HONDURAS

Country Report

Area: 112 777 km²

Population: 10,045,945

Territorial Organization: 18 departments and 298 municipalities. Its government is republican, democratic, and representative.

Total housing units: 2,767,868

- 1,147,648 are in rural areas
- 1,620,220 are in urban areas

Honduras's economy:

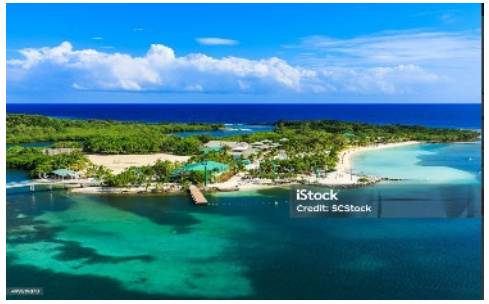
•**Remittances:** The largest source of foreign exchange, accounting for **25.6% of GDP** in 2023.

•**Textile Industry:** Responsible for nearly **50% of total exports**, primarily through apparel.

•**Agriculture:** A vital sector led by **coffee** (26% of main exports), followed by bananas, shrimp, and palm oil.

•**Diversified Services:** Tourism, mining, and *renewable energy*.

GDP: $37.1 billion



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june, 2026
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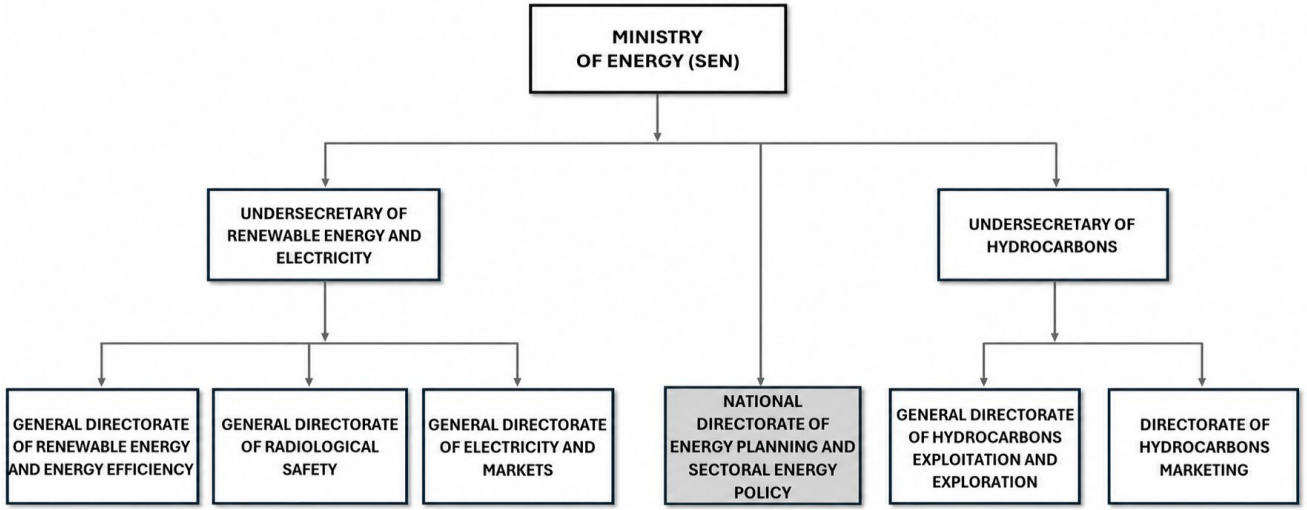
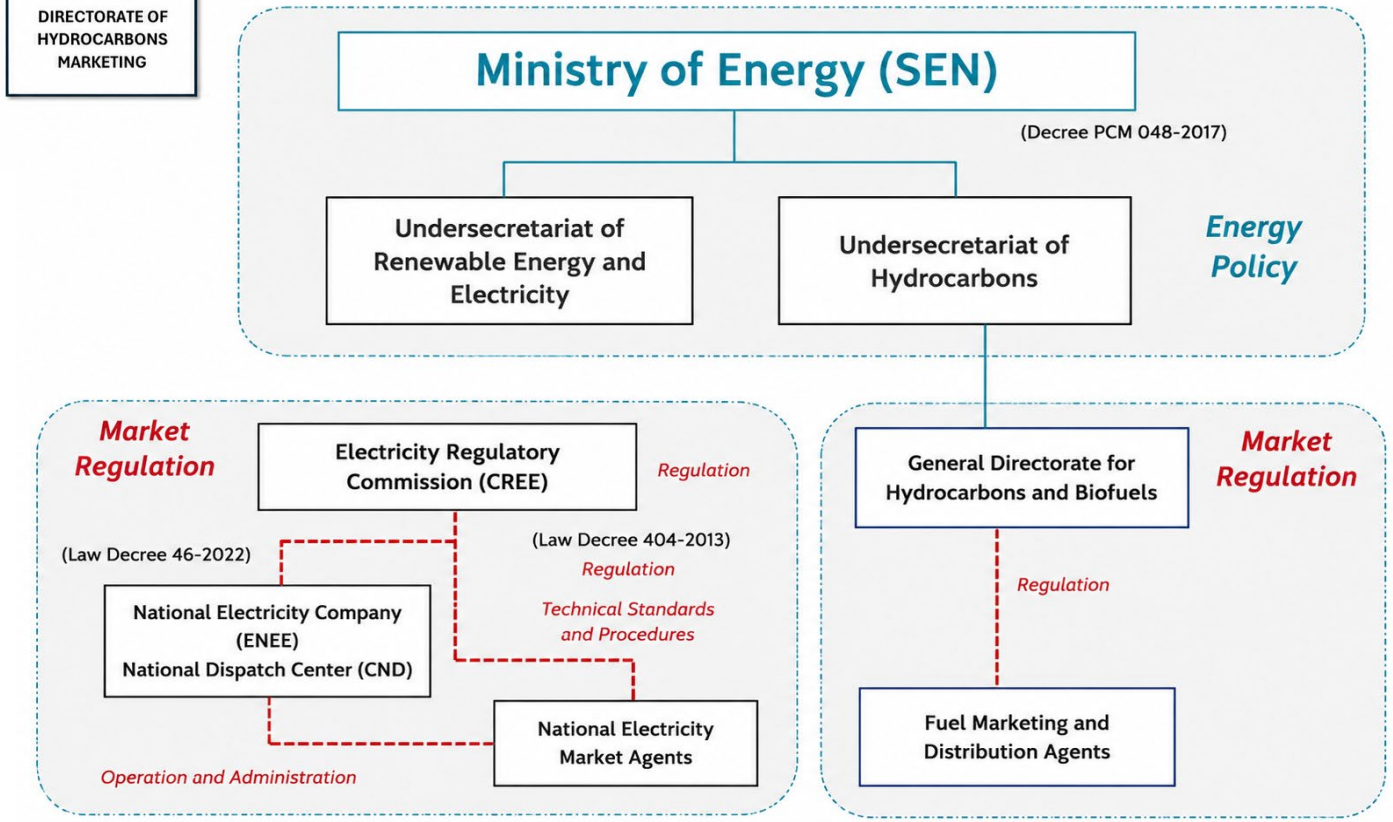
Course: 202515103J001 Energy Policy

