*	Guin	ea-Bissau	
	Lighting	Cooling	Equipment
Product scope			

Room Air

Industrial

Distribution

LightingRefrigeratorsConditionersElectric MotorsTransformersA summary of the benefits attained from improved energy efficiency through the implementation of
Minimum Energy Performance Standards at two levels of ambition (minimum and high). More detailed
reports for lighting, cooling and equipment can be downloaded from the United Nations Environment
Programme (UNEP) United For Efficiency (U4E) website.

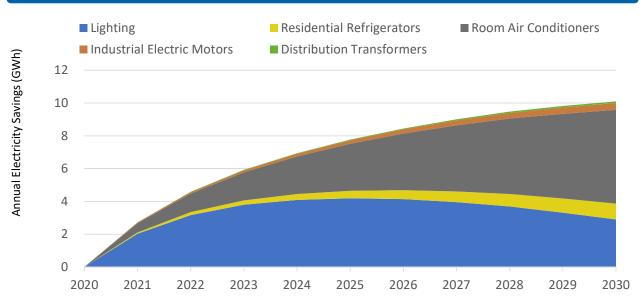
Residential

ANNUAL SAVINGS IN 2030*

All



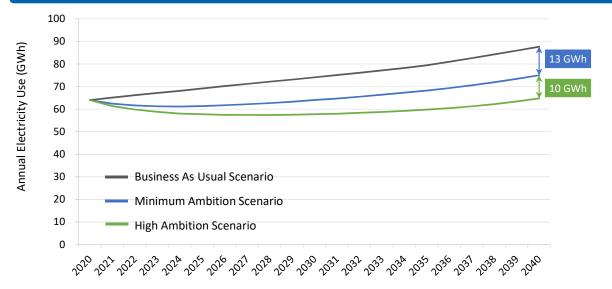
ELECTRICITY SAVINGS OVER TIME*



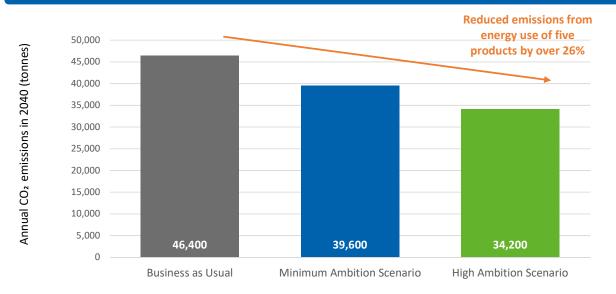
AND EVEN MORE BENEFITS



THE MORE AMBITIOUS THE REGULATION, THE MORE SAVINGS ARE POSSIBLE



MEET GLOBAL CLIMATE GOALS BY SIGNIFICANTLY DECREASED EMISSIONS



OTHER BENEFITS ACHIEVED IN 2030*



Increased grid connection to

Reduced direct GHG emissions by

5100 Households

1 Thousand tonnes

DETAILED BENEFITS

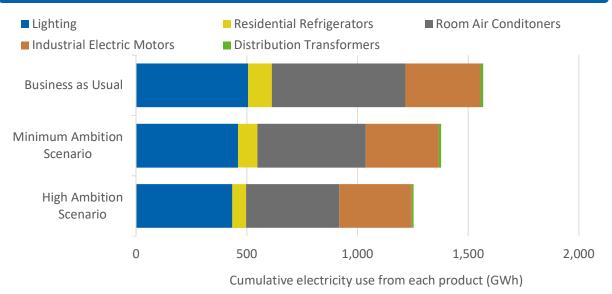


ANN	ANNUAL SAVINGS IN 2030 AND 2040*										
L		Lighting		Cooling				Equip	ment 🕑		
				Residential Refrigerators		Room Air Conditioners		Industrial Electric Motors		Distribution Transformers	
		2030	2040	2030	2040	2030	2040	2030	2040	2030	2040
4	Electricity (MWh)	2,900	240	970	1,700	5,700	9,600	430	830	97	250
<u>*</u>	Electricity Bills (Thousand US\$)	810	66	270	480	1,600	2,700	120	230	27	71
	CO2 Emissions (Tonnes)	520	130	520	930	3,100	5,200	230	450	52	140

