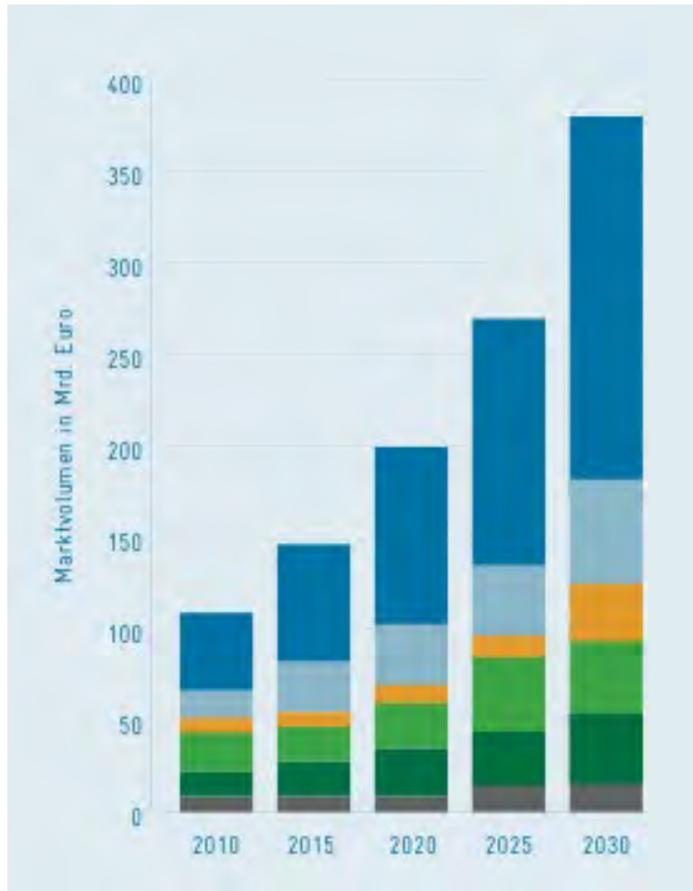
- Papua New Guinea  
HPMP refrigeration
- China  
HPMP foam
- India  
HPMP servicing
- China  
Air-Conditioning
- China  
XPS- Foam
- India  
Air-conditioning
- Indonesia  
Green Chillers
- Indonesia  
Chiller (Alcohol)



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## Relevance of the RAC Sector



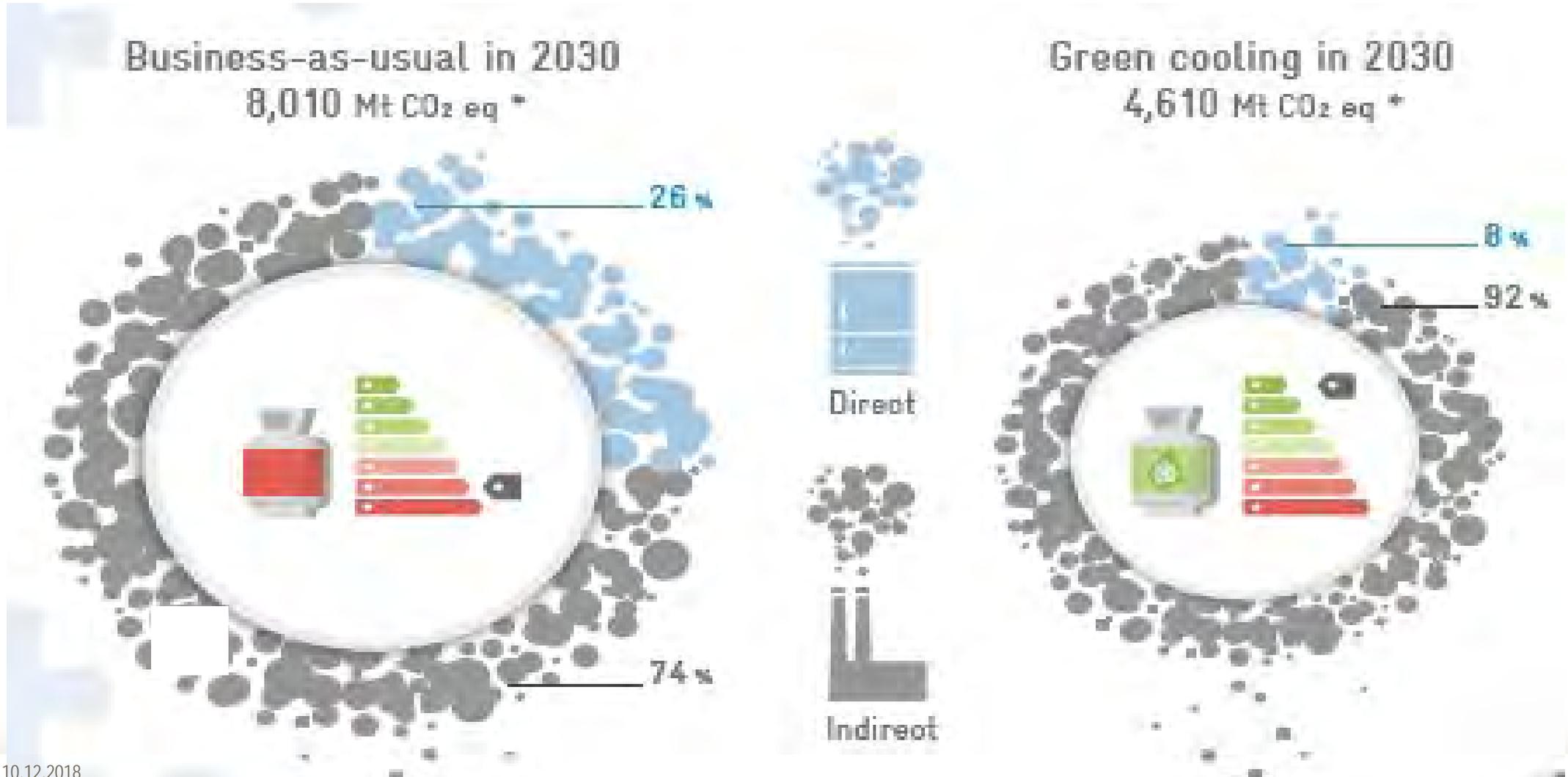
- The number of **air-conditioning** systems worldwide is expected to rise from 660 million to more than 1.5 billion by 2030.
- The stock of **refrigerators** in emerging and developing countries is expected to double to around 2 billion by 2030.