Organizacion of the Energy Sector

SECRETARÍA DE ENERGÍA





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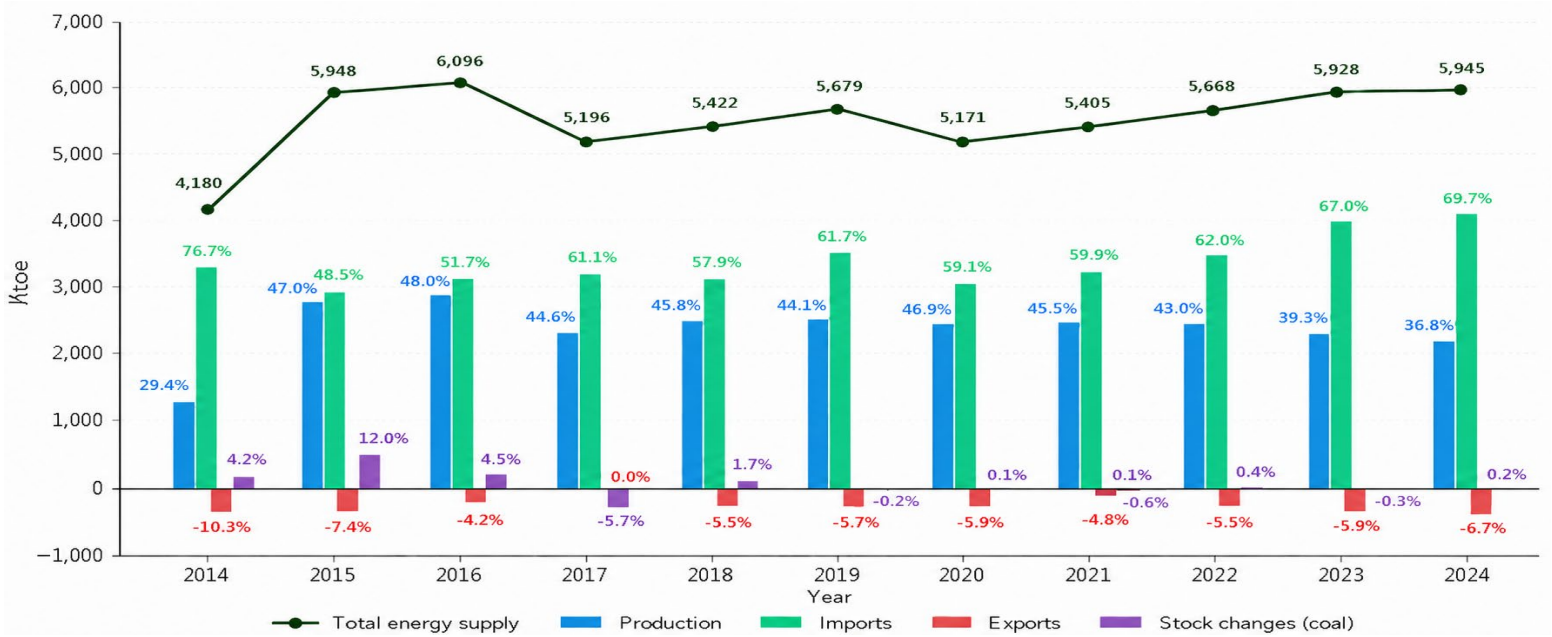
Total energy supply by source (ktoe)



	SOURCE	COAL	HYDRO	WIND	SOLAR PV	GEOTHERMAL	FIREWOOD *	BAGASSE* / OTHER BIOMASS & WASTE*	ELECTRICITY	LPG	MOTOR GASOLINE & NAPHTHA / KEROSENE & JETFUEL / DIESEL	FUEL OIL / BUNKER	PETROLEUM COKE	NON-ENERGY PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	TOTAL
2024	**PRODUCTION**		329.70	57.32	98.70	26.21	1,280.21	393.94							**2,186.08**
	IMPORTS	0.29							13.65	610.62	2,312.95	984.91	197.84	25.22	**4,145.48**
	EXPORTS								-1.27	-329.99	-46.53	-0.82		-20.09	**-398.69**
	STOCK CHANGES (COAL)									1.77	-1.49	10.03		2.26	**12.57**
	TOTAL ENERGY SUPPLY	**0.29**	**329.70**	**57.32**	**98.70**	**26.21**	**1,280.21**	**393.94**	**12.38**	**282.40**	**2,264.93**	**994.13**	**197.84**	**7.39**	**5,945.44**

Note 1: 'Biofuels & waste' is disaggregated in the table as Firewood, Bagasse and Vegetable fuels

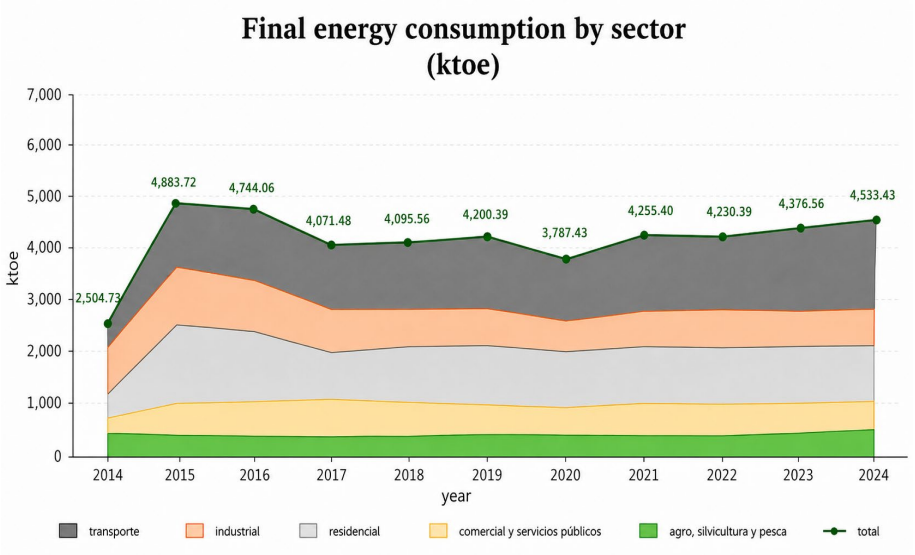
Note 2: All petroleum derivatives are imported