CUMULATIVE SAVINGS BY 2030 AND 2040*

		Lighting		Cooling 💽				Equipment			
				Residential Refrigerators		Room Air Conditioners		Industrial Electric Motors		Distribution Transformers	
		2030	2040	2030	2040	2030	2040	2030	2040	2030	2040
4	Electricity (GWh)	35	45	5.2	20	32	110	2.4	8.9	0.5	2.3
<u>*</u>	Electricity Bills (Thousand US\$)	9,900	13,000	1,400	5,500	8,800	32,000	660	2,500	140	630
	CO2 Emissions (Thousand tonnes)	19	24	2.8	11	17	62	1.3	4.8	0.3	1.2

CONTRIBUTION TO CUMULATIVE ELECTRICITY USE BY 2040



Country Data and Input Assumptions



ASSUMPTIONS

			Unit En	ergy C	onsumption (I				
Product		Business As Usual		Minimum Ambition Scenario		High Ambition Scenario		Type of Product	
ng		GSL	15W CFL	15	10W LED	10	7W LED	7	800 lumen light bulb: 1,000 hrs/year
Lighting		Linear	36W T8	108	20W LED	60	16W LED	48	4 foot tube: 3,000 hrs/year
Lig		HID	70W HPS	307	50W LED	219	40W LED	175	Poletop street light: 4,380hrs/year
Cooling		Residential Refrigerators	340		286		143		2-door refrigerator freezer of average size 210 liters
Coo		Room Air Conditioners	1,672		1,850		1,111		A mix of 3.5 kW and 7 kW split units with a weighted-average cooling capacity of 5 kW
Equipment		Industrial Electric Motors (IEC level)	IEO IE2			IE3		3-phase induction motors used in the industrial sector	
Equip		Distribution Transformers (Model regulation level)	See note		Level	1	Level 2		Three-phase and single-phase liquid- filled and three-phase dry-type power distribution transformers

Distribution transformers Note: it is assumed that distribution transformers have losses in line with those assumed in the CENELEC harmonization research for the development of the EU standards.

METHODOLOGY

The analysis uses the UNEP-U4E's Country Savings Assessment Models to estimate the impacts of implementing policies that improve the energy efficiency of each product analysed. The savings potential in each scenario assumes Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) are introduced in 2020 at two different levels of ambition (minimum and high) as shown above.

ASSUMPTIONS AND DATA SOURCES

Market size is based on data from industry partners, the UN COMTRADE database and market penetration forecasts generated by U4E Country Savings Assessment Models using data on population, climate, income and other macroeconomic indicators as detailed below.

Population (2018 and future forecasts) comes from the UN Population Division.

- GDP per capita data (2018) comes from the World Bank with future growth forecasts derived from the IPCC's SSP3 scenario.
- Cooling Degree Days are based on average monthly temperatures from weatherbase.com, degreedays.net or given by wunderground.com.

• Current total electricity consumption comes from the World Bank and the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) with future forecasts derived from the International Energy Agency's (IEA) World Energy Outlook 2018.

Residential electricity tariffs are based on IEA data.

Transmission and distribution loss factor is a regional average calculated from electricity production and consumption data published by the IEA.

Electrification levels come from the IEA's Word Energy Outlook 2018 and the World Bank.

CO2 emission factors come from the IEA and the Institute of Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) and are assumed constant in future years.

Product typical characteristics are based on analysis from the UNEP-U4E Model Regulation Guidelines and other data from UNEP-U4E industry partners and technical experts including the US Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL), the International Copper Association (ICA) and GIZ.

The approach of calculating the potential direct emissions saving of refrigerators and air conditioners is based on expert input from GIZ and LBNL.

Additional to the above sources, a questionnaire was used to gather data from country officials.

In a small number of instances, additional data was obtained from internet research or by using proxy data from similar markets.

Further details of the modelling approach and assumptions are available on the U4E website. For more information contact: U4E@un.org









Association

