



Super-efficient Equipment Appliance Deployment Initiative Workshop for Sub-Saharan Africa

Nov 26, 2020

By



Michel Farah

Daikin Middle East and Africa



The Cold Crunch

Wider access to cooling is necessary, bringing benefits to human development, *health, well-being and economic productivity*. But it will have a significant impact on ‘countries’ overall *energy demand*, putting pressure on electricity grids and driving up local and global *emissions*.



Africa AC Market Growth Drivers

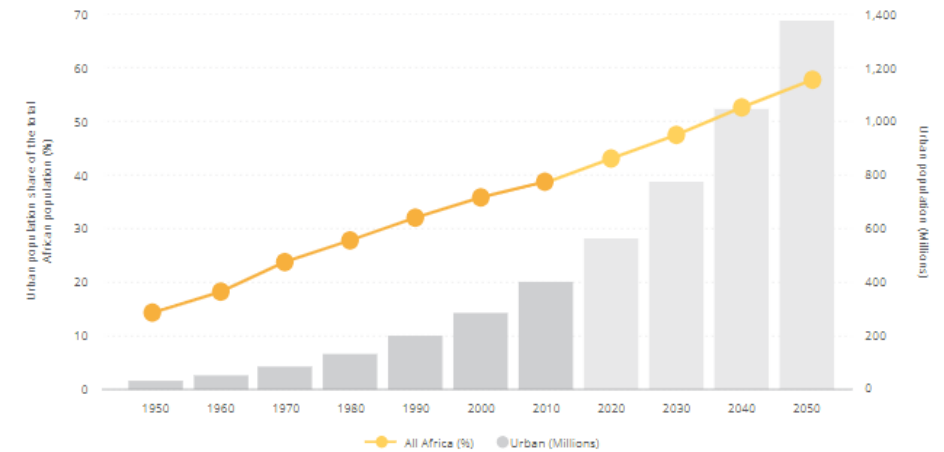
- Higher rate of electrification
- Higher rate of urbanization
- Economic Development

AC Market is expected to grow by 10% per annum

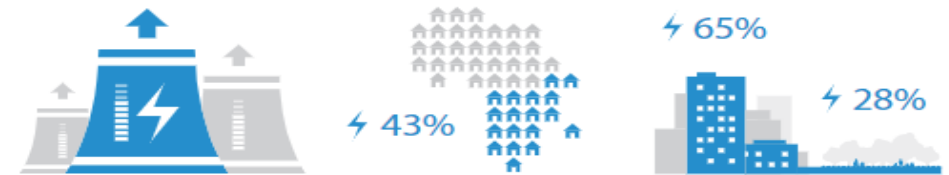
Impact

- Sharp Increase in Power demand
- Electricity Peak load demand
- Higher Carbon direct and indirect emissions

Urban population trend, Africa, 1950-2050



Source: African Development Bank



Power demand will increase **93%** between today and 2035.

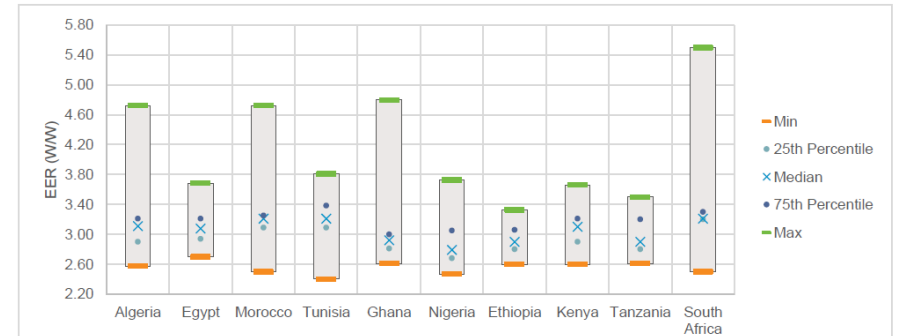
Household electrification rate in Africa stands at just **43%**, leaving 600 million people without access to electricity.

Electricity coverage ranges from **65%** in urban areas to **28%** in rural areas.