Primary energy

Secundary energy

Source:SieHonduras

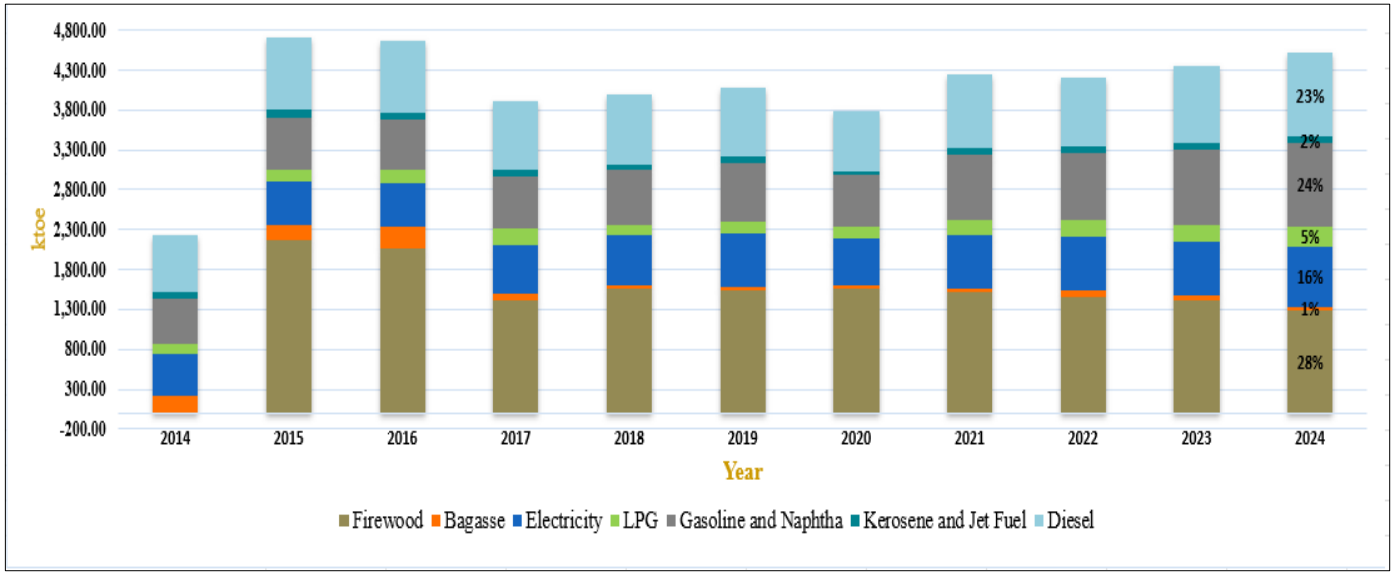
SECRETARÍA
DE ENERGÍA



Sector (2024)	%
Transport	44
Industrial	14
Residential	34
Commercial & Public Services	7
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1