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## Green Cooling and Climate Protection



# Ozone and Climate Impact of Refrigerants

Substance	Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP) (R11=1)	Atmospheric lifetime (yrs)	Global Warming Potential (GWP) 100yrs CO2eq
CFC-12	1	100	10,900
HFC-404a	0	14 – 52	3922
HFC 410a	0	5 – 29	2,088
HCFC-22	0.055	12	1,810
HFC-407c	0	5 – 29	1,800
HFC-134a	0	14	1,430
HFC-32	0	4.9	675
HC-290	0	0.04	3
HC-600a	0	0.02	3
HC-1270	0	0.0001	2
Ammonia (NH3)	0	0.25	0
CO2	0	30-95	1





# There are climate-friendly, sustainable alternatives for (nearly) all applications



**Mobile AC**

**Domestic  
Ref.**

**Comm.  
Ref.**

**Industr.  
Ref.**

**AC**

**Foams**



**CO<sub>2</sub>,  
(HC)**



**HC**



**HC,  
CO<sub>2</sub>,  
NH<sub>3</sub>**



**NH<sub>3</sub>,  
HC,  
CO<sub>2</sub>**



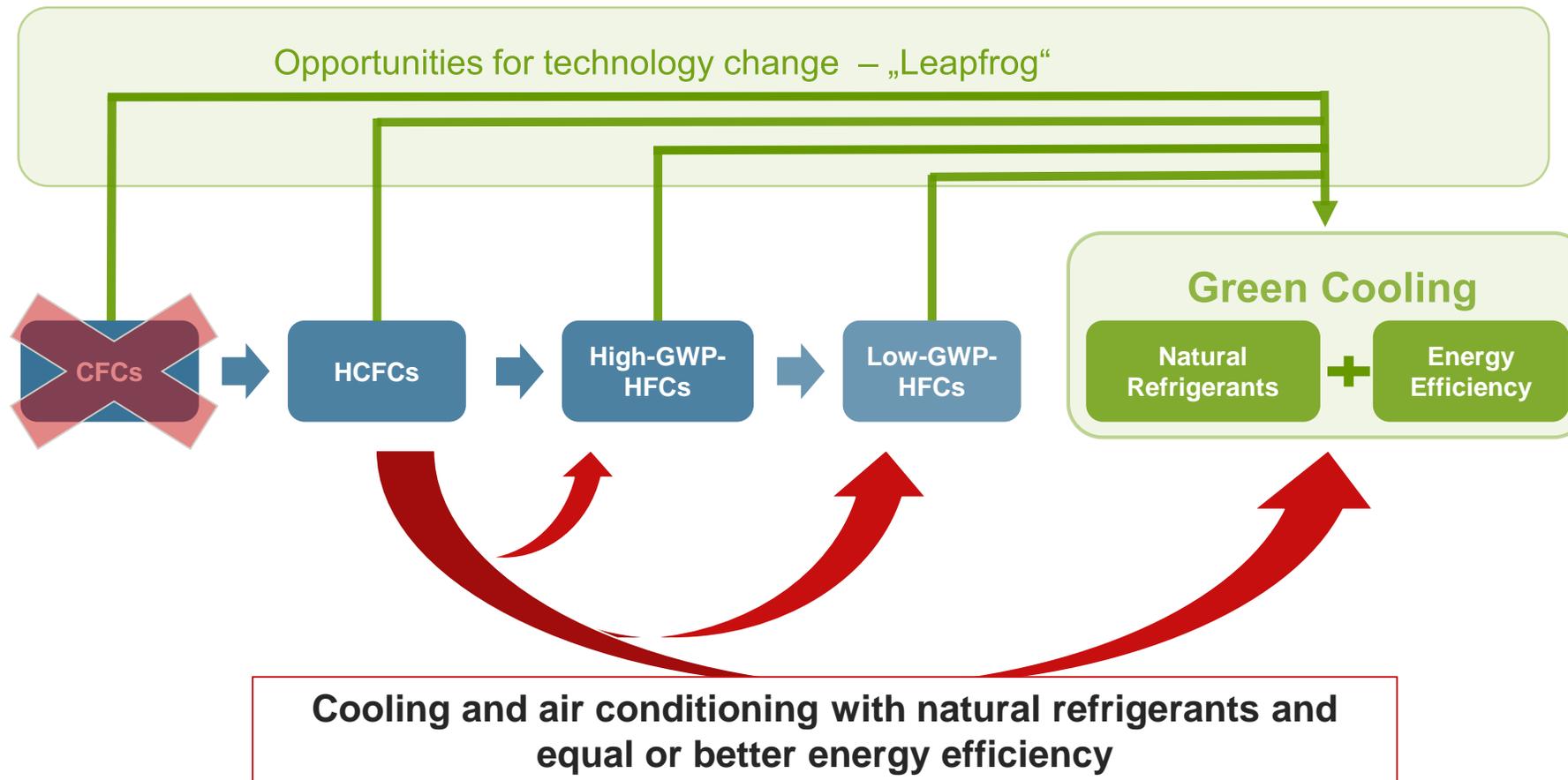
**HC, NH<sub>3</sub>**



**CO<sub>2</sub>,  
HC**



## The „Green Cooling“ Approach



Focus not only on the ozone hole but also on the climate protection!





