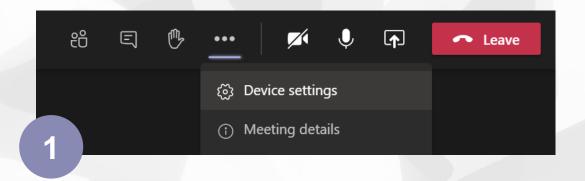
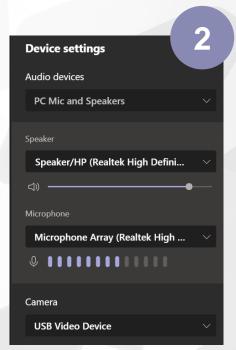
(1) Audio check



Are you able to hear the music? If not, try the following:

- Turn up your volume.
- Click on the three dots on the top right.
- Then click on "Device settings".
- Select the desired speaker, microphone and camera options.





Green Cooling in Public Procurement

Assessing ways to advance procurement of climate friendly and energy-efficient air conditioners in the public sector

16th of December 10:00 – 11:00 AM (CET)



On behalf of:





Ground Rules for Online Sessions



- Please use headphones or earphones in order to prevent echoing-effects
- Use the saved topics channel to post topics that might be still missing.

Speakers



Philipp Munzinger Philipp.Munzinger@giz.de GIZ Proklima Germany **Project Manager**



Lara Teutsch Lara.Teutsch@giz.de GIZ Proklima Germany Junior-Advisor



Lukas Kahlen L.Kahlen@newclimate.org NewClimate Institute Climate Policy Analyst

Facilitator



Julia Schabel Julia.Schabel@giz.de GIZ Proklima Communications Expert

Agenda

Co	ontent	Presenter
•	Introduction and objective of study Split ACs in public buildings: Relevance and Potential	Philipp Munzinger, GIZ Proklima
•	Typical Public Procurement Practices Barriers and Enablers for Green Public Procurement – Focus on split Acs	Lukas Kahlen, NewClimate Institute
•	Admissibility Criteria, Guiding Steps & Country Cases	Lara Teutsch, GIZ Proklima
Dis	scussion (10 min)	All



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Where are you from?



Introduction and objective of study

Philipp Munzinger, GIZ Proklima



Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

On behalf of:





GIZ Proklima





- Promoting and introducing natural refrigerants and energy-efficient appliances in the refrigeration and air-conditioning and foam (RAC&F) sector since 1995
- Supporting around 40 partner countries in the field of **integrated ozone and climate protection**

Policy Advice

Supporting evidence-based decision making for sustainable sector strategies

Cooling equipment efficiency and safety standards, RAC NDC strategies and sector policies



Capacity Building

Training of >35.000 technicians within the HPMPs Training of >150 cooling technicians, lecturers and political decision-makers within the Cool Training

