

COSTA RICA

1. CONTEXT OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Urban population

Total population

5.131

Functional Urban Area population*

2.927

Share of urban population

Average urban growth

38%

14.4%

(2015-2020)

Building data

Building stock

thousand dwellings

Built before

Annual construction

Annual construction rate

Residential

N/A

N/A

23.8

N/A

thousand dwellings

(2022)

1.22 million m²

(2023)

N/A

Non-residential

N/A million m²

Energy & emissions data

1990	2021	+/- rate
13.5	21.6	60%
1990	2021	+/- rate
0.05	0.24	436%
	13.5 1990	13.5 21.6 1990 2021

^{**}Data source: IEA Countries & Regions²

Energy consumption by end-use (Residential)

N/A

Heating degree days***



Degree (°C) Days (2020)

Reference degree day: 16 degree (°C)

Cooling degree days***

519.4

Degree (°C) Days (2020)

Reference degree day: 21 degree (°C)

***Data source: IEA Weather, Climate and Energy Tracker³

^{*}Data source: European Commission (2023), FUA and eFUA methodology: OECD/European Commission (2020)

Non-residential buildings2022Final energy consumption (PJ/year)23.120222022GHG emissions (MtCO2/year)0.25

http://data.europa.eu/89h/2ff68a52-5b5b-4a22-8f40-c41da8332cfe, https://doi.org/10.1787/d58cb34d-en

² https://www.iea.org/countries

https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/data-tools/weather-climate-and-energy-tracker



2. GOVERNANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING

Who does what

Ministries/Agencies responsible for BEE (building energy efficiency) and related policies

A Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE)

Ministry of Housing and Human Settlements (MIVAH) Local Governments

Climate Change Directorate (DCC) National Forest Financing Fund (FONAFIFO)

Ministries/Agencies responsible for each policy area

Building code	Governmental buildings	Housing policy in general	Financial incentives for BEE	Behaviour change for BEE
ABCDE	ABCDE	A B C D E	ABCDE	ABCDE
BEE standard	Act/law for BEE regulation	Whole life carbon	Energy policy in general	NDC
ABCDE	ABCDE	ABCDE	ABCDE	ABCDE

Local governments' authority to customise BEE standards⁴

√	Local governm	ents can customise national standards.
	Local governi but the standards diff	ments <u>cannot adjust national standards,</u> er across regions depending on the local climate.
	Local governi <u>All building codes, standards</u>	ments cannot adjust national standards. or requirements are uniform across the entire country.
	Neighbourbood level approach/planning	
√	The national government is tracking progress on decarbonisation efforts at the local level	
	More ambitious policy instrument by local governments	

Capacity building

Government funding programmes to tra	rain/enhance skills for SME	S
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Designing for ZEB		Insulation	
Calculation for energy performance of buildings	_	Installation of energy efficient equipmen	nt 🛑
Calculation for life cycle CO2 of buildings		Other	\checkmark



Actions undertaken by the national government to support local governments for BEE policy implementation
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Co-ordinating regional networks for knowledge exchange and support	\checkmark
Providing funding for training	√
Distributing toolkits and guidelines	Priority ✓
Developing online platforms to share best practices	√
Hosting annual conferences focused on BEE policy implementation	Priority √
Offering grants to hire consultants	
Collaborating with research institutes offering specialised courses on BEE practices	√
Creating incentive programmes to reward local governments	√
Supporting the Implementation of local regulations	
Establishing mentorship programmes	
Other	