## Benefits of natural refrigerants

	HCFC	HFC	u-HFC	NH <sub>3</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub>	HC
Ozone depletion	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
High GWP	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green
Persistent wastes	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green
Depletable resources	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green
Recycling/disposal	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green
Safety issues	Green	<del>Green</del>	Red	Red	Green	Red
Energy efficiency	Green	Green	Green	Green	<del>Green</del>	Green
Costs	Green	Green	Red	Red	Red	Green
Local production	Red	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green

- ✓ High energy efficiency (also in high ambient temperatures)
- ✓ Low/cero GWP
- ✓ No persistent wastes
- ✓ Can be produced locally
- ✓ Smaller refrigerant charge
- ✓ Lower material costs

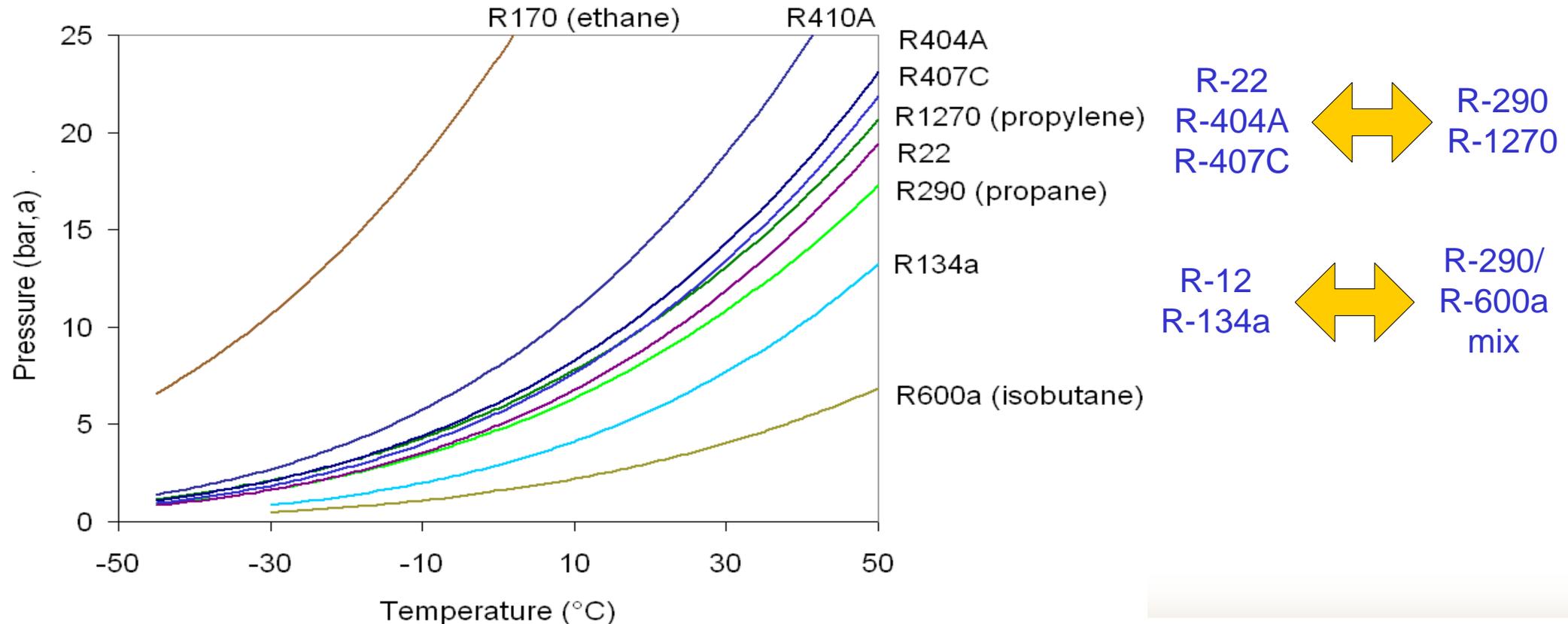
Source: Green Cooling Technologies, 2014,  
GIZ Proklima/ HEAT GmbH

Refrigerantes de bajo PCG



## Thermodynamic properties → refrigerant operation

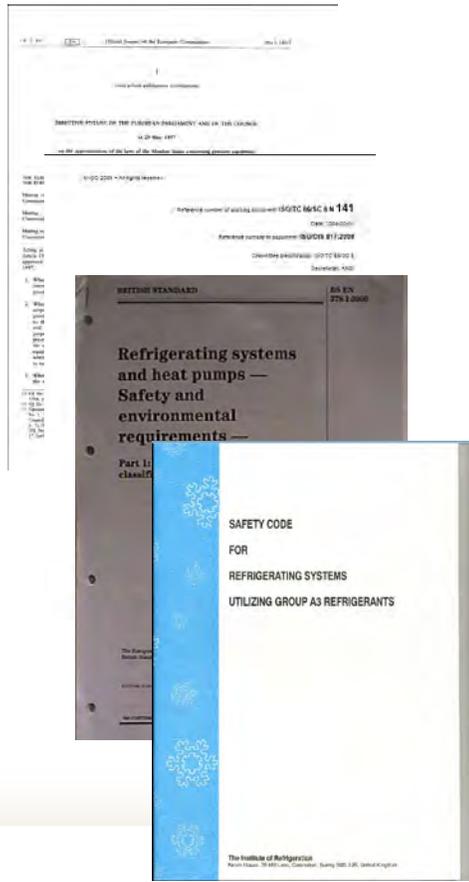
- Vapour pressure can be used as a general indication for “equivalent” replacement refrigerant