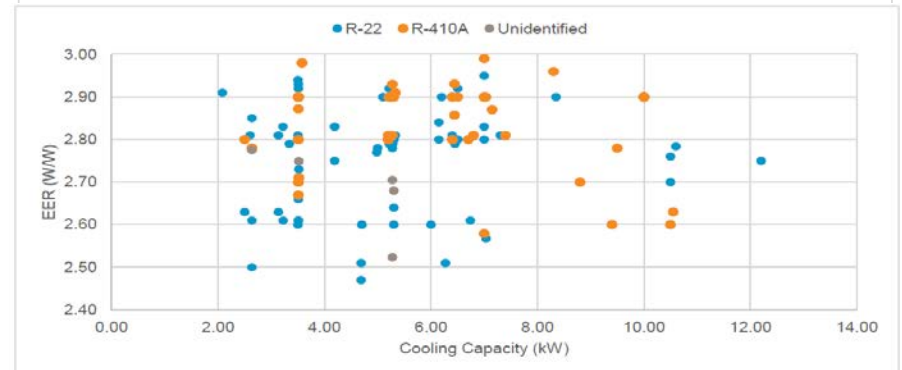
The current situation indicators

- Energy Efficiency ratio at lower rate than the minimum in exporting countries
- The use of Ozone depleting refrigerants such as R22 while prohibited in exporting countries getting slowly replace by the High GWP R 410 a
- Slow transition from Low efficiency fixed speed compressors towards High efficiency variable speed inverter compressors

