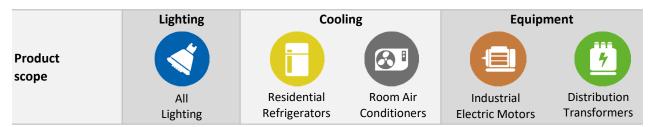


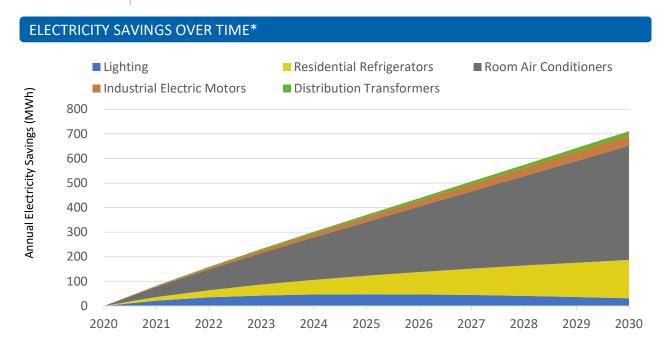
Tuvalu





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 710 MWh which is 12.2% of current national electricity use Save electricity worth 260 Thousand US\$ equivalent to over 8 Power Plants [20kW each] Reduce electricity CO₂ emissions by over 450 Tonnes equivalent to 250 Passenger Cars

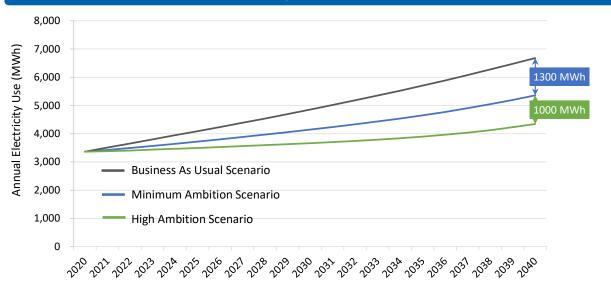


^{*} Denotes savings are from the Minimum Ambition Scenario. U4E COUNTRY ASSESSMENT, OCTOBER 2020 (UPDATE)

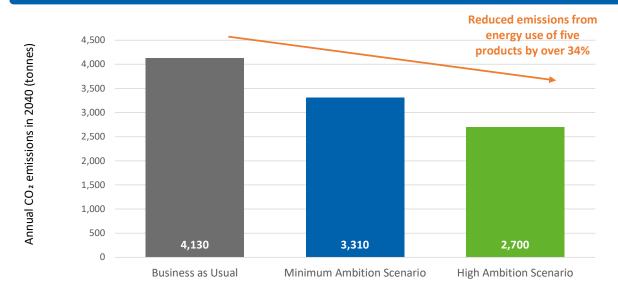
AND EVEN MORE BENEFITS



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

35 Tonnes

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

DETAILED BENEFITS



ANI	ANNUAL SAVINGS IN 2030 AND 2040*										
		Lighting	(1)	Cooling		(31)		Equipme		7	
				Residential Refrigerators		Room Air Conditioners		Industrial Electric Motors		Distribution Transformers	
		2030	2040	2030	2040	2030	2040	2030	2040	2030	2040
4	Electricity (MWh)	31	1.8	160	270	460	920	42	93	16	35
<u>*</u>	Electricity Bills (US\$)	11,000	660	57,000	99,000	170,000	340,000	16,000	34,000	5,800	13,000
4	CO2 Emissions (Tonnes)	20	1.1	99	170	300	580	27	60	10	22

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 (MWh)** 400 490 840 3,100 2,500 9,800 230 920 85 350 **Electricity Bills** 900 83 140 180 310 1,100 3,600 340 31 130 (Thousand US\$) **CO2** Emissions 250 310 540 2,000 1,600 6,300 150 590 54 220 (Tonnes)

CONTRIBUTION TO CUMULATIVE ELECTRICITY USE BY 2040 ■ Lighting ■ Residential Refrigerators ■ Room Air Conditoners ■ Industrial Electric Motors ■ Distribution Transformers **Business as Usual** Minimum Ambition Scenario High Ambition Scenario 0 20,000 40,000 60,000 80,000 100,000 120,000 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	N	ELECTRICITY MARKET	ELECTRICITY MARKET			
Population	11.3 Thousand	Residential Electricity tariff	0.37 US\$ / kWh			
GDP per capita 3,701 US\$						
Electrification level	100.0%	Transmission and	19.8%			
CO2 Emission Factor	0.51 kg / kWh	distribution loss factor				

AS	SSUMPT	IONS								
Product		Unit Energy Consumption (kWh/year Business As Minimum Ambition				r) or Efficiency High Amb		Type of Product		
		Usual		Scenario		Scenario				
ng		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	
Cooling		Residential Refrigerators	398		273		136		2-door refrigerator freezer of average size 300 liters	
		Room Air Conditioners	3,417		2,229		1,661		A mix of 3.5 kW and 7 kW split units with a weighted-average cooling capacity of 4.2 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 powe 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