# Safety Standards



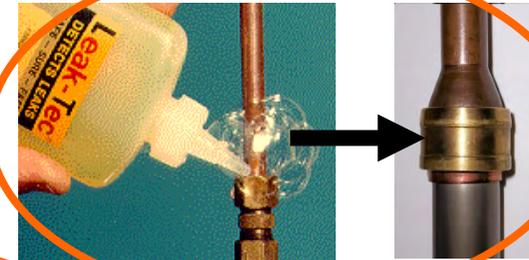
- Legislation
  - Regional, national
- Standards
  - National, Regional, International
- Codes of practice
  - E.g. UK Institute of Refrigeration Safety Code on A2/A3 refrigerants (incl. HCs)
- Building standards





## General safety rules for alternative refrigerants

- Must recognise that most new refrigerants (HCs, unsat-HFCs) are flammable
  - Conventional refrigerants non-flammable
- Must therefore follow new measures:
  - Limiting charge size of direct systems
  - Avoid potential ignition sources on equipment
  - Minimise leakage
  - Marking on equipment
- All must be handled by trained technicians
  - Should be certified
- Follow safe application guidelines
  - e.g., for servicing, conversion, etc



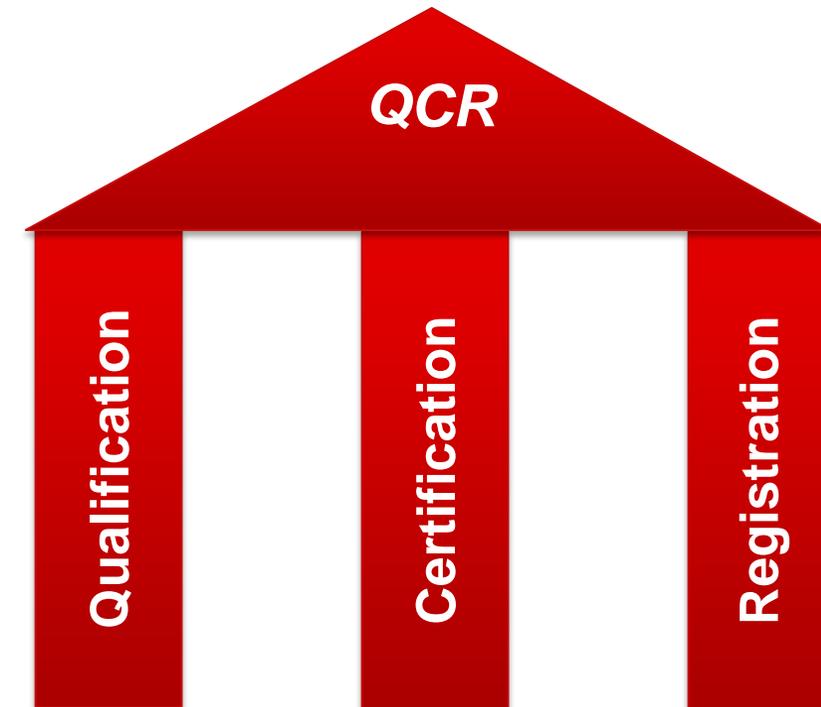


## Required qualification, certification and registration (QCR)

- The introduction of new alternatives and their characteristics require extra training
- All new alternatives have safety related issues, which can be a barrier to their introduction
- Certification is a quality assurance measure helping to overcome these barriers and mitigation possible risks from personnel operations
- Establishment of a registration system (online)

### Extra training is required for:

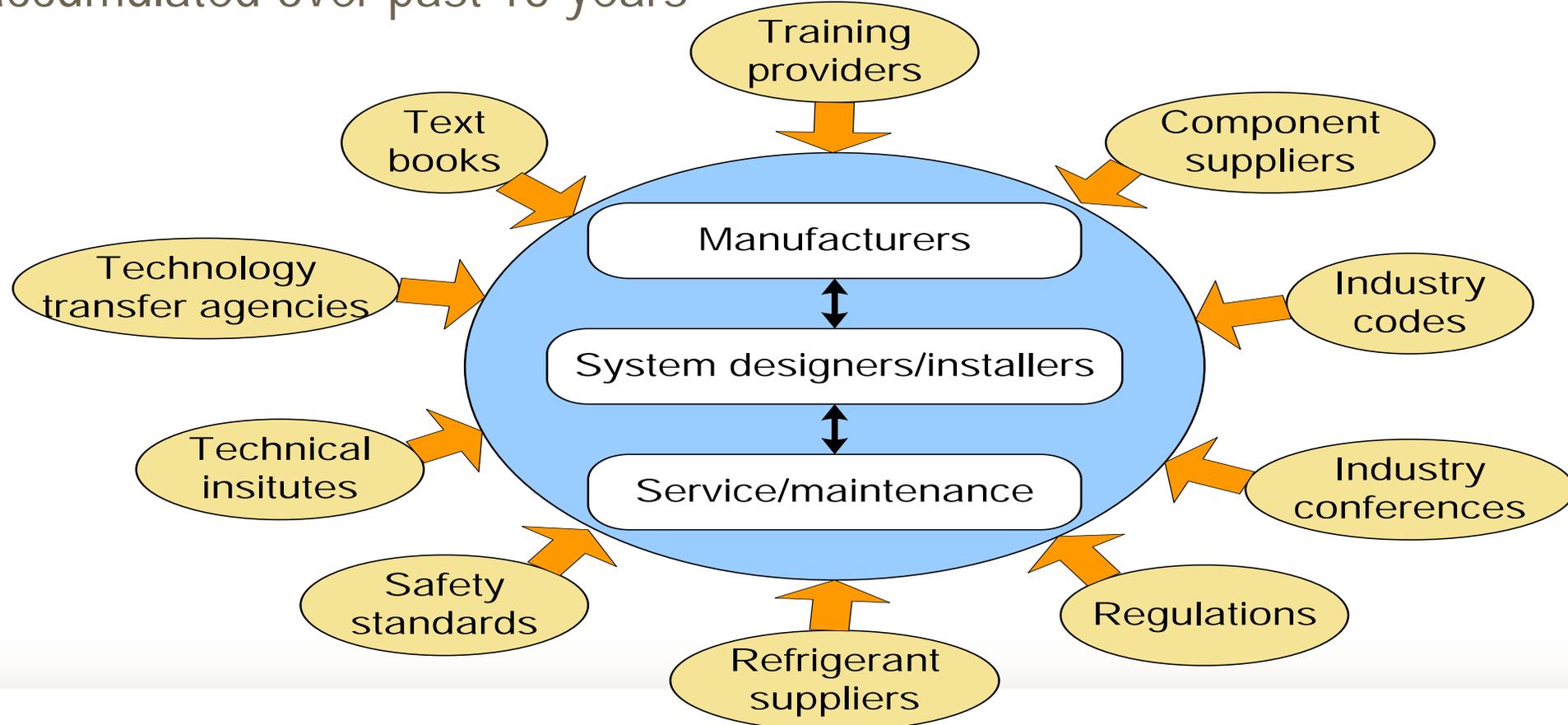
- Operators, responsible for management and operation of installations
- Technicians doing installation, maintenance and end of life de-commissioning
- Engineers doing design of systems and components





