Latin America Regional Launch of the IEA's Appliances Energy Efficiency Policy Online Course

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International Energy Agency

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Efficient and affordable appliances

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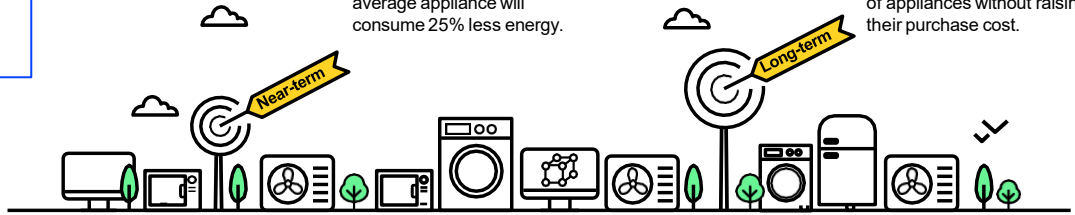
Policy Package – Appliance Energy Efficiency

Immediate opportunities

In most cases, it is possible to buy appliances that are twice as efficient as those typically purchased.

In the IEA Net Zero Scenario milestone for 2030 the average appliance will consume 25% less energy.

Long-term appliance policies can halve the consumption of appliances without raising their purchase cost.



REGULATION

- **Minimum Energy Performance Standards** exclude the least efficient products from the market. They should be in line with international best practices, while reflecting local circumstances; and be regularly updated. Regulations are essential for moving the market towards the best available technology in line with achieving net zero targets.
- **Regulation** can ensure that new appliances are demand response ready in order to offer flexibility to the end-user and the overall system, and reduce peak demand.
- **Regulating the import and performance of used appliances** can help avoid inefficient appliances entering the market.

