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DRAFT EAST AFRICAN STANDARD

Refrigerating appliances for household and similar use- minimum energy performance- Requirements

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

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Contents

Page

Foreword

Development of the East African Standards has been necessitated by the need for harmonizing requirements governing quality of products and services in the East African Community. It is envisaged that through harmonized standardization, trade barriers that are encountered when goods and services are exchanged within the Community will be removed.

The Community has established an East African Standards Committee (EASC) mandated to develop and issue East African Standards (EAS). The Committee is composed of representatives of the National Standards Bodies in Partner States, together with the representatives from the public and private sector organizations in the community.

East African Standards are developed through Technical Committees that are representative of key stakeholders including government, academia, consumer groups, private sector and other interested parties. Draft East African Standards are circulated to stakeholders through the National Standards Bodies in the Partner States. The comments received are discussed and incorporated before finalization of standards, in accordance with the Principles and procedures for development of East African Standards.

East African Standards are subject to review, to keep pace with technological advances. Users of the East African Standards are therefore expected to ensure that they always have the latest versions of the standards they are implementing.

The committee responsible for this document is Technical Committee EASC/TC 039, Mechanical Engineering and Metallurgy.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be subject of patent rights. EAC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Refrigerating appliances for household and similar use-minimum energy Performance-Requirements

1 Scope

This Draft East African Standard specifies the Minimum Energy Performance and energy labelling requirements for a.c. powered single-phase (220-240V, 50Hz) and three-phase (380-415V, 50Hz) vapor compression refrigerating appliances (that is, refrigerators, refrigerator-freezers and freezers) of rated volume from 10 L to 1 500 L for household and similar use.

This standard does not apply to:

a) wine storage appliances,

b) mobile refrigerating appliances,

c) appliances where the primary function is not the storage of foodstuffs through refrigeration, and

d) Refrigerating appliances powered by other sources other than electricity

e) Other refrigerating appliances different from the vapour compression type.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 62552-1, Household refrigerating appliances - Characteristics and test methods - Part 1: General requirements

IEC 62552-2, Household refrigerating appliances - Characteristics and test methods - Part 2: Performance requirements

IEC 62552-3, Household refrigerating appliances - Characteristics and test methods - Part 3: Energy consumption and volume

IEC 60335-2-24, Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-24: Particular requirements for refrigerating appliances, ice-cream appliances and ice makers.

ISO 817, Refrigerants - Designation and safety classification.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 62552 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp and http://www.electropedia.org

3.1
ambient temperature
Temperature in the space surrounding the refrigerating appliance under test or assessment.

3.2
adjusted volume (AV)
volume for the storage of foodstuff adjusted for the relative contribution to the total energy consumption according to the different temperatures of the storage compartments. AV shall be calculated on the basis of the volume, as described in Clause 4.

3.3
automatic defrost
defrosting where no action is necessary by the use to initiate the removal of frost accumulation at all temperature-control settings or to restore normal operation, and the disposal of the defrost water is automatic.

3.4
compartment
enclosed space within a refrigerating appliance, which is directly accessibly through one or more external doors, which may itself be divided into sub-compartments.

3.11 foodstuff
food and beverages intended for consumption.

3.5

fresh food compartment
compartment for the storage and preservation of unfrozen foodstuff.

3.6
freezer compartment
compartment that meets three-star or four-star requirements (In certain instances, two-star sections and/or sub-compartments are permitted within the compartment.)

3.7
frozen food compartment
Any of the following compartment types: one-star, two-star, three-star, four-star

- one-star compartment where the storage temperature is not warmer than –6 °C.
- two-star compartment where the storage temperature is not warmer than –12 °C.
- three-star compartment where the storage temperature is not warmer than –18 °C.
- four-star compartment where the storage temperature meets three-star conditions and where the minimum freezing capacity meets the requirements of Clause 8 of IEC 62552-2:2015.

3.8
competent authority
authority in the respective Partner State charged with the responsibility to enforce requirements on refrigerators.

3.9
Conformity Assessment Report (CAR) or certificate of conformity
documentation prepared by the manufacturer or importer of the product which contains the compliance declaration or certificate of conformity, the evidence and the test reports to demonstrate that the product is fully compliant with all applicable regulatory requirements.