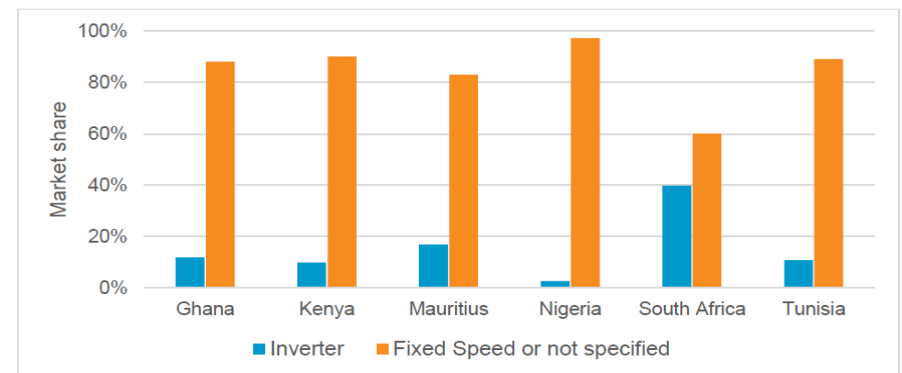
EER



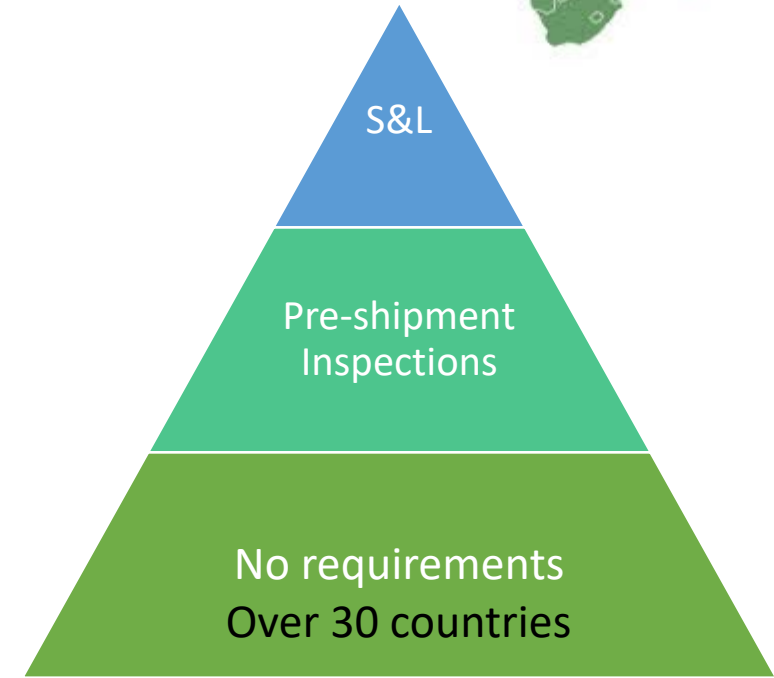
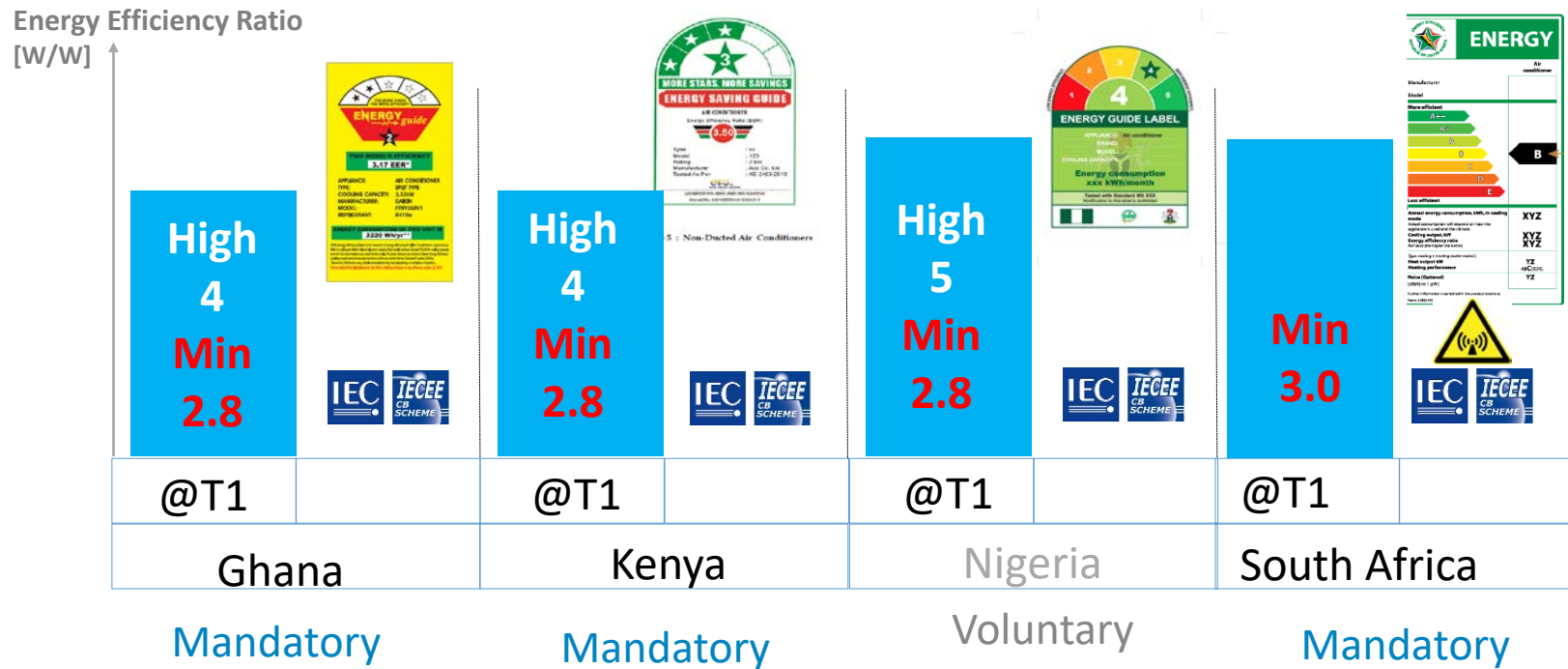
REFRIGERANTS



COMPRESSOR



Minimum Energy Performance Standards



Sub-Saharan Africa countries requirements for air conditioners

The benefits of Energy Efficiency Standards

To the Consumer

- **Eliminate inefficient and unsafe products from the Market**
- **Higher Energy Efficiency AC's will reduce the consumer energy cost**
- **Labels will help the consumer take the right decision when purchasing a device.**

To the Economy

- **Reduce the impact of Air Conditioner Market Growth on the National Power Grid**
- **Reduce outages during peak hours**
- **Optimization for off grid renewable Energy installations**

