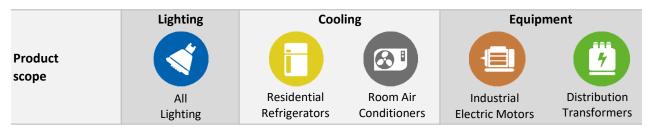


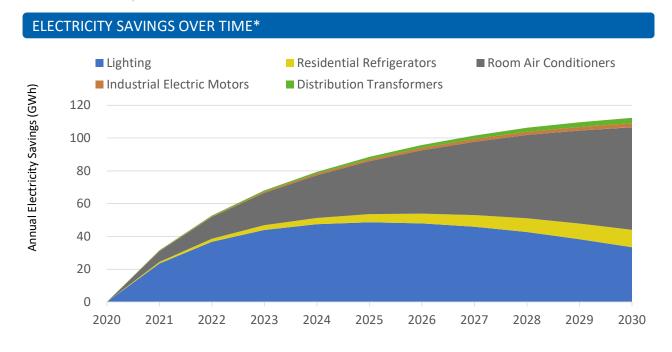
Togo





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 110 GWh which is 9.4% of current national electricity use Save electricity worth 20 Million US\$ equivalent to over 1 Power Plant [20MW each] Reduce electricity CO₂ emissions by over 84 Thousand tonnes equivalent to 47 Thousand Passenger Cars

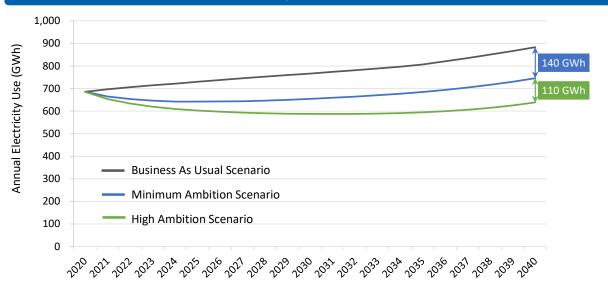


^{*} Denotes savings are from the Minimum Ambition Scenario. U4E COUNTRY ASSESSMENT, OCTOBER 2020 (UPDATE)

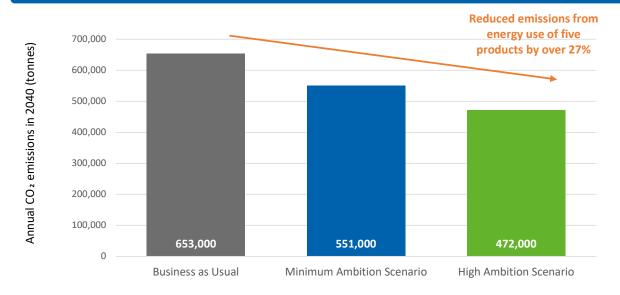
AND EVEN MORE BENEFITS



THE MORE AMBITIOUS THE REGULATION, THE MORE SAVINGS ARE POSSIBLE



MEET GLOBAL CLIMATE GOALS BY SIGNIFICANTLY DECREASED EMISSIONS



OTHER BENEFITS ACHIEVED IN 2030*



Increased grid connection to

56 Thousand households



Reduced cumulative direct GHG emissions by

3 Thousand tonnes

^{*} Denotes savings are from the Minimum Ambition Scenario. U4E COUNTRY ASSESSMENT, OCTOBER 2020 (UPDATE)

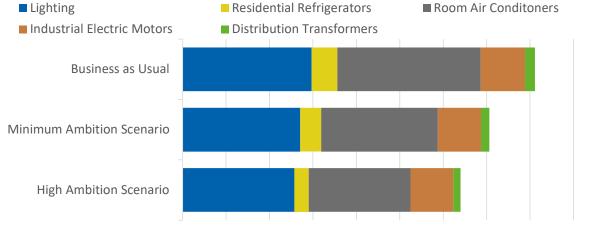
DETAILED BENEFITS



ANNUAL SAVINGS IN 2030 AND 2040*											
		Lighting	(1)	Cooling		(A)	Equipment		ment	7	
					ential erators	Roor Condit	m Air tioners		strial Motors	Distril Transf	oution ormers
		2030	2040	2030	2040	2030	2040	2030	2040	2030	2040
4	Electricity (GWh)	33	2.5	11	21	63	100	2.5	4.9	3.3	8.9
<u>*</u>	Electricity Bills (Thousand US\$)	5,900	450	1,900	3,700	11,000	18,000	440	870	580	1,600
4	CO2 Emissions (Thousand tonnes)	25	1.9	8.1	16	47	75	1.9	3.7	2.5	6.7

	(mousuna tomies)										
CUMULATIVE SAVINGS BY 2030 AND 2040*											
		Lighting	③	Cod		oling		Equip		ment 🥳	
					ential erators		m Air tioners		strial Motors		bution ormers
		2030	2040	2030	2040	2030	2040	2030	2040	2030	2040
4	Electricity (GWh)	410	520	56	230	350	1,200	13	52	16	78
<u>*</u>	Electricity Bills (Million US\$)	72	92	10	40	62	220	2.4	9.2	2.9	14
4	CO2 Emissions (Thousand tonnes)	310	390	42	170	260	930	10	39	12	59

CONTRIBUTION TO CUMULATIVE ELECTRICITY USE BY 2040 Lighting Residential Refrigerators



2,000 4,000 6,000 8,000 10,000 12,000 14,000 16,000 18,000 Cumulative electricity use from each product (GWh)

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

U4E COUNTRY ASSESSMENT, OCTOBER 2020 (UPDATE)

Country Data and Input Assumptions



GENERAL INFORMATION	l de la company	ELECTRICITY MARKET	ELECTRICITY MARKET					
Population 7.99 Million		Residential Electricity tariff	0.18 US\$ / kWh					
GDP per capita 672 US\$								
Electrification level	41.9%	Transmission and	72.5%					
O2 Emission Factor 0.21 kg / kWh		distribution loss factor	/2.3%					

AS	SSUMPT	IONS							
Product		Unit Energy Consumption (kW Business As Minimum Amb Usual Scenario			mbition	r) or Efficiency High Amb Scenar	ition	Type of Product	
Lighting	③	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 4,481		247		123 2,022		2-door refrigerator freezer of average size 210 liters
COO	3 1	Room Air Conditioners							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)		IE2	IE2			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.
- \blacksquare 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













