



# EFCTC NEWSLETTER

## An update on fluorocarbons and sulfur hexafluoride

**ISSUE 10 - February 2004**

### **DRAFT REGULATION ON FLUORINATED GREENHOUSE GASES ("F-GASES") - COM (2003) 492**

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The European Commission has released in August 2003 a Draft Regulation COM(2003) 492 on Fluorinated greenhouse gases (sometimes called "F-gases": HFCs, PFCs and SF<sub>6</sub>), aiming at reducing emissions of these gases. The Proposal is analysed in the page [Regulation](#).

The Draft Regulation has to pass the different steps of the EU decision-making process. It is presently tabled to the EU Parliament Environment Committee, which should adopt the Rapporteur's Report (Robert GOODWILL - PPE) on 16/17 February 2004. The Industry Committee adopted its "opinion" on 26 January 2004 (Rapporteur David BOWE – PSE). The vote on plenary is scheduled for the 8 March 2003.

(Source: [European Parliament](#))

The Irish Presidency has planned a substantial policy debate on the issue at ministerial level for the June 2004 Environment Council.

See: [http://europa.eu.int/prelex/detail\\_dossier\\_real.cfm?CL=en&DosId=184911](http://europa.eu.int/prelex/detail_dossier_real.cfm?CL=en&DosId=184911)

### **AREA SUGGESTIONS TO ACHIEVE REFRIGERANT EMISSION REDUCTIONS**

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[AREA](#), the Air conditioning and Refrigeration European Association, has made suggestions to achieve on the field refrigerant emission reductions. The document focuses on preventing and minimizing leakage, through

- Competence of personnel and companies, by certificates or other national accreditation
- Design and construction (respect of EU standards; design and construction to eliminate possible hazards to persons, property and the environment)
- Maximum leakage rates to be ensured

[http://www.area-eur.be/Rainbow/Documents/News\\_F-Gas.pdf](http://www.area-eur.be/Rainbow/Documents/News_F-Gas.pdf)



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### **GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FROM DEVELOPED COUNTRIES**

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Graphs of Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Developed Countries (Annex I of the Kyoto Protocol) are presented. The data comes from the Third National Communications to the UNFCCC, and give countries' emissions in 1990 (the Kyoto point of reference), 2000 and 2010 (the Kyoto target).

Source: <http://www.grida.no/db/maps/collection/climate9/index.cfm>

### **CASE STUDIES: EXAMPLES OF HEAT PUMP APPLICATIONS**

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The IEA Heat Pump Centre (HPC), the International Energy Agency's information centre for heat pumping technologies, presents interesting examples of heat pump applications illustrating their benefits on their website.

Among the described case studies, some cases using HFC-134a as working fluid are presented here (note: some cases, designed for HCFC-22, should progressively be converted, most probably to HFCs).

1. Lyon, France - A groundwater-source heat pump installed in a new-built family allowance office provides simultaneous heating and cooling (2 x 600 kW).
2. Trondheim, Norway – A new shopping mall, which is established in an old telegraph building, cooled and heated by a heat pump system (735 kW).
3. Umeå, Sweden - Umeå Energi Ltd has built a power plant combined with municipal/wood industry waste burning in Dävamyran, about 15 km north east of Umeå, Sweden. The Dåva plant is possibly the first power plant in the world to have a heat recovery system with an integrated 14 MW compression heat pump.

Source: <http://www.heatpumpcentre.org/cases/home.htm>

**More on our web site:** <http://www.fluorocarbons.org>

**See also:** [news](#) – [links](#) to relevant web sites

**New brochure:** “[Greenhouse gases emissions: what has led to their most significant reduction?](#)” Available in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish.

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