How much could you save?

Each additional star means that the running costs will be about 10% lower. Remember to choose which size (or capacity) model you need first, then use the star rating as well as the selling price to compare them.

Example: Two models of air conditioner, each with a cooling output capacity of 3.3 kW.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Model A</th>
<th>Model B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Star rating</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual hours of operation (your estimate)</td>
<td>2,000 hrs</td>
<td>2,000 hrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power input</td>
<td>0.87 kW</td>
<td>0.78 kW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy use each year</td>
<td>1,740 kWh</td>
<td>1,560 kWh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual running cost</td>
<td>F$1,626</td>
<td>F$1,562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-year running cost</td>
<td>F$16,260</td>
<td>F$15,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase price (example)</td>
<td>F$5,000</td>
<td>F$4,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cost over 10 years</td>
<td>F$8,260</td>
<td>F$7,770</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this example, choosing the 5 star model will save you F$1,604 ($1,626-$1,562) each year or F$16,200 over 10 years. Even if you paid F$150 more for the 5 star model you would be F$1,550 better off over 10 years.

(Note: the higher star rated model does not always cost more!). The difference will be greater for countries with much higher tariffs.

Need more information?

Contact us:
Geoscience, Energy and Maritime Division, Pacific Community, Private Mail Bag, Suva, Fiji
Tel: +679 3370733, Fax: +679 3370146, Email: energy@spc.int, Website: www.spc.int

Or Contact the Energy Offices in respective Pacific Island countries:

**Cook Islands**: Tangi Tereapii, Director, Renewable Energy Development Division, Office of the Prime Minister, Private Bag, Rarotonga, Tel: (+682) 25494 xtn 808, tangi.tereapii@cookislands.gov.ck

**Fiji**: Atesh Gosai, Department of Energy, Ministry of Infrastructure & Transport, PO Box 2493, Government Buildings, Suva, Tel: (+679) 3384111, atesh.gosai@moit.gov.fj

**Kiribati**: Mwaati Otten Tomoron, Ministry of Public Works and Utilities, PO Box 498 Betio, Tarawa, Tel: (+686) 26143, mwaati7@gmail.com

**Niue**: Deve Talagi, Department of Utilities, Ministry of Infrastructure, Communications and Utilities, Tel: (+683) 4297, Deve.Talagi@mail.gov.nu

**Papua New Guinea**: Alfred Rungol, Climate Change Development Authority, Avara Annex Building, Brampton Street, PO Box 4017, Boroko, Tel: (+675) 775 408 75, kaferinrin@gmail.com

**Samoa**: Sione Foliaki, Energy Policy and Coordination Division, Ministry of Finance, Private Mail Bag, Apia, Tel: (+685) 34436, Sione.Foliaki@mof.gov.ws

**Solomon Islands**: Richard Bapo, Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification, PO Box G37, Honiara, Tel: (+677) 21522/21521, richardbapo217@gmail.com

**Tonga**: Sione Misi, Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, Level 4 OG Sanft Building, Nuku’alofa, Tel: (+676) 25209, sionemisi93@gmail.com

**Tuvalu**: Nielu Meisake, Department of Energy, Ministry of Works, Water & Energy, Vaiaku, Funafuti, Tel: (+688) 20056, tulounavaia@gmail.com

**Vanuatu**: Joseph Temakon, Department of Energy, Mines & Minerals Resources, PMB 9067, Port Vila, Tel: (+678) 31425/21205 / 7745984, jtemakon@vanuatu.gov.vu

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**A joint government and industry program**

**MITSUBISHI HEAVY INDUSTRIES LTD**

**MODEL SRK35ZMA-S / SRC35ZMA-S**

When tested in accordance with AS/NZS 3823.2. Actual energy use and running costs will depend on how you use the appliance and the local climate.

**Demand Response (AS4755)**

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**ENERGY RATING**

Cooling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capacity Output kW</th>
<th>Power Input kW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.30</td>
<td>0.87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Heating

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capacity Output kW</th>
<th>Power Input kW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.20</td>
<td>0.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Compare models at www.energyrating.gov.au**

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**How to Read the Energy Label – Air Conditioners**

Pacific Appliance Labelling and Standards Programme
What is an energy label?
This is a label or tag attached to an appliance, that explains how much energy it uses, and how efficient it is compared with other products of the same type. The energy label enables a buyer to compare different brands and models, and offers them the opportunity to make smart choices on the purchase of products that suits their needs but uses less energy. In this way, they are able to save money on their electricity bills.

Energy labels in the Pacific
Pacific Island countries such as Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu are part of the Pacific Appliance Labelling and Standards (PALS) Programme. These countries have begun to implement energy labelling for refrigerators, freezers and air conditioners.

What do the labels look like?
Most people in the Pacific are already familiar with the star rating labels used in Australia and New Zealand (see example below), and countries participating in the PALS programme have adopted this label. This does not mean that products have to be imported from Australia or New Zealand – only they have to have this type of label. Therefore, it would be unlawful to display any other type of energy label for air conditioners, refrigerators and freezers and (for some countries) televisions. Other products may bear other types of energy labels, or no labels at all.

Get to know your energy label!
Knowing your energy rating label helps you to make smart choices on your products as well as choosing products that are more efficient. This is important because air conditioners of the same cooling output capacity can use a small amount of electricity or a lot of electricity to do the same task. The less energy the electrical appliance uses for a given task, the more energy efficient it is.

You will usually choose an air conditioner according to the cooling capacity output (the blue box on the left). The larger the room you need to cool, and the more heat flow into the room (due to large windows, for example) the more cooling you will need.

Once you have decided on your cooling needs, the power input number tells you how much electricity the air conditioner uses when it is running at full capacity. The sample label below shows an air conditioner that can put out 3.3 kW of cooling while using 0.87 kW of electricity. (The power input number will always be lower than the capacity output number, because air conditioners are “heat pumps”). If you divide the output capacity by the input power, the resulting number tells you how efficient the air conditioner is or how well it cools compared to how much energy it needs. In this example, the cooling “Energy Efficiency Ratio” (EER) is 3.79 (3.3/0.87). The highest EERs currently available are over 5.

Comparing models at www.energyrating.gov.au

The total energy use of your air conditioner will depend on how many hours you use it, and at what setting. The lower (cooler) you set the thermostat, the harder the air conditioner has to work, and the more energy it will use every hour that it is operating. Setting it at 26°C is usually cool enough, because the air conditioner will also reduce the humidity in the room and make it more comfortable.

Let us say you plan to run the air conditioner for about 5.5 hours every day (about 2,000 hours per year). If it runs at full output capacity all the time the annual electricity use will be 2,000 x 0.87 = 1,740 kilo watt hours per year (the number in the green box below). You can then calculate the annual running cost of the appliance, by multiplying the number in green box (kWh per year) by your electricity tariff.

Note: (i) electricity tariff rate is the price per unit (kWh) of electricity shown on your electricity bill, not the total of the bill; if unsure, ask for assistance.
(ii) Tariff used should be VAT inclusive (9% in case of Fiji) since the product sale price includes VAT.