



CIDADES



Efficient Cooling and Ventilation for Comfort and Decarbonisation

19 November 09:30 - 10:30

Supported by



























Opening Remarks



Hongpeng Lei Chief of the Mitigation Branch, **UNEP**







Keynote Speech



Mustapha Abdullahi
Director-General and Chief Executive
Officer of the Energy Commission of
Nigeria (ECN)







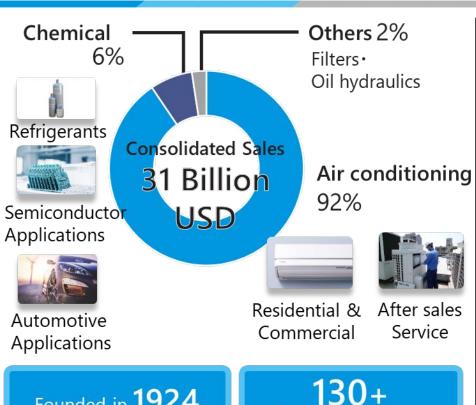
Efficient Cooling and Ventilation for Comfort and Decarbonization



Takahiro Asahi
Manager,
External Relations Department,
Daikin Industries

The Overview of Daikin Group and Our Efforts towards Net Zero







Scope 3 Up Stream 5 million tons-CO2

Scope1·2 1 million tons-CO2

Scope 3
Down Stream
307 million tons-CO2



APPROACH TO ACHIEVING CARBON NEUTRALITY

Result, 2024FY

Reduce electricity consumption during use



Promote the spread of inverter products

Convert from combustion heating using fossil fuels



Spread and expand heat-pumps

Reduce impacts of refrigerants



Switch to refrigerants with lower global warming potential and build recovery/reclamation scheme

Founded in **1924** 100 Years of History

Production Bases Worldwide

Business Development
170+
Countries

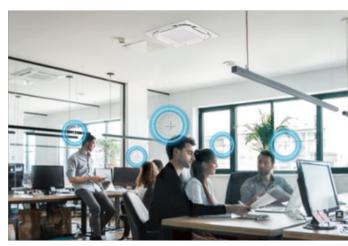
100,000 + Employees



Healthy and safe living



Boosting productivity and economic growth



Adaptation to climate change



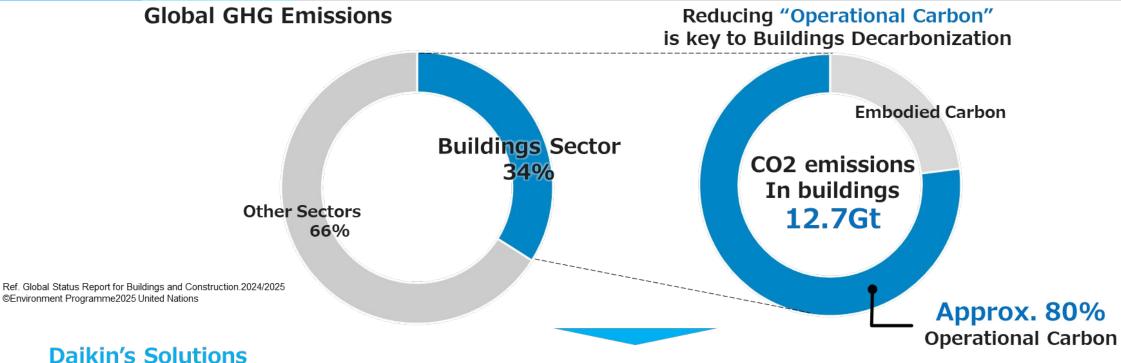
Air conditioning as a social infrastructure

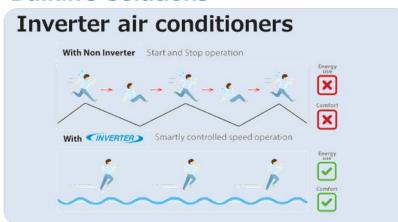
Lee Kuan Yew, Singapore's founding prime minister, once said

"Air conditioning was a most important invention for us, perhaps one of the signal inventions of history. It changed the nature of civilization by making development possible in the tropics."

Reducing "Operational Carbon" of Buildings is Key!









Heat pumps





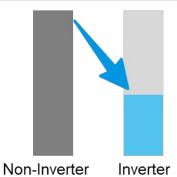
How Inverter ACs work

Non-Inverter Repeat ON / OFF Operation



Inverter Adjust power smoothly according to the heat

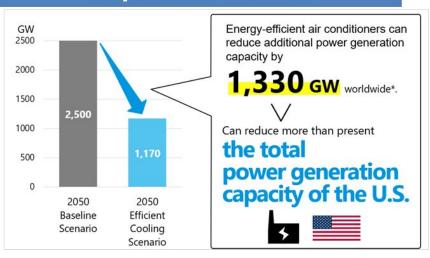




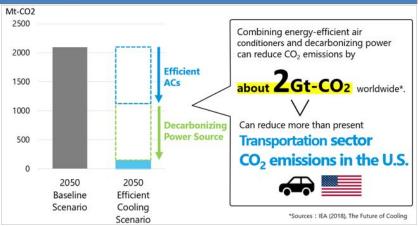
Energy Consumption 50% Reduction

*Based on demonstration test by Daikin

Impact on Power



Impact on CO2 Emissions





Comparison demo test of Inverter vs Non-inverter in some countries

Result: 35% - 64% energy savings

	Brazil		
City	FLORIANÓP OLIS	SÃO CAETANO	RIO DE JANEIRO
Energy Saving	58%	65%	59%

Mexico

City	Cancun	Mexico City	Guadal ajara	Mexicali	Monterrey
Energy Saving Rate	61%	64%	64%	56%	47%

^{*} The test and data analysis was conducted by national institutions under JICA support program.



Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

Rate

* High ambient

Energy **Saving Rate**

44%



Dubai, UAE

* High ambient





40-48%

^{*} The test and data analysis was conducted by universities in Brazil under JICA support program.

^{*} The test was conducted by MRI and Daikin under the cooperation of SASO and METI. The data was analyzed by a national institution in KSA.

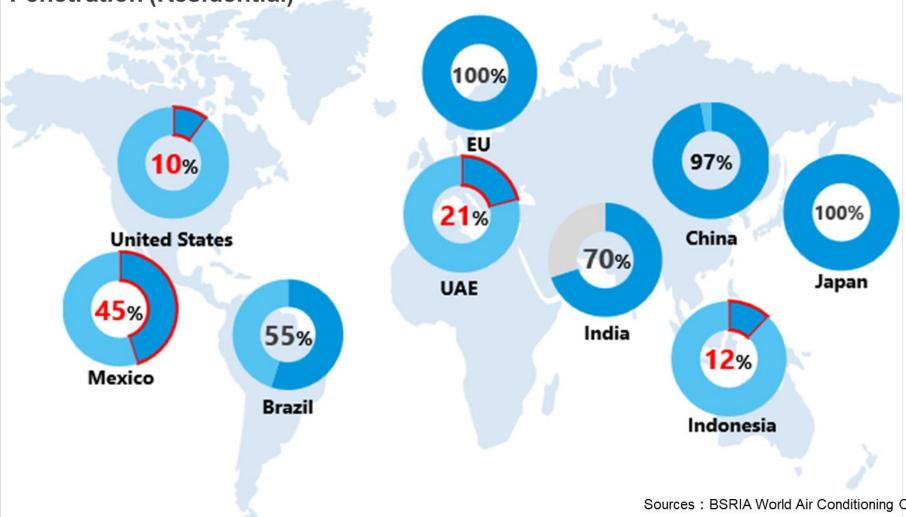
^{*} The test was conducted by MRI and Daikin under the cooperation of METI. * The test was conducted by Daikin under the JICA' project. The data was analyzed by a university in UAE.

The data was analyzed by Dr. Ityona Amber et al.



The spread of Inverter ACs still needs to be accelerated

Inverter AC Penetration (Residential)



3



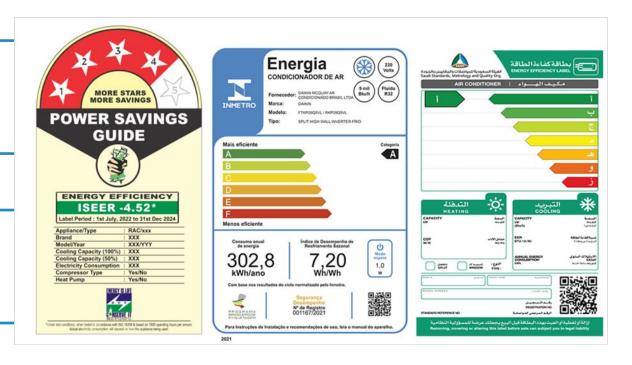
Proper standards and labeling need to be implemented

Use seasonal performance evaluation standard (CSPF, SEER, APF etc.) to evaluate AC's performance under conditions closer to actual usage.

* Whole life carbon calculation also needs to consider seasonal air conditioning load.

Establish labeling program to guide consumers to choose energy efficient AC.

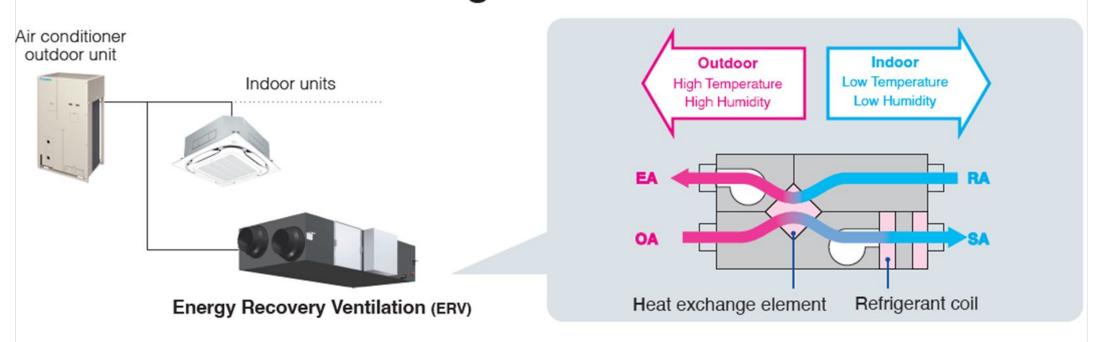
Regularly review MEPS to raise energy efficiency of the market.



"AC-ECP" (Air Conditioning system with Excessive Cooling Prevention)



Prevent Excessive Cooling! for better comfort with less emissions



By reducing heat load and enabling moderate set temperature, AC-ECP significantly reduces operational energy and emissions.

