

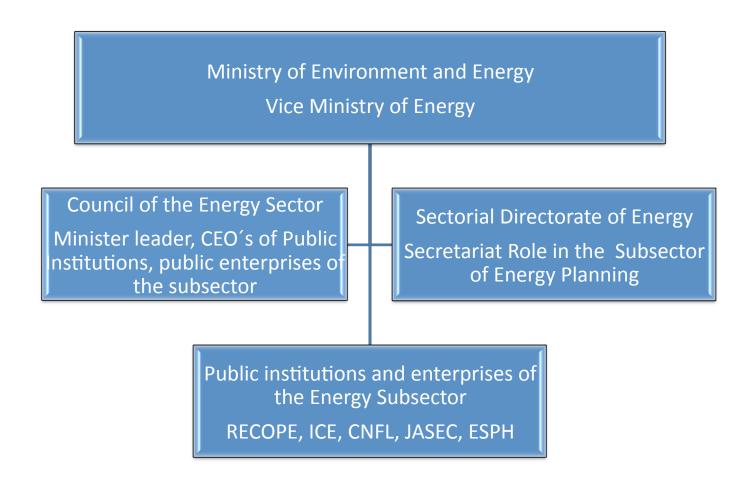


The uses of the energy account in the case of Costa Rica

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November, 2016



Organization chart of the Energy Sector in Costa Rica, 2015.



Development and sources of information.

World Bank support.

Executive Committee: INEC, MIDEPLAN, MINAE, MOF and BCCR

BCCR: Environmental Statistics Area.

Accounting for the natural assets contribution.

National energy balances, DSE-MINAE.

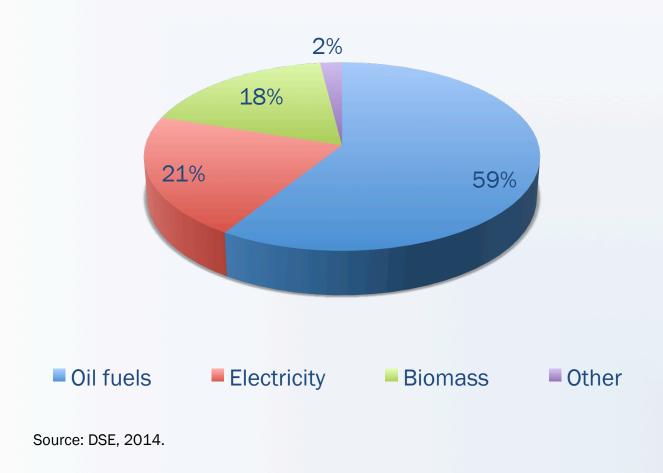
Supply Use Tables, BCCR.

Data from primary sources.

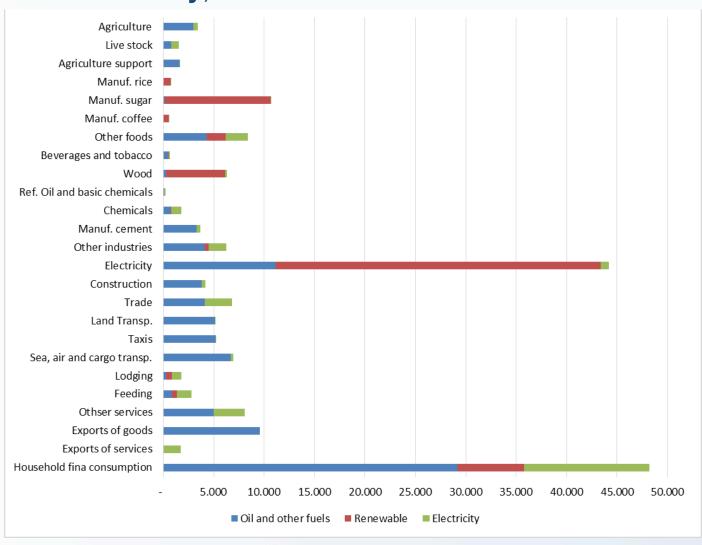
Energy in Costa Rica.

