

## **EPEE to showcase how heat pump technology can help in the fight against climate change at Green Week 2009**

**Brussels, 22 June 2009:** The [European Partnership for Energy and the Environment \(EPEE\)](#) is pleased to announce its participation in this year's European Commission [Green Week conference](#) to be held on 23-26 June 2009 in Brussels.

EPEE will participate in the Green Week exhibition inside the European Commission Charlemagne building with an EPEE branded stand. At the EPEE stand the 4,000 expected conference participants, drawn from the EU institutions, industry, NGOs, press and academia, will be able to see a demonstration of how residential heat pump technology works and how it can contribute to the fight against climate change.

The [heat pump](#) which will be demonstrated at Green Week is the first to have obtained the [European Eco-label](#), also called 'the flower'. This label is awarded to products which meet EU-wide environmental criteria and guarantees that the products bearing the label have the highest environmental performances of their class. The demonstration will inform conference guests that CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the use of heat pumps are considerably lower compared to conventional fossil fuel-based heating systems. Since two-thirds of the heat transferred by heat pumps originates from a renewable energy source (ambient air, water or ground sources) this state-of-the-art technology can truly help meet our energy related CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction targets. The heat pump EPEE will showcase at Green Week is an aérothermal heat pump which provides heating and domestic hot water by extracting energy from the ambient air in outdoor temperatures down to -20°C, whilst its efficiency levels are 3 to 5 kWh of heat for every 1 kWh of electricity consumed.

At the EPEE booth, visitors will also be able to learn about the fundamental importance of handling refrigerants used in heating, cooling and refrigeration equipment responsibly and making buildings and energy using products more energy efficient in order to tackle climate change and reduce industry's contribution towards global greenhouse gas emissions.

EPEE's stand is stand number 26, on the first floor of the Charlemagne building.

**- End -**

For further information, please contact:

**Mr. Friedrich P. Busch, Director General**

European Partnership for Energy and the Environment (EPEE)

Tel: +32 (0) 2 732 70 40

E-mail: [secretariat@epeeglobal.org](mailto:secretariat@epeeglobal.org) / Website: [www.epeeglobal.org](http://www.epeeglobal.org)

**EPEE**

14A, rue du Luxembourg, 1000 Brussels, Belgium

Tel : +32-2 732 70 40 / Fax : +32-2 732 71 76

E-Mail : [Secretariat@epeeglobal.org](mailto:Secretariat@epeeglobal.org) / [www.epeeglobal.org](http://www.epeeglobal.org)

**Notes to the Editor:**

The European Partnership for Energy and the Environment (EPEE) is a group of businesses involved in the development and manufacture of refrigeration, heating and air conditioning applications, where energy efficiency and safety are important. It represents a broad-based group of responsible companies, national associations and European associations active in the European air-conditioning, heat-pump and refrigeration industry. It was formed in September 2000 to contribute to the development of effective European policies to reduce greenhouse gases from the use of refrigerants. Further information can be found on-line at [www.epeeglobal.org](http://www.epeeglobal.org).

**Background to Heat Pumps:**

A heat pump is a device which transfers low temperature heat energy from one place to another while increasing its temperature. In heating applications, the heat is removed from ambient air, water, or ground sources at a low temperature level and delivered to where it is needed at an elevated temperature suitable for the heating requirement in question. By doing so, heat pumps make use of renewable energy such as aerothermal, hydrothermal and geothermal energy.

Heat pumps can be used for space heating and/or heating of sanitary water and may also be combined with a cooling function. In cooling applications, a reverse cycle is used and the heat is removed, to be discharged to the ambient air, water or ground.

\*\*\*