Immediately practicable mitigation measures

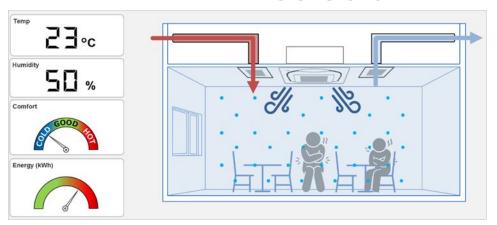
No significant surplus cost

40% energy reduction demonstrated

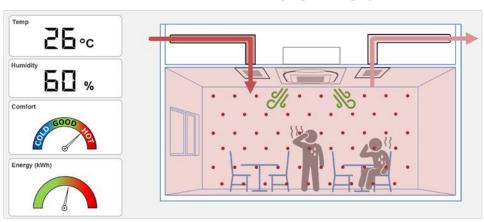
"AC-ECP" (Air Conditioning system with Excessive Cooling Prevention)



Conventional ventilation and AC Too Cold

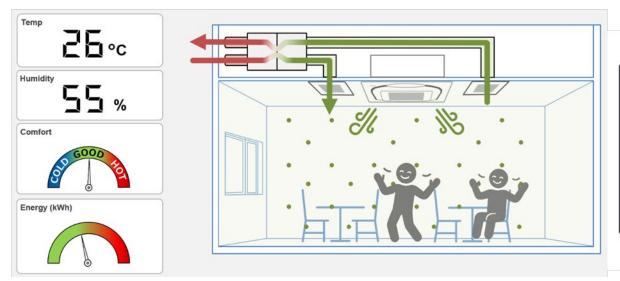


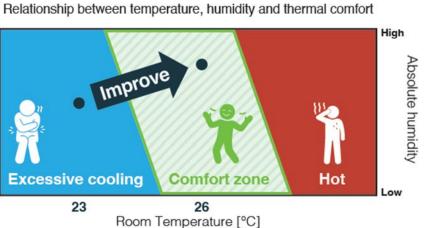
Too Hot



"AC-ECP"

Comfortable!!

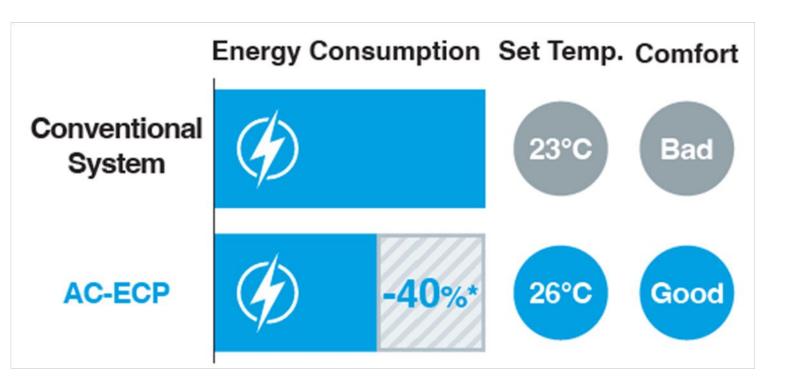




"AC-ECP" (Air Conditioning system with Excessive Cooling Prevention)

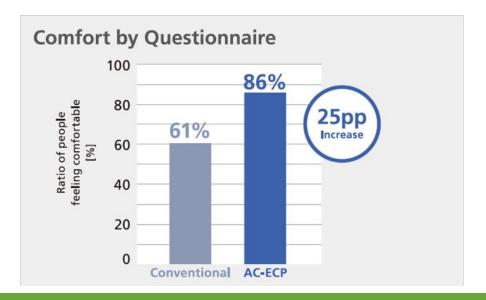


Approximately 40% energy reduction was demonstrated in Thailand





Demonstration site in Thailand







Thank you!

Daikin at COP30



https://www.daikin.com/corporate/overview/cop30







Presentation



Patrick Blake
United for Efficiency,
UNEP

Click here for the recording video

DRIVING WIDESPREAD POLICY ADOPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION: EXAMPLES FROM U4E

19 November 2025

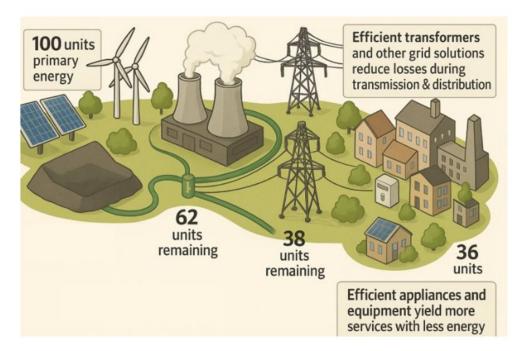




Patrick Blake, Programme Manager

United for Efficiency (U4E) overview

- Role: Deliver energy system efficiency solutions in developing and emerging markets for GHG savings, healthy people and strong economies
- History: Launched in 2009, experience with 50 national market transformation projects and 6 regional harmonizations and growing
- Scale: Global awareness, tools, training. Regional policy harmonization commitments. National implementation of market transformation solutions.
- Focus: Applied technical assistance to countries over 3-5 years for deep and sustained market transformation
- Integrated Approach: Regulate new and used products + financing and incentives + monitor, verify, enforce + build awareness and capacity + address equipment at the end of life
- **Technical Expertise**: Appliances, equipment, whole building systems, data centers, off-grid and weak-grid solutions, integrated networks and logistics