3.10
energy consumption
energy used by a refrigerating appliance over a specified period of time or for a specified operation as determined in accordance with IEC 62552-3 stated in kilowatt hour (kWh)

3.12
freezer
refrigerating appliance with only frozen compartments, at least one of which is a freezer compartment.

3.13
frost-free refrigerating appliance
refrigerating appliance in which all compartments are automatically defrosted with automatic disposal of the defrosted water and at least one compartment is cooled by a frost-free system.

3.14
Global Warming Potential (GWP)
measure of how much heat a greenhouse gas traps in the atmosphere up to a specific time horizon, relative to an equal mass of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. GWPs in this document refer to those measured in the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report over a 100-year time horizon.

3.15
manual defrost
defrost that is not an automatic defrost.

3.16
Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP)
amount of degradation to the stratospheric ozone layer an emitted refrigerant causes relative to trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11). ODPs in this document refer to *Handbook for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, Twelfth Edition, annexes A, B, C, and F*.

3.17
refrigerating appliance
insulated cabinet with one or more compartments that are controlled at specific temperatures and are of suitable size and equipped for residential or light commercial use, cooled by convection system whereby the cooling is obtained by one or more energy-consuming means.

3.18
refrigerant
fluid used for heat transfer in a refrigerating system, which absorbs heat at a low temperature and at a low pressure of the fluid and rejects heat at a higher temperature and at a higher pressure of the fluid, usually involving changes of phase of the fluid.

3.19
refrigerator
refrigerating appliance intended for the storage of foodstuff, with at least one fresh food compartment.

3.20
refrigerator-freezer
refrigerating appliance having at least one fresh food compartment and at least one freezer compartment.

3.21
reference ambient temperature
representative ambient temperature during the year for a specific region.

3.22
steady state

Steady state is the operating conditions in which a refrigerating appliance's mean temperatures and energy consumption remain stable**.**

3.23
through-the-door-device
device that dispenses chilled or frozen load on demand from a refrigerating appliance, through an opening in its external door and without opening that external door, such as are ice-cube dispensers or chilled water dispensers

3.24
winter switch
control feature for a refrigerating appliance that has more than one compartment type with one compressor and one thermostat, consisting of a switching device that guarantees, even if it would not be required for the compartment where the thermostat is located, that the compressor keeps on working to maintain the proper storage temperatures in the other compartments.

4 Requirements

4.1 Test Methods and Energy Use Calculation

Compliance with the energy efficiency requirements shall be tested in accordance with IEC 62552. For refrigerating appliances with through-the-door devices that can be switched on and off by the end-user, the through-the-door devices shall be switched on during the energy consumption measurement but not operating.

Energy consumption is determined from measurements taken when tested as specified at 16°C and at 32°C.

4.2 Daily Energy Use Calculation

All values of energy consumption and power shall be converted to daily energy consumption values in accordance with the following equations for each temperature control setting and ambient temperature.

For refrigerating appliances without a defrost control cycle, the daily energy consumption for each ambient temperature and each temperature control setting is given by:

$$\boldsymbol{E_{daily}} = \mathrm{P} \times 24 \text{ in Wh} \qquad \ldots (1)$$

where

E_{daily} is the energy in Wh over a period of 24 hours, and

P is the steady state power in watt for the selected temperature control setting as per Annex B of IEC 62552-3.

The measured steady state temperature for each compartment shall be recorded with this value for the test report and/or for interpolation. When interpolation is performed to obtain a more optimum estimate of the daily energy consumption for a given ambient temperature, the calculations for each compartment temperature and energy consumption shall be determined in accordance with IEC 62552-3.

For refrigerating appliances with one defrost system (with its own defrost control cycle), the daily energy consumption for each ambient temperature and each temperature control setting is based on the steady state power consumption as determined in accordance with IEC 62552-3, the incremental defrost and recovery energy determined in accordance with IEC 62552-3 and the defrost interval determined in accordance with IEC 62552-3 as follows:

$$\boldsymbol{E_{daily}} = \mathrm{P} \times 24 + \frac{\Delta \boldsymbol{E_{df}} \times \mathbf{24}}{\Delta \boldsymbol{t_{df}}} \text{ in Wh} \qquad \ldots (2)$$

where

E_{daily} is the energy in Wh over a period of 24 hours,

P_{ss} is the steady state power in watt for the selected temperature control setting as per IEC 62552-3,

ΔE_{df} is the representative incremental energy for defrost and recovery in Wh in accordance with IEC 62552-3, and

Δt_{df} is the estimated defrost interval in hours in accordance with IEC 62552-3.