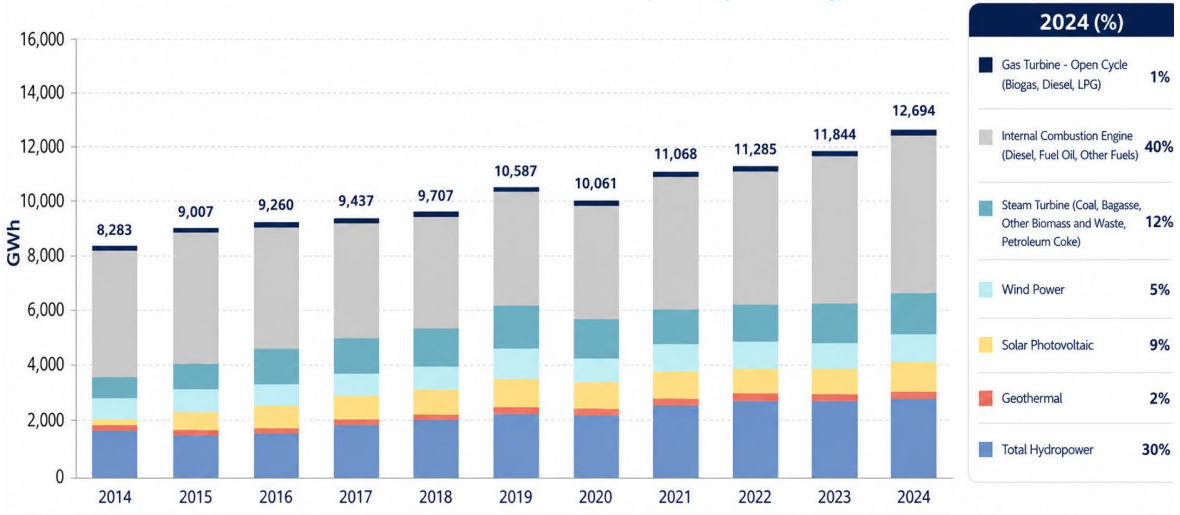
Source:SieHonduras and BEN 2024

Final Energy Consumption by Source
ktoe

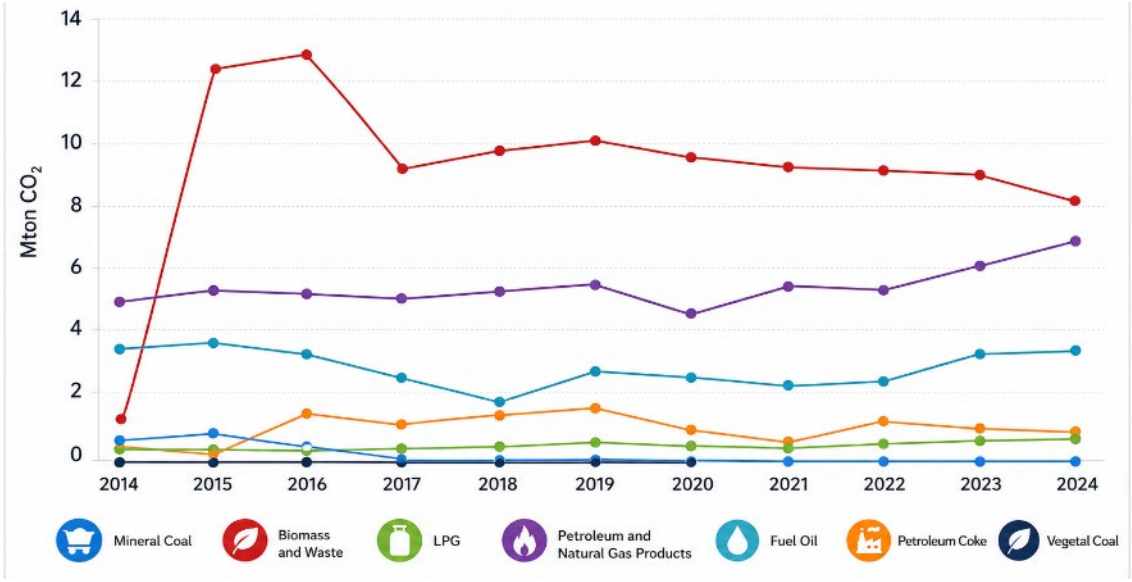


Electricity Generation by Source and Technology (GWh)