- Electricity generation from renewable sources.
 - Percentage of electrification close to 100%.
- Nevertheless, the national energy matrix remains intensive in the use of fossil fuels.
- Final consumption of energy 2013: 156.991 TJ:
 - Oil products 59%
 - Electricity 21%
 - Biomass 18%
- Sectors:
 - Transportation 47%
 - 1.187.624 vehicles in circulation as of 2013.
 - Average aging of the vehicle's fleet: 16 años.
 - Manufacture25%
 - Residential 14%
- Energy intensity 2013: 0,063 TJ/million of 1991 colones.

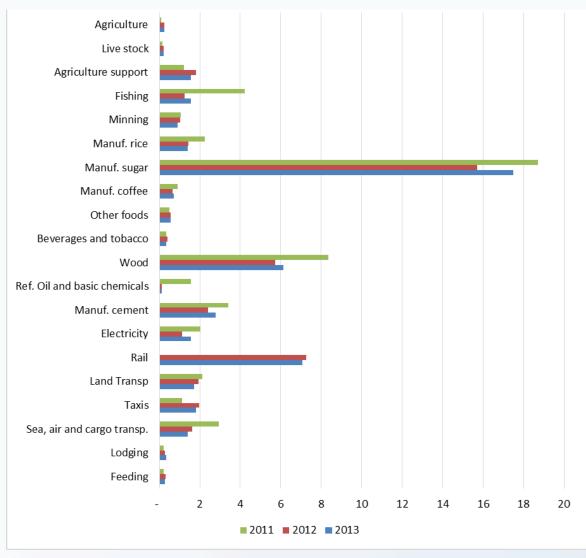
Total energy consumption structure by source, Costa Rica 2013.



Total energy consumption by source type and economic activity, 2013.



Metric Tons emissions of CO2 per million of colones de G.V.A., by economic activity. Costa Rica 2011-2013.



National Development Plan 2015-2018

Sectorial Objective 2: To promote actions to face of global climate change, through citizen participation, technological change, innovation processes, research and knowledge to guarantee human well-being, human security and country's competitiveness.

Sectorial Objective 3: To meet the country's energy demand through an energy matrix that ensures optimal and continuous supply of electricity and fuel by promoting the efficient use of energy in order to maintain and improve the country's competitiveness.

VII National Energy Plan 2015-2030.

Focused on: Energy sustainability with low emissions

Electricity Policy focused on:

- 1: The path of efficient energy.
- 2: Search of optimally distributed generation.
- 3: The sustainability path of the electric matrix.
- 4: The sustainability of electric development.

Policy guidelines on Transport and Fuels:

- 5: Towards to vehicles' fleet environmental friendly.
- 6: Towards to sustainable public transport.
- 7: Towards to cleaner fuels.

Energy account for policy following up.

- Policy design based on evidence and assessment of impacts:
- Implement energy efficiency strategies with greater impact on people, economy and environment,
- Strategy design to maximize the contribution of natural resources to economic growth, through a balance between performers and activities.
- Optimal use of energy is a key element to achieve sustainable development
 - Energy accounts as a policy tool towards reducing emissions.

- Indicators examples:
 - Energy intensity on real and monetary units.
 - Energy Productivity: GDP / Energy Use.
- Indicators of energy intensity breakdown by industry
 allows to identify patterns of efficiency in the productive sector.
- Quantify the energy reliance for each productive sector, by type of source and sector.
- Input-output relationships arising from energy consumption.





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Legal framework - energy sector in Costa Rica.

- National Planning Act, N° 5525.
- Organic Law of the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Telecommunications, N° 7152.
- Organic Law of the Environment, N° 7554.
- Regulation of Organization of the Energy Subsector, Executive Decree N° 35991.
- Law for the Regulation of the Rational Use of Energy, N°7447.
- Law of Autonomous or Parallel Energy Generation, N° 7200.
- Oil law, N°7399.
- Law Mining Code, N°6797.
- Approval Act of subscription on the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, N° 7414.
- Regulation Control on Emissions Gases and Particles Produced by Automotive Vehicles, Executive Decree N°23831.
- Regulation Control and Technical Review of emissions by vehicles,
 Decree N° 28280.