Where there are additional defrost systems (each with its own defrost control cycle), the value of term based on ΔE_{df} and Δt_{df} is also added in Equation 2 for each additional defrost system.

The average temperature for each compartment for this temperature control setting and energy consumption is given by:

$$T_{average} = T_{ss} + \frac{\Delta Th_{df}}{\Delta t_{df}} \quad \text{… (3)}$$

where

$T_{average}$ is the average temperature for the compartment over a complete defrost control cycle,

T_{ss} is the average steady state temperature in the compartment for the temperature control setting in °C in accordance with IEC 62552-3,

ΔTh_{df} is the representative accumulated temperature difference over time for defrost and recovery (relative to the steady state temperature) in degree Kelvin-hour (Kh) for the relevant compartment in accordance with IEC 62552-3,

Δt_{df} is the estimated defrost interval in hours in accordance with IEC 62552-3.

4.4 Maximum energy use

Energy performance for all refrigerating appliances within the scope of this document shall meet the maximum energy use requirements described below.

Annual Energy Consumption (AEC), as calculated per Equation 4, shall be less *than* or equal to Maximum Annual Energy Consumption (AEC_{Max}), as calculated per Table 1.

$AEC = EC_T \times (365/1000)$ in kWh per year … (4)

where

EC_T is energy consumption in Wh per 24 hours based on ambient temperature T, as calculated per Equation 5 and rounded to nearest integer.

$EC_T = a \times E_{daily,16} + b \times E_{daily,32}$ in Wh per day … (5)

where

$E_{daily,16}$ is energy consumption measured at ambient temperature 16°C and $E_{daily,32}$ is energy consumption measured at ambient temperature 32°C, in accordance with IEC 62552-3.

The reference ambient temperature for determining maximum energy use requirements is 32 °C and coefficients *a* = -0.014 and *b* = 1.104 shall be used for Equation 5.

Table 1 — Maximum Annual Energy Consumption (AEC_{Max})

Reference Ambient Temperature	Product Category	AEC_{Max} (kWh/year)
32°C	Refrigerators	0.220×AV+137
	Refrigerator-Freezers	0.288×AV+210
	Freezers	0.268×AV+247
AV is Adjusted Volume, as calculated per Equation 6		

$$\boldsymbol{Adjusted\ Volume\ (AV)} = \sum_{i=1}^{n}(\boldsymbol{V_i} \times \boldsymbol{K_i} \times \boldsymbol{F_i}) \quad \text{… (6)}$$

where

V_i is volume in *i*th compartment, K_i is volume adjustment factor as calculated per Equation 7 and rounded to two decimal places, and F_i is frost adjustment factor.

$$\boldsymbol{K} = \frac{\boldsymbol{T_1} - \boldsymbol{T_c}}{\boldsymbol{T_1} - \boldsymbol{T_2}} \quad \text{… (7)}$$

where

$T1$ is reference ambient temperature,

$T2$ is temperature of fresh-food compartment (4°C), and

Tc is temperature of the individual compartment concerned.

F_i = 1.1 for frost-free (automatic defrost) is applied only to frozen food compartments. F_i = 1.0 is applied to all other compartments and manual defrost frozen food compartments.

Table 2 — Examples of Volume Adjustment Factor (K) Calculation

Reference Temperature	Fresh food compartment	Frozen food compartment	
T_1=32°C	K=1 (T_2=4°C)	T_c=-6°C	K=1.36
		T_c=-12°C	K=1.57
		T_c=-18°C	K=1.79

The AEC_{Max} calculation shall be rounded off to the nearest kWh per year. If the calculation is halfway between the nearest two kWh per year values, the AEC_{Max} shall be rounded up to the higher of these values.

