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

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Ministry of Environment and Energy
Vice Ministry of Energy

Council of the Energy Sector
Minister leader, CEO’s of Public institutions, public enterprises of the subsector

Sectorial Directorate of Energy
Secretariat Role in the Subsector of Energy Planning

Public institutions and enterprises of the Energy Subsector
RECOPE, ICE, CNFL, JASEC, ESPH
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%
    - Average aging of the vehicle’s fleet: 16 años.
  - Manufacture 25%
  - Residential 14%

Total energy consumption structure by source, Costa Rica 2013.

Source: DSE, 2014.
Total energy consumption by source type and economic activity, 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.

**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.

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.
- Regulation of Organization of the Energy Subsector, Executive Decree N° 35991.
- Law of Autonomous or Parallel Energy Generation, N° 7200.
- Oil law, N° 7399.
- Law Mining Code, N° 6797.
- 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.