

COUNTRY SAVINGS ASSESSMENT

Mexico



LIGHTING



All Lighting

COOLING



Residential Refrigerators



Commercial Refrigeration



Room Air Conditioners

EQUIPMENT





Industrial Distribution Electric Motors Transformers

INTRODUCTION

The Country Savings assessments provide a summary of the benefits attained from improved energy efficiency and climate friendly lighting, cooling appliances, and equipment. A market transformation can be obtained through measures such as Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS); product labelling; market monitoring and verification; and financial incentives. For each product, the analysis considers three different scenarios:

- Business As Usual: Assumes that no actions are introduced and that the efficiency of products in the market continues to develop in line with historical trends in the absence of regulation.
- **Minimum Ambition:** In which MEPS are introduced in line with the basic requirements of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) United for Efficiency (U4E) Model Regulation Guidelines.
- **High Ambition:** In which more ambitious actions are implemented in line with the highest levels proposed in the Model Regulation Guidelines.

More detailed breakdowns for lighting, cooling appliances and equipment can be found on the UNEP U4E <u>website</u>.

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OVERVIEW OF BENEFITS



ANNUAL SAVINGS IN 2040*



Reduce electricity 13.0 use by over **TWh**

which is over

3.8 of the total current % national electricity use





Save electricity worth over

2.2 billion US\$ equivalent to more than

5 power plants [500MW each]





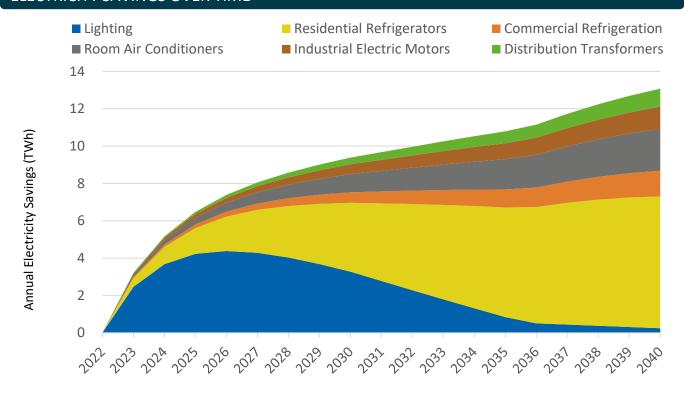
Reduce electricity CO₂ emissions by over 7 million tonnes

equivalent to over

3.9 million passenger cars



ELECTRICITY SAVINGS OVER TIME*



OTHER BENEFITS ACHIEVED IN 2040*



Reduced annual electricity subsidies by 520 million US\$



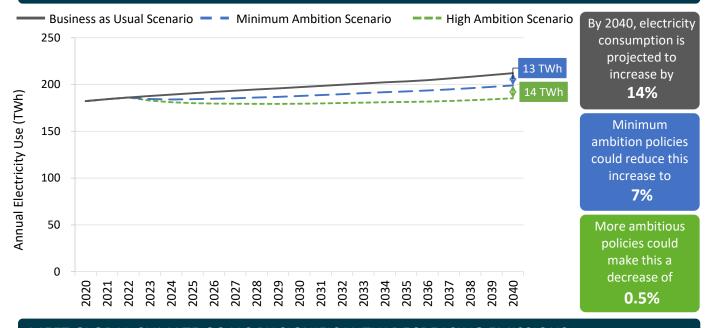
Reduced cumulative direct GHG emissions by 32 million tonnes