To the Environment

- **Eliminate Ozone Depletion and reduce direct refrigerant emissions**
- **Reduce the indirect emissions from burning fossil fuel**
- **Lower impact on the Environment**

Renewable Energy Optimization

The reliance on off grid renewable Energy to increase the rate of electrification brings additional economical benefits for High Efficiency Air conditioners using Inverter Technology



Assumption :

- PV Panels 320 W
- 7 Solar Hours
- Operating for 30 Days



Conventional AC

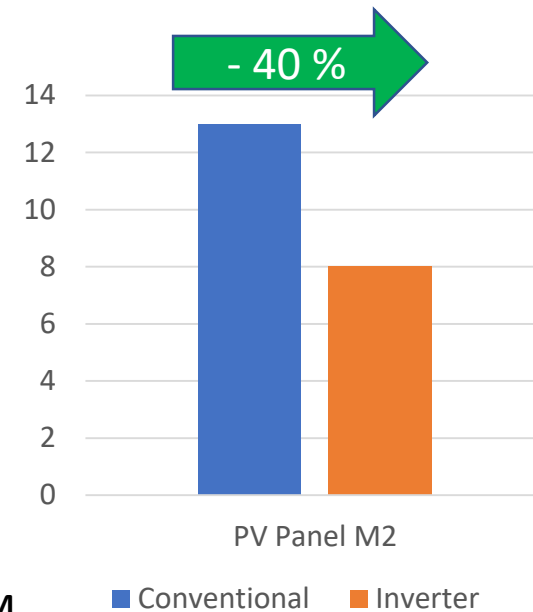
2 HP Split
Ac Operating for 12 Hours

No. of Panels 8
Roof Space required 13 Sq M

High Efficiency Inverter AC

2 HP Split
Ac Operating for 12 Hours

No. of Panels 5
Roof Space required 8 Sq M



The U4E Model Energy Efficiency Regulation

Scope : Air Conditioners with cooling capacity ≤ 16 kW

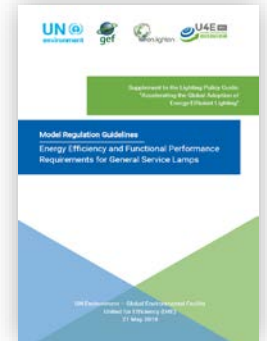
Product categories : Non ducted single splits
Self contained
Portable Units

Testing standards : ISO 5151, ISO 18326

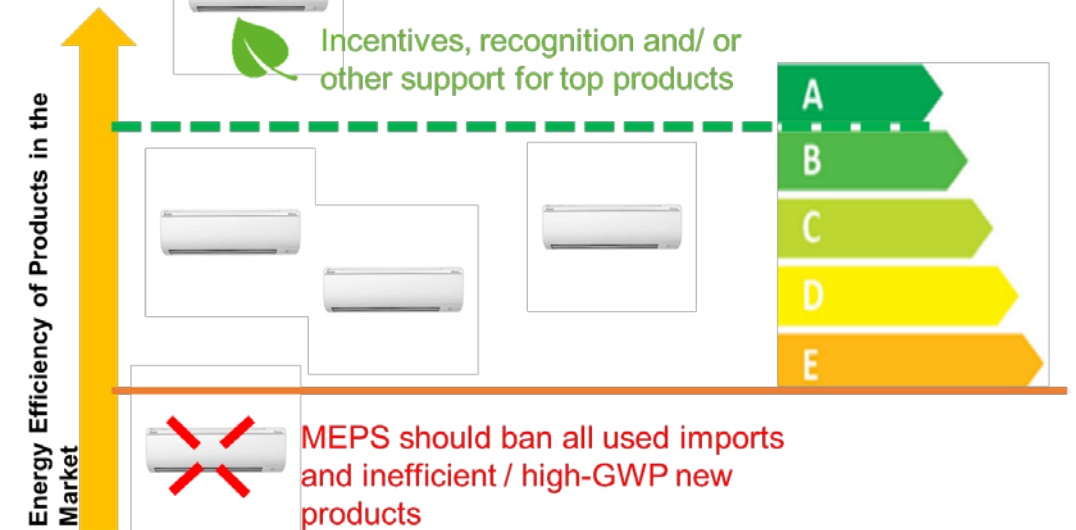
Energy Efficiency : CSPF as per ISO 16358