For a product to meet the high efficiency grade, the performance *R* (ratio of the maximum annual energy consumption to the annual energy consumption), shall be calculated per equation 8, rounded to two decimal places, and it shall meet the requirements in Table 3.

$$\boldsymbol{R} = \frac{\boldsymbol{AEC_{Max}}}{\boldsymbol{AEC}} \quad \text{… (8)}$$

R = 1 where AEC is equivalent to AEC_{Max}

Table 3 — Minimum R Requirements for Refrigerating Appliances

Category	R (CONSIDERATION 2024)	R (CONSIDERATION 2027)
Refrigerators	1.00	1.25
Refrigerator-Freezers	1.00	1.25
Freezers	1.00	1.25

Table 4 — Labelling Requirements for Refrigerating Appliances

Category	E	D	C	B	A
Refrigerators	1.00 ≤ R < 1.20	1.20 ≤ R < 1.40	1.40≤ R < 1.60	1.60≤ R < 1.80	1.8 ≤ R
Refrigerator-Freezers	1.00 ≤ R < 1.20	1.25 ≤ R < 1.40	1.40≤ R < 1.60	1.60≤ R < 1.80	1.8 ≤ R
Freezers	1.00 ≤ R < 1.20	1.25 ≤ R < 1.40	1.40≤ R < 1.60	1.60≤ R < 1.80	1.8 ≤ R

4.5 Functional Performance

a. The temperature inside the fresh food compartment of the refrigerating appliance shall be adjustable to +4°C, as described in IEC 62552-3.
b. The temperature inside the freezer compartment of the refrigerating appliance shall be adjustable between -6°C and -18°C, as described IEC 62552-3.
c. A four-star compartment shall be qualified with the minimum freezing capacity requirements of IEC 62552-2.
d. Refrigerating appliances shall be tested at an AC voltage and frequency, as described in IEC 62552-1.
e. Refrigerating appliances shall operate appropriately with the rated voltage with surge protection +/- 15%.
f. Refrigerating appliances which, according to the manufacturer's instructions, can be used in ambient temperatures below +16°C and have a winter switch, shall have this winter switch automatically activated or de-activated according to the need to maintain the frozen compartment at the correct temperature.

4.6 Refrigerant and foam blowing agent

Refrigerants and foam-blowing agents used in refrigerating appliances shall comply with requirements on their ozone depletion potential (ODP) and global warming potential (GWP) over a 100-year time horizon according to the limitations listed in Table 5.

Table 5 — Requirements for Refrigerant and Foam-Blowing Agent Characteristics (numbers shown are upper limits)

Product Class	GWP	ODP
All types	20	0

Products using hydrocarbon (HC) refrigerants shall comply with IEC 60335-2-24.

5.Labelling and marking

The marking affixed on the product shall be legible and indelible with the following

5.1 on the Package

T*he package should be marked with indicators showing the compartment's front /back*

5.2 on the Product

a) Model name ;

b) Serial number

c) Type of unit;

d) Country of origin

e) *Total volume and, the volume and type of compartments and an indication of whether they are frost-free;*"

f) Rated energy performance grade;

g) Annual energy consumption in kWh at ambient temperature in °C or °F;

h) Reference ambient temperature[s] used in performance rating;

i) Supply voltage

j) Refrigerant and foam-blowing designation in accordance with ISO 817 including ODP and GWP.

k) The energy label shall be placed at the upper left corner of the refrigerating appliance

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Annex A
informative)

Supplemental information

A.1 Example of energy consumption calculation for refrigerator

The default refrigerating appliance is a refrigerator with a fresh food compartment only.

Step 1: Adjusted Volume

At reference ambient temperature 32 °C

Compartment	Volume (L)	Volume Adjustment Factor (K)	Adjusted Volume (L)
Fresh food storage	92	$\frac{32-4}{32-4} = 1.00$	$(92 \times 1.00) = 92$

Step 2: Energy Consumption

Measurement temperature	℃	16		32	
Temperature control settings	(Graduated dial)	5.5	5.0	5.9	5.7
Temperature in fresh food compartment	℃	3.3	5.1	3.7	4.9
Energy consumption per 24 h	kWh/24h	0.259	0.223	0.874	0.785
Energy consumption by interpolation*	kWh/24h	0.245		0.852	
Daily energy consumption at 32 °C ($E_{daily,\ 32}$)	kWh/24h	0.245 x 0.0 + 0.852 x 1.0 = 0.852			
Annual energy consumption at 32 °C (AEC_{32})	kWh/y	311			
* Multiple tests using different temperature control settings can be conducted to obtain values of energy consumption measurement and multiples values for interpolation calculation to estimate the energy consumption for a point where the fresh food compartment is at exactly +4°C.					