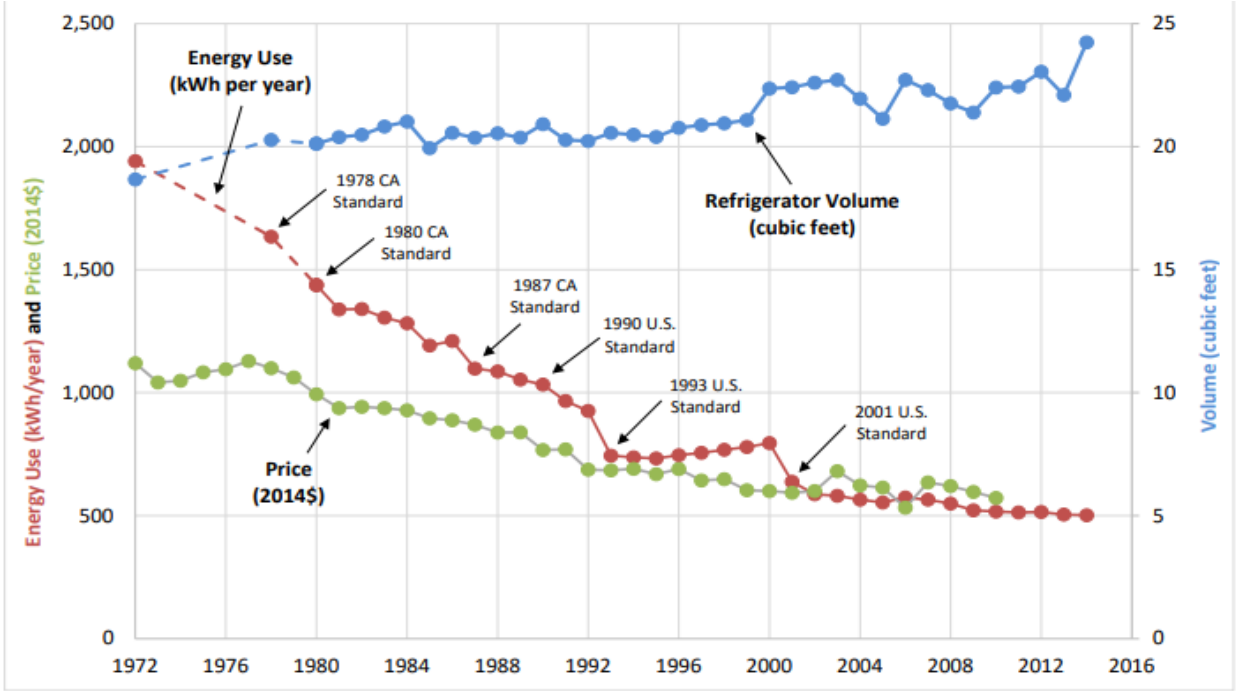
INFORMATION

- **Comparative labels** help consumers, to identify the most efficient appliances and encourage purchases based on lifetime costs. Ensuring labels are appropriately displayed is also key.
- **High Efficiency Performance Specifications** identify the best performing products and are often used as the basis for labels and incentives.
- **Education and capacity building** encourage industry and retailers to produce and supply more efficient products.
- **Consumer information campaigns** help people make informed decisions. These are most effective when based on behavioural insights and targeted strategies.

INCENTIVES

- **Rebates, grants and other financial offers** motivate consumers to buy highly efficient appliances. These could come directly from governments or schemes such as energy efficiency obligations.
- **Finance or taxation measures** on sales and imports can encourage manufacturers to produce appliances that are more efficient.
- **Dynamic electricity pricing** helps incentivise flexible demand.
- **Product lists** help companies and households identify efficient products which are eligible for loans, tax reductions, or other financial incentives.
- **Awards** promote the most efficient appliances and equipment.

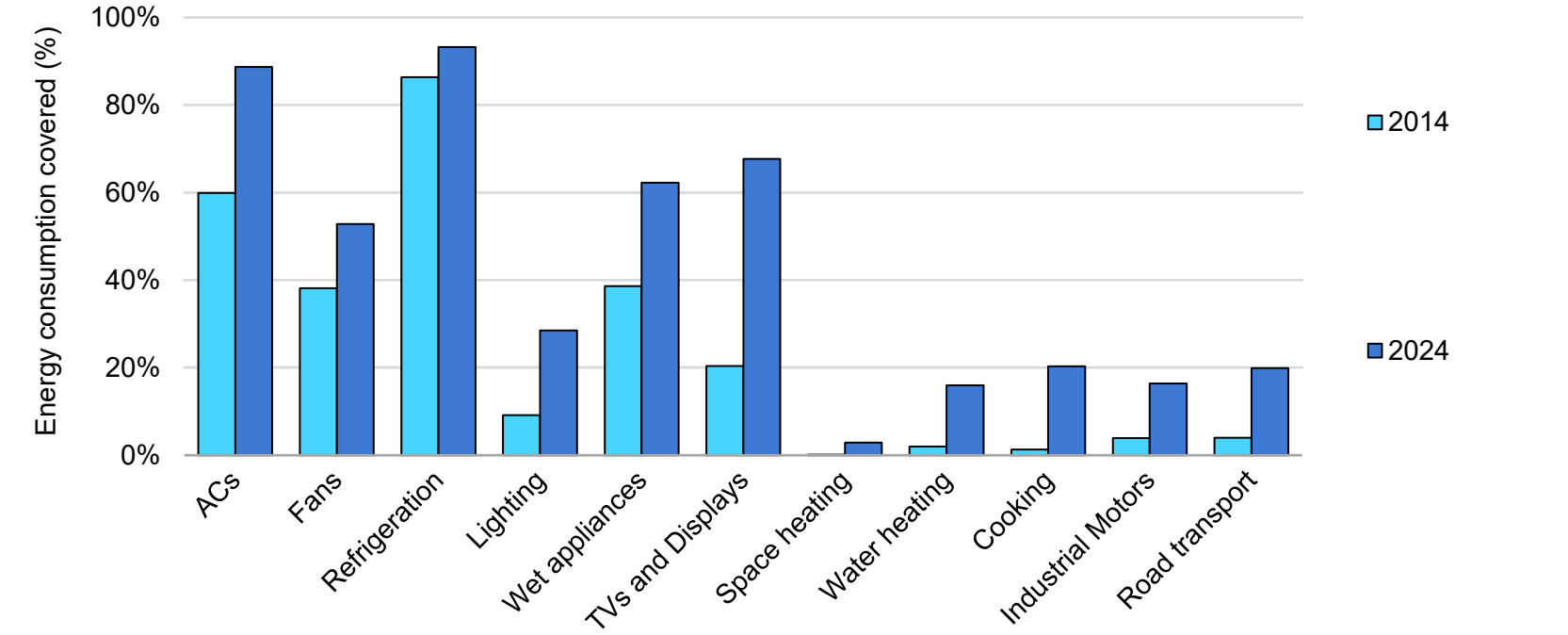
Average household refrigerator energy use, volume and price over time