U4E Solutions Help Make the Most of the Electricity Supply









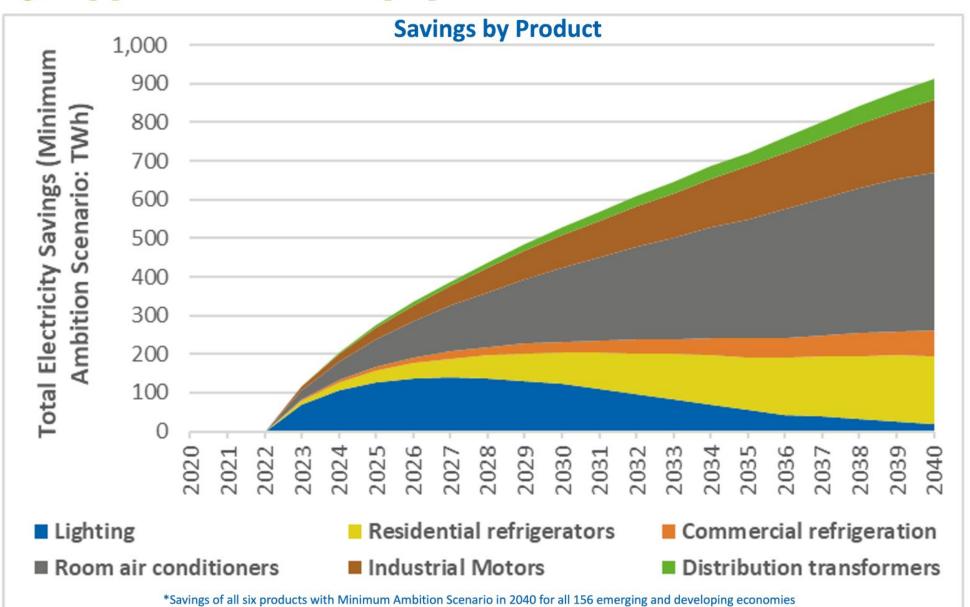




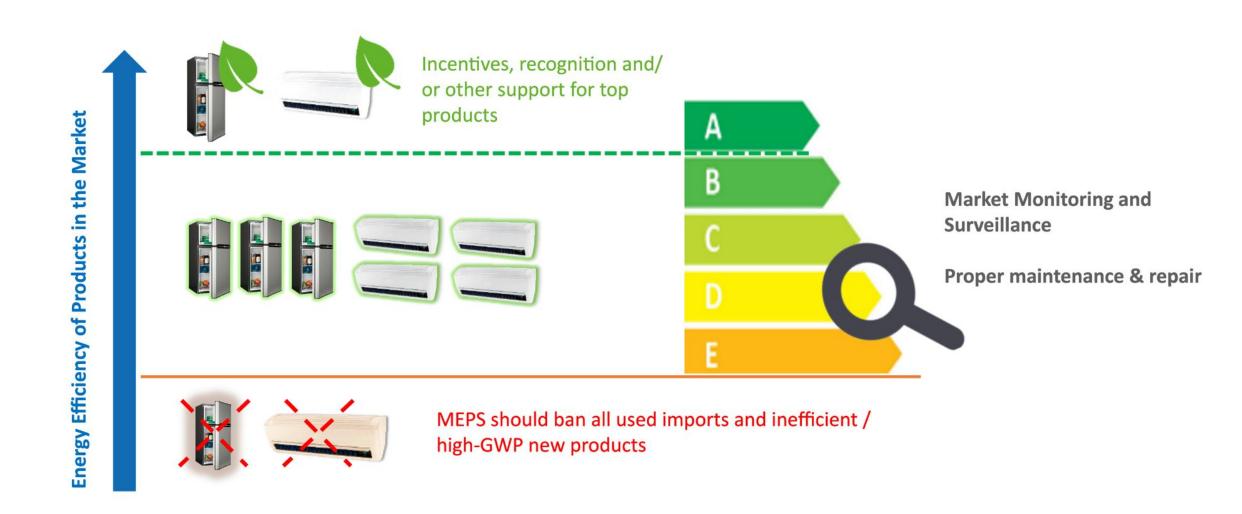




Saving Opportunities Globally from Energy-Efficient Lighting, Appliances and Equipment



Role of MEPS & High-Performance Product Labels



U4E Model Regulation Guidelines

Simplify adoption and implementation of a robust regulation

Includes minimum efficiency floor and higher tiers consistent with technology and market opportunities

For cooling products-robust **refrigerant GWP ceiling** for viable, faster action on Kigali Amendment

Encourage higher performing products through labelling

Vary requirements to capture climatic differences

Over 60+ global technical experts contributed and referenced global technology and policy trends

Implemented by WorldBank, CLASP, LBNL, IIEC, BASE, NRDC, UNIDO, and beyond

Supporting documents available, which debrief on the scope, product categories, market, policy, technological trends in energy-efficiency

Available for



Lighting: GSL and Linear

Room Air Conditioners

Residential Refrigerators

Commercial Refrigeration

Off-grid Refrigeration

Ceiling Fans

Industrial Motors

Distribution Transformers



Upcoming revision by Q4 2025

Translations: English (all), Arabic, Spanish, Chinese, French, Portuguese https://united4efficiency.org/resources/model-regulation-guidelines/

Upcoming Guidelines and Revisions



New SPG for space heating and hot water systems using HPs and updated Model Regulations Guidelines (MRG) and Sustainable Procurement Guides (SPG) for air-to-air ACs & HPs

Main Model Regulation Updates - Air-to-Air ACs & HPs

- Expanded Scope
 - ✓ Multi-split (including VRF)
 - ✓ Ducted-split
- Higher Capacity
 - ✓ Up to 70 kW (currently 16 kW)
 - ✓ New efficiency ranges: < 6 kW;6 to 14 kW; 14 to 70 kw
- Add HSPF Heating Metric
 - ✓ Currently only APF
- New Performance Evaluation for Dehumidification (optional)
 - ✓ To identify super-efficient ACs
 - ✓ Will be used for higher efficiency tiers (sustainable procurement and endorsement labels, not for MEPS)



New Procurement Guide - Space & Water Heating using HPs

- Will cover water-based HPs (air; water; ground source; or waste heat)
- Includes:
 - ✓ HP requirements (efficiency, refrigerant, safety, warranty, etc.)
 - ✓ System components and conditions: emitters, buffer tank, controls, working temperatures, Life Cycle Cost, etc.