3. GOALS AND POLICY FOCUS

Policy areas covered in the goals and existing commitments

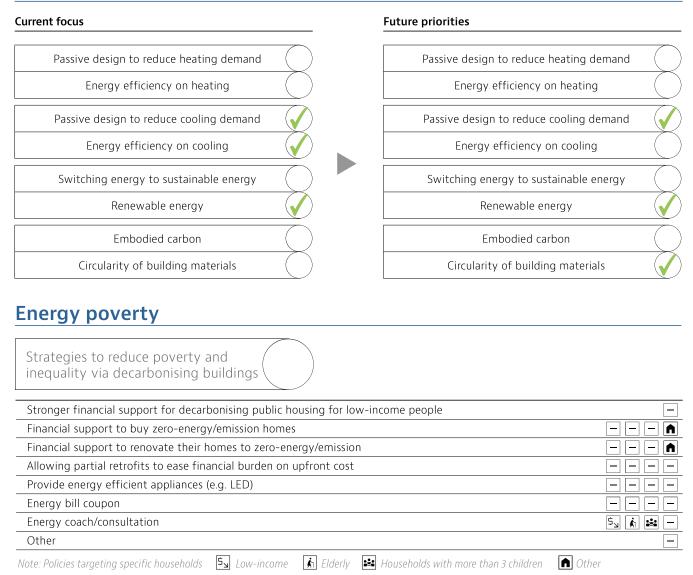
	Zero emission for new buildings	Zero emission for existing buildings	Renewable energy for new buildings	Renewable energy for existing buildings	Whole-life cycle carbon reduction
NDC	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LT-LEDS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ministerial plan	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Quantitative targets included in long-term goals

	Fossil fuel-free buildings	النا	District heating/cooling
台	Insulation		Heat pumps
淄	Rooftop PVs	'`` ;	Solar heating of water
•Ø	Other renewable energy	크는	Other



Policy focus for decarbonising buildings (Top 3)



4. DEVELOPMENT OF POLICY INSTRUMENTS

Standards and regulations for decarbonising buildings



Type of buildings covered by the mandatory energy efficiency code

Residential buildings		
New	\square All	✓ Only large units
Renovated	\square All	☐ Only large units
Non-residential buildings		
New	\square All	☐ Only large units
Renovated	☐ AII	☐ Only large units

Elements of building codes (new buildings)

cientents of building codes (new	r bullalligs)
Insulation/heat transmission co	pefficient
Primary energy consumption	
Primary fossil-fuel energy cons	sumption
Energy efficiency of equipmen	t 🗸
Operational carbon reduction	✓
Whole life cycle carbon	_
Comprehensive green building	assessment
Other	✓



Stricter standards for public buildings than private	buildings	^	For new construction	For renovation
	Public build	ings	Public ho	using
Energy efficiency	Λ ٩			
Zero energy/emission				
Renewable energy				
Embodied carbon/life cycle				
Locally sourced & recycled materials			_	_
Certificates/labeling programme for built environment				
Types of certificates/programme		Target for Manda		
Energy Performance Certificate (EPC)		New buildings	(residential)	
Energy labelling on passive house	✓	New buildings	(non-residential)	_
Energy labelling on annual energy consumption			gs for renovation	_
Comprehensive built environment certification	√	Existing buildin	gs for sales/rent	_
Labeling for whole life carbon emissions				
Standardised calculation methods for embodied carbon/LCA	\checkmark			
Database of CFP/EPD	√	✓ Governmental	☐ Non-governmen	tal
Grant for using the following materials		 Low-carbon	 ☐ Bio-based	☐ Reused
Policy tools for reusing building materials	<u> </u>			
Mandatory declaration			☐ Residential	☐ Non-residential
Limit value on CO2 emissions		 □Public	 Residential	 ☐ Non-residential
standards (MEPS) regulation for existing buildings Climate resilience		□Office (rent/sale	e) □ Public buildings	□Other
& 'Extreme heat adaptation measures implement	nted in the buildin	g sector		
Strategic orientation of main building facades	√	□Regulations	☐ Financial incentiv	/es
Light coloured and reflective materials	√	□Regulations	☐ Financial incentiv	/es
Green roof	√	□Regulations	☐ Financial incention	/es
Green facades	✓	□Regulations	☐ Financial incention	/es
Other	_			
▲ Floods/storms adaptation measures impleme	ented in the buildir	ng sector		
Lowest liveable floor above ground level	✓	☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incenti	ves
Roof drainage system	✓	☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incenti	ves
Hip-roof	√	☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incenti	ves
Hurricane straps	_	☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incenti	ves
Impact-resistant glass	✓	☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incenti	ves
Backup generators	_	☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incenti	ves
Microgrids	_	☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incenti	ves
Publicly available geographic database with climrisk information	nate	Building certifica	te system on climate	e resilience
Flood risk	✓	Resilience to he		
Heat wave	✓	Other	.u.c	<u> </u>
Storm				V
Wild fire	<u> </u>			
Other		This survey is de	and for national gov	ornmonts