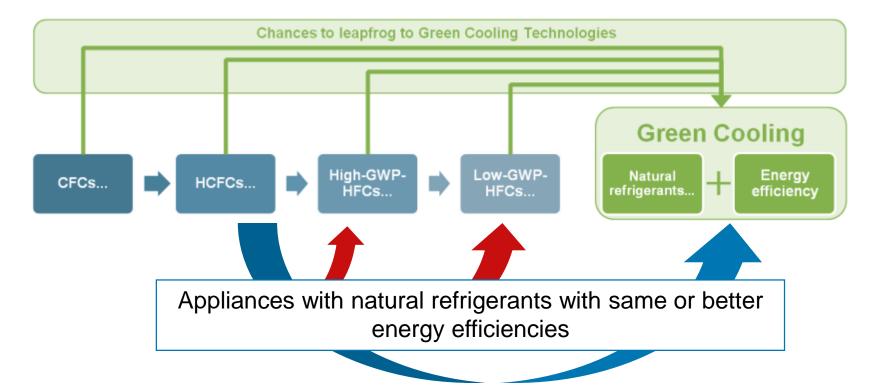


Technology Transfer

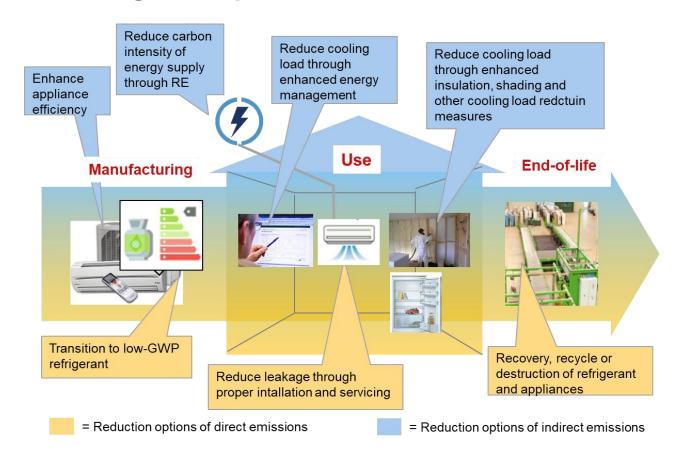
Cooling equipment technology advice to producers and end-users Example: Conversion of AC production line to high efficient R290 split AC at Godrej & Boyce India



Green Cooling Approach



Cooling - GHG mitigation options



Strategies to reduce climate impact of cooling in buildings

Avoid

- Building design adapted to the local climate to avoid high cooling demand
- Mid- to longterm nature

Shift

- Renewable energy to replace carboninensive energy supply
- Short- to midterm nature

Improve

- Efficiency of systems and appliances
- Climate impact of refrigerants in appliances
- Short-term nature

Objective of the study

Assess ways to advance procurement of climate friendly and energy-efficient air conditioners in the public sector

- to highlight the mitigation potential of space cooling in the public sector through the application of Green Cooling
- Identify and analyse the potential and typical barriers that prevent public entities from Green Cooling, in particular Green AC
- to identify best practices of sustainable and green public procurement
- elaborate ways to overcome these barriers and draw general recommendations on how to advance Green AC public procurement in the public sector.
- contribute to unlocking this huge potential of green cooling in the public sector.



We highly welcome further contributions from further interested public procurement units – please approach Lara.Teutsch@giz.de

20 surveys with procurement officers and facility mangers of public buildings in Costa Rica, Grenada, India, Iran and the Philippines

Climate impact of cooling in public buildings

- Without efficiency gains, space cooling energy use could more than double between now and 2040 (IEA)
- According to the EIA, only by transitioning to climate friendly refrigerants could prevent harmful emissions equal to 1,400 coal-fired power stations running for a year
- In many countries, especially in tropical and subtropical areas, space cooling in public buildings accounts for over 50% of building's GHG emissions.
- Public buildings have a huge potential to demonstrate and promote pioneering green cooling solutions, however remains largely untapped.



Ministry of Education in Grenada: space cooling is with 69% by far the largest contributer of building's energy consumption

Split ACs in public buildings: Relevance and Potential

Philipp Munzinger, GIZ Proklima



Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

On behalf of:

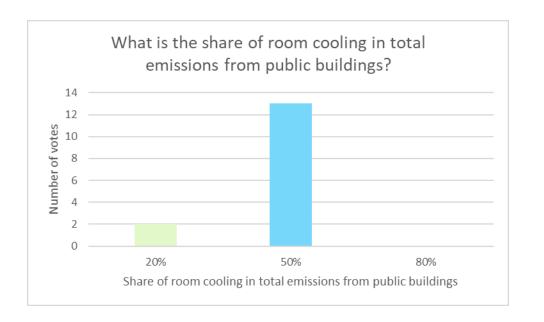




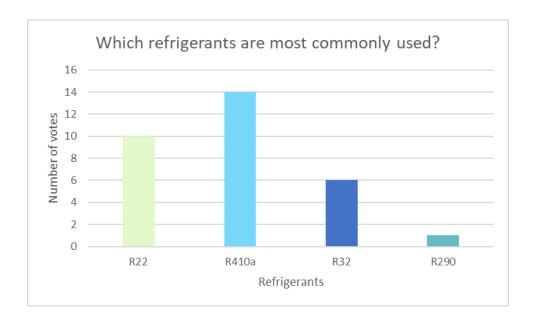


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- What is the share of room cooling in total emissions from public buildings?
 - Which refrigerants are most commonly used?