Procurement Guide Updates - Air-to-Air ACs & HPs

- Aligning with MRG revisions
 - ✓ Update efficiency levels
 - ✓ Add HSPF metric
 - ✓ Include Super-efficient AC criteria



East and Southern African Regions

Key achievements:

 Harmonized MEPS for Refrigerators and room ir conditioners now available for all 21 countries of the EAC and SADC regions





 MEPS implementation achieved for many countries at national level and still ongoing for further countries.







<u>EAC:</u> Burundi, Dem. Rep of the Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda,

<u>SADC:</u> Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Dem. Rep of the Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Donors:





Project Partners:





With technical support of:



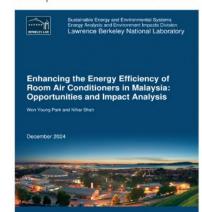


ASEAN Cool Initiative: Malaysia



Cost-Benefit Analysis Completed in October 2024

BERKELEY LAB

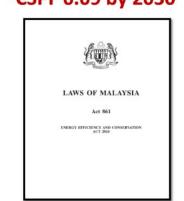


Proposal on RAC's MEPS tier revision through stakeholder consultation **session** with industry

players

Several stakeholder consultation session with ACs manufacturers & importers (13 brands) together with EC & ASHRAE Malaysia Chapter

In force on 1 Jan 2025 **MEPS** revision for RACs CSPF 4.1 in 2026 CSPF 6.09 by 2030



Awareness Raising Activities

On-Going



Collaboration with local NGO & EC to promote benefits of energy-efficient RACs and increase public awareness on the MEPS implementation on 1 January 2026





Retailer Surveys Manufacturer Surveys Household Surveys Completed in August 2024

HIEC





ASEAN Cool Initiative: Malaysia

> Updated MEPS for RACs

Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act 2024 (EECA)

- Gazetted on 26 November 2024 and in force on 1 January 2025
- EECA introduced <u>updated MEPS for RACs</u> including CSPF at 4.1 in January 2026 and set to increase to 6.09 by 2030
- Aligned with ASEAN Regional Policy Roadmap for RACs Target Phase II and <u>U4E Model Regulation Guidelines</u>

	Effective from 1.1.2025 – 31.12.2025	- 31.12.2029	Effective from 1.1.2030
Star	Tested CSPF	Tested CSPF (Wh/Wh)	Tested CSPF
Rating	(Wh/Wh)		(Wh/Wh)
5	≥5.30	≥6.09	≥7.5
4	4.60 ≤CSPF<5.30	5.40≤CSPF<6.09	7.00≤CSPF<7.50
3	3.30 ≤ CSPF<4.60	4.80 ≤ CSPF < 5.40	6.50 ≤ CSPF < 7.00
2	3.10 ≤ CSPF<3.30	4.10 ≤ CSPF < 4.80	6.09 ≤ CSPF < 6.50
1	< 3.10	< 4.10	< 6.09

	Effective from 1.1.2025 – 31.12.2025	Effective from 1.1.2026 - 31.12.2029	Effective from 1.1.2030
Star	Tested CSPF	Tested CSPF	Tested CSPF
Rating	(Wh/Wh)	(Wh/Wh)	(Wh/Wh)
5	≥ 5.10	≥ 5.60	≥ 7.00
4	4.00≤ CSPF<5.10	5.00≤ CSPF<5.60	6.50 ≤ CSPF < 7.00
3	3.10≤ CSPF<4.00	4.40 ≤ CSPF < 5.00	6.09 ≤ CSPF < 6.50
2	2.90 ≤ CSPF<3.10	4.00 ≤ CSPF < 4.40	5.60 ≤ CSPF < 6.09
1	<2.90	<4.00	<5.60

Next Steps

Awareness Raising Activities (On-going)

 Collaboration with EC, NGOs and MACRA to promote the adoption of energy-efficient RACs while advocating to the public on the revised MEPS



Learn More about U4E

Check our Website

Find out tools, policy guides and policy briefs, webinars, model regulations, country assessments and news releases on our official website.

https://united4efficiency.org/

Subscribe to our Newsletter

Join your energy efficiency peers in receiving quarterly emails providing you with the latest project and industry news from U4E.

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U4E Newsletter

THANK YOU



Contact: patrick.blake@un.org







Efficient Cooling and Ventilation for Comfort and Decarbonization

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19/11/2025, 09:30 - 10:30 Belém local time

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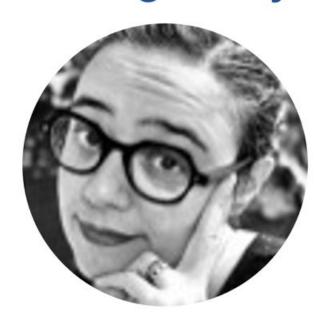








