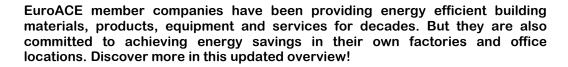


WALK THE TALK

NOVEMBER 2016





@armacell

An energy and environmentally friendly production is one the main objectives and an integral part of **Armacell**'s business strategy. It was the world's first manufacturer of flexible technical insulation to present a comprehensive eco-balance life-cycle assessment and to publish environmental product declarations (EPDs). Armacell's products save up to 140 times more energy than is used for their



production. Besides, the majority of its factories are certified in accordance with international environmental ISO standards.



Danfoss' objective is to reduce its energy consumption and CO_2 emissions compared to sales by 50% before 2030. The company is already making good progress in living up to these targets. Between 2007 and 2015, the overall energy consumption dropped by 36%. Danfoss has also been running energy-saving projects, using its own products to increase energy efficiency and productivity at its 21 largest factories. Optimising the systems that control ventilation, heating, and cooling will reduce energy consumption by 25-30%.

Ingersoll Rand has invested over \$500 million in just five years in product-related R&D, so as to fund long-term reduction of GHG emissions. The company also aims to reduce its own carbon footprint by 35% by 2020, notably by retrofitting its facilities with energy efficient equipment. Ingersoll Rand also created Green Teams of employees, who commit to reduce the environmental impact of their local factory.



Johnson Controls has committed to reduce both its energy intensity and GHG emissions by 15% by 2020, compared to 2014. Between 2002 and 2014, the company already reduced its energy intensity and GHG emissions by 40%. Johnson Controls also implements the Energy Hunt Programme, an initiative for its employees to use energy more efficiently at manufacturing facilities. Since 2011, this project has enabled the company to save almost \$30 million.



Johnson (Controls





In 2011, Kingspan started the Net Zero Initiative. In 2012, the company became the first manufacturer of insulated metal cladding systems to be certified by the Carbon Trust Standard as being at the forefront of industry initiatives to minimise energy usage. Energy efficiency measures undertaken by Kingspan in 2013-2014 saved 15 GWh, adding €1 million to its net profit.



Knauf Insulation, whose aim is to be recognised as a responsible manufacturer, is on track to reach its objective of 20% energy efficiency by 2020. In fact, the company has achieved, since 2010, a reduction of 17.5% of energy use, and a reduction of 16.4% of CO₂ emissions, notably thanks to its Energy Awareness Trainings. Knauf Insulation also aims at reducing by 20% the CO2 emissions from its own building stock by 2020.



Philips has included all its activities related to improving the environmental performance of its manufacturing facilities under the umbrella of the Green Operations Initiative. The company already achieved a CO₂ emissions reduction of -19% between 2007 and 2013.







The ROCKWOOL Group is committed to deliver improvements on a number of parameters which contribute to achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The Group currently implements measures in all plants to reduce CO₂ emissions and water consumption by 20% by 2030. The number of countries where ROCKWOOL offers reclaiming products from the market will double to 30 countries in 2030, and the energy demand of its own not yet renovated buildings will be reduced by 75%.









PU Europe represents the polyurethane insulation industry (producers, raw material suppliers and component manufacturers) which environmental performance of their products is key. They also have very high ambition in monitoring their own energy performance.



Saint-Gobain has set, for its operations, a 20% CO₂ emissions and 15% energy consumption reduction targets by 2025, compared to 2010. Between 2010 and 2015, one third of the period, the company recorded a 5.7% CO₂ emissions reduction, i.e. a progress of 28% towards achieving its goal. In addition, with its CARE:4® programme, the company aims at reducing fourfold the overall energy consumption and GHG emissions in its own office buildings by 2040.

















United Technologies (UTC) reduced its GHG emissions by 30% in absolute terms between 2006 and 2014. For 2020, the objective is to further reduce these by 15% compared to 2015 levels.



URSA has shown its commitment to reducing the energy used in its production process. In 2012, it noted a 6% reduction in CO₂ emissions from all its factories. Besides, all of them have been awarded ISO 9000 certificates, which guarantee a high level of operational performance.





EuroACE represents Europe's leading companies involved with the manufacture, distribution and installation of energy saving goods and services for buildings. EuroACE members employ over 280, 000 people in these activities in Europe, and have around 900 production facilities and office locations.



Contact
EuroACE Secretariat
Rond-Point Schuman 6
1040 Brussels
+32 2 639 10 11
info@euroace.org
www.euroace.org





The VELUX Group committed in 2007 to cut its emissions by 50% by 2020. So far, the company has achieved a 30% reduction notably though making changes within its own organisation and producing more energy efficiently.