Indonesia’s Standards & Labelling Programmes for Refrigeration and AC

Lessons learned

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for:
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Work Experience on RAC in Indonesia:

2. Developed 4 new study program of RAC in State Polytechnics (2002-2006)
4. President (Chairwoman) of ASHRAE Indonesia Chapter (2015-2016)
5. Board of Governor of ASHRAE Indonesia Chapter (2016-present)
8. CLASP Program Advisor for appliances and equipment policies (2019-present)
Environment friendly system is not only about refrigerants, energy consumption has the major portion of emissions.

Source: Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Greenhouse Gas Inventory for Indonesia, GIZ Green Chiller NAMA, 2017
Why Standards and labelling programs are very important?

• Huge energy savings potential from energy efficient products considering current technology availability.

• Providing authoritative guide to select high performance products
Standards and labelling Program barriers in Indonesia

- Significant gap in energy efficiency knowledge and consumption
  - People in the middle class tend to worry more about electricity bill
  - People in the upper class are likely to perceive that energy consumption as less significant due to low energy tariff.

- People do not yet understand well on Environmental issues from energy consumption point of view.

- Market price for high energy performance products are still expensive.

- Still too many low quality products with very cheap price in the market.

- Manufacturers are not confident to lead market transformation toward high energy performance products.
National efforts undertaken to address issues barriers:

- Market study on electrical appliances
- *Setting MEPS and labelling policies*
- Public awareness
- High energy performance building standards development
- Strengthening testing infrastructures
Indonesia Standards and labelling program for split AC:

• Indonesia started MEPs regulation for split AC in 2015 with low level of MEPs to be revised every 2 years → there was no data yet

• In August 2017 regulation revision was made by phasing out one star products from the market (products with 1 star did not allow to be sold/imported)

• In August 2020 the 2nd revision was made by phasing out the two stars products.

• Since 2020 Indonesia has followed ASEAN SHINE program on MEPs harmonization

• This MEPs level does not give any significant emission reduction yet, because most of products already has 4 star level.
Conclusions:

• Standards and labelling programs are very important
• Regional harmonization will help to facilitate fair market transformation and empower manufacturers to innovate and provide high quality products
• Regional harmonization will only give better impact if it is set stringent level of MEPs
THANK YOU...