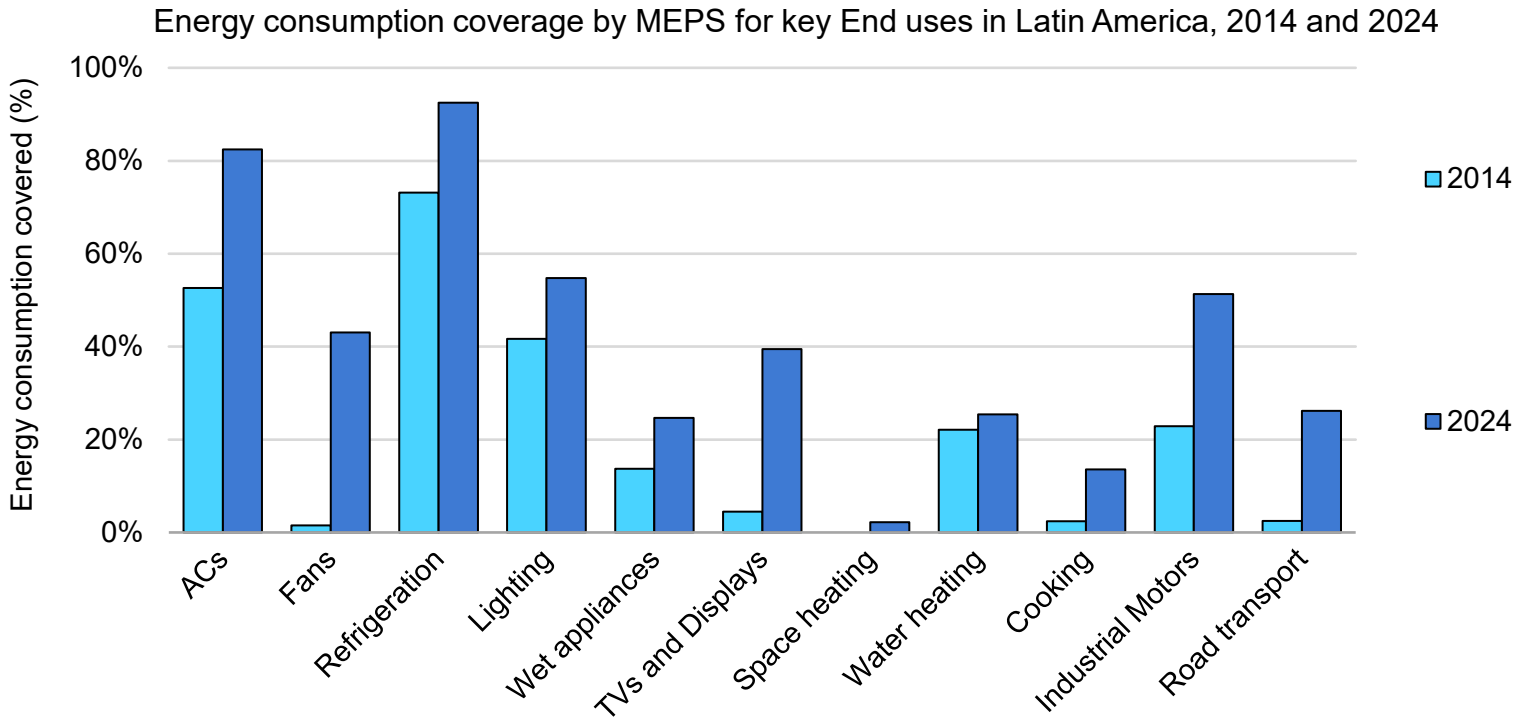
Sources: Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers (AHAM) for energy consumption and volume; U.S. Census Bureau for price.

Notes: a. Data includes standard-size and compact refrigerators.
b. Energy consumption and volume data reflect the current DOE test procedure.

