#### Hall 7A

## CHILLVENTA

The Future of Refrigeration: the EPTA vision for an Innovative and Sustainable approach to the industry



#### **REGULATION (EU) 2024/573**



NEW **F-GAS**REGULATION
ENTERS IN
FORCE TODAY

NEWS

Epta is the **Green Transition Enabler** for natural refrigeration



# F-GAS REGULATION REVISION: INDUSTRY WANTS MORE AMBITION







#### MAIN NOVELTIES IN THE F-GAS REGULATION 2024/573



#### **Reducing the consumption of F-gases:**

- Steeper HFC quota phase-down to meet Kigali Amendment targets
- New **product bans** for products containing or relying on fluorinated refrigerants

#### **Preventing emissions:**

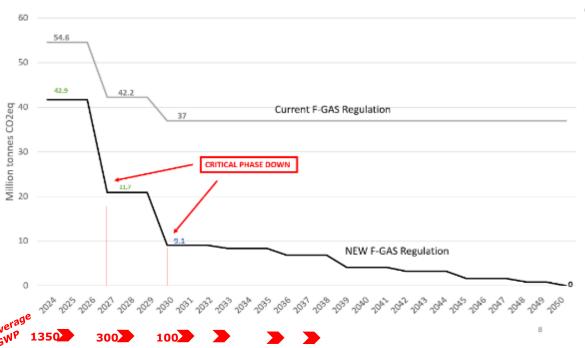
- Extension of leak checks requirements to HFOs and mobile equipment
- Requirement for leakage detection systems for equipment using high charge of F-gases with alert systems in case of leaks
- Recovery obligations for all F-gases in view of recycling, reclamation or destruction
- **Extended Producer Responsibility:** WEEE fees to include costs for recovery, recycling, reclamation and destruction



#### THE PHASE DOWN OF QUOTAS



The new F-Gas introduces for the first time the **complete elimination** of the consumption of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) by 2050

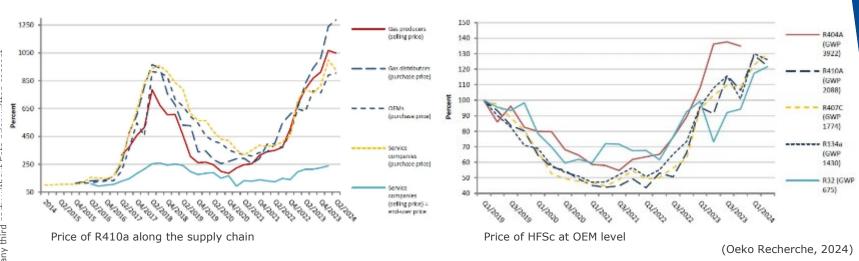


| Years              | Maximum Quantity<br>in tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent |
|--------------------|--|
| <b>2025</b> – 2026 | 42 874 410   |
| 2027 – 2029        | 21 665 691   |
| 2030 - 2032        | 9 132 097  |
| 2033 – 2035        | 8 445 713  |
| 2036 - 2038        | 6 782 265  |
| 2039 – 2041        | 6 136 732  |
| 2042 – 2044        | 5 491 199  |
| 2045 – 2047        | 4 845 666  |
| 2048 – <b>2049</b> | 4 200 133  |
| 2050 onwards       | Ø  |

| nal use.  | +   |
|---|---|
| s information is confidential and was prepared by Epta solely for our interna | It is not to be relied on by any third party without Epta prior written consent |
| for our   | writter   |
| solely  | a prior   |
| Epta  | of Enta   |
| red by  | withor  |
| prepa   | party   |
| was   | third   |
| al and  | / anv   |
| dentia  | on by   |
| nation is confider  | relied  |
| ion is  | o be  |
| ırmat   | not t   |
| s infc  | Itis  |
|   |   |

#### MARKET IMPACTS ON THE F-GASES





The current price for all the traditional HFCs is **considerably increasing**, while R744 and R290 remain low and stable