Correct answer: 50 %

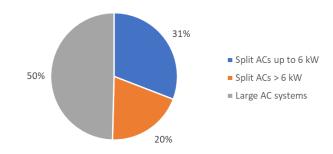


Correct answer: R410a, R22

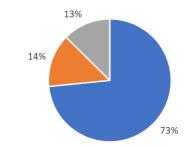
Split ACs in public buildings

Criterion	Baseline AC	Green AC	
Cooling capacity (kW)*	5.05	5.05	
Energy efficiency ratio (W/W)*	3.33	4.3	
Annual operating hours (h)*	2,534	2,534	
Lifetime (years)*	15	15	
Refrigerant type*	63% R22	R290	
	35% R410A		
	2% R32		
Average GWP	1,796	<u>3</u>	
Initial refrigerant charge (kg)*	1.49	0.34	
Annual refrigerant leakage (in-use, in	20.1%	20.1%	
relation to initial refrigerant charge)*			

Share of total cooling capacity by AC type



Share of total installations by AC type



^{*}results from the survey

Split ACs in public buildings: Mitigation Potential

annual electricity savings of 650 kWh

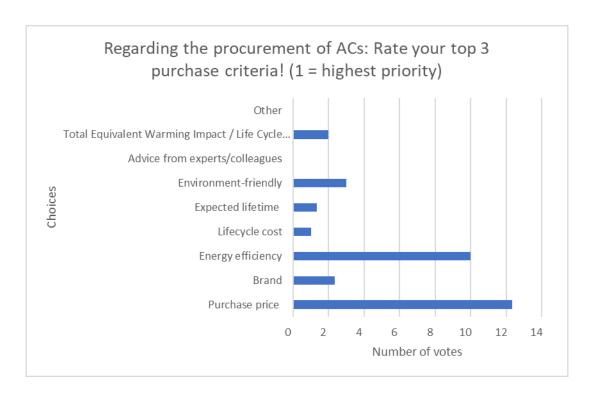
Criterion	Baseline AC	Green AC
Annual energy consumption (kWh)	2,882	2,232
Direct annual GHG emissions (kg CO ₂ eq)	538	0.21
Indirect annual GHG emissions (kg CO ₂ eq)	1,332	1,032
Total annual GHG emissions (kg CO ₂ eq)	1,870	1,032





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Regarding the procurement of ACs:
Rate your top 3 purchase criteria!
(1 = highest priority)