Step 3: Energy Consumption Index – R

Reference temperature	32 °C
AV (L)	92
Edaily,32 (kWh/24h)	0.549
AEC (kWh/y)	**0.852 x 365 = 311**
R	$\frac{0.220 \times 92 + 137}{311} = 0.51$

The R value is less than 1 (R < 1) and hence the model does not meet the energy performance requirement because the energy consumption of this model exceeds the maximum annual energy consumption requirements.

A.2 Example of energy consumption calculation for refrigerator-freezer

A given refrigerating appliance is a frost-free (automatic defrost) refrigerator–freezer with a fresh food compartment and a freezer compartment.

Step 1: Adjusted Volume

At reference ambient temperature 32°C

Compartment	Measured volume (L)	Volume Adjustment Factor (K)	Adjusted Volume (L)
Fresh food storage	137	$\frac{32-4}{32-4} = 1.00$	**137 x 1.00 x 1.00 = 137**
Frozen food storage	63	$\frac{32-(-18)}{32-4} = 1.79$	**63 x 1.79 x 1.1 = 124**
Total			261

Step 2: Energy Consumption

Measurement temperature	℃	16		32	
Temperature control settings	(Graduated dial)	5.0	4.1	4.9	4.6
Temperature in fresh food compartment	℃	3.6	4.1	3.7	4.9
Temperature in frozen food compartment	℃	-20.9	-19.3	-21.6	-20.4
Energy consumption per 24h	kWh/24h	0.475	0.432	0.739	0.679
Energy consumption by interpolation*	kWh/24h	0.441		0.724	
Daily energy consumption at 32°C ($E_{daily,32}$)	kWh/24h	0.441 x 0 + 0.724 x 1.0 = 0.724			
Annual energy consumption at 32°C (AEC_{32})	kWh/y	264.3			

* Multiple tests using different temperature control settings can be conducted to obtain values of energy consumption measurement and multiples values for interpolation calculation to estimate the energy consumption for a point where the fresh food compartment is at exactly +4°C.

Step 3: Energy Consumption Index – R

Reference temperature	32 °C
AV (L)	2**61**
$E_{daily,32}$ (kWh/24h)	0.**724**
AEC (kWh/y)	**0.724 x 365 = 264.3**
R	$\frac{0.288 \times 261 + 210}{264.3} = 1.08$

The R value is greater than 1 (R > 1) and hence the model meets the energy performance requirement. The maximum annual energy consumption is greater than the energy consumption of this model.

A.3 Example of energy consumption calculation for freezer

A given refrigerating appliance is a frost-free (automatic defrost) freezer with a freezer compartment only.

Step 1: Adjusted Volume

At reference ambient temperature 32 °C

Compartment	Measured volume (L)	Volume Adjustment Factor (K)	Adjusted Volume (L)
Frozen food storage	63	$\frac{32 - (-18)}{32 - 4} = 1.79$	**(295 x 1.79) x 1.1 = 581**

Step 2: Annual Energy Consumption

Measurement temperature	℃	16		32	
Temperature control settings	(Graduated dial)	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.0
Temperature in fresh food compartment	℃	-	-	-	-
Temperature in frozen food compartment	℃	-18.7	-17.8	-18.4	-17.7
Energy consumption per 24h	kWh/24h	0.691	0.665	1.330	1.294
Energy consumption by interpolation*	kWh/24h	0.671		1.309	
Daily energy consumption at 32°C ($E_{daily,32}$)	kWh/24h	0.671 x 0 + 1.309 x 1.0 = 1.309			
Annual energy consumption at 32°C (AEC_{32})	kWh/y	478			
* Multiple tests using different temperature control settings can be conducted to obtain values of energy consumption measurement and multiples values for interpolation calculation to estimate the energy consumption for a point where the fresh food compartment is at exactly +4°C.					

Step 3: Energy Consumption Index – R

Reference temperature	32 °C
AV (L)	**581**
$E_{daily,32}$ (kWh/24h)	**1.309**
AEC (kWh/y)	**1.309 x 365 = 478**
R	$\frac{0.268 \times 581 + 247}{478} = 0.84$

The energy consumption of this model exceeds the maximum annual energy consumption requirements, i.e., R < 1, and hence the model does not meet the energy performance requirement.

