A SUSTAINABLE HVACR INDUSTRY FOR A SUSTAINABLE EUROPE

EUROVENT EUROPEAN INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION

MANIFESTO 2024-2029

At Eurovent, we believe that an innovative and competitive European HVACR industry is essential to sustainable development in Europe, which works for people, business and the environment.
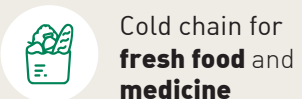
HVACR FOR
QUALITY OF LIFE

HVACR technologies improve the quality of life and wellbeing of people. They create healthy indoor environments, facilitate mass data storage and computation, ensure global distribution of fresh food and medicine, and play an important role in climate change adaptation.

- Healthy **indoor environments**
- Mass **data storage** and **computation**
- Cold chain for **fresh food** and **medicine**

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

HVACR FOR
DECARBONISATION

HVACR technologies hold the key to decarbonisation of the built environment and enable important industrial processes, including for example hydrogen and battery production. Our sector continues to innovate to make products more energy efficient, durable, repairable, recyclable and to reduce environmental impacts.
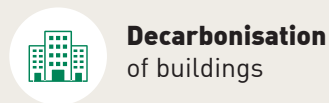
- **Decarbonisation** of buildings
- Enabled **industrial processes**
- **Innovation** for sustainable products

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

13 CLIMATE ACTION

HVACR FOR
PROSPERITY

The HVACR sector contributes to prosperity, growth and employment in Europe. It is a sector with many small and medium-sized companies and a strong manufacturing footprint in Europe, with more than 350 manufacturing sites. These companies generate a combined annual turnover of more than 30 billion EUR and employ over 150.000 people in good quality jobs.

- **350+** manufacturing sites in Europe
- **30+ bn EUR** annual turnover
- **150.000+** European jobs

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

To unlock the full potential of the European HVACR industry to contribute to a sustainable future, Eurovent has prepared three essential recommendations to policy makers from the European Commission, European Parliament and 27 Member States for the 2024-2029 legislative term.

1 CREATE A FRICTIONLESS SINGLE MARKET FOR SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTS

A new wave of harmonisation is needed to restore the Single Market and create a true level playing field for sustainable products (and their packaging). A strong legal basis has been created to address product sustainability at European level, which must now be used to supersede and foreclose divergent national rules and methodologies.

That said, this regulatory agenda should be market-centric, technology-neutral, and evidence-based. Impact assessments must demonstrate that potential requirements would provide real added value for consumers, businesses, and the environment. This must be done in close consultation with industry bodies and matched by more and better market surveillance. In the absence of harmonised requirements, the principle of mutual recognition could be used to guarantee the free movement of goods.

2 FOCUS ON THE IMPLEMEN-TATION OF EUROPEAN GREEN DEAL POLICIES

The ambitions of the European Green Deal now have to be turned into realities. Authorities must create legal certainty and predictability so that the industry can timely adapt and make the necessary investments to develop, scale production, and bring to market the technologies that will deliver decarbonisation. The Renovation Wave must deliver 35 million renovated, healthy buildings and reduce their energy use by 16% by 2030. Europe's energy infrastructure must be upgraded and repowered by renewables, with a strong focus on energy efficiency and integration.

To this end, EU Directives must be transposed, implemented, and enforced in harmonised way to avoid creating additional obstacles to the Single Market. Regulations must be interpreted and clarified to ensure that the industry can work within the new regulatory circumscriptions. There should be a continuous review process to adapt, improve implementability, and deliver more financial and informational support where it is needed, always in close cooperation with industry.

3 DEVELOP A REAL AND FORCEFUL EUROPEAN INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY

To complement the previous two pillars, the EU also needs a real European Industrial Strategy with teeth, to unlock the ability of European manufacturing to contribute to green growth and face up to unfair competition. Among the challenges that a European Industrial Strategy must address are labour shortages and access to talent, supply chain risks, and macroeconomic factors, properly understood in their global economic context.

This must be accompanied by a revised Better Regulation agenda that ensures EU policies are mindful of their impact on the competitiveness of European manufacturers, and minimise administrative burden, especially reporting obligations, which fall disproportionately on companies with a footprint in Europe and not their global competitors.