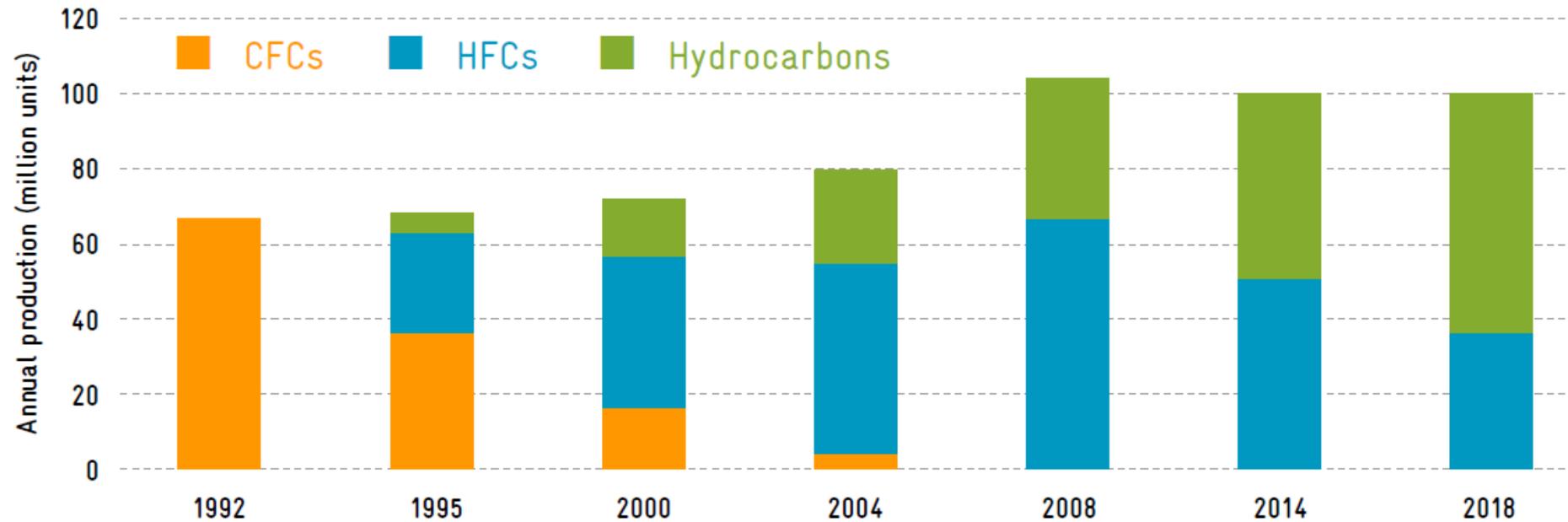
## All necessary information (know-how) is available

- Considerable research, development, practical experience accumulated over past 15 years





## The success story of domestic refrigeration

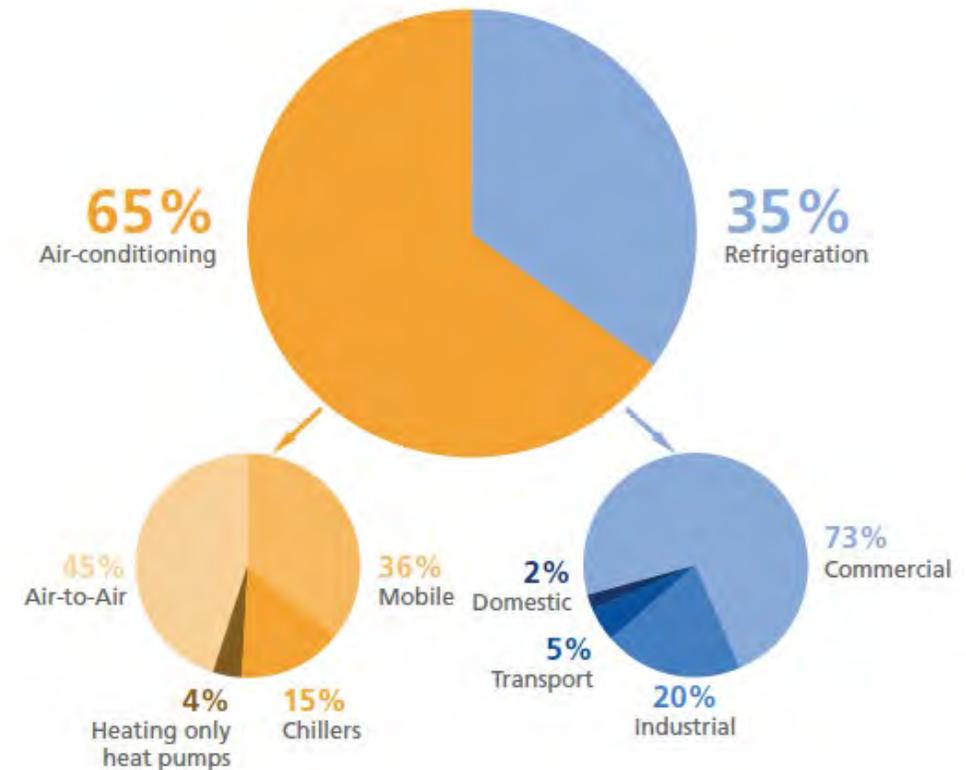
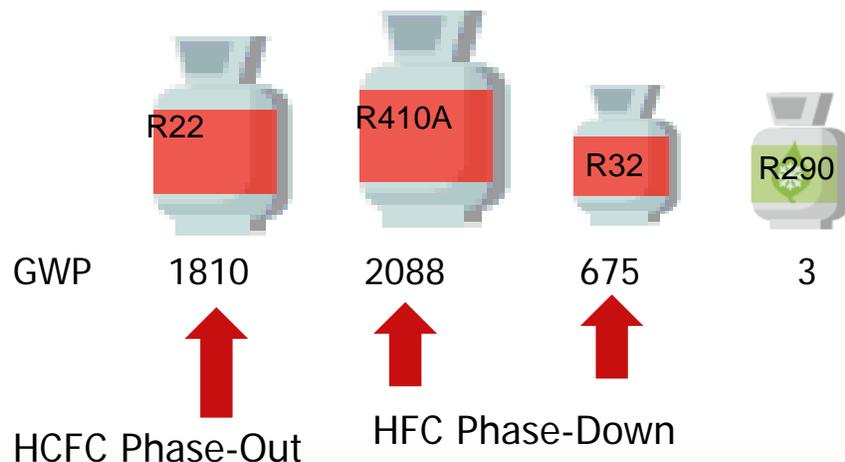