Statement	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	l do not know	Does not apply	Score
Purchase based on economically most advantageous tender	0	1	0	4	6	0	0	15
Purchase based on good product service (maintenance, spares availability, product warranty)	0	0	1	3	6	1	3	15
Purchase from suppliers/local representatives with good reputation	0	1	1	2	6	3	0	13
Procurement from suppliers with safety standards (safe operations, etc.)	0	0	3	4	3	1	0	10
Purchase based on highest energy efficiency	(2)	0	0	4	3	1	1	10
Purchase of environmentally friendly products / services	0	1	0	5	3	0	1	10
Purchase from local / national sources / suppliers	0	1	2	3	3	0	1	8
Purchase from environmentally friendly suppliers	0	1	1	4	2	0	1	7
Procurement of innovative products / services) - 0	1	2	5	1	0	0	6
	٥ لـ ر	0	2	2	2	1	2	6
Purchase from suppliers with human rights standards (> min. wage, no child labour, etc.)	1	1	2	3	2	1	0	4
``````````````````````````````````````	1	2	3	1	2	0	0	1
Purchase of branded products	2	0	4	3	1	0	0	1
Reduce purchase needs (buy less, extend product use, etc.)	2	0	3	0	2	0	0	0

### **Typical Public Procurement Practices**

Lukas Kahlen, New Climate







### Typical procurement practices

#### **Scope of Green Public Procurement**

Public Procurement Acquisition of goods and services by governments

or public sector organisations through a public contract

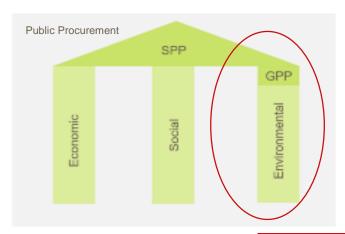
Sustainable PP Integration of socio-economic & environmental

criteria

#### **Green PP**

Focus on environmental pillar

"A process whereby public authorities seek to procure goods, services and works with a reduced environmental impact throughout their life cycle when compared to goods, services and works with the same primary function that would otherwise be procured"



### Typical procurement practices (cont.)

#### **Benefits of GPP**





#### **Environmental benefits**

- allows public authorities to achieve environmental targets
- sets an example to consumers and private sector
- raises awareness of environmental issues



#### **Economic benefits**

- provides incentives to the industry to innovation
- can reduce prices for environmentally-friendly technologies
- saves resources when life-cycle costs are considered



#### Political benefits

 demonstrates the public sector's commitment to environmental protection and to sustainable consumption and production



### Social & health benefits

- improves quality of life
- helps establish **high environmental performance standards** for products and services

### Typical procurement practices (cont.)

#### **Green public procurement procedure**

#### 1. Preparatory stage

- Recognise demand
- Recognise opportunity for GPP



#### 2. Specification stage

- Determine required criteria
- Include environmental criteria



#### 3. Tender stage

- Publication of demand, as a tender
- Suppliers respond with a bid
- Contract is signed with most advantageous supplier
- Use alternative evaluation methods, e.g. a life-cycle costs analysis





#### 4. Utilisation stage

- Product or service is delivered
- Product or service is utilised
  - Maintenance









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Is Green Public Procurement a common practice in your organization?



### **Barriers and Enablers for Green Public Procurement – Focus on split ACs**

Lukas Kahlen, NewClimate Institute







### Typical **barriers** to GPP – An overview



#### **Financial barriers**

- High initial investment costs
  - Slow return of investment
- Perception of higher costs



#### Institutional barriers

- Lack of cooperation
- Lack of management support
  - Resistance to change
