



India



Equipment



Industrial
Electric Motors



Distribution
Transformers

Energy efficiency benefits from industrial electric motors and distribution transformers with the implementation of Minimum Energy Performance Standards at two levels of ambition (minimum and high).

ANNUAL SAVINGS IN 2030*



Reduce electricity use by over **28 TWh** which is **2.7%** of current national electricity use

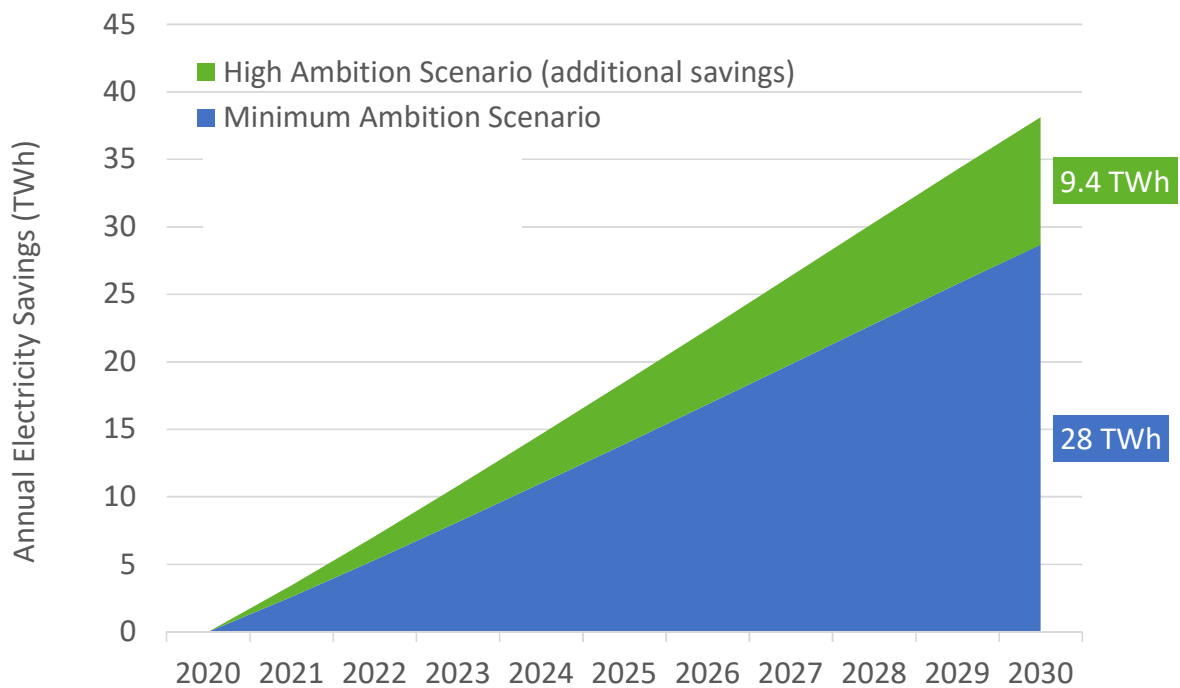


Save electricity worth **2 Billion US\$** equivalent to over **13 Power Plants [500MW each]**



Reduce electricity CO₂ emissions by over **35 Million tonnes** equivalent to **20 Million Passenger Cars**

EVEN GREATER SAVINGS POSSIBLE WITH MORE STRINGENT REGULATION



* Denotes savings are from the Minimum Ambition Scenario.