- **Global market share of R600 based domestic refrigerators today ranges around 70% of annual production**
- **HC-600a fridge compressors today are more energy efficient and come at less cost than HFC-134a compressors**



## Relevance of Room Air Conditioning on HFC emissions

- 65% of HFC (R410a, R32) use comes from AC
- Split AC accounts for more than 30% of global HFC emissions
- Responsible for 20-40% of energy consumption in many households around the world
- Choice of refrigerant:



Source, UNEP



## Market Trends of low GWP split AC

Supply of split AC units comes predominantly from Asia



**China:** Market share of 85%

- **20 RAC production lines converted** to R290 - potential to make 6 million R290 RAC units per year
  - **< 10,000 units** installed
- = active policy support, update of safety regulations, and stronger industry commitment are needed to unlock full R290 RAC market potential



**India:** Split AC represents 80% of total AC units sold in India

- Currently **>600,000 R290 units** installed in the market
- **>4,500 trained technicians** across the country
- **Export** to other countries: Maldives, Nepal, Grenada, Bhutan, Philippines, Costa Rica, Thailand, Ghana, etc.



## Top efficient split AC models in India

Models	Model	CC (kW)	ISEER	Refrigerant	Unit Price (USD)
Daikin	TKM35SRV16	3.6	5.6	R32	718
Godrej	GSC 12 FIXH 7 GGPGb	3.5	5.8	R290	905
Hitachi	RAU512AWEA	3.6	5.7	R410A	916
Daikin	JTKM50SRV16	5.0	5.2	R32	819
Mitsubishi	MSY-GK24VA	6.7	4.8	R410A	936



© Godrej



© GIZ Proklima



## Market trends of residential AC



### **Europe:** moving towards **R290** in portable AC

- EU F-Gas Regulation bans the use of HFCs with GWP > 150 in portable AC as of 2020
- At least **8 manufacturers**
- Approx. **200,000 portable AC units**
- All new products are expected to use R290 within the next 2 years
- The use of R290 split AC in residential applications is widely untapped in Europe, although internationally there is progress





## Consumer Brands Choose Natural Refrigerants

**5.5 million units using natural refrigerants (HC & CO2) collectively installed**

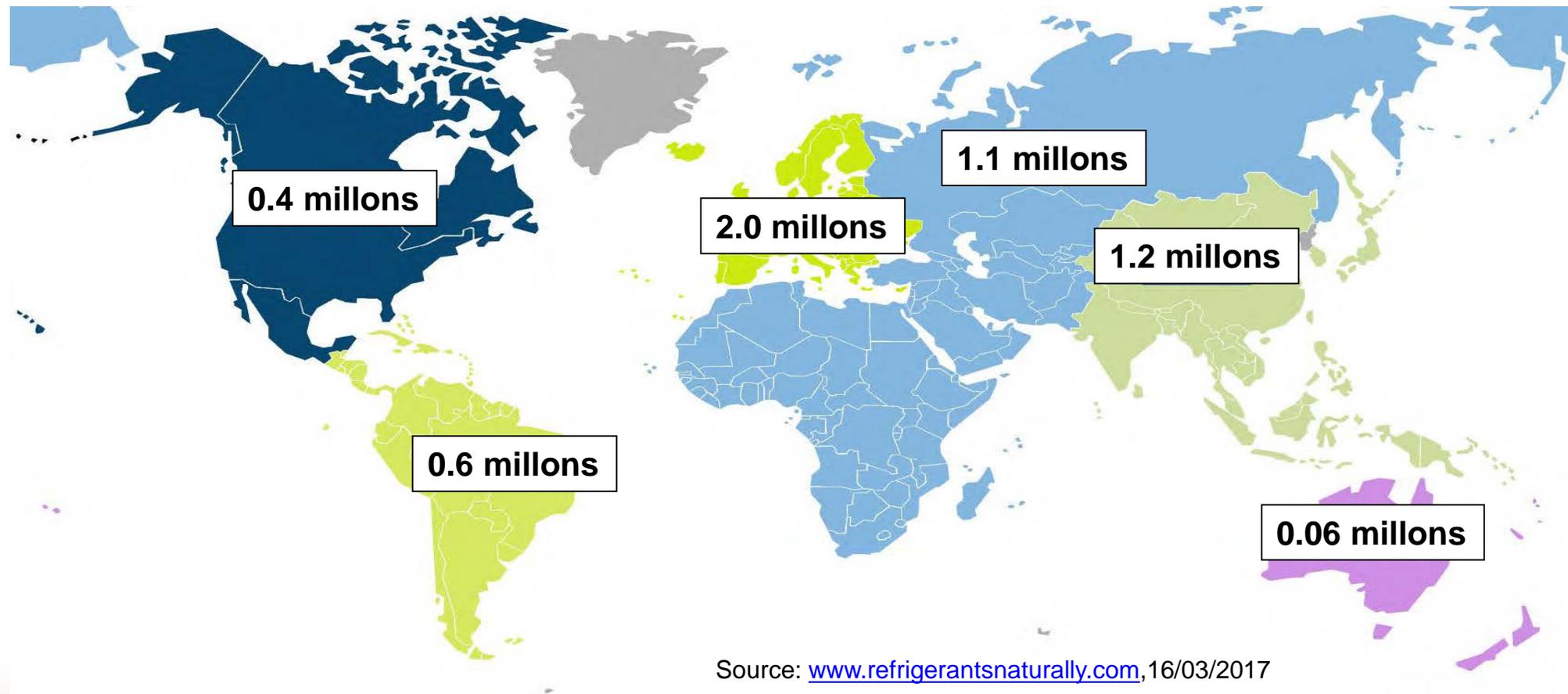
⇒ 33 million tones of avoided CO2 (equivalent emissions of more than 6.7 million passenger cars over one year)