  - Perception of lower quality



#### **Technical barriers**

- Lack of established environmental criteria
- (Perception of) limited product availability



#### Regulatory & political barriers

- Lack of strong policy commitments
- Lack of regulatory action plans
  - Lack of monitoring policies



#### **Informational &**

#### capacity-related barriers

- Lack of practical tools
- Lack of knowledge & legal expertise



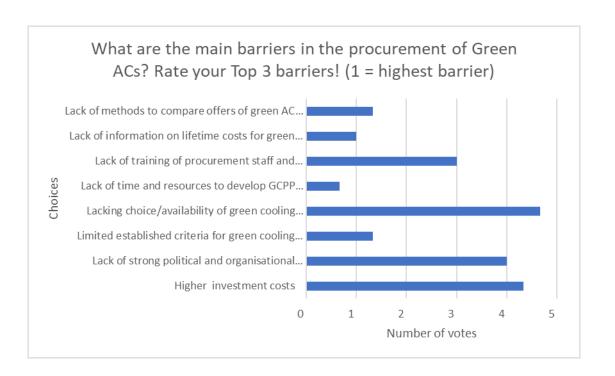
#### Structural barriers

- GPP as unrecognised tool
  - Split incentives
- GPP not a priority for support
- Fear for complexity & increased costs
- GPP is new for many countries



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What are the main barriers in the procurement of Green ACs?
Rate your Top 3 barriers!
(1 = highest barrier)



### **Barriers** to GPP of cooling appliances*

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following barrier to purchase Green AC through public procurement?

Statement		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Score
Green AC are more expensive		0	0	3	5	3	11
Lack of strong political and organisational leadership on GCPP	×	0	0	2	3	4	11
Limited established (uniform) criteria for green cooling technologies	×	0	0	3	4	3	10
Lack of methods to compare offers of green cooling technologies	2.2	0	1	1	6	2	9
Lack of information on lifetime costs for green cooling technologies	2.2	0	1	3	5	2	8
Lack of training of procurement staff and adequate tools on GCPP	2 2	1	1	2	3	3	6
Lack of supportive policies, regulations and incentives for GCCP	<u> </u>	2	0	2	2	4	6
Lack of time and resources to develop GCPP criteria	2	2	0	2	3	3	5
Lacking choice/availability of green cooling technologies (incl. trained technicians)	×	0	3	1	4	2	5

^{*} Based on survey responses from procurement professionals

### Typical **enablers** for GPP – An overview



- Increase awareness on GPP
- Build capacity & increase legal expertise
  - Develop applicable tools
- Interaction & consultation with market



#### **Financial enablers**

- Consider lifecycle costs
- Eliminate financial hurdle



- Establish clear policies &
- guidelines for GPP - Establish clear definitions of GPP
  - Increase availability of green products



#### Regulatory & political enablers

- Develop common understanding of best practices in policies
  - Improve planning, strategies & goal-setting



#### Institutional enablers

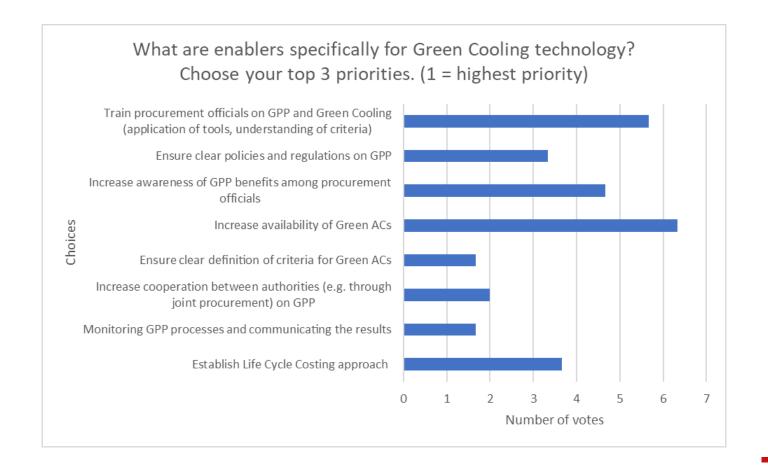
- Increase collaboration within and between institutions
  - Joint public procurement
  - Leadership in favour of GPP



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What are enablers specifically for Green Cooling technology?
Choose your Top 3 priorities.
(1= highest priority)

| 16.12.2020 | Green Cooling in Public Procurement

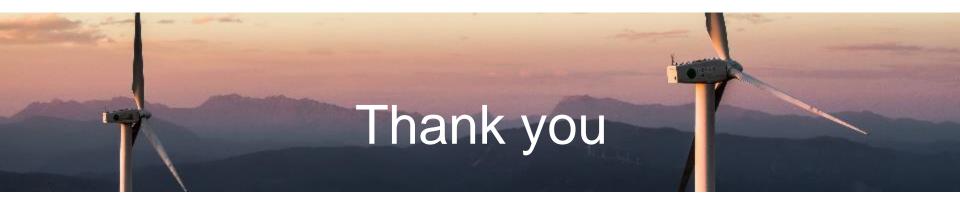


# **Enablers** for GPP of cooling appliances*

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following enablers for purchasing Green AC through public procurement?

Statement		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Score
Train procurement officials on GCPP (application of tools, understanding of criteria)	?	0	0	1	5	4	13
Increase awareness of GCPP benefits among procurement officials	?	0	0	3	2	5	12
Ensure clear policies and regulations on GCPP	<u> </u>	0	0	2	2	5	12
Ensure consideration of a Life Cycle Costing approach for green cooling technologies		0	0	1	7	2	11
Increase availability of green cooling technologies	X	0	1	3	0	6	11
Increase cooperation between authorities (e.g. through joint procurement) on GCPP		0	0	3	2	4	10
Ensure clear definition of criteria for green cooling technologies	X	0	1	3	2	4	9
