#### **ATMOsphere Europe 2011**



#### **Integration of Natural Refrigerants in Coop Norway**

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### Agenda

#### Background

- Eurocoop in figures
- Coop Norway:
  - Figures
  - Values
  - Environmental work
  - Ecolabelled stores
  - Energy project

#### CO<sub>2</sub> as in-store refrigerant

- History and development
- Effects and economy
- Potentials
- Conclusions





# BACKGROUND

Facts & Figures Ecolabelling Energy project





# **Euro Coop: key facts**



- European Association of Consumer Co-operatives
- ✓ Members' figures (17 countries):
  - o Turnover: € 73 billion+
  - 400,000+ employees
  - 36,000+ points of sale
  - 2,700+ regional societies
  - **Consumer-members: > 29,000,000**
- Representing the members to the EU on key policy issues
- **Exchange of experiences and best practices**
- Sustainability working group: Policy papers
  - Energy and Climate Change, Product sustainability policy, Development and Fair Trade



# **Coop Norway in figures**

• First consumer cooperatives in Norway established in 1860s

**Today:** 

- 125 local cooperatives
- ca. 1000 stores
- 22 500 employees
- 1.25 million members
- Nearly 4000 member representatives
- 24 % market share







# **COOP's VALUE COMPASS**



# **Coop's Value Compass is a shared grounding for all of Coop's activities**

#### **Core value: Belief in our distinctiveness**

- Influence; on members and employees
- **Compassion;** for human beings, animals and the environment
- Honesty; make consumers safe and confident
- Innovation; use of new technology in order to develop



#### **Environmental work: Ecolabelled stores**

- The Nordic Swan  $\rightarrow$  60 stores labelled
- Coop Extra first, and only ecolabelled chain in Norway
- Some requirements:
  - Low energy use
  - Low climate effects (e.g. refrigerants)
  - Lightning management
  - Efficient waste management
  - Eco- and organic assortment





 Consistent specification requirements when developing stores



#### **Energy project in Coop Norway**

- Comprehensive 5-year project, established in 2007, supported by ENOVA (Norwegian public enterprise in charge of reaching an environmentally sound and rational energy use and production)
- Target: 38 mill. kWh energy reduction equals 10 % in 450 outlets and 6 distribution centres, through:
  - Investing in more energy efficient equipment in new shops and through refurbishments
  - ✓ Revised requirements for lightning, cooling and ventilation
  - Energy audits in existing stores and executing revealed energy efficiency actions
  - Energy monitoring
  - ✓ Knowledge and competence building







# **CO**<sub>2</sub>

History Status Experiences and learnings



## **CO**<sub>2</sub> as in-store refrigerant - history

- High and increasing taxes on syntethic refrigerants in Norway
- Project established in 1994: Coop, Suppliers, Research institute, Norwegian University of Science and Technology
- Goal: find the "ultimate" solution, instead of substituting with marginally less harmful substances
- First solution established in 2001, using CO<sub>2</sub> and NH<sub>3</sub>



#### Status per October 2011 – Coop Norway

- 29 stores established with transcritical CO<sub>2</sub> system
- All new stores and major refurbishments will be using transcritical CO<sub>2</sub>
- Choosing natural refrigerants is a part of overall energy project, also including:
  - Doors on all cabinets
  - New lightning concepts
  - Energy monitoring and surveillance.



#### **Experiences and learnings**

- Energy use:
  - CO<sub>2</sub> refrigerant: 15 -20% reduction compared to conventional technology
  - + Doors on cabinets: 25-30% energy reduction compared to "open" solutions
    - Coolers; ca. 30%
    - Freezers; ca. 25%
  - Opening hours, geography, turnover are affecting the results
- Costs:
  - 10 % reduced investments cost (€ 25.000 50.000/store)

#### • Other aspects:

- Doors provide more stable temperature in cabinets:
  - Important food-saftey issue
  - Confidence for customers



#### **Environmental impact CO<sub>2</sub>**

• Conventional:

 ✓ CO<sub>2</sub> emissions equals 156 cars (equivalent) (Skoda Octavia 2,0 TDI; 149 g CO<sub>2</sub> /km, yearly milage 15 000 km)

• CO<sub>2</sub> – refrigerant:

 $\checkmark$  CO<sub>2</sub> emission equals 0,1 cars



 Not included 30% reduced energy use from more efficient technology



## **Potential CO<sub>2</sub> reduction (Coop Norway)**

#### **Based on:**

- Average leakage
- Weighted GWP on existing refrigerants (75 % R507 a)
- 900 stores
- > 30.000 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> reduction if transition to CO<sub>2</sub>
- > 900 trucks around equator...
- Although a minor number of stores contributes to most of the leakage, the potential for reduction is huge!



# CONCLUSIONS



#### The way forward

#### Technical challenges:

- Need to improve the interaction between cooling, heating and recovering heat. Potentials for improved utilization of recovered heat.
- When mounting doors on existing cabinets, need to adjust and optimise fans, thermostats, defrosting, etc.
- CO<sub>2</sub> on plug-in cabinets

#### Political challenges:

- CO<sub>2</sub> (natural) refrigerant is probably THE most important environmental measure in retail business
- Need to get attention from stakeholders; authorities, customers



#### **Conclusive remarks**

- ✓ Stores are complex
- Consistent and comprehensive approach to energy efficiency
- Need for maintenance and follow-up
- ✓ Focus on costs as well as environment
- New technology essential for reducing environmental impact!
- ✓ Cooperation with suppliers
- Need to change mindset of retailers not just sell products – but do it energy efficiently...





## Thank you for your attention!



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