A.4 Comparison of product categories and energy use calculation

Energy efficiency standards and labels (S&L) are based on energy consumption values obtained from test standards. While the standard for measuring refrigerator energy consumption is broadly similar across countries, a number of factors can result in variations in energy consumption values (i.e., Wh/day or kWh/year) across countries, in particular due to different specifications for ambient temperature, compartments' internal

temperature and additional features in the test procedure. Accordingly, product categories of refrigerating appliances vary based on market characteristics and regulatory perspectives. The differences in test conditions and/or use of the test results lead to different energy consumption values, which makes it difficult to compare across regions. Table 1 shows examples of product categories defined in national standards in Africa.

Table A.1 — Product categories of refrigerating appliances in select economies

	Draft MEPS, Rwanda	**South Africa**	**Kenya**
Reference test standard	IEC 62552: 2015	IEC 62552: 2007	IEC 62552: 2015
Reference ambient temperature	24°C	25°C	32°C for MEPS; 28°C for labels
Product category	Refrigerator	1. Household refrigerators, without low temperature compartments 2. Household refrigerators/chillers, with compartments at 5°C or 10°C, or both 3. Household refrigerators, with no star low temperature compartments 4. Household refrigerators, with 1-star frozen food compartments 5. Household refrigerators, with 2-star frozen food compartments 6. Household refrigerators, with 3-star frozen food compartments	1 Refrigerator without a low temperature compartment, automatic defrost 2 Refrigerator without a low temperature compartment, automatic defrost 3 Refrigerator with or without an ice making compartment, includes a short-term frozen food compartment, manual defrost
	Refrigerator-Freezer	7. Household refrigerators/freezers, with low temperature compartments	4 Refrigerator-freezer, fresh food compartment is cyclic defrost, freezer is manual defrost 5B Refrigerator-freezer, both compartments automatic defrost, bottom mounted freezer 5S Refrigerator-freezer, both compartments automatic defrost, side by side 5T Refrigerator-freezer, both compartments automatic defrost, top mounted freezer
	Freezer	8 Upright freezers 9 Chest freezers	6C Chest freezer, all defrost types 6U Vertical freezer, manual defrost 7 Vertical freezer, manual defrost

While Kenya's energy-efficiency standard for refrigerating appliances is based on test methods of IEC 62552: 2015, it defines two methods for calculating daily energy consumption, one for MEPS (E_{daily}_MEPS) and the other for labels (E_{daily}_Label). While the E_{daily}_MEPS is based on 32°C, the projected annual energy consumption (PAEC) is calculated for 28°C based on E_{daily}_Label (measured at 16°C and 32°C), adjusted defrost energy consumption, and load processing energy consumption. PAEC tends to be greater than E_{daily}_MEPS. Energy consumption that appears on the product labels in Kenya is comparative energy consumption (CEC), a nominal average energy consumption based on PAEC, so it is necessary to take into consideration the difference between Kenya's CEC and the energy use calculation in the draft standard. Table 2 shows an example of energy use calculations for one sample product under Kenya's standard and the draft regional standard.

Table A.2 — Energy use calculations in Kenya and the draft regional standard

Measurement temperature	℃	32	16

Temperature in fresh food compartment	℃	4.65	3.16	4.77	2.62
Temperature in freezer food compartment	℃	-19.72	-17.08	-19.6	-17.68
Steady state power	W	55.53	53.40	24.52	24.19
Incremental energy for defrost	Wh	123.13	125.91	149.69	133.11
Defrost interval	h	26.4	26.4	52.8	52.8
Energy consumption per 24h (E_{daily}_MEPS)	kWh/24h	1.442	1.389	0.670	0.632
Energy consumption by interpolation[a] (E_{daily}_MEPS)	kWh/24h	1.407		0.645	
Annual energy consumption at 32°C (AEC_{32})	kWh/y	1.407 × 365 = 514			
Projected MEPS energy consumption (PMEC) for Kenya	kWh/y	AEC_{32} + 8.76 ×W_{heater}[b]= 514			
Daily energy consumption at 32°C ($E_{daily,24}$) for Draft Regional Standard	kWh/24h	$1.407 \times 1.0 + 0.645 \times 0 = 1.407$			
Annual energy consumption at 32°C (AEC_{32}) For Draft Regional Standard	kWh/y	513.6			
For Kenya labels					
Incremental energy for defrost (for label)	Wh	233.95	239.23	284.41	252.91
Energy consumption per 24h (E_{daily}_Label)	kWh/24h	1.542	1.492	0.732	0.686
Energy consumption by interpolation[a] (E_{daily}_Label)	kWh/24h	1.512		0.695	
Number of days in operation per year	days	259		106	
Load processing efficiency	W/W	0.98		2.5	
Projected AEC (PAEC) at 28°C[c]	kWh/y	541			
Comparative energy consumption (CEC)[d]	kWh/y	580			

