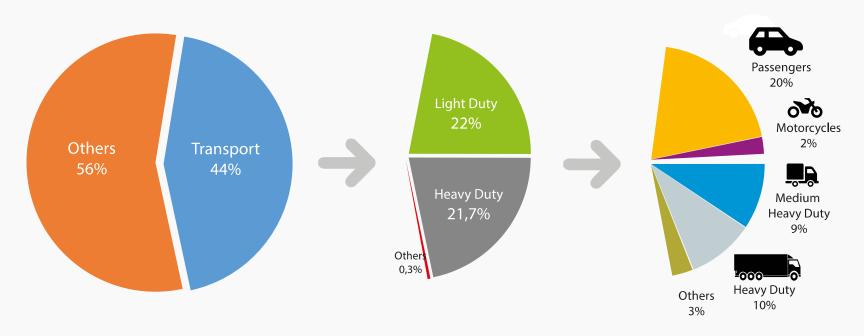


Financing Adaptation and Resilience Through Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform and Fuel Duty

Andrea Meza
Climate Change Director
Ministry of Environment and Energy
May, 2016



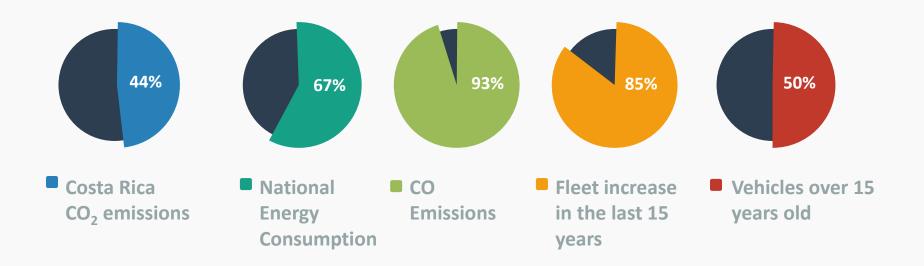
Costa Rica CO₂ Emissions in 2012



Source: Costa Rica's Greenhouse Gas Inventory 2012



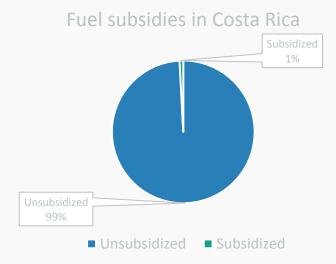
Costa Rica Transport Overview





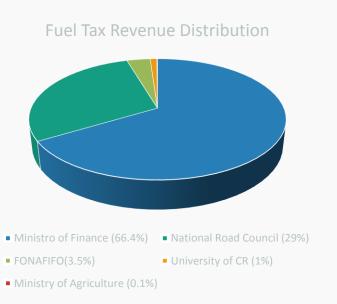
Subsidies of Fossil Fuels in Costa Rica

- 2001 Law of Tax Simplification and Efficiency replaced a complicated system with a single tax administered by the Ministry of Finance.
- The tax is a fixed sum per liter per type of fuel adjusted four times a year for inflation, and raised about \$650 million (1.5 % GDP) in 2012.
- The only significant subsidy applies to fuel used for fishing and it adds up to a reduction of about 25% on the price of fuel.



On the contrary

• A portion of our fuel tax, the IUSC, goes towards funding our Payment for Environmental Services scheme operated by the National Fund for Forestry Financing (FONAFIFO)

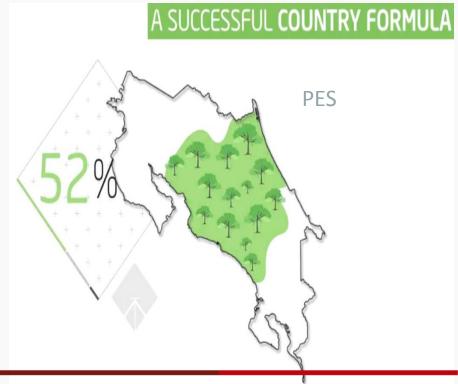


For FONAFIFO this has meant:

- Over \$22 million transferred directly in 2012.
- Over \$220 million since 1995.
- Over 700,000 hectares under ESP in 2012.
- Over 1100 ESP contracts in 2012.

Investment of Fossil Tax in Adaptation and Resilience Measures





Emissions Fee



VII National Energy Plan 2015-2030 — Objective 5.1.4

- > Charge the use of public goods.
- "Polluters Pays" principle.
- Costa Rica's environmental, health and waste legal framework.
- Previous fee experiences: discharge and water use.



Emissions Fee Purpose









Monitor and Report Air Quality Sustainable Mobility

Public Transport BRTs Low Emissions Technologies





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