Weather groups : Ashrae 169
Primary (Moderate to Hot)
Secondary (dry to Humid)

Minimum CSPF : By Product category
By Weather group
By cooling capacity range

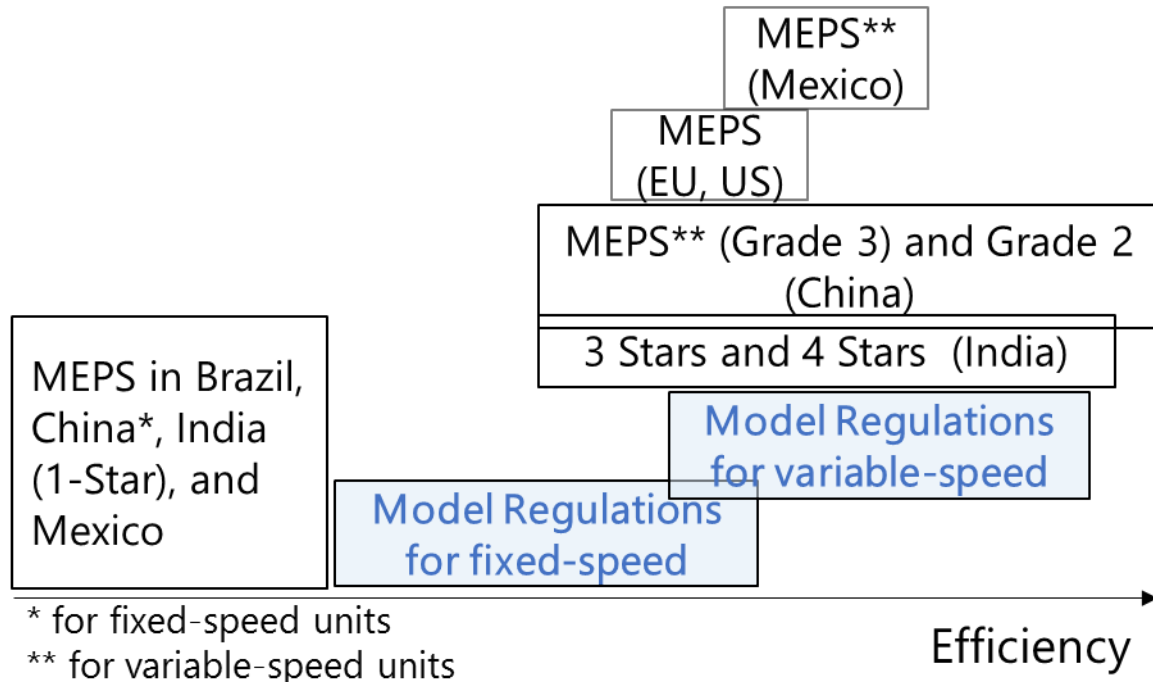


MEPS & High Performance Product Labels



The U4E Model Energy Efficiency Regulation

Energy Efficiency



Refrigerant

- Requirements for ozone depletion potential (ODP) and global warming potential (GWP) over a 100-year time horizon
- Refrigerant designation (ISO 817), Safety requirements (IEC 60335-2-24; -40)

	Refrigerators	Air Conditioners
GWP	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 750 (Split system) • 150 (Self-contained system)
ODP	0	0

ODP: Per *Handbook for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, Seventh Edition, annexes A, B, C and E.*

GWP: Per *Climate Change 1995, The Science of Climate Change: Summary for Policymakers and Technical Summary of the Working Group I Report, page 22.*

Conclusion

- Sub-Saharan Africa need to regulate the Energy Efficiency of appliances to stop the dumping of inefficient and unsafe products
- The Acceleration of Implementation will produce quick and lasting benefits to the consumer, the economy and the environment
- The UN Energy Efficiency Model regulation is an opportunity to harmonize the regulations on a regional basis
- Consultation with manufacturers would help accelerate the alignment of all stakeholders towards the same target
- Market Surveillance is key for successful implementation



THANK YOU

Michel Farah : farah.m@daikinmea.com