[a] Multiple tests using different temperature control settings can be conducted to obtain values of energy consumption measurement and multiples values for interpolation calculation to estimate the energy consumption for a point where the fresh food compartment is at exactly +4°C. Reference IEC 62552: 2015, part 3, Annex I (Worked examples of energy consumption calculations).

[b] W_{heater} is the average power in watts of any ambient controlled anti-condensation heater. W_{heater} = 0 above.

[c] $= 259 \times E_{daily,32-label} + 106 \times E_{daily,16} + W_{heater} \times 8.76 + \frac{V_{frozen} \times 0.091 + V_{unfrozen} \times 0.274}{Load\ processing\ efficiency}$, where V_{frozen} is the total volume of all frozen compartments and $V_{unfrozen}$ is the total volume of all unfrozen compartments.

[d] The CEC for the appliance model is determined from the values of PAEC for the units tested. The CEC and normalized volume (Vnorm) are then used to calculate the base energy consumption (BEC), which is the nominal energy consumption of a model of a given group and total adjusted volume with a star rating index (SRI) of 1.00, and the star rating.

A.5 Trends in Energy Efficiency Standards

The maximum energy consumption requirements for refrigerator-freezers to be effective in 2025 are roughly comparable with those from the current U.S. (effective in 2014), Mexico (effective in 2022), and the current EU standards (effective in 2021). These requirements are expected to be cost-effective in many countries, mainly because the U.S. and EU set such requirements according to robust technical and economic analyses, and these are large markets that influence the cost and availability of such products more broadly. Setting requirements that are consistent with the expected market transition in major emerging economies that have robust policies provides an important policy signal to manufacturers that also sell to those markets with outdated, under-enforced, or no mandatory MEPS and labels. A common or comparable set of requirements will help manufacturers prepare to offer products that can be sold more broadly, with an aim to unlock greater economies of scale so that energy-efficient solutions are more widely accessible. Combining the transition toward higher efficiency with the transition toward lower-GWP refrigerants would allow the industry to exploit synergies in redesigning equipment and retooling manufacturing lines to pursue both opportunities simultaneously. The 2023

requirements are less stringent by 25% than the 2025 requirements. It would be beneficial for the countries to have the MEPS rolled out in a phased manner, improving the policy process and infrastructure.

A.6 Market Surveillance

The designated authority implementing this standard shall develop a program to check compliance with this standard and surveil the market for noncompliance. The program should include details on sample size, lab accreditation requirements (ISO/IEC 17025 certified), and a challenge process that manufacturers can utilize if the initial testing of their product is found to be out of compliance.

The competent authority will be responsible for enforcement activities that include potential assessment of penalties for non-compliant products in the country. The competent authority shall establish written policies that clearly spell out its authority, procedures, and penalties. All testing done for compliance and market surveillance testing purposes shall be done using the measurement and calculation methods set out in this standard.

A.7 Information on Voltage and frequency supplies in EAC member countries.

S.no	EAC Member Country	Single-Phase Voltage (Volts)	Three-Phase Voltage (Volts)	Frequency (Hertz)
1	Democratic Republic of the Congo	220 V	380 V	50 Hz
2	Republic of Burundi	220 V	380 V	50 Hz
3	Republic of Kenya	240 V	415 V	50 Hz
4	Republic of Rwanda	230 V	400 V	50 Hz
5	Republic of South Sudan	230 V	400 V	50 Hz
6	Republic of Uganda	240 V	415 V	50 Hz
7	United Republic of Tanzania	230 V	415 V	50 Hz

Bibliography

ODPs in this document refer to *Handbook for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, Twelfth Edition, annexes A, B, C, and F*.