Increasing number of consumer brands choosing HCs for their point of sale equipment - **often targeting global procurement 100%**





## Diffusion of self-contained commercial plug-in HC and CO2 refrigeration equipment





## CO2 Stores Growing Globally (2016)





## **“Low Hanging Fruit”**

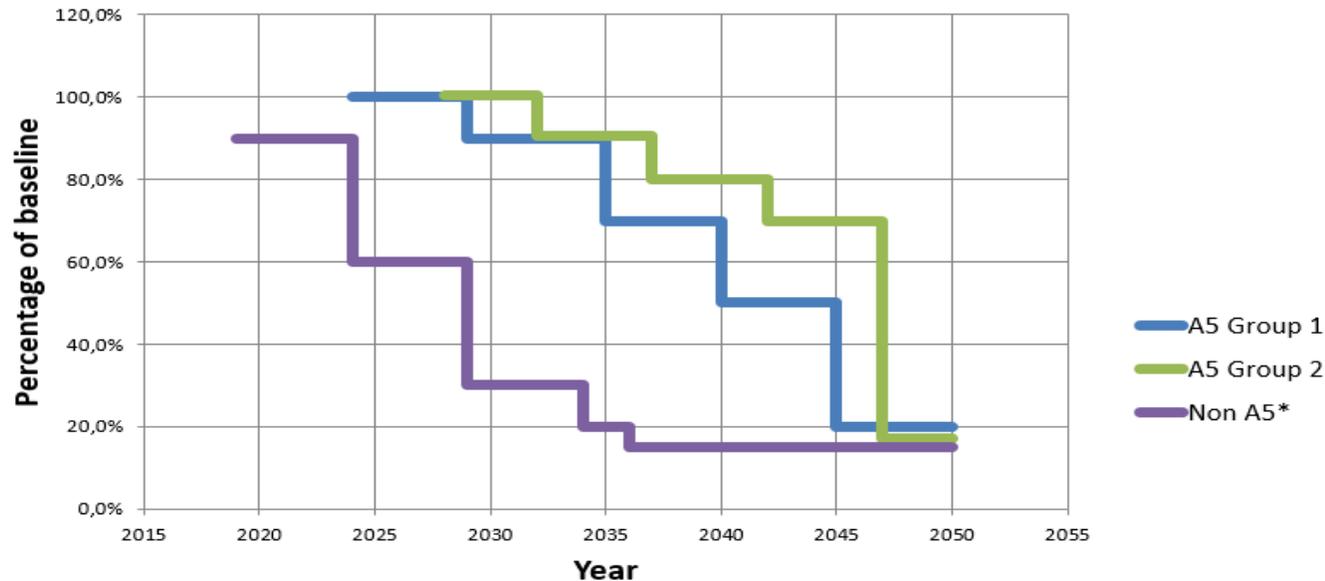
### **RAC & Foam Subsectors with high emission reduction potential**

- Household refrigerators
- Split ACs
- Commercial refrigeration
- Production of XPS insulation sheets
- Chillers
- Industrial refrigeration
- Buildings (District Cooling, Absorption cooling)
- Transport refrigeration



