ATMOsphere Europe 2011



Integration of Natural Refrigerants in Coop Norway

Brussels October 11th 2011

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Agenda

Background

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

CO₂ 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







CO₂

History Status Experiences and learnings



CO₂ 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 CO₂ and NH₃



Status per October 2011 – Coop Norway

- 29 stores established with transcritical CO₂ system
- All new stores and major refurbishments will be using transcritical CO₂
- 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:
 - CO₂ 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 CO₂

• Conventional:

 ✓ CO₂ emissions equals 156 cars (equivalent) (Skoda Octavia 2,0 TDI; 149 g CO₂ /km, yearly milage 15 000 km)

• CO₂ – refrigerant:

 \checkmark CO₂ emission equals 0,1 cars



 Not included 30% reduced energy use from more efficient technology



Potential CO₂ reduction (Coop Norway)

Based on:

- Average leakage
- Weighted GWP on existing refrigerants (75 % R507 a)
- 900 stores
- > 30.000 tonnes CO₂ reduction if transition to CO₂
- > 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.
- CO₂ on plug-in cabinets

Political challenges:

- CO₂ (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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