Dominican Republic

Energy efficiency benefits from residential refrigerators and room air conditioners with the implementation of Minimum Energy Performance Standards at two levels of ambition (minimum and high) as detailed in the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) United For Efficiency (U4E) Model Regulation Guidelines.

**ANNUAL SAVINGS IN 2030***

- Reduce electricity use by over **1.9 TWh** which is **11.4%** of current national electricity use
- Save electricity worth **270 Million US$** equivalent to over **4 Power Plants [100MW each]**
- Reduce electricity CO₂ emissions by over **1.7 Million tonnes** equivalent to **980 Thousand Passenger Cars**

**EVEN GREATER SAVINGS POSSIBLE WITH MORE STRINGENT REGULATION**

![Graph showing energy consumption trends from 2020 to 2030 with different scenarios: Business As Usual, Minimum Ambition, High Ambition.]

- **1.9 TWh**
- **1.3 TWh**

**ANNUAL SAVINGS OF LOW GLOBAL WARMING POTENTIAL REFRIGERANTS IN 2030**

- Direct GHG emissions reduced by over **240 Thousand tonnes**

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* Denotes savings are from the Minimum Ambition Scenario.

U4E DRAFT COUNTRY ASSESSMENT, SEPTEMBER 2019
**DETAILED BENEFITS**

### ANNUAL SAVINGS IN 2025, 2030 AND 2040*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Residential Refrigerators</th>
<th>Room Air Conditioners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Electricity (GWh)</strong></td>
<td>180  370  690</td>
<td>790  1,600  2,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Electricity Bills (Million US$)</strong></td>
<td>25    52    97</td>
<td>110   220   370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CO2 Emissions (Thousand tonnes)</strong></td>
<td>160  340  630</td>
<td>720  1,400  2,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CUMULATIVE SAVINGS BY 2030 AND 2040*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Residential Refrigerators</th>
<th>Room Air Conditioners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Electricity (TWh)</strong></td>
<td>2.0    7.7</td>
<td>8.6    31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Electricity Bills (Billion US$)</strong></td>
<td>0.3    1.1</td>
<td>1.2    4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CO2 Emissions (Million tonnes)</strong></td>
<td>1.8    7.0</td>
<td>7.9    28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CONTRIBUTION TO CUMULATIVE ELECTRICITY USE BY 2040

- **Business As Usual**
- **Minimum Ambition Scenario**
- **High Ambition Scenario**

Cumulative electricity use from each product (TWh)
## Country Data and Input Assumptions

### GENERAL INFORMATION
- **Population**: 10.9 Million
- **GDP per capita**: 7,650 US$
- **Electrification level**: 98.8%
- **CO2 Emission Factor**: 0.81 kg / kWh

### ELECTRICITY MARKET
- **Residential Electricity tariff**: 0.14 US$ / kWh
- **Transmission and distribution loss factor**: 11.6%

### ASSUMPTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Unit Energy Consumption (kWh/year) or Efficiency Level</th>
<th>Type of Product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Business As Usual</td>
<td>Minimum Ambition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Residential Refrigerators</strong></td>
<td>471</td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Room Air Conditioners</strong></td>
<td>3,795</td>
<td>2,504</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### METHODOLOGY
The analysis uses the UNEP-UAE’s Country Savings Assessment Models to estimate the impacts of implementing policies that improve the energy efficiency of new household air conditioners and refrigerators. 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 was estimated by household ownership forecasts derived from population, climate, and macroeconomic indicators as described below. This data was validated by comparison with data from industry partners, the UN COMTRADE database and other market research.
- Population (2018 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 S5P3 scenario.
- Cooling Degree Days are based on average monthly temperatures from weatherbase.com, degree-days.net or given by wunderground.com.
- 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 World 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-UAE Model Regulation Guidelines and other data from UNEP-UAE industry partners and technical experts including the US Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL) 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