Gross Generation and Participation by Technology

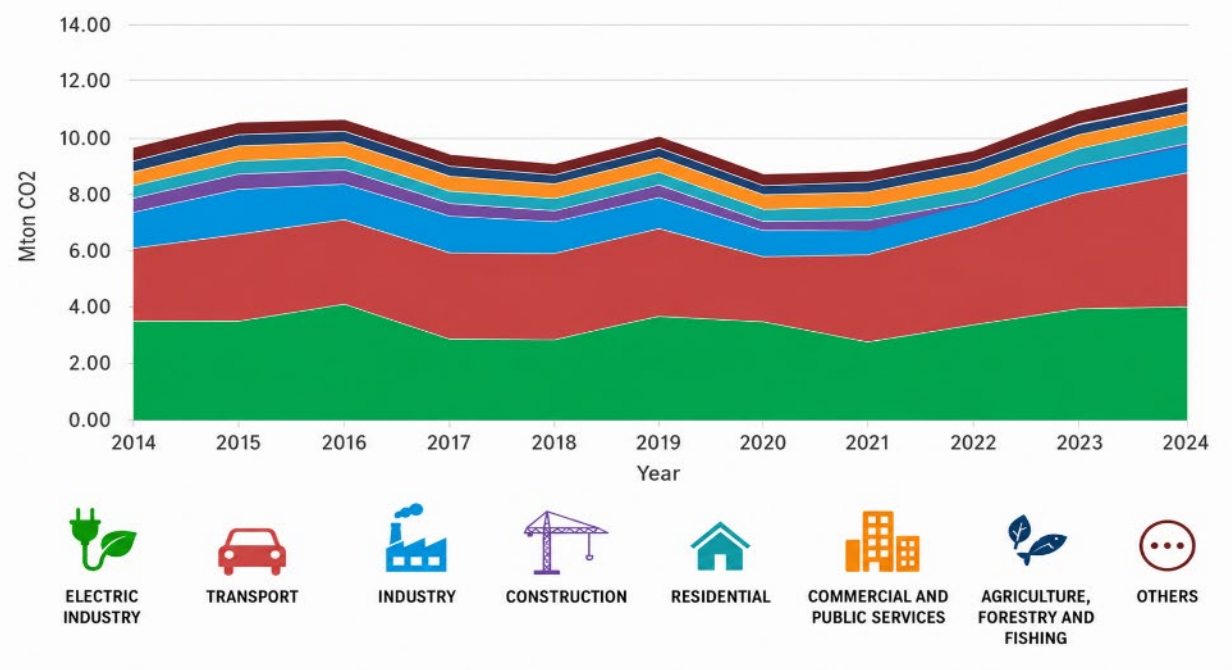


Emission by energy source (Mton CO_2eq)

