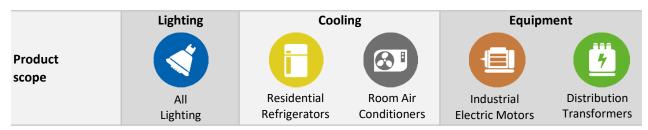


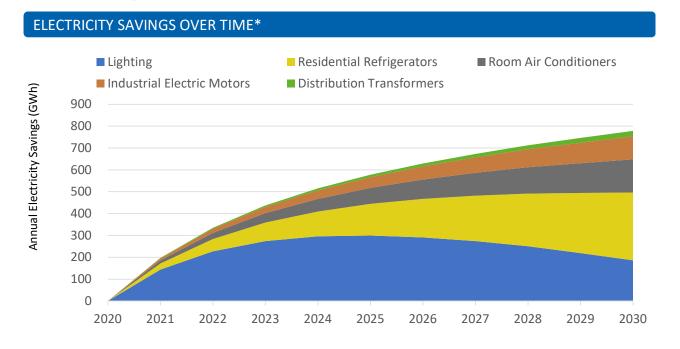
Bolivia





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 770 GWh which is 7.3% of current national electricity use Save electricity worth 62 Million US\$ equivalent to over 1 Power Plant [100MW each] Reduce electricity CO₂ emissions by over 530 Thousand tonnes equivalent to 300 Thousand Passenger Cars



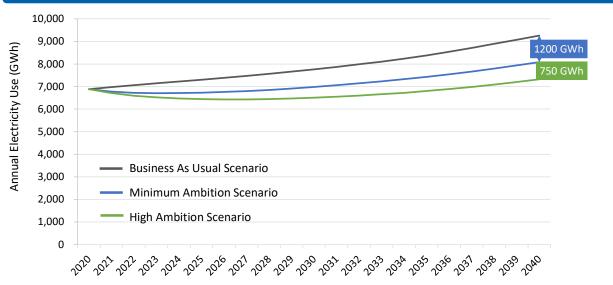
^{*} Denotes savings are from the Minimum Ambition Scenario.

U4E COUNTRY ASSESSMENT, OCTOBER 2020 (UPDATE)

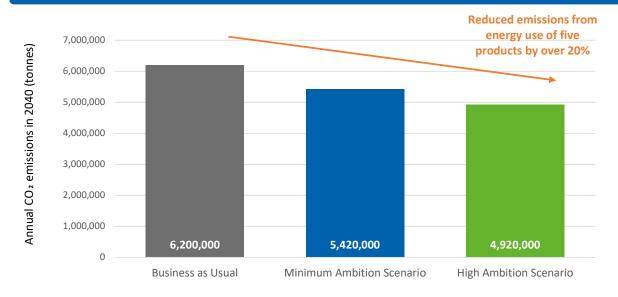
AND EVEN MORE BENEFITS



THE MORE AMBITIOUS THE REGULATION, THE MORE SAVINGS ARE POSSIBLE



MEET GLOBAL CLIMATE GOALS BY SIGNIFICANTLY DECREASED EMISSIONS



OTHER BENEFITS ACHIEVED IN 2030*



Reduced cumulative direct GHG emissions by

19 Thousand tonnes

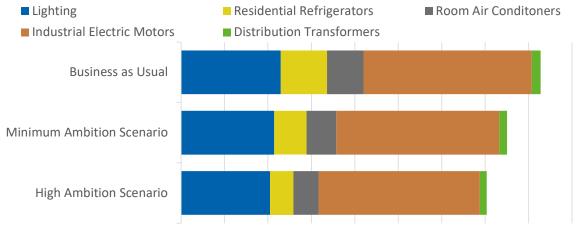
DETAILED BENEFITS



ANNUAL SAVINGS IN 2030 AND 2040*											
		Lighting	(1)	Cooli		ling		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)	190	11	310	590	150	270	110	250	25	61
<u>*</u>	Electricity Bills (Thousand US\$)	15,000	870	25,000	47,000	12,000	21,000	8,500	20,000	2,000	4,900
4	CO2 Emissions (Thousand tonnes)	130	7.4	210	400	100	180	72	170	17	42

CUMULATIVE SAVINGS BY 2030 AND 2040* Cooling Equipment Lighting 4 Residential **Room Air** Industrial Distribution Refrigerators **Conditioners Electric Motors Transformers** 2030 2040 2030 2040 2030 2040 2030 2040 2030 2040 Electricity (GWh) 2,500 3,000 1,600 6,400 820 3,100 560 2,400 130 560 **Electricity Bills** 200 250 45 190 240 130 510 65 10 45 (Million US\$) **CO2** Emissions 1,100 1,700 2,100 4,400 560 2,100 380 1,600 86 380 (Thousand tonnes)

CONTRIBUTION TO CUMULATIVE ELECTRICITY USE BY 2040



 $0 \qquad 20,000 \ 40,000 \ 60,000 \ 80,000100,000120,000140,000160,000180,000$

Cumulative electricity use from each product (TWh)

^{*} Denotes savings are from the Minimum Ambition Scenario.

U4E COUNTRY ASSESSMENT, OCTOBER 2020 (UPDATE)

Country Data and Input Assumptions



1	ELECTRICITY MARKET	ELECTRICITY MARKET				
11.2 Million	Residential Electricity tariff	0.08 US\$ / kWh				
3,549 US\$						
90.3%	Transmission and	9.2%				
0.62 kg / kWh	distribution loss factor					
	3,549 US\$ 90.3%	11.2 Million Residential Electricity tariff 3,549 US\$ 90.3% Transmission and				

			0.02 kg / r	VVII				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
AS	SSUMPT	IONS								
Don't at		Unit Energy Consumption (kWh/						Turn of Dreshust		
	Product		Business As		Minimum Ambition		High Ambition		Type of Product	
		Usual		Scenario		Scenario				
Bu		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	
ing	Residential Refrigerators		471		263		131		2-door refrigerator freezer of average size 270 liters	
Cooling	(3)	Room Air Conditioners	2.664		1,805		1,341		A mix of 3.5 kW and 7 kW split units with a weighted-average cooling capacity of 4.5 kW	
Equipment		Industrial Electric Motors (IEC level)	IEO		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 (2019 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 US 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