DETAILED BENEFITS



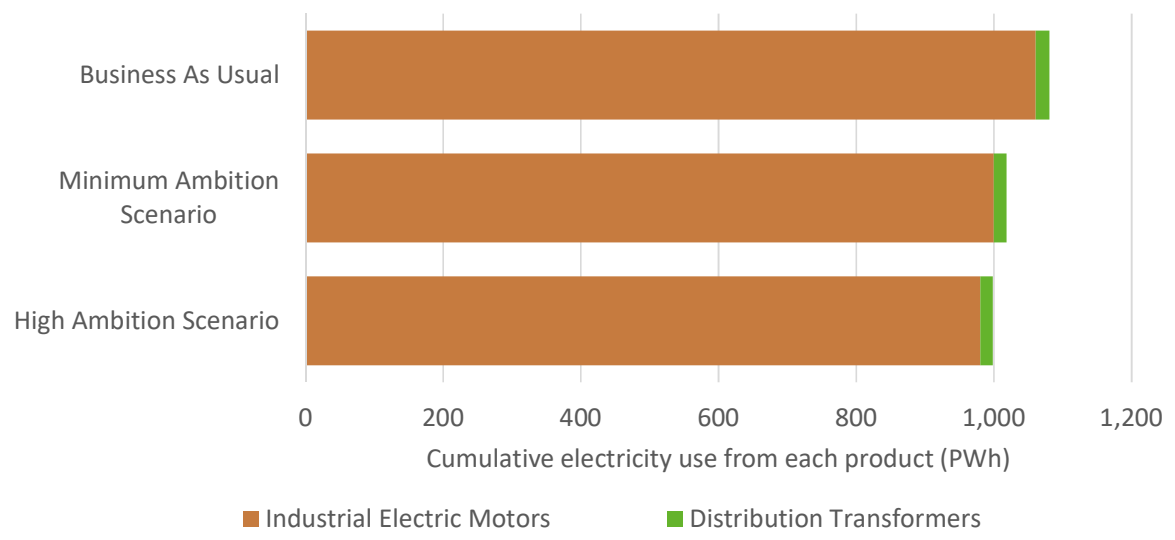
ANNUAL SAVINGS IN 2025, 2030 AND 2040*

		Industrial Electric Motors			Distribution Transformers		
		2025	2030	2040	2025	2030	2040
	Electricity (TWh)	14	28	61	0.2	0.5	1.1
	Electricity Bills (Million US\$)	960	2,000	4,300	14	33	79
	CO2 Emissions (Million tonnes)	17	35	75	0.3	0.6	1.4

CUMULATIVE SAVINGS BY 2030 AND 2040*

		Industrial Electric Motors		Distribution Transformers	
		2030	2040	2030	2040
	Electricity (TWh)	150	610	2.4	11
	Electricity Bills (Million US\$)	11,000	42,000	170	740
	CO2 Emissions (Million tonnes)	190	750	2.9	13

CONTRIBUTION TO CUMULATIVE ELECTRICITY USE BY 2040





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

Country Data and Input Assumptions



GENERAL INFORMATION		ELECTRICITY MARKET	
Population	1.35 Billion	Residential Electricity tariff	0.07 US\$ / kWh
GDP per capita	2,016 US\$		
Electrification level	92.4%	Transmission and distribution loss factor	19.4%
CO ₂ Emission Factor	0.99 kg / kWh		

ASSUMPTIONS

Product	Efficiency Level			Type of Product
	Business As Usual	Minimum Ambition Scenario	High Ambition Scenario	
 Industrial Electric Motors (IEC level)	IE0	IE2	IE3	3-phase induction motors used in the industrial sector
 Distribution Transformers (Model regulation level)	See note	See note	Level 2	Three-phase liquid-filled Three-phase dry-type Single-phase liquid-filled

Note: BAU is based on local MEPS for all types while the minimum ambition scenario level is set as half way between local MEPS and Level 2.

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 new industrial electric motors and distribution transformers. 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

- Electricity savings from each product are estimated using a top-down approach using data including electricity consumption (total, industrial and motors) and industrial GDP as detailed below.
- Industrial GDP (2018) comes from the World Bank with future growth forecasts derived from the Shared Socioeconomic Pathway (SSP3) used in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) sixth assessment.
- Current total electricity consumption comes from the World Bank and the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) with industrial share based on the International Energy Agency's (IEA) World Energy Outlook 2018. Motors electricity consumption is taken IEA reports and other internet research.
- Future electricity demand is based on forecasts from the IEA's World Energy Outlook 2018 and the IPCC's SSP3 scenario.
- 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 World 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.
- 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