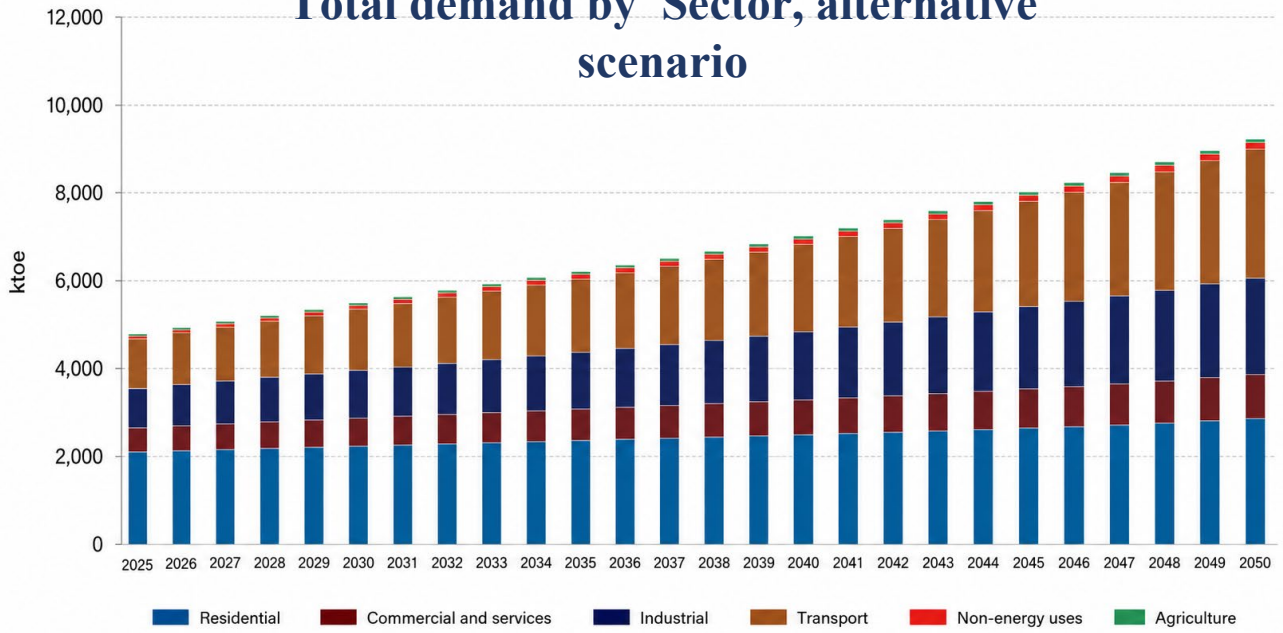


Note: Petroleum and Natural Gas Product (gasoline and petroleum, kerosene and jet fuel, diesel)

Emission by sector (Mton CO_2eq)

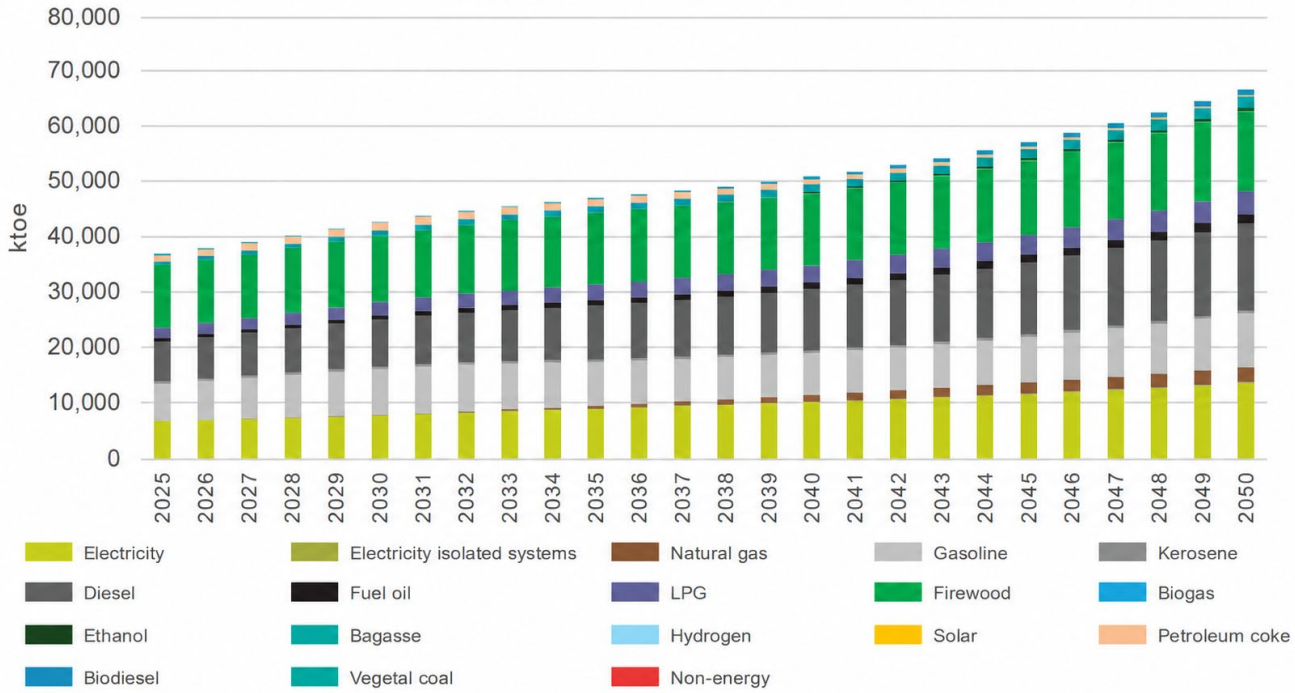


Total demand by Sector, alternative scenario



SECRETARÍA DE ENERGÍA

Total energy demand by source, alternative scenario



https://sen.hn/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/Prospectiva-Energetica-Nacional-2025-2050-1.pdf