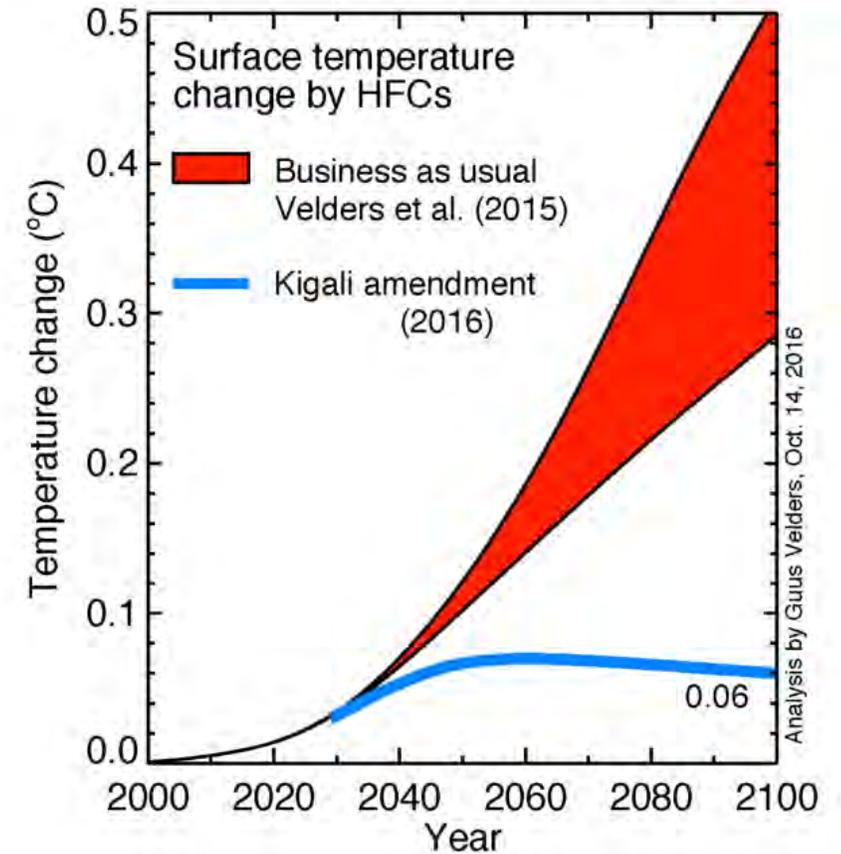
# Preparing for the implementation of the Kigali Amendment

- Freezing HFC consumption in 2024 and introducing a first HFC phase-down step of 10% by the end of 2028 in most developing countries.
- The Kigali Amendment can therefore work alongside the Paris Agreement to achieve the level of emission reductions needed to achieve the internationally agreed “well below 2°C” warming limit

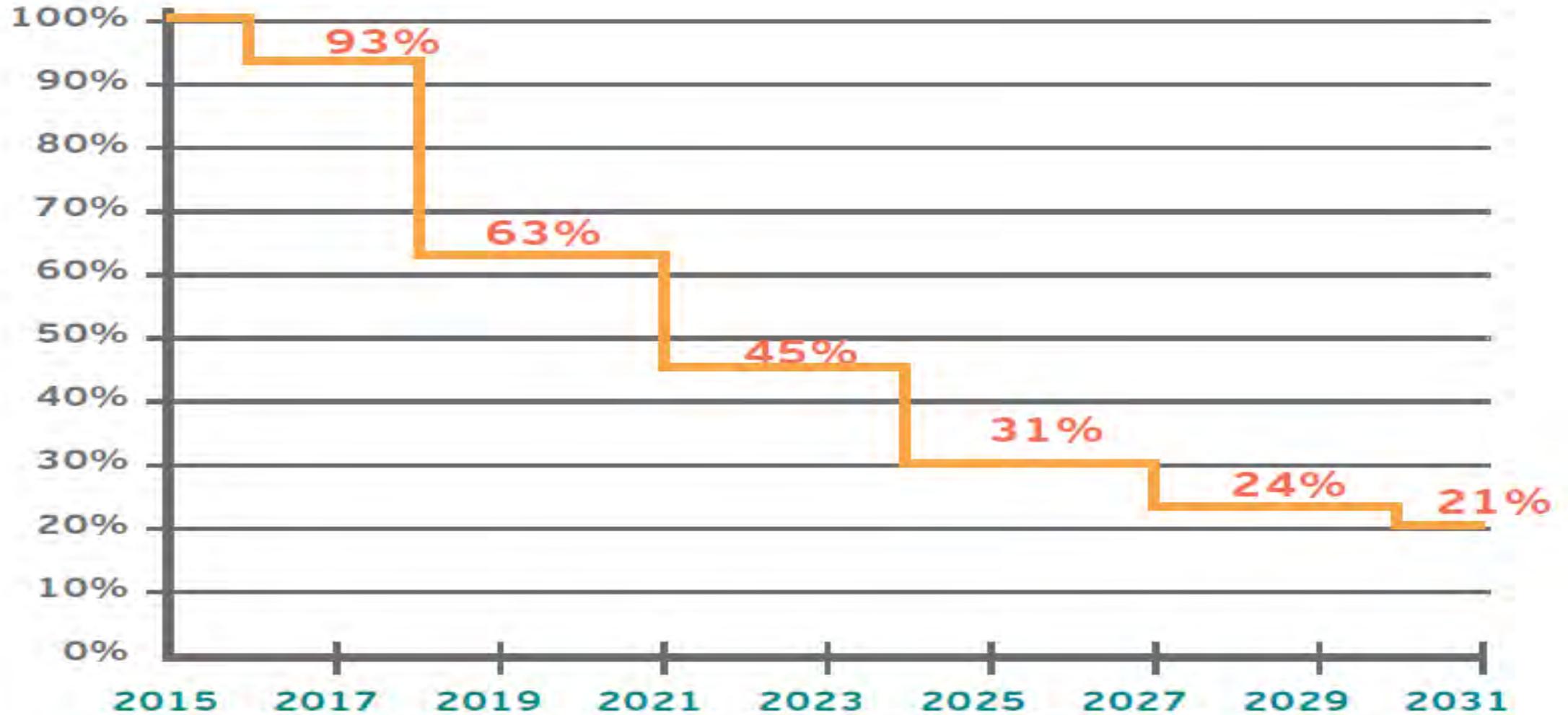


- **Baseline for Non A5** = Average HFC consumption levels for 2011-2013 + 15% of HCFC baseline\*
- \*For Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, 25% HCFC component of baseline and different initial two steps (1) 5% reduction in 2020 and (2) 35% reduction in 2025
- **Baseline for A5 Group 1** = Average HFC consumption levels for 2020-2022 + 65% of hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) baseline
- **Baseline for A5 Group 2** = Average HFC consumption levels for 2024-2026 + 65% of HCFC baseline

**NOTE: the same phasedown schedule and formula apply to production and consumption**



# EU F-Gas Regulation HFC phase down is more ambiguous





# Thank you for your attention!

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Proklima International

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