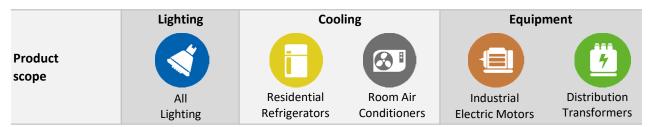


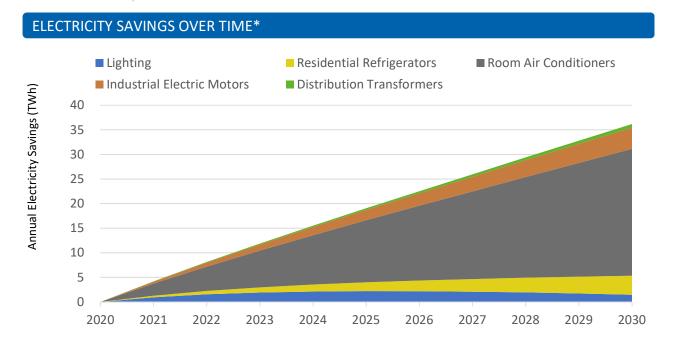
Indonesia





A 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.

Reduce electricity use by over 36 TWh which is 16.9% of current national electricity use Save electricity worth 3.6 Billion US\$ equivalent to over 16 Power Plants [500MW each] Reduce electricity CO₂ emissions by over 25 Million tonnes equivalent to 14 Million Passenger Cars

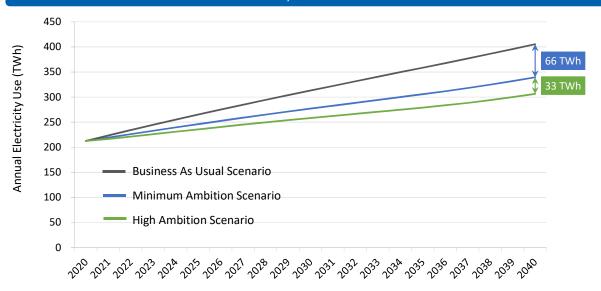


^{*} Denotes savings are from the Minimum Ambition Scenario. U4E COUNTRY ASSESSMENT, SEPTEMBER 2019

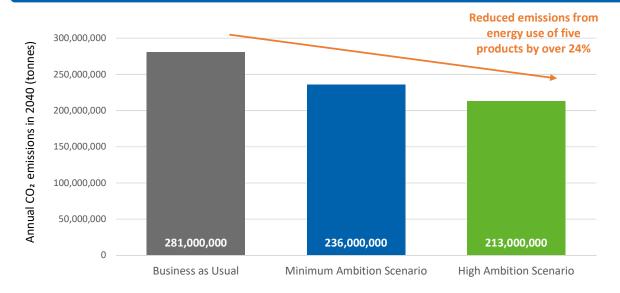
AND EVEN MORE BENEFITS



THE MORE AMBITIOUS THE REGULATION, THE MORE SAVINGS ARE POSSIBLE



MEET GLOBAL CLIMATE GOALS BY SIGNIFICANTLY DECREASED EMISSIONS



OTHER BENEFITS ACHIEVED IN 2030*



Reduced electricity subsidies by



Reduced direct GHG emissions by

1.2 Billion US\$

4 Million tonnes

^{*} Denotes savings are from the Minimum Ambition Scenario. U4E COUNTRY ASSESSMENT, SEPTEMBER 2019

DETAILED BENEFITS



ANNUAL SAVINGS IN 2030 AND 2040*											
	Lighting			Cooling			Equipment (7)				
				Residential Refrigerators		Room Air Conditioners		Industrial Electric Motors		Distribution Transformers	
		2030	2040	2030	2040	2030	2040	2030	2040	2030	2040
4	Electricity (GWh)	1,500	46	3,900	7,600	26,000	47,000	4,300	9,500	750	1,800
<u>*</u>	Electricity Bills (Million US\$)	150	4.6	390	760	2,600	4,700	430	950	75	180
4	CO2 Emissions (Thousand tonnes)	2,800	32	2,800	5,400	18,000	33,000	3,100	6,700	530	1,300

CUMULATIVE SAVINGS BY 2030 AND 2040* Cooling Equipment Lighting 7 Residential Room Air Industrial Distribution Refrigerators **Conditioners Electric Motors Transformers** 2040 2030 2030 2040 2030 2040 2030 2040 2030 2040 Electricity (TWh) 20 18 22 81 140 530 23 93 3.9 17 **Electricity Bills** 2.3 0.4 1.8 2.2 2.0 8.1 14 53 9.3 1.7 (Billion US\$) **CO2** Emissions 13 16 14 58 99 380 17 66 2.7 12 (Million tonnes)

CONTRIBUTION TO CUMULATIVE ELECTRICITY USE BY 2040 ■ Lighting Residential Refrigerators ■ Room Air Conditoners ■ Industrial Electric Motors ■ Distribution Transformers **Business as Usual** Minimum Ambition Scenario **High Ambition** Scenario 0 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 5,000 6,000 7,000

Cumulative electricity use from each product (TWh)

^{*} Denotes savings are from the Minimum Ambition Scenario. U4E COUNTRY ASSESSMENT, SEPTEMBER 2019

Country Data and Input Assumptions



GENERAL INFORMATIO	N	ELECTRICITY MARKET	ELECTRICITY MARKET				
Population	264 Million	Residential Electricity tariff	0.10 US\$ / kWh				
GDP per capita	3,894 US\$						
Electrification level	98.1%	Transmission and	9.4%				
CO2 Emission Factor 0.64 kg / kWh		distribution loss factor	9.4 70				

ASSU	1 B A	D TI	\sim	

			Unit Energy Consumption (kWh/year) or Efficiency Level						
Product		Business As Usual		Minimum Ambition Scenario		High Ambition Scenario		Type of Product	
Lighting		GSL	15W CFL	15	10W LED	10	7W LED	7	800 lumen light bulb: 1,000 hrs/year
ΡĘ		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	342		302		151		2-door refrigerator freezer of average size 250 liters
	(2)	Room Air Conditioners	1,458		1,815		1,104		A mix of 3.5 kW and 7 kW split units with a weighted-average cooling capacity of 3.7 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













