



Costa Rica



Energy efficiency benefits from lighting, residential refrigerators, room air conditioners, power and distribution transformers and industrial electric motors with the implementation of globally benchmarked minimum energy performance standards.

ANNUAL SAVINGS IN 2030



Reduce electricity use

→ by over **1 TWh**

→ **9.2%** of future national electricity use



Save electricity worth

160 Million USD

equivalent to **3 Power Plants [100MW]**



Reduce CO₂ emissions by

80 Thousand Tonnes

equivalent to **50 Thousand Passenger Cars**



SHARE OF EACH TYPE PRODUCT TO THE COUNTRY'S TOTAL SAVINGS IN 2030



27%

Lighting



31%

Residential Refrigerators



14%

Room Air Conditioners



20%

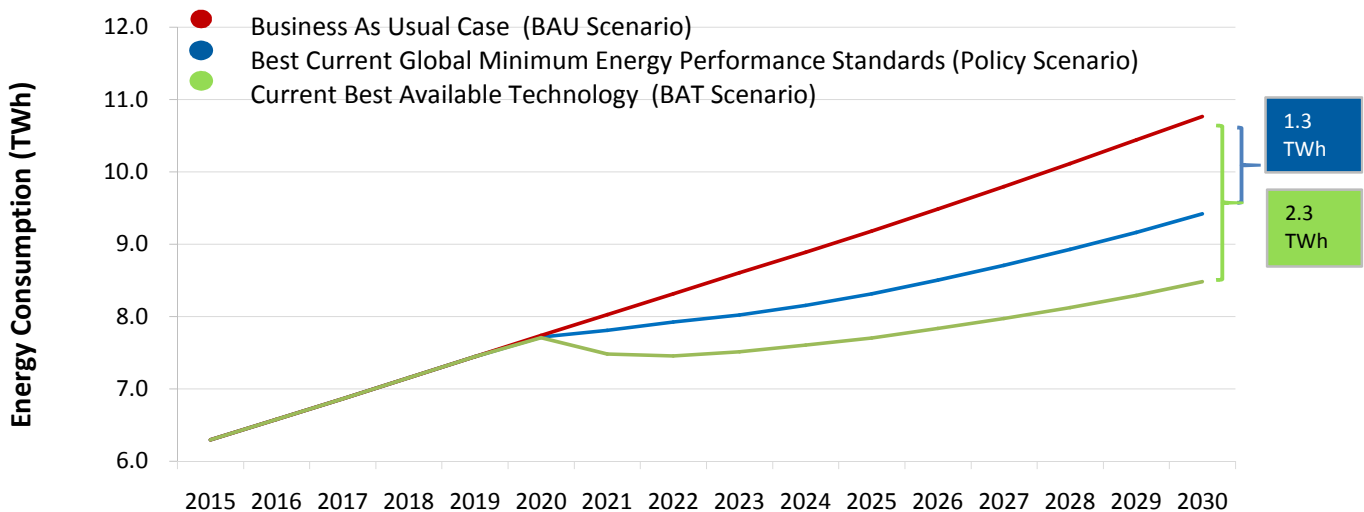
Transformer



8%

Industrial Electric Motor









EVEN GREATER SAVINGS POSSIBLE WITH BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY











THE PATHWAY TO ENERGY EFFICIENCY



ANNUAL SAVINGS IN 2025 AND 2030

		 Lighting		 Residential Refrigerators		 Room Air Conditioners		 Transformers		 Industrial Electric Motors	
		2025	2030	2025	2030	2025	2030	2025	2030	2025	2030
	Electricity (GWh)	366.2	360.7	200.0	409.8	116.2	203.6	140.3	265.6	45.8	103.0
	Electricity Bills (million US\$)	40.9	40.3	22.4	45.8	13.0	22.8	15.7	29.7	8.2	18.5
	CO2 Emissions (thousand tonnes)	23.0	22.6	12.6	25.7	7.3	12.8	7.4	14.1	2.9	6.5

CUMULATIVE SAVINGS (2020 - 2030)

		 Lighting		 Residential Refrigerators		 Room Air Conditioners		 Transformers		 Industrial Electric Motors	
		2025	2030	2025	2030	2025	2030	2025	2030	2025	2030
	Electricity (TWh)	3.2	2.2	2.2	1.2	1.6	0.5				
	Electricity Bills (million US\$)	354.4	248.6	136.1	174.4	95.2					
	CO2 Emissions (thousand tonnes)	198.9	139.6	76.4	82.7	33.2					

