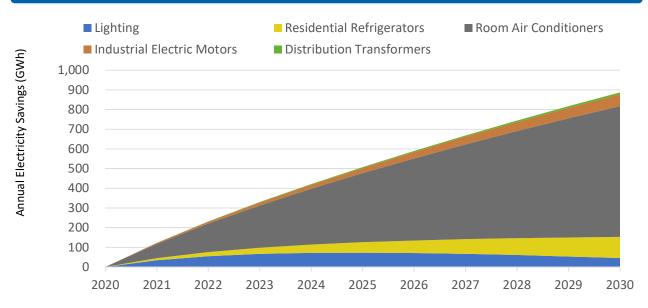
$\succ$	Jam	naica	United for Efficiency				
	Lighting	Cool	ing	Equipment			
Product scope					Ø		
	All	Residential	Room Air	Industrial	Distribution Transformers		
scope	All Lighting	Residential Refrigerators		Industrial Electric Motors			

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.

#### ANNUAL SAVINGS IN 2030\*



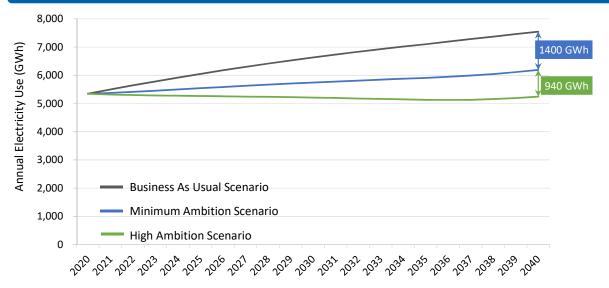
#### **ELECTRICITY SAVINGS OVER TIME\***



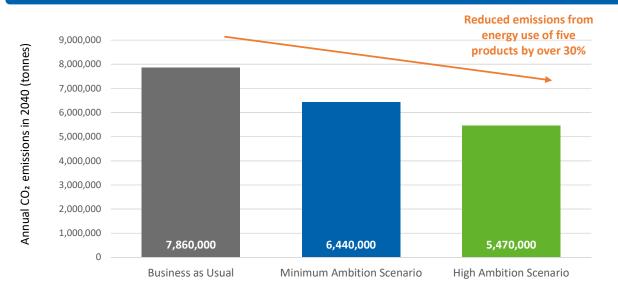
## AND EVEN MORE BENEFITS



## THE MORE AMBITIOUS THE REGULATION, THE MORE SAVINGS ARE POSSIBLE



#### MEET GLOBAL CLIMATE GOALS BY SIGNIFICANTLY DECREASED EMISSIONS



#### **OTHER BENEFITS ACHIEVED IN 2030\***



Reduced direct GHG emissions by

98 Thousand tonnes

## **DETAILED BENEFITS**

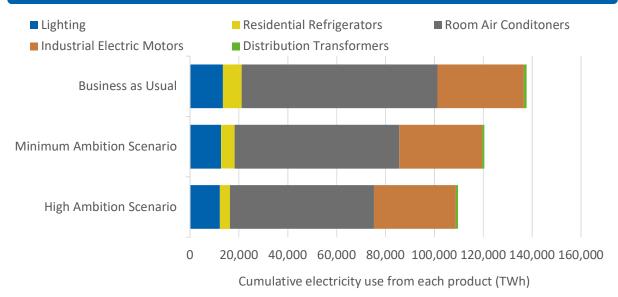


ANNUAL SAVINGS IN 2030 AND 2040*											
		Lighting		Cooling 💽				Equip	ment 🕑		
				Residential Refrigerators		Room Air Conditioners		Industrial Electric Motors		Distribution Transformers	
		2030	2040	2030	2040	2030	2040	2030	2040	2030	2040
4	Electricity (GWh)	45	2.4	110	180	660	1,000	61	150	9.1	22
<u>*</u>	Electricity Bills (Million US\$)	20	1.1	48	81	300	450	27	68	4.1	10
	CO2 Emissions (Thousand tonnes)	110	2.5	110	190	700	1,100	64	160	10	23

#### CUMULATIVE SAVINGS BY 2030 AND 2040\*

		Lighting		Cooling 💽			Equipment		ment	nt [	
				Residential Refrigerators		Room Air Conditioners		Industrial Electric Motors		Distribution Transformers	
		2030	2040	2030	2040	2030	2040	2030	2040	2030	2040
4	Electricity (GWh)	600	720	590	2,100	3,800	13,000	310	1,400	47	200
<u>*</u>	Electricity Bills (Million US\$)	270	320	260	960	1,700	5,700	140	620	21	91
	CO2 Emissions (Thousand tonnes)	630	760	620	2,300	4,000	14,000	330	1,500	50	210

### CONTRIBUTION TO CUMULATIVE ELECTRICITY USE BY 2040



# Country Data and Input Assumptions



# GENERAL INFORMATIONELECTRICITY MARKETPopulation2.89 MillionResidential Electricity tariff0.45 US\$ / kWhGDP per capita5,356 US\$Transmission and<br/>distribution loss factor26.7%

ASSUMPTIONS

			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
-ighting		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
Coo		Room Air Conditioners	1 /61 1 952 1 1 /4		ļ	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)	IEO		IE2		IE3		3-phase induction motors used in the industrial sector
Equip		Distribution Transformers (Model regulation level)	See no	ote	Level		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