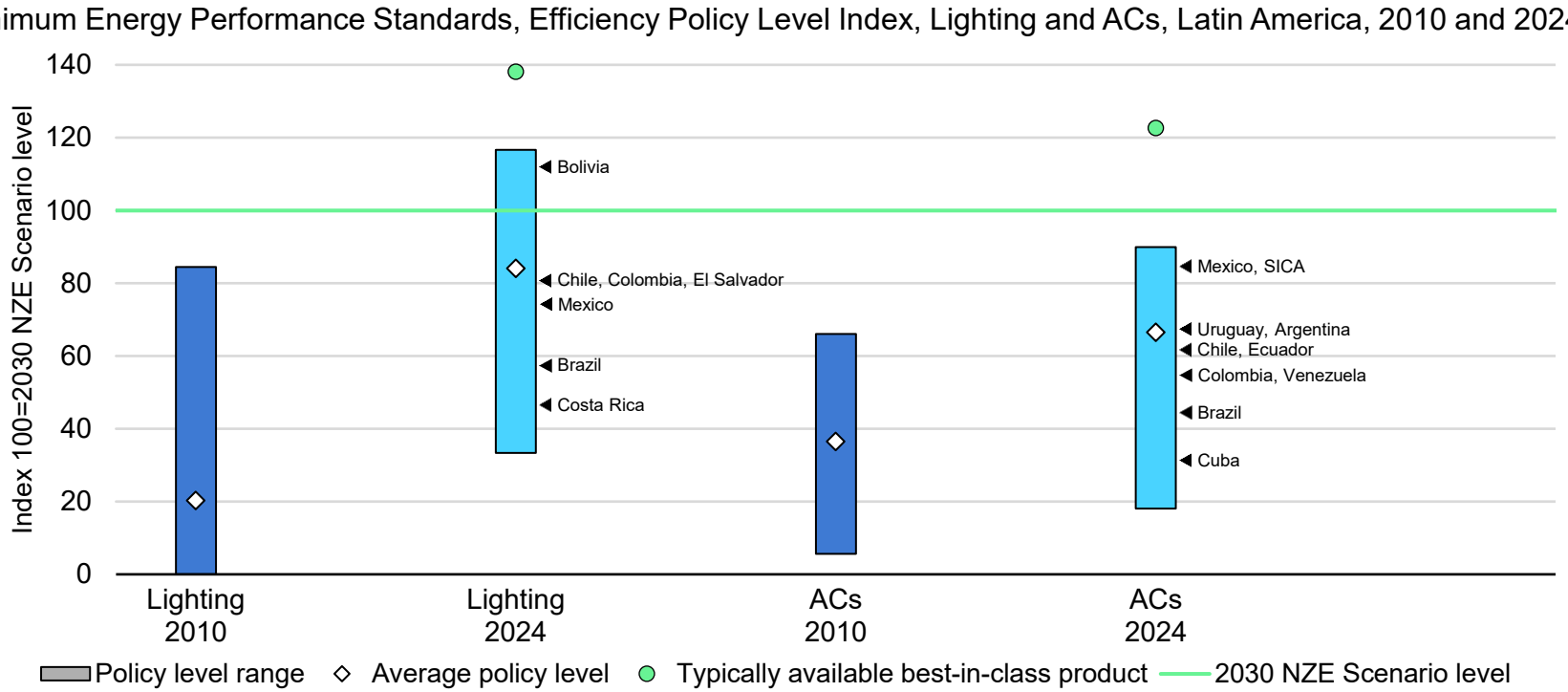
Energy consumption coverage Labels Latin America