OTHER BENEFITS IN 2030



Direct GHG emissions reduced by → **246 Thousand Tonnes**

ENERGY EFFICIENCY STRATEGY AND NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION

The National Development Plan of Costa Rica (2015- 2018), sets a Program for the Strengthening of Institutional Environmental Management Plans (“PGA”, in its Spanish acronym) in efficiency improvement in energy consumption in the highest electricity consuming public sector institutions, includes regulations for the procurement of appliances, luminaires and appliances with high energy efficiency requirements.

Country Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC): The country is committed to a maximum of 9,374,000 T CO₂eq net emissions by 2030, with proposed emissions per capita of 1.73 net tons by 2030, 1.19 Net Tons per Capita by 2050 and -0.27 Net Tons per Capita by 2100. These numbers are consistent with the necessary global path to comply with 2°C goal. Costa Rica’s commitment includes an emissions reduction of GHG of 44%, of a Business As Usual (BAU) scenario, and a reduction of 25% of emission compared to 2012 emissions. To accomplish this goal Costa Rica would have to reduce 170,500 tons of GHG per year until the year 2030.

Country Specific Data and Input Assumptions

For Costa Rica



GENERAL INFORMATION		ELECTRICITY MARKET	
Population	4.9 million	Residential Electricity tariff	0.112 US\$ / kWh
GDP per capita	10,035 US\$	Industrial Electricity tariff	0.180 US\$ / kWh
Electrification level	99%	Transmission and distribution loss factor	15.55%
CO2 Emission Factor	0.053 kg / kWh		

ASSUMPTIONS

Product	Unit Energy Consumption (kWh/year) or Efficiency Level			Type of Product
	BAU	Policy Scenario	BAT	
Lighting	65.7	15.3	8.8	Low incandescent Lamp,3h/day; 14W CFL; 8W LED
Residential Refrigerators	485	212	163	2-door top-mount Average size 300 liters
Room Air Conditioners	3,252	2,653	1,738	Split unit with 3.5 kW cooling capacity
Transformers	N/A	SEAD Tier3	SEAD Tier5	three-phase and single-phase liquid-filled and three-phase dry-type power and distribution transformers
Industrial Electric Motors	IE1/IE0	IE3	IE4	3-phase induction motors Ranging from: 0.75 - 7.5 kW; 7.5 - 75 kW; 75 - 375 kW

METHODOLOGY

The analysis uses CLASP's and Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory's Policy Analysis Modeling System (PAMS) to forecast the impacts from implementing policies that improve the energy efficiency of new household air conditioners and refrigerators. For lighting, electric motors, and power and distribution transformers individual - models were developed, taking into account country level data, expected GDP growth, and industrialization levels. The savings potential assumes minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) are implemented in 2020 at level equivalent to the present day (2015) best global MEPS that are currently implemented. The graph on page two also shows the savings potential that is possible with the implementation of MEPS in 2020 at level equivalent to the present day best available technology (BAT).

ASSUMPTIONS AND DATA SOURCES

- Population and GDP per capita data (2014) comes from the World Bank.
- Electrification levels come from the International Energy Agency (IEA).
- Market size was determined by data provided by industry partners; UN Comtrade database; household penetration forecasts generated by PAMS from population, climate, and macroeconomic indicators.
- Future electricity consumption was calculated using current consumption figures provided by the IEA and the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA).
- Baseline price, unit energy consumption (UEC), appliance lifetime were provided by country representatives (when available); industry partners; and Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory. The business-as-usual scenario assumes a 1 per cent annual improvement in UEC.
- Electricity tariffs were provided by the IEA; and Internet research.
- Transmission and distribution loss factor is a regional average calculated from electricity production and consumption data published by the IEA.
- CO2 emission factor came from the IEA and extrapolations were made for countries lacking data.
- Consumer discount rate was derived from the Human Development Index, United Nations Development Programme (2012).
- The approach of calculating the potential direct emission saving of refrigerators and air conditioners: the typical current mix of refrigerants fillings, leakage rates and end of life emissions in the BAU compared to the best alternative with natural refrigerants (mostly R290 for splits and R600a for domestic refrigerators).
- Additional to the above sources, a questionnaire was used to gather data from country officials.

