



Monitoring energy efficiency in Latin America



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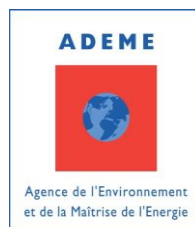
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Summary

It is clear that for Latin American and Caribbean countries, economic development with greater levels of energy efficiency would constitute an important step along the path to sustainability. Taking a medium term perspective, the main factors that mobilize the promotion of energy efficiency include security in energy supplies, enhanced cost-efficiency and the high potential to save energy, concerns over the mitigation of environmental impacts from Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GGE), which obviously includes the phenomenon of climate change and, it must also be noted, in developing countries like ours the limitations that might be produced by an investment perspective oriented toward the expansion of energy supplies. In fact, the tremendous potential of savings and improved efficiency at all productive stages and in the use of energy is well known, but achieving that potential continues to pose a challenge that demands the creation of informed policies that prioritize and focus always-restricted budgets toward the creation of programmes with higher potential to save energy and other resources.

After analyzing the strengths and weaknesses of the energy efficiency programmes that the region's countries have been implementing, the Natural Resources and Infrastructure Division's (DRNI) Natural Resources Unit (NRU) has reached the conclusion that one of the main obstacles has been the lack of information and indicators to facilitate a quantitative, full and integrated analysis of the evolution of said policies with the objective of making policy interventions based on solid information. The quality of the statistics and the performance indicators to quantify results of national energy efficiency programmes in Latin American and Caribbean countries has been deficient. As a

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