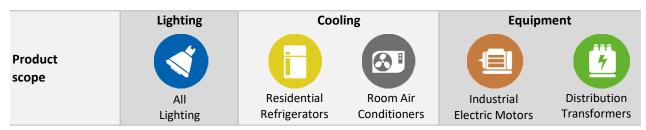


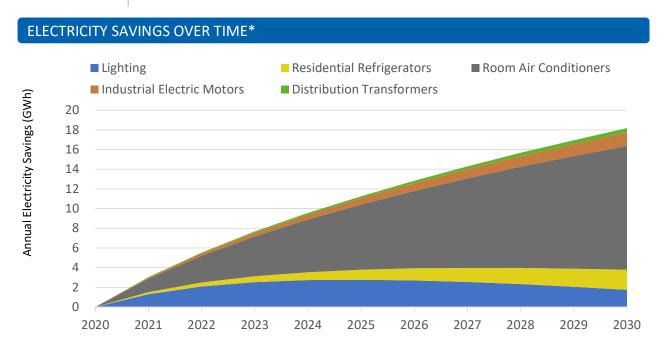
Saint Kitts and Nevis





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 18 GWh which is 9.1% of current national electricity use Save electricity worth 4.4 Million US\$ equivalent to over 4 Power Plants [1MW each] Reduce electricity CO₂ emissions by over 14 Thousand tonnes equivalent to 7.8 Thousand Passenger Cars

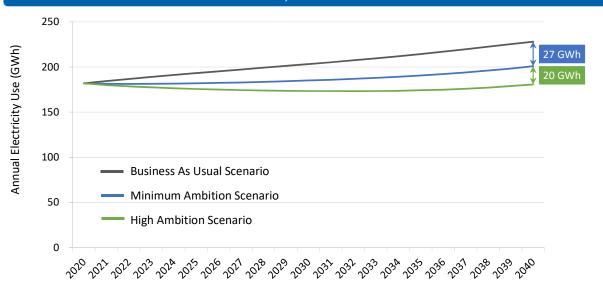


^{*} Denotes savings are from the Minimum Ambition Scenario. U4E COUNTRY ASSESSMENT, SEPTEMBER 2019

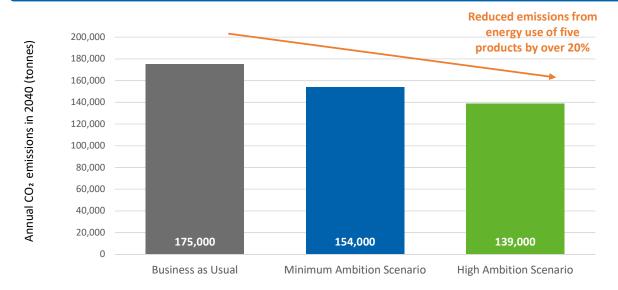
AND EVEN MORE BENEFITS



THE MORE AMBITIOUS THE REGULATION, THE MORE SAVINGS ARE POSSIBLE



MEET GLOBAL CLIMATE GOALS BY SIGNIFICANTLY DECREASED EMISSIONS



OTHER BENEFITS ACHIEVED IN 2030*



Reduced direct GHG emissions by

1.9 Thousand tonnes

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

DETAILED BENEFITS



ANNUAL SAVINGS IN 2030 AND 2040*												
		Lighting Cooling		ling	(A)	Equipment			(*)			
				Residential			Room Air		Industrial		Distribution	
		2030	2040	Refrige 2030	2040	Condit 2030	2040	2030	Motors 2040	2030	ormers 2040	
4	Electricity (MWh)	1,700	110	2,000	3,200	13,000	20,000	1,400	3,200	450	1,100	
<u>*</u>	Electricity Bills (Thousand US\$)	420	27	490	770	3,000	4,700	330	770	110	270	
4	CO2 Emissions (Tonnes)	1,600	87	1,600	2,500	9,700	15,000	1,100	2,500	350	860	

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 (GWh) 71 23 28 11 40 250 7.3 31 2.3 10 **Electricity Bills** 5.5 6.8 2.7 10 17 59 1.8 7.4 0.6 2.5 (Million US\$) **CO2** Emissions 18 22 8.7 31 55 190 5.7 24 1.8 7.9 (Thousand tonnes)

■ 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

Cumulative electricity use from each product (GWh)

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	N	ELECTRICITY MARKET	ELECTRICITY MARKET				
Population	55.3 Thousand	Residential Electricity tariff	0.24 US\$ / kWh				
GDP per capita	19,829 US\$						
Electrification level	100.0%	Transmission and	15 50/				
CO2 Emission Factor	O2 Emission Factor 0.65 kg / kWh		15.5%				

	PTI	

			Unit Energy Consumption (kWh/year) or Efficiency Level						
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	471		307		154		2-door refrigerator freezer of average size 270 liters
	3 1	Room Air Conditioners	1,761		1,952		1,174		A mix of 3.5 kW and 7 kW split units with a weighted-average cooling capacity of 4.4 kW
Equipment		Industrial Electric Motors (IEC level)	IE1		IE2		IE3		3-phase induction motors used in the industrial sector
Equip	(7)	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