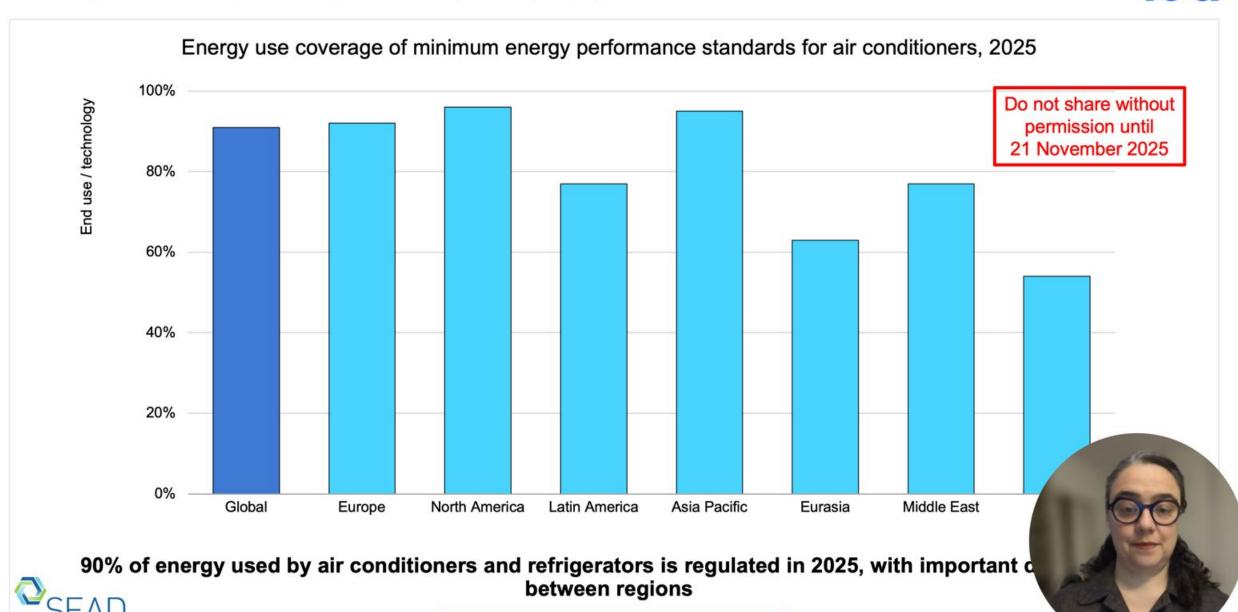
Tracking Progress and Scaling Impact: IEA Analysis on Cooling Policy Adoption Worldwide



Sophie Attali
Policy Analyst
International Energy Agency
Energy Efficiency and Inclusive Transi

Policy coverage: important policy gaps to be filled



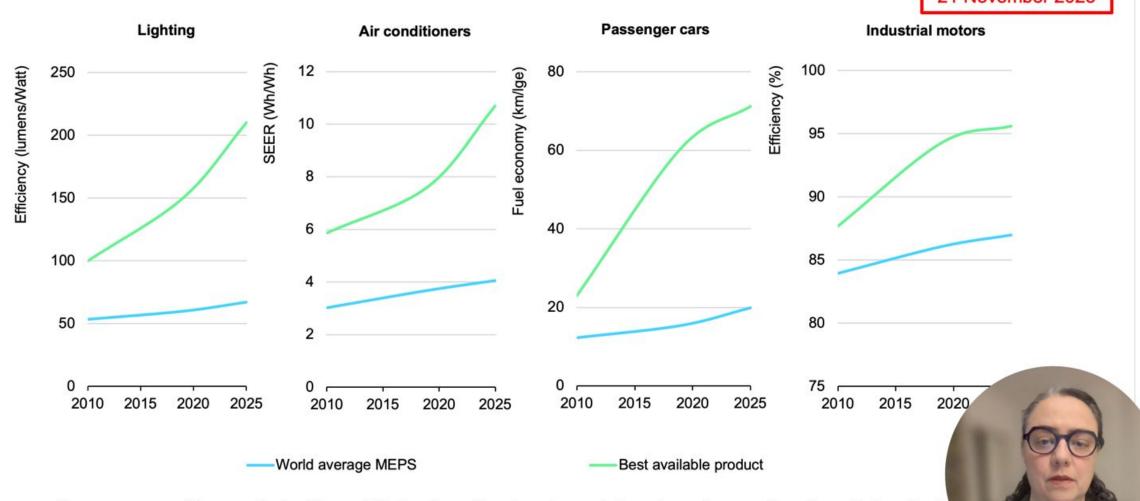


Policies have lagged behind technology progress



Do not share without permission until 21 November 2025

Energy efficiency levels of selected end-use technologies, 2010-2025



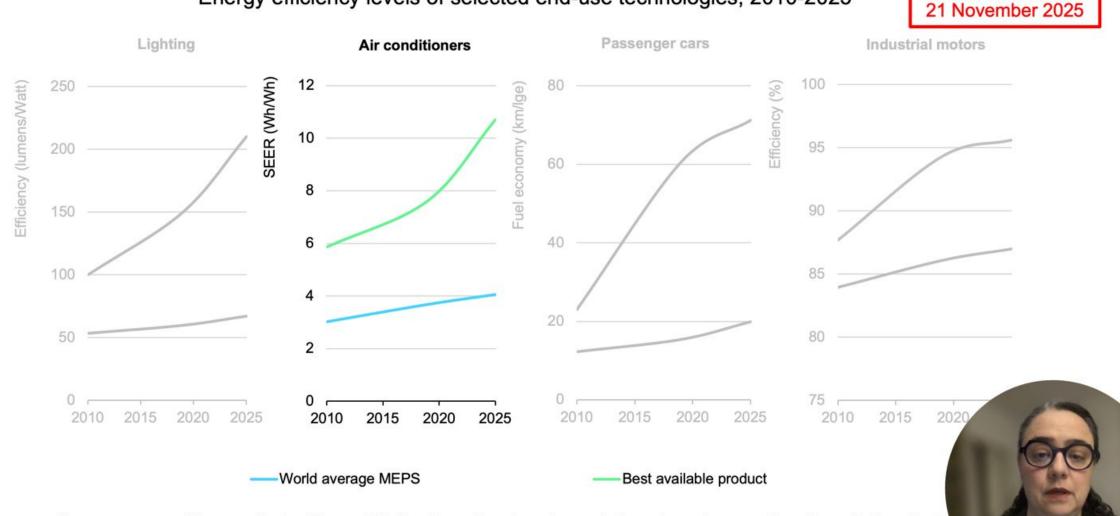
Today, appliances are often only half as efficient as the best models, showing policy has fallen beh