Energy consumption coverage MEPS Latin America

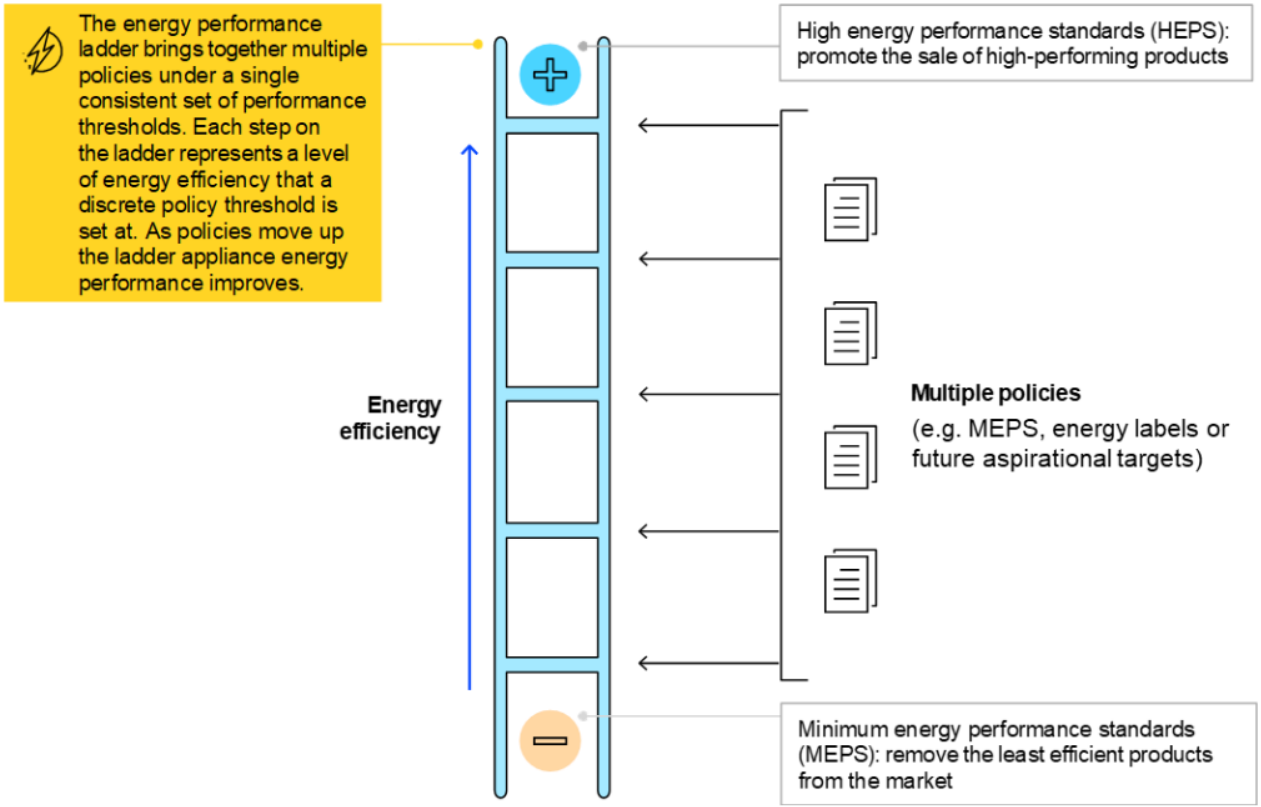


Policy Level Index Appliances MEPS in Latin America

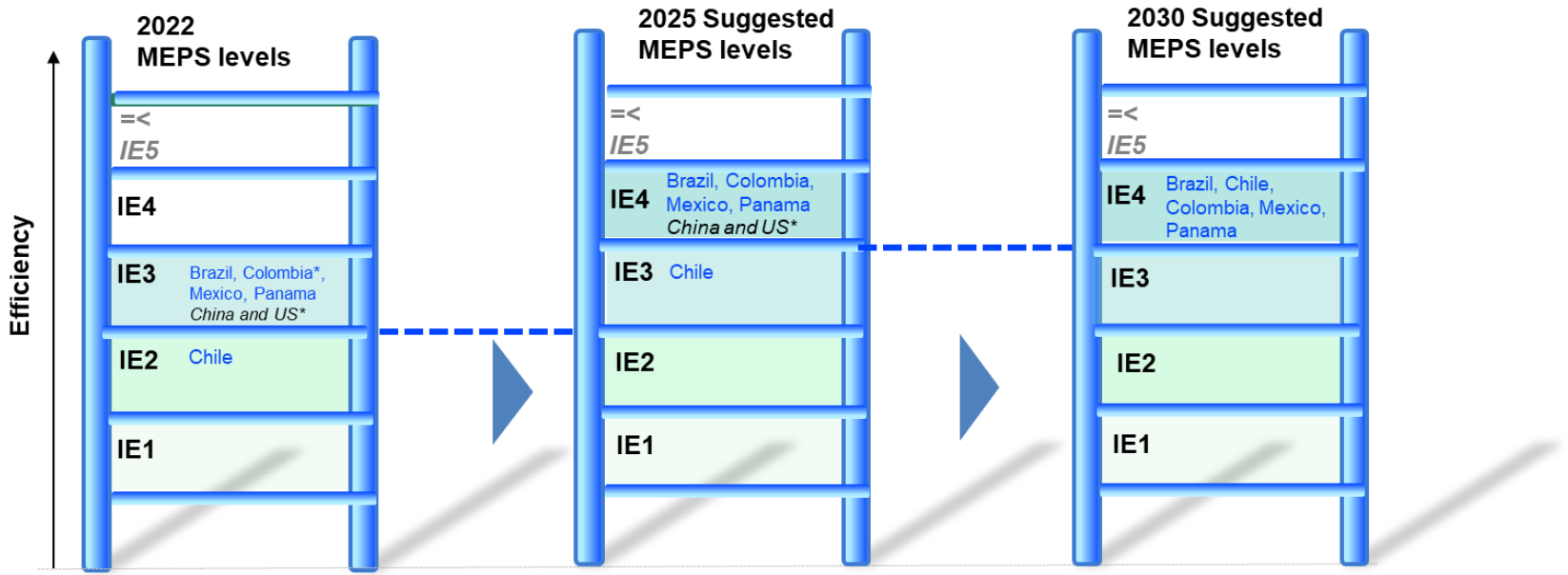


In Latin America, in 2010, only Mexico had MEPS for Lighting and only Argentina and Chile had MEPS for ACs. Since then lots of progress has been made, bringing