C*	Tur	key		4 E UN® nited for Efficiency	
	Lighting	Cool	ing	Equip	ment
Product scope					
	All	Residential	Room Air	Industrial	Distribution

Conditioners

Electric Motors

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.

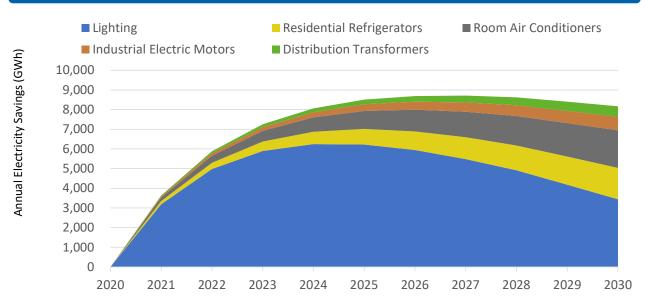
Refrigerators

ANNUAL SAVINGS IN 2030*

Lighting



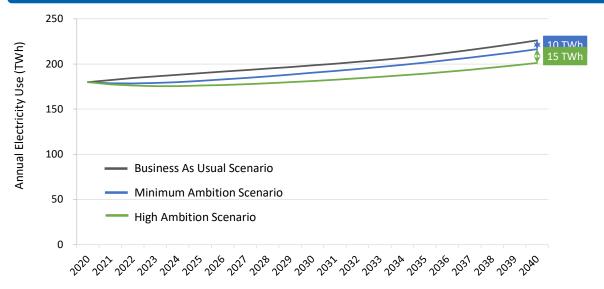
ELECTRICITY SAVINGS OVER TIME*



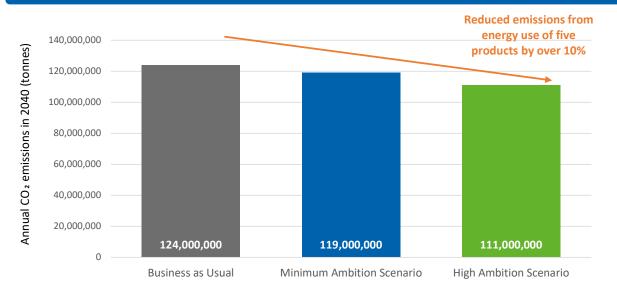
AND EVEN MORE BENEFITS



THE MORE AMBITIOUS THE REGULATION, THE MORE SAVINGS ARE POSSIBLE



MEET GLOBAL CLIMATE GOALS BY SIGNIFICANTLY DECREASED EMISSIONS



OTHER BENEFITS ACHIEVED IN 2030*

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Reduced cumulative direct GHG emissions by

1.1 Million tonnes

DETAILED BENEFITS

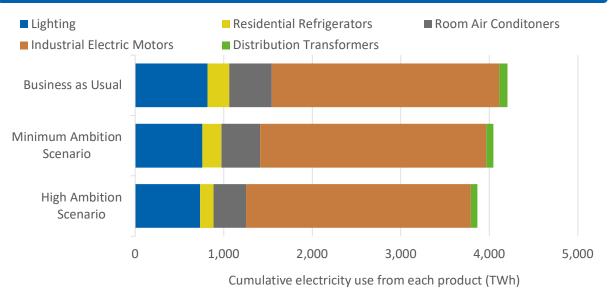


ANI	ANNUAL SAVINGS IN 2030 AND 2040*										
Lighting				Cooling 💽					Equipment		
				Resid Refrige		Room Air Conditioners		Industrial Electric Motors		Distribution Transformers	
		2030	2040	2030	2040	2030	2040	2030	2040	2030	2040
4	Electricity (GWh)	3,400	56	1,600	2,800	1,900	4,100	690	1,500	520	1,200
<u>*</u>	Electricity Bills (Million US\$)	380	6.2	180	310	210	460	76	170	57	140
	CO2 Emissions (Thousand tonnes)	1,900	31	890	1,600	1,100	2,300	390	860	290	700

CUMULATIVE SAVINGS BY 2030 AND 2040*

		Lighting		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 (TWh)	51	58	8.7	32	10	42	3.7	15	2.7	12
	Electricity Bills (Billion US\$)	5.6	6.4	1.0	3.6	1.1	4.6	0.4	1.7	0.3	1.3
	CO2 Emissions (Million tonnes)	28	32	4.9	18	5.7	23	2.1	8.4	1.5	6.6

CONTRIBUTION TO CUMULATIVE ELECTRICITY USE BY 2040



Country Data and Input Assumptions



GENERAL INFORMATION		ELECTRICITY MARKET					
Population 81.9 Million		Residential Electricity tariff	0.11 US\$ / kWh				
GDP per capita	SDP per capita 9,311 US\$						
Electrification level	100.0%	Transmission and	14.8%				
CO2 Emission Factor	0.48 kg / kWh	distribution loss factor					

ASSUMPTIONS

Product		Unit En Busines Usua	s As	Minimum A	sumption (kWh/year Minimum Ambition Scenario		/ Level oition rio	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	347 276 138			2-door refrigerator freezer of average size 300 liters			
Coo		Room Air Conditioners	961		818		592		A mix of 3.5 kW and 7 kW split units with a weighted-average cooling capacity of 6.4 kW
Equipment		Industrial Electric Motors (IEC level)	IE3		(IE3+IE4)/2		IE4		3-phase induction motors used in the industrial sector
		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

QIZ

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







green[₩]