A cool view

Sustainable cooling strategies from around the world

As regional stakeholders continue their work to scale up the adoption of sustainable cooling solutions, successful solutions from other regions could be applied —with adaptations to suit the local context— to support their efforts.

Financing sustainable cooling

UNITED STATES

Government funding for heat pumps and other energy efficiency upgrades is available in the U.S. through its Inflation Reduction Act (IRA).

GERMANY

The German government's Federal Funding for Efficient Buildings programme offers subsidies for energy efficient heat pumps, with additional support granted for systems using natural refrigerants.

GHANA and SENEGAL

Consumer financing initiatives have helped people purchase a refrigerator or AC unit using a zero-interest loan.

Policies for sustainable cooling

MEDELLIN, COLOMBIA

Policies have created 65 hectares of "green corridors" which helped to reduce temperatures at an average of 2°C.



India's NCAP was one of the first plans in the world. Their goal is to reduce the cooling demand by 25%.

CHINA

Ambitious MEPS have completely transformed China's domestic AC market from fixed-speed to variable-speed models.

NEW ZEALAND

In 2021, New Zealand introduced an update to its national building code. Amendments include requirements to reduce energy needs for heating and cooling.

EU F-gas regulation for an accelerated HFC phase down

The EU has phased out ODS a decade ahead of its Montreal Protocol obligations, and taking action on HFCs two years before the Kigali Amendment was adopted.



Under the Kigali Amendment, the European Union (as a Non-Article 5 party) is required to gradually reduce its production and consumption of HFCs by 85% by 2036.

🗡 НГС

In addition to limiting the amount of F-gases that can be placed on the market, the EU F-gas Regulation also bans the use of synthetic refrigerants in certain types of equipment where climate-friendly alternatives are available.



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OTOCO

depleting

substances

Scientists found that CFCs

and other ODS were responsible

for the ozone depletion.

Türkiye's strong trade links with the EU have led the country to fully align its national F-gas regulations with the EU's.

The success of the Montreal Protocol

In the 1970s, scientists discovered a hole in the ozone layer, which was causing increased UV radiation levels and risk to human health and the environment. 1979

2008



1987

Countries came together to adopt the Montreal Protocol, which **regulates the production and consumption of nearly 100 man-made ozone-depleting chemicals.**



> 2007

Parties committed to an **accelerated phase-out of HCFCs**, parties agreed to phase out HCFCs until 2030.



2016

The protocol expanded further to include HFCs under its Kigali Amendment, which aims to phase down the production and consumption of HFCs by 85% by 2050.

The estimated impacts

MONTREAL PROTOCOL

It is estimated that the Montreal Protocol will help prevent up to 1°C of global warming by mid-century.

KIGALI AMENDMENT

An additional 0.3-0.5°C temperature rise could be avoided by 2100 thanks to the Kigali Amendment.



If adopted, the revised F-gas regulations would further accelerate the EU's HFC phase down and set a new target of a 98% reduction by 2050.

-1°C



If adopted, the EU's new F-gas Regulations would prevent the emission of 310 MtCO₂e by 2050. The EU's regulation confirms its position as a global leader on the F-gas phasedown and encourages others to take similar action.