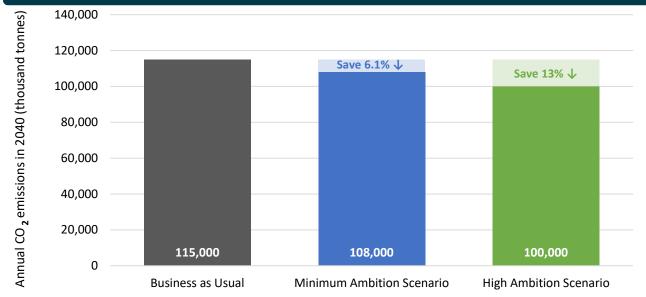
HIGHER AMBITION TO HELP REACH ENERGY AND CLIMATE GOALS



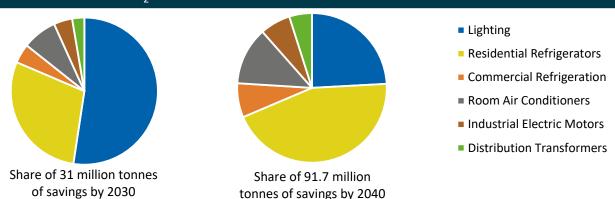
THE MORE AMBITIOUS THE REGULATION, THE MORE SAVINGS ARE POSSIBLE



MEET GLOBAL CLIMATE GOALS BY SIGNIFICANTLY DECREASING EMISSIONS



PRODUCT SHARE OF CO₂ EMISSIONS SAVINGS BY 2030 AND 2040*



^{*} Savings based on Minimum Ambition Scenario

DETAILED BENEFITS AND TYPICAL PRODUCT ASSUMPTIONS



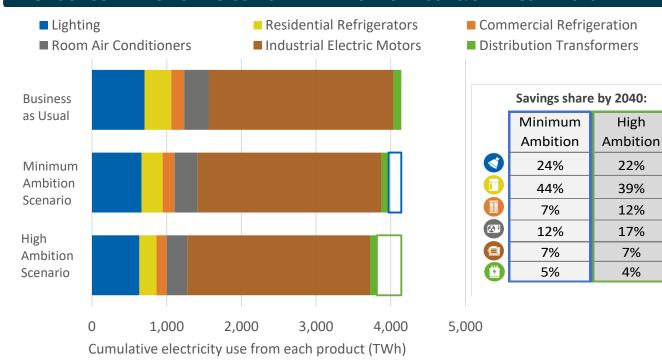
ANNUAL SAVINGS IN 2030 AND 2040*

	2030	2040	2030	2040	2030	2040
Cooling		Residential Refrigerators		mercial igeration	(A) 1	m Air ditioners
Electricity (GWh)	3,700	7,100	560	1,400	980	2,200
Electricity Bills (million US\$)	630	1,200	96	230	170	380
CO2 Emissions (thousand tonnes)	2,000	3,800	300	750	530	1,200
Lighting and Equipment		Lighting	Indu Mote	strial Electric ors	4	ribution Isformers
Electricity (GWh)	3,300	240	520	1,200	360	960
Electricity Bills (million US\$)	560	41	89	200	61	160
CO2 Emissions (thousand tonnes)	1,800	130	280	640	190	520

CUMULATIVE SAVINGS BY 2030 AND 2040*

	2030	2040	2030	2040	2030	2040
Cooling		dential igerators		mercial geration	Room Cond	n Air litioners
Electricity (TWh)	17	75	2.4	13	4.3	21
Electricity Bills (billion US\$)	2.8	13	0.4	2.1	0.7	3.6
CO2 Emissions (million tonnes)	9.0	41	1.3	6.8	2.4	11
Lighting and Equipment	Light	ting	Indu:	strial Electric ors	4	ibution sformers
Electricity (TWh)	30	41	2.3	11	1.5	8.3
Electricity Bills (billion US\$)	5.1	6.9	0.4	1.9	0.3	1.4
CO2 Emissions (million tonnes)	16	22	1.3	6.1	0.8	4.5

PRODUCT CONTRIBUTION TO CUMULATIVE ELECTRICITY USE & SAVINGS BY 2040



^{*} Savings based on Minimum Ambition Scenario

SAVINGS POTENTIAL IN CONTEXT



OTHER OPPORTUNITIES COMPARED WITH MEPS BY 2040

Minimum Energy Performance Standards are developed specifically to improve product efficiency in a market, but other important steps can be taken reduce electricity consumption further.

ROOM AIR CONDITIONERS	Savings compared		
 Ensuring products are correctly sized at the time of instal Implementing best practice ongoing maintenance practic Raising the temperature set point for MEPS-compliant uncan save between 6-10% per degree up to 27°C The use of control systems, sensors and thermal zoning. from AC controls varies greatly depending on the situation 	U4E MEPS, depending on stringency, will reduce national electricity use by Increasing the temperature set point saves	6%- 17% 6%- 10%/°C	
savings can be: 28-35% for small offices 32-35% for small retail 24% for supermarkets	In suitable applications, controls can typically save	24%- 35%	
LIGHTING	Savings	Compared	
 Occupancy & daylight sensors used in all appropriate settings can typically save up to: 40% in commercial settings 30% in industrial settings 	which, by 2040, could save up to: 4.4 TWh/y 1.6 TWh/y	U4E MEPS, in the minimum and high ambition scenarios, will reduce national electricity use by	6%- 10%
 Dimming controls at off-peak times can typically save as much as: 25% for street lighting 	2.5 TWh/y	In suitable applications, controls can typically save	25%- 40%
INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC MOTORS	Savings	Compared	
 The use of Variable Speed drives in all suitable applications could give an average saving of as much as: 20% when used with pumps 20% when used with fans/blowers 	which, by 2040, could save up to: 1.2 TWh/y 1.7 TWh/y	U4E MEPS, in the minimum and high ambition scenarios, will reduce national electricity use by	0.5%- 0.9%
 10% when used with compressors 5% when used in mechanical applications 	1.7 TWh/y 0.1 TWh/y	In suitable applications, VSDs can typically save	5%- 20%
DISTRIBUTION TRANSFORMERS CMART COL	DC		