policy closer to levels in line with the NZE Scenario

Policy Support - Performance Ladders



Performance Ladder for MEPS in industrial motors



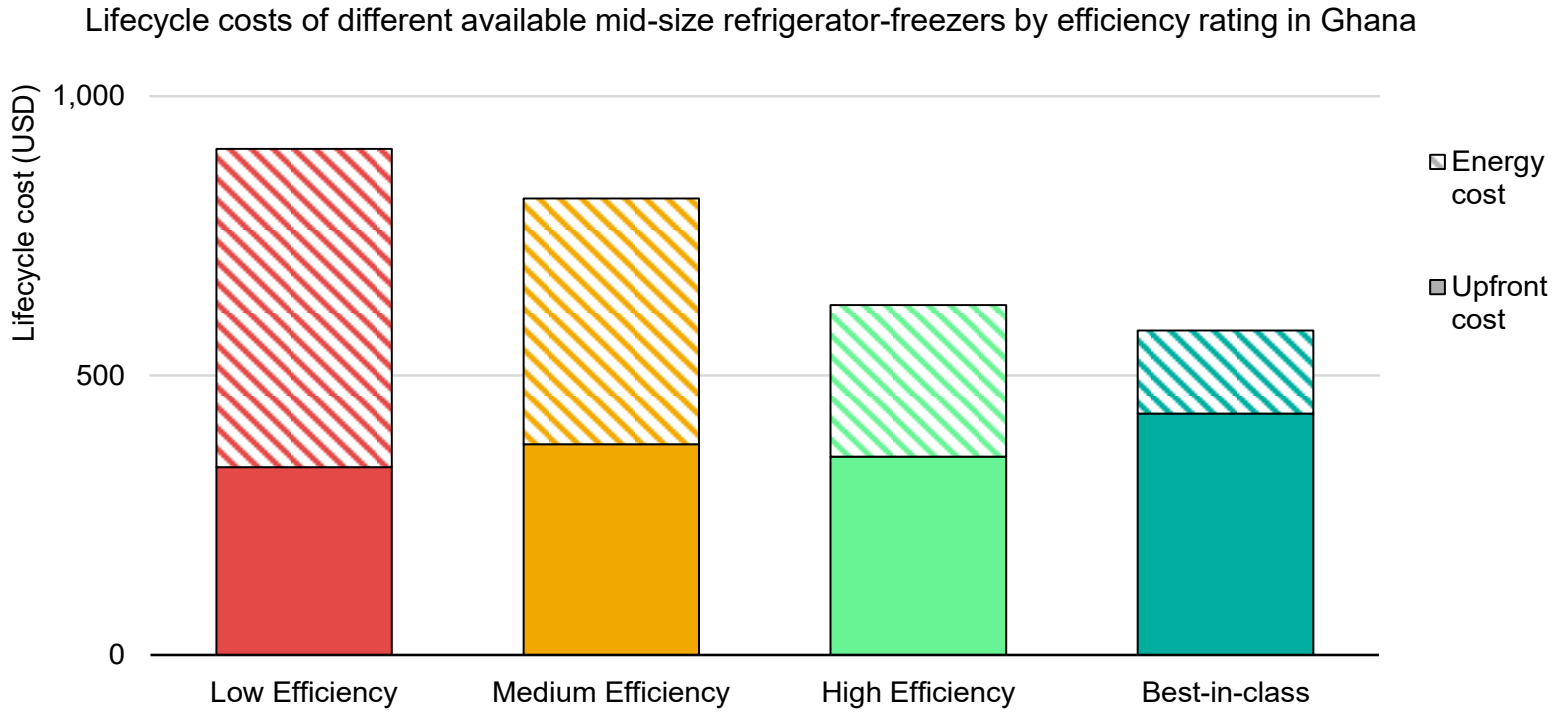
It could be feasible to converge at IE4 Standards in 2030,
allowing regional harmonisation while aligning with international standards (e.g. China and US)