Policies have lagged behind technology progress

Do not share without permission until

Energy efficiency levels of selected end-use technologies, 2010-2025

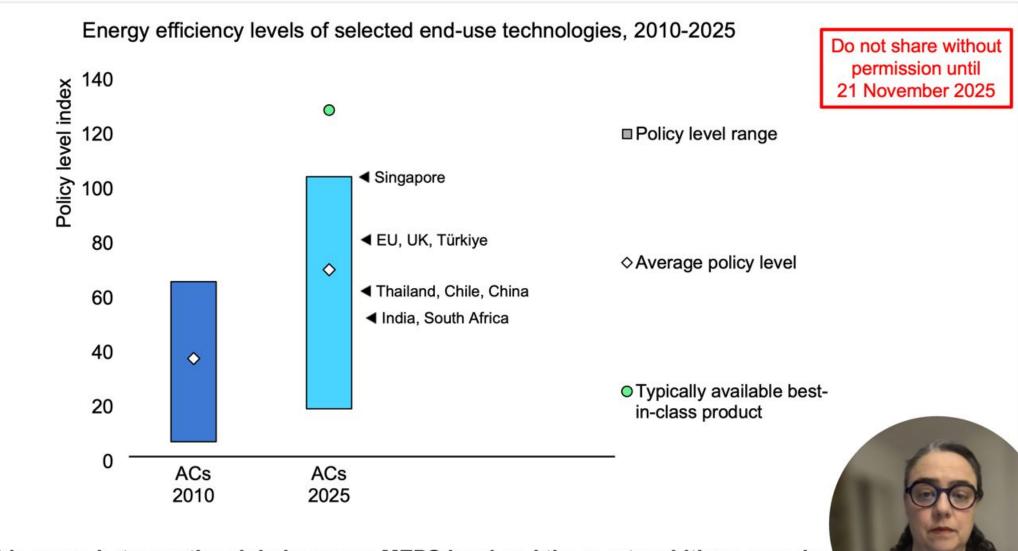


Today, appliances are often only half as efficient as the best models, showing policy has fallen beh



Policy stringency: Governments can raise policy ambition

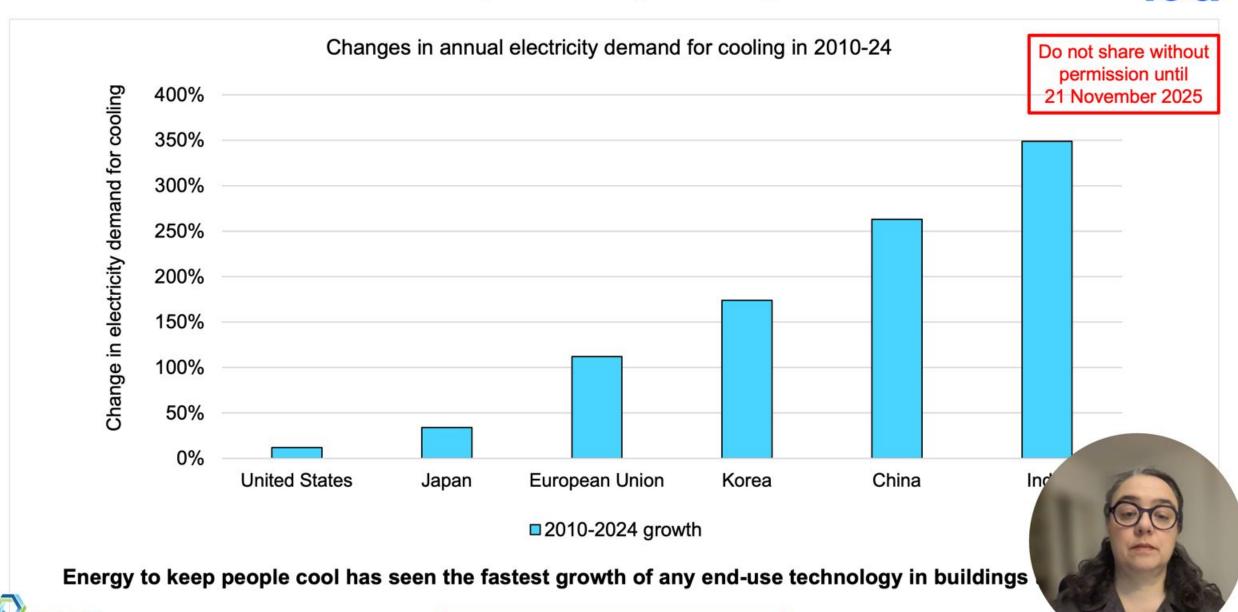




There is a wide range between the global average MEPS level and the most ambitious ones in p