DISTRIBUTION TRANSFORMERS SMART GRIDS

The main savings opportunities for distribution transformers come from management practices such as:

- Ensuring transformers are correctly sized at the time of installation
- Implementing best practice ongoing maintenance and rewinding methods

Using Smart Grids brings other benefits including:

- Reducing projected increases in peak demand by as much as 24%, allowing:
 - reduced capacity overall
 - delays in maintenance/replacement requirements
 - reduced CO₂ emissions from peaking plant
- Allowing improved integration of distributed and renewable generation, and more electric cars both with associated CO₂ emissions benefits

COUNTRY DATA, TYPICAL PRODUCT ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODOLOGY



Three-phase and single-phase

power distribution transformers

liquid-filled and three-phase dry-type

GENERAL INFORMATION			
Population	130 Million	F	
GDP per capita	8,479 US\$		
Electrification level	100.0%	T	
CO ₂ emission factor	0.47 kg/kWh		

ELECTRICITY MARKET	
Residential electricity tariff	0.17 US\$/kWh
Transmission and distribution loss factor	13.7%

TYPICAL PRODUCT ASSUMPTIONS							
Product Business Minimum High Ambition As Usual Ambition Scenario Scenario					Type of Product		
Lighting	(4) I	GSL Linear HID	15W CFL 15 36W T8 108 70W HPS 307	10W LED 10 20W LED 60 50W LED 219	7W LED 7 16W LED 48 40W LED 175	800 lumen bulb: 1,000 hrs/year 4 foot tube: 3,000 hrs/year Poletop street light: 4,380hrs/year	
		Residential Refrigerators	457	263	131	2-door refrigerator freezer of average size 270 liters	
Cooling		Commercial Refrigeration	5,200	4,645	3,480	A market-weighted average of retail display cabinets (both remote and integral), drinks cabinets, storage cabinets, ice-cream freezers, vending machines and scooping cabinets.	
		Room Air Conditioners	548	473	351	A mix of 3.5 kW and 7 kW split units with a weighted-average cooling capacity of 4.6 kW	
ent	6=1	ndustrial Electric Motors (IEC level)	IE3	(IE3+IE4)/2	IE4	3-phase induction motors used in the industrial sector	

[■] Distribution transformers Note: BAU is based on local MEPS for all types while the minimum ambition scenario level is Level 1 for all types except single-phase liquid-filled which is set as half way between local MEPS and Level 2.

See note

Level 2

METHODOLOGY

Distribution

Transformers

(Model regulation level)

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 brief methodology is provided below (contact U4E for more information):

- The cooling analyses for refrigerators, commercial refrigeration and air conditioners use a bottom-up stock model approach combined with market data on typical product performance. Future growth is projected based on established relationships between ownership and other known macroeconomic indicators.
- The lighting analysis uses a bottom-up stock model with market data on typical products to estimate current light demand. This is projected forwards in line with IEA estimates of future buildings electricity use. It is then used with an estimate of future average efficacy to calculate electricity consumption. This efficacy is based on assumptions about future trends in lamp switching and product efficacy in different scenarios.
- The equipment models are both top-down estimates. The electricity use of motors is based on its typical relationship to industrial GDP, while distribution transformers are based on the typical capacity required for a total national electricity demand. Electricity use is shared between several typical products and applications based on market data. In both cases, the improvement in average stock efficiency is based on end-of-life stock turnover and new sales.

The savings potential in each scenario assumes Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) are introduced in 2022 at two different levels of ambition (minimum and high) as shown in the Typical Product Assumptions table above.

Further details of the modelling approach and assumptions are available on the <u>U4E website</u>. For more information contact: unep-u4e@un.org

See note