Risk of HFC shortage starting from 2027

#### **REFRIGERATION PRODUCT PROHIBITIONS**



**Domestic refrigeration**: GWP<150 from 2015; Stop F-gas from 2025

Refrigerators and freezers for commercial use (self-contained):

GWP<150 from 2025

**Multipack centralised refrigeration systems** for commercial use with a rated capacity of 40 kW or more : GWP<150 from 2022

All stationary refrigeration equipment: GWP<150 from 2030

All the traditional HFCs (R448A, R449A, R134a, etc.) prohibited in 2030

Only NATURAL REFRIGERANTS and A2L (midly flammable) remain

#### **SERVICING WITH F-GASES**



#### **Servicing or maintenance :** The use of F-gases with

- GWP≥750 for stationary refrigeration equipment from 1 January 2032
- GWP≥2500 for air-conditioning equipment and heat pumps from 1 January 2026

is prohibited, with an exemption for reclaimed or recycled.

|  |           | 2025   | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031  | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 | 2036 |
|--|-----------|--|------|------|------|------|------|---|------|------|------|------|------|
| Refrigeration equipment refrigerant  Equipment for intended usage below -50°C is exempted.  Recycled/reclaimed refrigerant |           | GWP < 2500  No lower capacity limit compared to the previous regulation. |      |      |      |      |      | GWP <750 Stationary equipment excluding chillers. |      |      |      |      |      |
|  | reclaimed | No service prohibition   |      |      |      |      | GV   | VP <2500  | 0    |      |      |      |      |

#### THE PFAS ISSUE

**C** Epta

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of approx. 10.000 man-made chemicals that are used in a variety of industries due to their sealing, temperature and pressure resistance, low friction properties.

"Forever chemicals" are very persistent in the environment and in the human body – meaning they don't break down and they can accumulate over time.

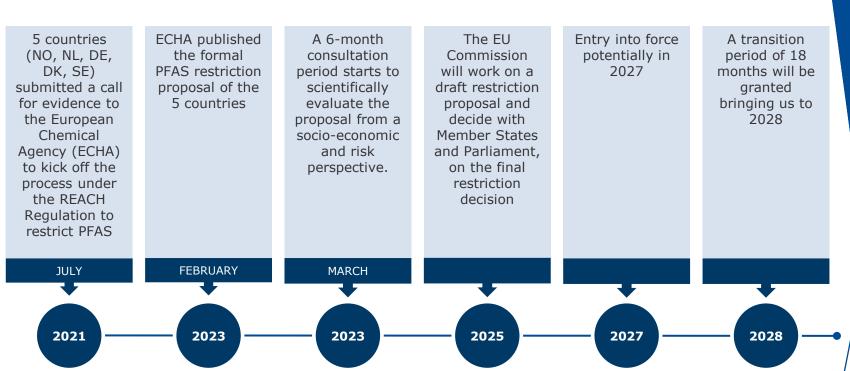


The majority of F-gases are or degrade in PFAS as well as their potential breakdown product called TFA (Trifluoracid) - few exceptions (R32, R152a, R23, R1132)

#### **REACH RESTRICTION ON PFAS: PROCESS SCHEDULE**



This information is confidential and was prepared by Epta solely for our internal use. It is not to be relied on by any third party without Epta prior written consent



#### DRIVERS FOR THE CHOICE OF THE REFRIGERANT OPTIONS



#### 1. Investment cost

Life-cycle cost for the consumer (upfront and running costs)

#### 2. Standards & Legislation

S&L includes bans, taxes and voluntary agreements

#### 3. Complexity

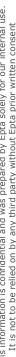
Complexity of manufacturing and operating the product

#### 4. Risk Awareness

Perceived and actual risk of using the product

#### 5. Market Readiness

Market competence in safe adoption of the new technologies



### 100% of Epta's solutions portfolio with natural refrigeration



Integral solution
with natural refrigerant and best
in class energy performance



**Plug-in** with natural refrigerant specifically designed for F&B segment



Remote CO<sub>2</sub> cabinet with proprietary full glass door design

#### FROM ECODESIGN AND ENERGY LABELLING TO ...





#### **ECODESIGN FOR SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTS REGULATION**

**C** Epta

On 30 March 2022 the European Commission presented the proposal for a new regulation on Eco-design of Sustainable Products (ESPR).





