

# 'NEXT PRACTICES' AS AGAINST 'BEST PRACTICES' TRAINING, SERVICING AND MAINTENANCE SECTOR

When: Thursday 11th July 2024  
1-3 pm

Where: Room CR - 5

## Programme:

1. Ensuring Continued Energy Efficiency: How can we guarantee that Air Conditioning and Refrigeration and Heat Pumps (RACHP) systems maintain the energy efficiency (EE) they are rated for?
2. Technician Training Programs: What training programs are available for service technicians to enhance their skills in preserving the rated energy efficiency of air conditioners?
3. Training Manuals for Energy Efficiency: Do Ministries, governments, or service associations provide training manuals aimed at maintaining energy efficiency throughout the lifespan of air conditioning units?
4. Consumer Information on Electricity Consumption: Are consumers provided with information regarding the annual electricity consumption of their air conditioners throughout the units' operational life?

These questions are structured to facilitate a focused and productive discussion on maintaining energy efficiency in refrigeration and air conditioning systems.

## Side Event Agenda

- ❖ **Rajendra Shende** – Green TERRE Foundation – INDIA – *Coordination – Introduction & Welcome*
- ❖ **Marco Buoni** – Centro Studi Galileo and AREA Air conditioning and Refrigeration European Associations of contractors – EUROPE – *“The New Training and Certification Scheme Proposal for Alternative Refrigerants in the EU”*
- ❖ **Khaled Klaly** - United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) - *tbc*
- ❖ **Yosr Allouche** - International Institute of Refrigeration (IIR) – *“Building National Capacity in Refrigeration: A Country Specific Approach”*
- ❖ **Madi Sakandé** – President U-3arc Union of African Actors in refrigeration and air conditioning – AFRICA - *"Challenges in Africa"*
- ❖ **National Ozone Units NOUs** from Africa, Europe and India – *tbc*



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## Context:

**Thanks to "Best practices" in RAC, Sustaining Energy Efficiency during life-long Operation of RAC sector is the first step to transition away from the fossil fuel.**

"2023 was one of the hottest years on record in human history". On the positive side, 2024 stands to be a year of unprecedented opportunities for the Montreal Protocol to make substantial and measurable contributions to the Paris Climate Agreement, particularly in implementing the decisions made at COP28 in Dubai, such as the 'transition away from fossil fuels' and 'doubling energy efficiency by 2030

## Background:

The extraordinary prospects and benefits can be derived not only from phasing down high-GWP HFC refrigerants but also, and more importantly, from designing and manufacturing cooling systems with enhanced energy efficiency, and most critically, from maintaining this efficiency throughout their lifetime. Sustained practices in servicing and maintenance to retain the initial energy efficiency will be a key area in implementing the Montreal Protocol and its Kigali Amendment.

The benefits from sustained 'Next Practices' in the servicing and maintenance sector for enhanced energy efficiency are unparalleled. The global demand for mechanical cooling is estimated to increase fivefold to tenfold in the next couple of decades. Most cooling systems manufactured globally operate at two to three times lower efficiencies than the best available models. Worse still, even the most efficient systems are not monitored to ensure their high energy performance is maintained over time. Therefore, 'Next Practices' that ensure enhanced energy efficiency during the operational lifetime of cooling systems will offer remarkable benefits to the Paris Climate Agreement.

According to the International Energy Agency's Net Zero Emissions by 2050 Scenario, the average efficiency rating of air conditioners sold would need to improve by at least 50% compared to the current installed efficiency by 2030 across all markets. This improvement aligns with the concept of energy efficiency and savings as the 'first fuel' in achieving net-zero emissions by 2050 and facilitating energy transitions.