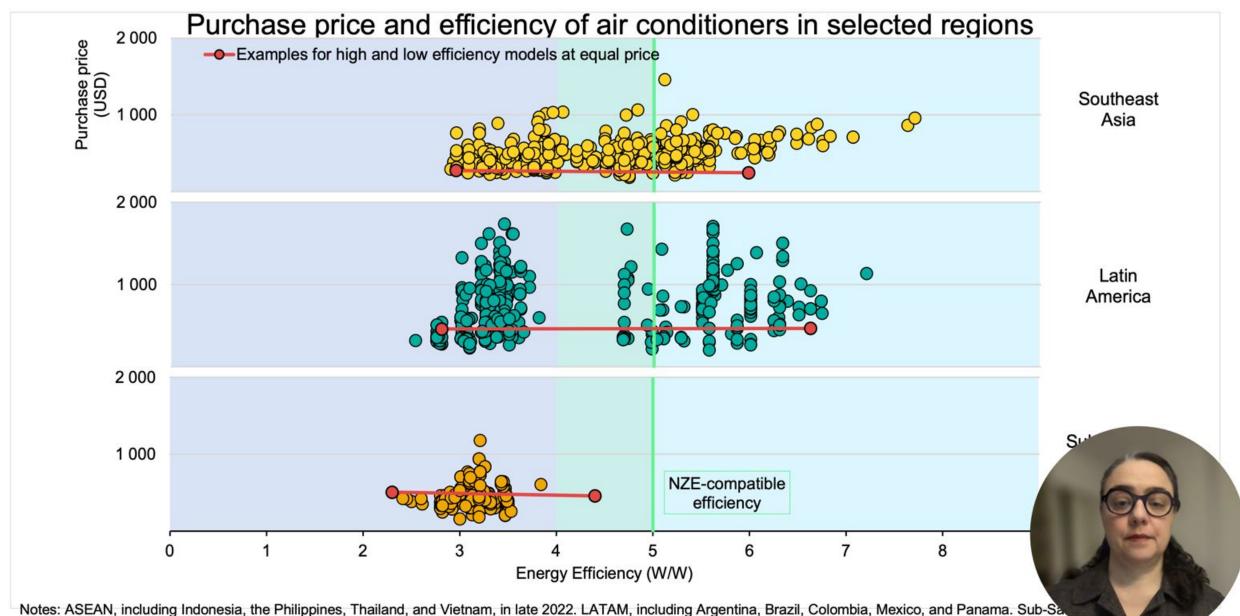
Increased access to ACs has pushed up cooling demand





More efficient devices are not necessarily more expensive

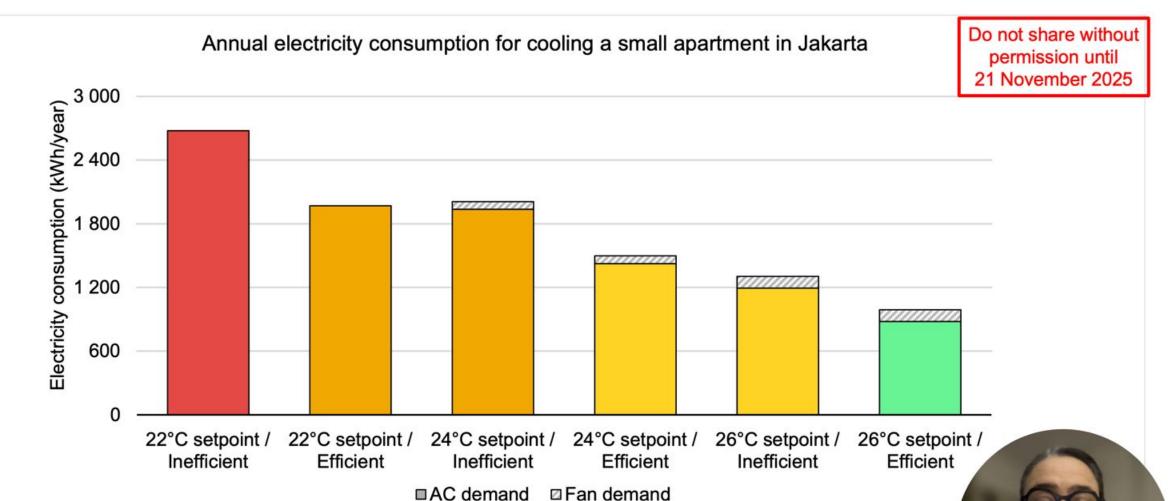




Notes: ASEAN, including Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam, in late 2022. LATAM, including Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, and Panama. Sub-Sa Ghana, Kenya, and South Africa. Purchase prices are normalised to 12 000 BTU/hour cooling capacity. Low efficiency = below 4 W/W; Medium efficiency = 4-5 W/W; High W/W. BAT = best available technology

More efficient AC use does not compromise thermal comfort





Combining technical efficiency with higher cooling set-points can shrink electricity demand of air







Thank you!

Learn more at www.iea.org
sophie.attali@iea.org

SEAD SUPER-EFFICIENT EQUIPMENT & APPLIANCE DEPLOYMENT



Buildings and Cooling Pavilion Panel Discussion











moderator



Hubert Zan
Assistant Manager,
Energy Efficiency
Regulation,
Energy Commission
of Ghana



Rizky Aditya Putra
Programme Manager,
Energy Efficiency and
Conservation
Department,
ASEAN Centre for
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Miki Yamanaka
Senior Manager,
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Environment Center,
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Bob Hinkle President & CEO,
Metrus Energy



Suruchi Bhadwal
Director,
Earth Science and
Climate Change
Division, TERI







Closing Remarks



Miki Yamanaka
Senior Manager,
CSR & Global Environment Center,
Daikin Industries



Insert your logo(s) here

Thank you!