Performance Ladder MEPS for General Service Lamps (GLS)

All GLS lighting below 90 lm/W phased out by 2025 and 160 lm/W by 2030

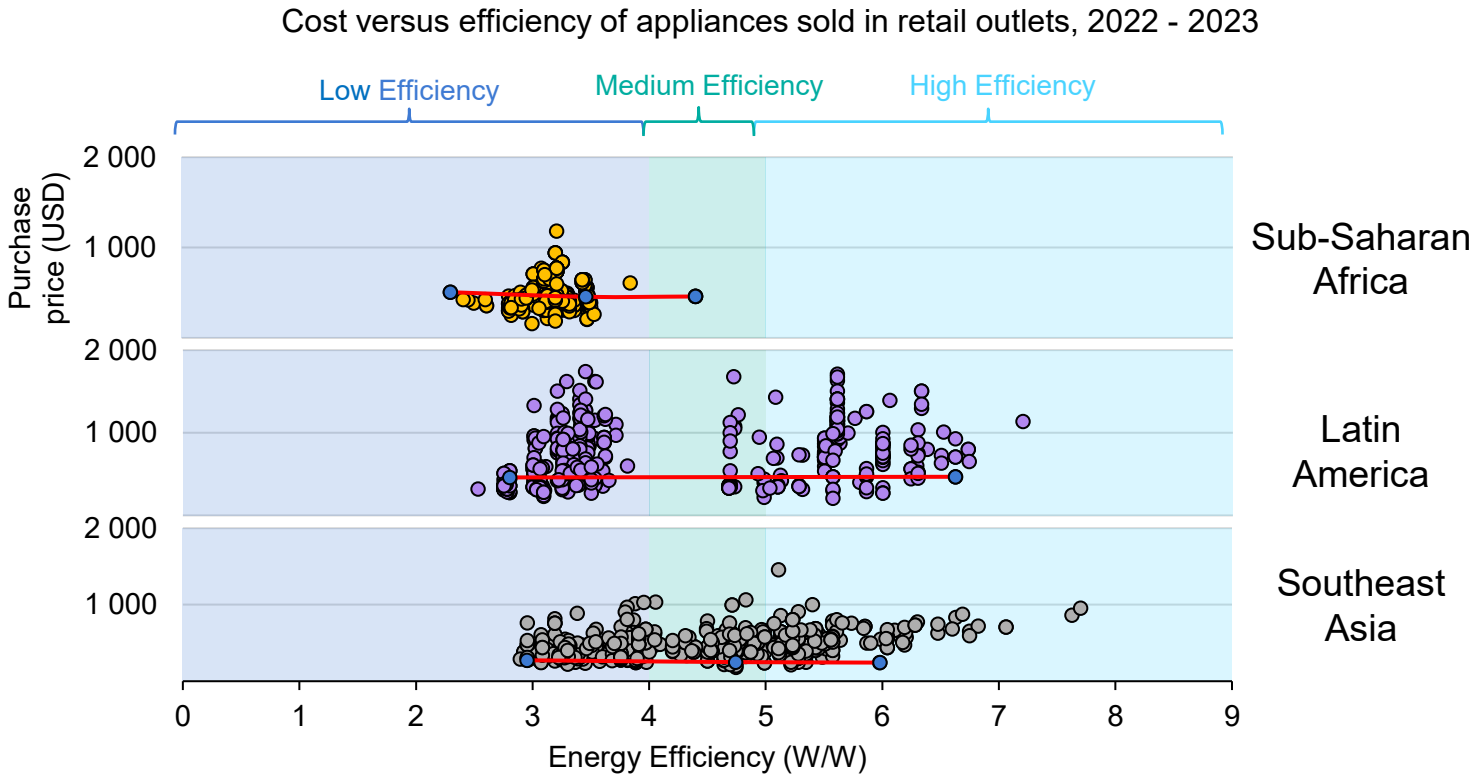
2022: All levels enforced - Pathway countries in blue, other countries in Green
From 2025: Pathway countries suggested levels in Blue, Enforced MEPS in green, MEPS in the pipeline in black