Make sustainable products the norm in the EU, boost circular business models and empower consumers for the green transition.

Move to a truly circular economy in the EU: decoupled from energy- and resource dependencies, more resilient to external shocks and respectful of nature and people's health.



- Improvement of the circularity, energy performance and other environmental sustainability related aspects
- Definition of performance requirements and information obligations for almost all categories of physical goods placed on the EU market
- For product groups that share sufficient common characteristics, possible definition of horizontal rules
- Increased focus on product information

#### THE GREEN TRANSITION OF PRODUCTS





ECODESIGN

Minimum energy efficiency requirements

• ENERGY LABELLING

Energy efficiency a1nd energy consumption

Make a good choice



#EnergyLabel #EUecodesign

# **Sustainable** products















...and many others

#### **Ecodesign requirements**



Extending product life cycle



Reducing carbon and environmental footprints of products throughout their life cycle



Ensuring products are fit for a climate neutral and circular economy



Preventing waste and boosting material recovery

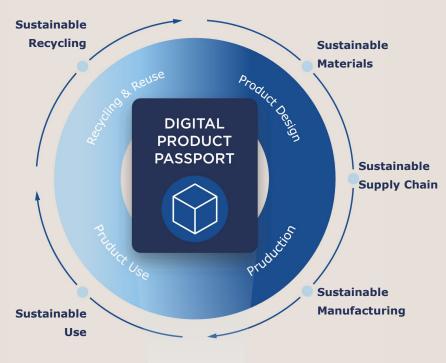


Minimum uptake of recycled materials

#### **POTENTIAL CONTENTS**



supply chain compliance







#### THE DIGITAL PRODUCT PASSPORT





A structured collection of product related data with predefined Scope, agreed data ownership and access rights conveyed through a unique Identifier (App)



#### SCOPE

Information related to sustainability, circularity, value retention for reuse/remanufacturing/recycling



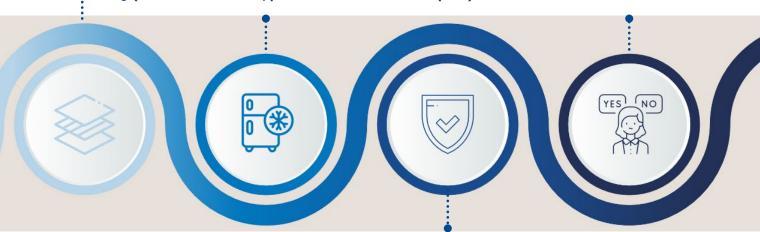
## IT DATA FLOW

Communication Supplier-To-Provider across the entire value chain of the product

Tracking the life story of a product

(materials extraction/production and carbon footprint)

Allow citizens to make informed choices



Make available reliable Information and enable incentives for sustainability performance

### THE PATH OF DIGITAL PRODUCT PASSPORT (DPP)



March 2022 April 2024 By 2027 Legislative Proposal Regulation Product specific Initiative Adoption Adoption requirements including DPP Dialogue Phase 2<sup>nd</sup> D. Act **Drafting Phase** 1<sup>st</sup> D. Act **February** 2023 Once the Regulation will be adopted, it will enter into force directly. The drafting and adoption of Delegated Acts will begin, starting with the high priority sectors like textile. Introduction of the DPP concept, description Identification of the specific information to be included in the DPP of the scope, identification of essential technical requirements to be developed for each product or product group. through standardisation process.

DPP becomes mandatory when there is a delegated act for that specific product