Monitoring GCPP processes and communicating the results		0	0	4	4	2	8

^{*} Based on survey responses from procurement professionals









# Admissibility Criteria, Guiding Steps & Country Cases

Lara Teutsch, GIZ Proklima





On behalf of:





# Performance criteria for cooling equipment

	Technical Performance	Life-Cycle-Cost performance	Environmental performance	
Features	<ul> <li>Energy-efficiency</li> <li>reliability (lubricant and materials compatibility, service life)</li> </ul>	cost of purchase, transport, installation, maintenance, operation, and retirement (recycle of material, recovery and reuse or destruction of ozone-depleting or GHG refrigerants)	<ul> <li>Lifetime GHG emissions of product</li> <li>Other environmental impacts of hazardous substances</li> </ul>	
Metric	<ul> <li>Energy Efficiency Ratio (EER)</li> <li>Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio (SEER)</li> <li>Coefficient of Performance (COP)</li> <li>Warrenties</li> </ul>	- Life Cycle Cost Analysis (LCCA)	<ul> <li>Life Cycle Climate         Performance (LCCP)</li> <li>Total Equivalent         Warming Impact         (TEWI)</li> </ul>	

Green Cooling in Public Procurement

### **Assessing TEWI and LCC of Green ACs – Exemplary Case**

Criterion	Baseline AC	Green AC	
Cooling capacity (kW)*	5.05	5.05	
Energy efficiency ratio (W/W)*	3.33	4.3	
Annual operating hours (h)	2,534	2,534	
Lifetime (years)	15	15	
Refrigerant type*	63% R22; 35% R410A; 2% R32	R290	
Average GWP	1,796	<u>3</u>	
Initial refrigerant charge (kg)*	1.49	0.34	
Annual refrigerant leakage	20.1%	20.1%	
Annual energy consumption (kWh)	2,882	2,232	
Grid emission factor	0.467 kg CO ₂ /kWh	0.467 kg CO ₂ /kWh	
Direct annual GHG emissions (kg CO ₂ eq)	538	0.21	
Indirect annual GHG emissions (kg CO ₂ eq)	1,332	1,032	
TEWI (Total annual GHG emissions (kg CO ₂ eq)*	1,870	1,032	

^{*} Information to be submitted by contracting partner. TEWI can be conducted by contracting authority or require contractor to calculate TEWI

Life-Cycle Costs	Baseline AC	Green AC
Purchase Costs	900€*	990€**
Installation Costs*	500€	500€
Repair and maintenance costs*	8.5€/a	8.5€/a
Operating costs resulted from electricity consumption (annual electricity consumption x electricity price***)	865 €/a	670 €/a
Uninstalling costs *	250€	250€
Total / LCC	14,753 €	11,918 €

^{*}Based on UBA, 2018



20 % cost-savings Without taking into account increasing HFC prices

^{**}Based on c 2020 6637 en.pdf (europa.eu)

^{*** 0.3 €/}kWh (Öko-Institut, 2016)

## **Guiding Steps**







- 1. Assess the Green Cooling potential in your public building / in the public sector
  - Inventory of cooling technologies in use and assessment of technology options
  - Analysis of GHG, energy and cost saving potential
  - GIZ Proklima can provide guidance and reference on Best Available Green Cooling Technologies
- 2. Secure commitment and define Green AC procurement target
  - Implement detailed <u>sustainability or environmental-related procurement laws</u>.
  - Budget to cover higher upfront finance
- 3. Formulation / review of Green Public Procurement guideline
  - Define admissibility criteria on AC equipment performance
  - GIZ Proklima is currently developing model criteria and scoring template
- 4. Update public procurement procedures and documents
  - Procurement catalogues, tender and evaluation forms
  - Centralize procurement processes and use bulk or joint public procurement
- 5. Train procurement officers and related officials
- 6. Identify best-practices in procurement within the organization (e.g LED Lights)











### Country Case: Costa Rica

- Pioneer in SPP and GPP in Latin America
- Development of legal framework for SPP
