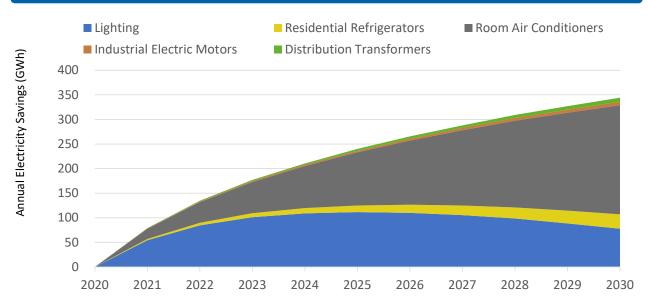
	Gak	on			Herefore Efficiency
	Lighting	Cool	ing	Equipn	nent
Product scope					()
	All Lighting	Residential Refrigerators	Room Air Conditioners	Industrial Electric Motors	Distribution Transformers

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*



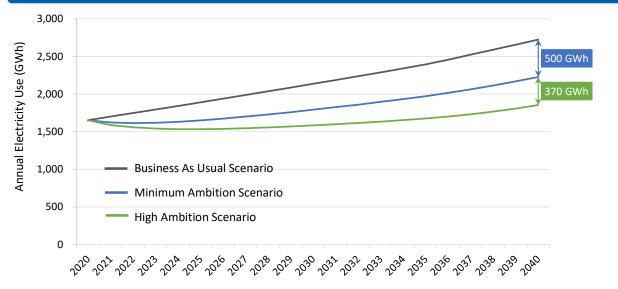
ELECTRICITY SAVINGS OVER TIME*



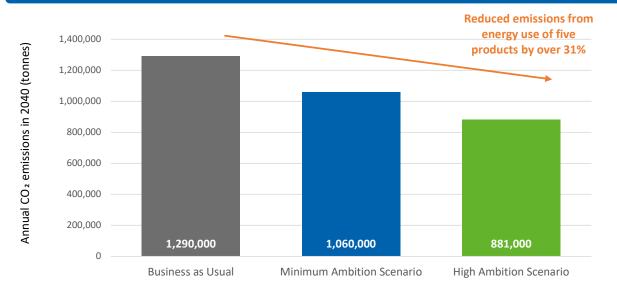
AND EVEN MORE BENEFITS



THE MORE AMBITIOUS THE REGULATION, THE MORE SAVINGS ARE POSSIBLE



MEET GLOBAL CLIMATE GOALS BY SIGNIFICANTLY DECREASED EMISSIONS



OTHER BENEFITS ACHIEVED IN 2030*



Reduced annual electricity subsidies by

Reduced cumulative direct GHG emissions by **11 Thousand tonnes**

- 110 Thousand US\$

DETAILED BENEFITS

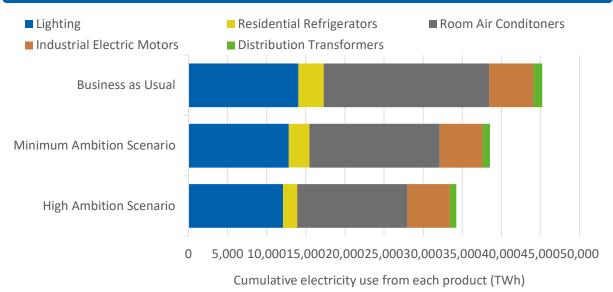


AN	ANNUAL SAVINGS IN 2030 AND 2040*										
	Lighting 🥑 📋			Cooling 💽			Equipment				
				Resid Refrige	ential erators	Roor Condit			strial Motors	Distril Transfe	
		2030	2040	2030	2040	2030	2040	2030	2040	2030	2040
4	Electricity (GWh)	78	6.8	29	55	220	400	7.0	14	8.1	22
	Electricity Bills (Million US\$)	14	1.3	5.4	10	41	74	1.3	2.7	1.5	4.0
	CO2 Emissions (Thousand tonnes)	38	3.3	14	27	110	190	3.4	7.0	4.0	11

CUMULATIVE SAVINGS BY 2030 AND 2040*

		Lighting		Cooling 💽			Equipment				
				Residential Refrigerators		Room Air Conditioners		Industrial Electric Motors		Distribution Transformers	
		2030	2040	2030	2040	2030	2040	2030	2040	2030	2040
4	Electricity (GWh)	940	1,200	150	600	1,200	4,500	38	150	41	190
	Electricity Bills (Million US\$)	170	230	28	110	220	840	7.0	28	7.5	36
	CO2 Emissions (Thousand tonnes)	460	590	75	290	590	2,200	18	72	20	94

CONTRIBUTION TO CUMULATIVE ELECTRICITY USE BY 2040



Country Data and Input Assumptions



GENERAL INFORMATION		ELECTRICITY MARKET					
Population 2.07 Million		Residential Electricity tariff	0.19 US\$ / kWh				
GDP per capita	8,030 US\$						
Electrification level	94.4%	Transmission and	23.4%				
CO2 Emission Factor	2 Emission Factor 0.37 kg / kWh		23.470				

ASSUMPTIONS

Product		Unit Energy Co Business As Usual		onsumption (kWh/yea Minimum Ambition Scenario		r) or Efficiency Level High Ambition Scenario		Type of Product	
Lighting		GSL Linear HID	15W CFL 36W T8 70W HPS	15 108 307	10W LED 20W LED 50W LED	10 60 219	7W LED 16W LED 40W LED	7 48 175	800 lumen light bulb: 1,000 hrs/year 4 foot tube: 3,000 hrs/year Poletop street light: 4,380hrs/year
Cooling		Residential Refrigerators	340 247 12		123		2-door refrigerator freezer of average size 210 liters		
Coo		Room Air Conditioners	4,481		2,786		2,022		A mix of 3.5 kW and 7 kW split units with a weighted-average cooling capacity of 5 kW
Equipment		Industrial Electric Motors (IEC level)	IEO		IE2		IE3		3-phase induction motors used in the industrial sector
		Distribution Transformers (Model regulation level)			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

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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



cooling initiative







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