Progress on efficiency is key for energy affordability



Opting for higher efficiency appliances can reduce their lifetime costs for households by 40%

On the market, prices do not always reflect energy efficiency

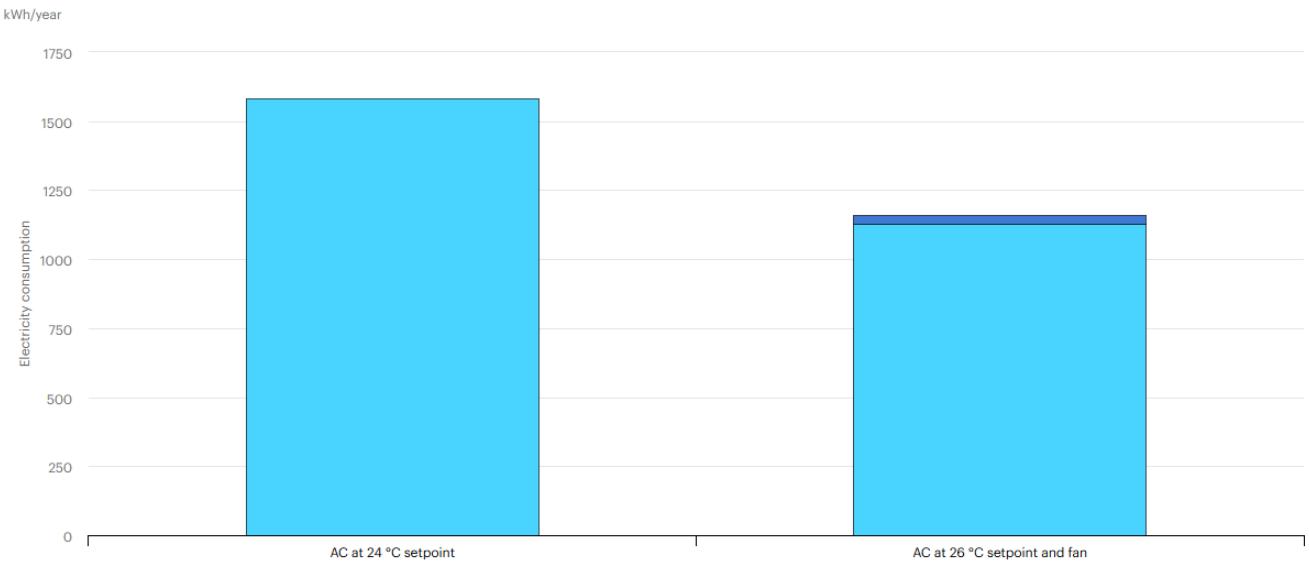


Highly efficient air conditioning models are as affordable as less efficient devices in Latin America and Southeast Asia

Notes: Air conditioners are collected wall-mounted single split type. Low efficiency = below 4 W/W; Medium efficiency = 4-5 W/W; High efficiency = above 5 W/W.

Education and behaviour's impact

Energy consumption for air conditioners at different temperature setpoints and additional energy demand for fans to reach equal thermal comfort



In a context of rising demand for ACs, messages can also focus on comfort

AC = air conditioner. Data based on model calculation for a medium-well insulated one-room apartment in Singapore. AC consumption is calculated to keep the setpoint temperature on average at a SEER of 3.9 W/W. Two fans are assumed to be running for 8 hours each while on setting 2, consuming 5.7 W.

IEA supports governments on energy efficiency

New analysis

- Updated Energy Efficiency **Progress Tracker**
- **Policy Toolkit** with close to 100 case studies

Policy support

- The Energy Efficiency **Policy Training Weeks**
- Regular convenings, best practice tools and analytic supports