- Extensive information material for (green) procurement (e.g Manuel for implementation of green purchase)
- Institutionalisation of GPP through official committees: assignment of advisory GPP bodies and GPP committees to enhance collaboration
- Development of sustainable admissability criteria for various product groups

#### **Success Factors:**

- Admissibility criteria for setting clear minimum criteria
- Law enforcement for implementation of GPP
- Enhanced collaboration between procurement staff and technical staff
- Verification and Monitoring

### Country Case: India

Bulk Procurement of 100,000 energy-efficient (min. 5.2 ISEER) split ACs for residential & public institutions by EESL

- to accelerate the market penetration of top efficiency cooling appliances
- 40% of the bids went towards a low-GWP refrigerant.
- 687 \$ per Unit

#### **Lessons Learned**

- Lower costs through bulk procurement
- Acceleration of sustainable refrigerant market development in line with HFC phase-down
- Take into account both: life cycle costs and climate impact rather than focusing on purchase price

Success Factor: Bulk Procurement

Tender **Specifications** 

- 1.5 TR
- Window or split
- ISEER 5.2 or greater
- 1 (+2) year warranty
- Addtional component warranty 5 years warranty on condenser/evaporator coil and 10 years warranty on compressor
- Design, manufacture, supply, Installation and after-sales services
- No mention of Low-GWP refrigerant requirement

Country	Product	Procuring organisation	Related to category of Key success factors barriers & enablers				
,	LED Lights	National Health Insurance Service	Country-wide legal mandate to purchase environmentally friendly products	Regulatory & political	<u>_</u>		
South-Korea ^a LED Lights			Establishment of Internal Green Procurement Guidelines	Regulatory & political	×		
			Inclusion of LED lights in the internal energy saving initiative	Regulatory & political	*		
Japan ^a Ballpoint pens	Ballpoint pens	Japanese ministries	Institutionalised legal framework for green procurement, which mandatory for all central government organisations, in order to enhance GPP	Regulatory & political	À		
	minsules	availability of information about eco-labelled products. Ministry of Environment had facilitated awaraness raising on this	Informational and capacity- related	2			
Indoor and Denmark ^b outdoor lighting		or Kolding	Division of tender into three sub-groups, to allow SMEs to bid as well as larger suppliers.	Technical and/or institutional	×晶		
	outdoor		Creativity in award criteria and scoring: - Life-cycle costs (55%), of which Purchase price (35%), lifetime (35%) & operating costs (30%) - Energy efficiency (25%) - Light quality (20%)	Informational and capacity- related and/or regulatory and political	<b>₽</b>		
		Before procurement process started, dialogues with a number of potential suppliers, to obtain knowledge about possible sustainability aspects.	Institutional				
United States ^c	Various cooling	Various US departments	Sector-specific fact sheets and websites on HFC use & feasible alternatives	Informational and technical	<b>₹</b> ×		
	appliances		Case study to explore	Informational and technical	<b>*</b> **		

possibilities

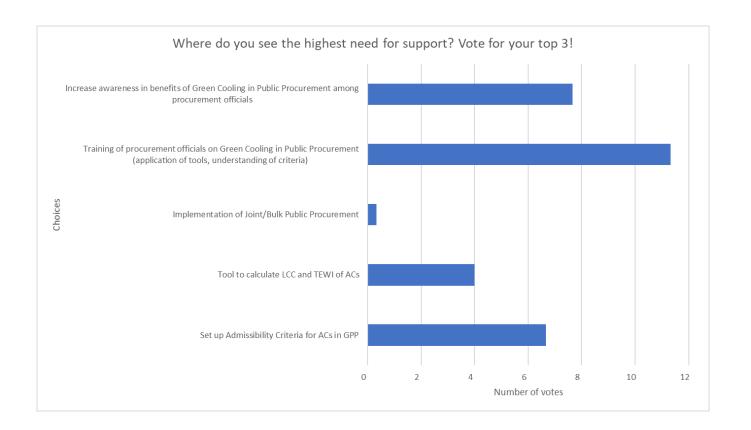
# Other best practice cases for GPP



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P Where do you see the highest need for support?

Vote for your top 3!





Do you have any questions for Philipp, Lukas or Lara?

Any remarks regarding the study?

### Contact



**Philipp Munzinger** Philipp.Munzinger@giz.de GIZ Proklima Germany **Project Manager** 



**Lara Teutsch** Lara.Teutsch@giz.de GIZ Proklima Germany Junior-Advisor