Electricity capacity growth from 2025 to 2050, alternative II

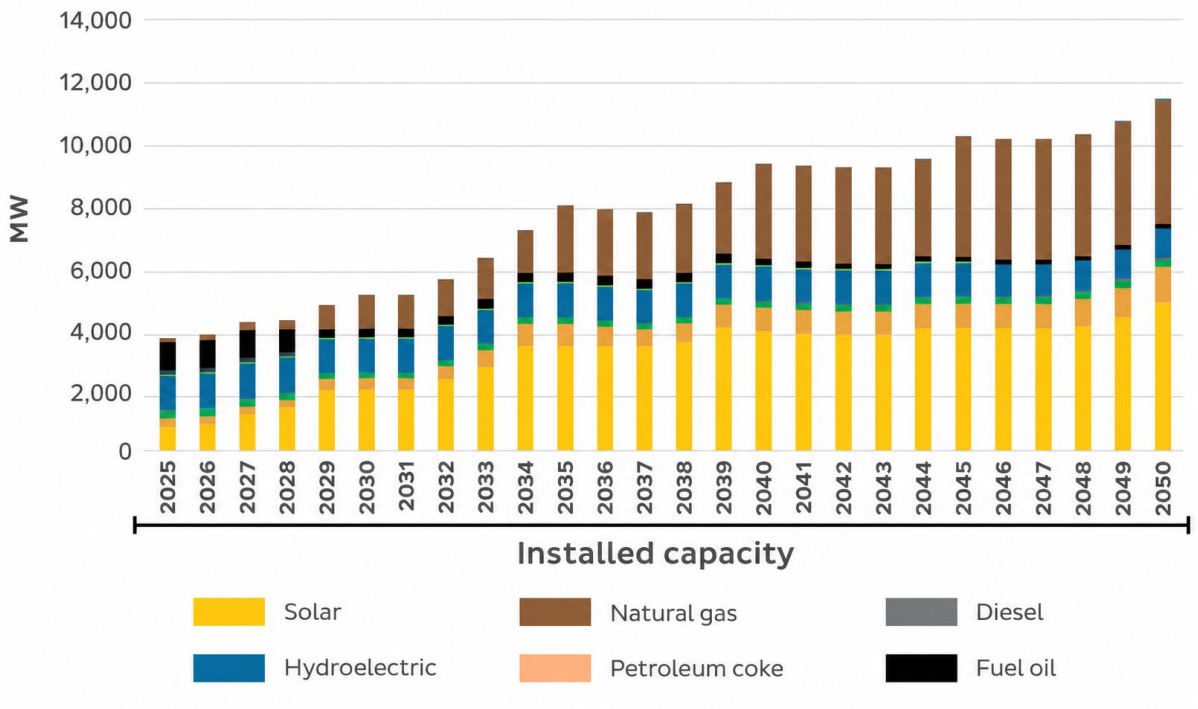


Figure 58: Emissions by Scenario

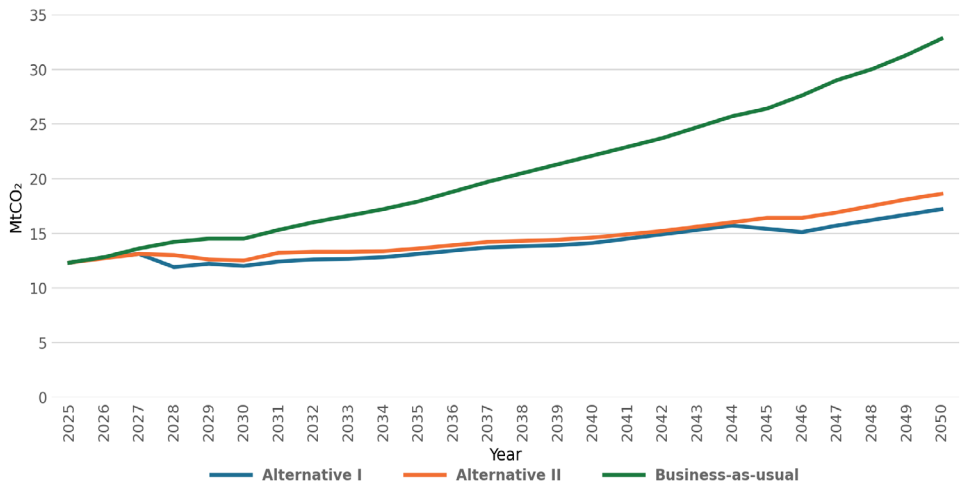
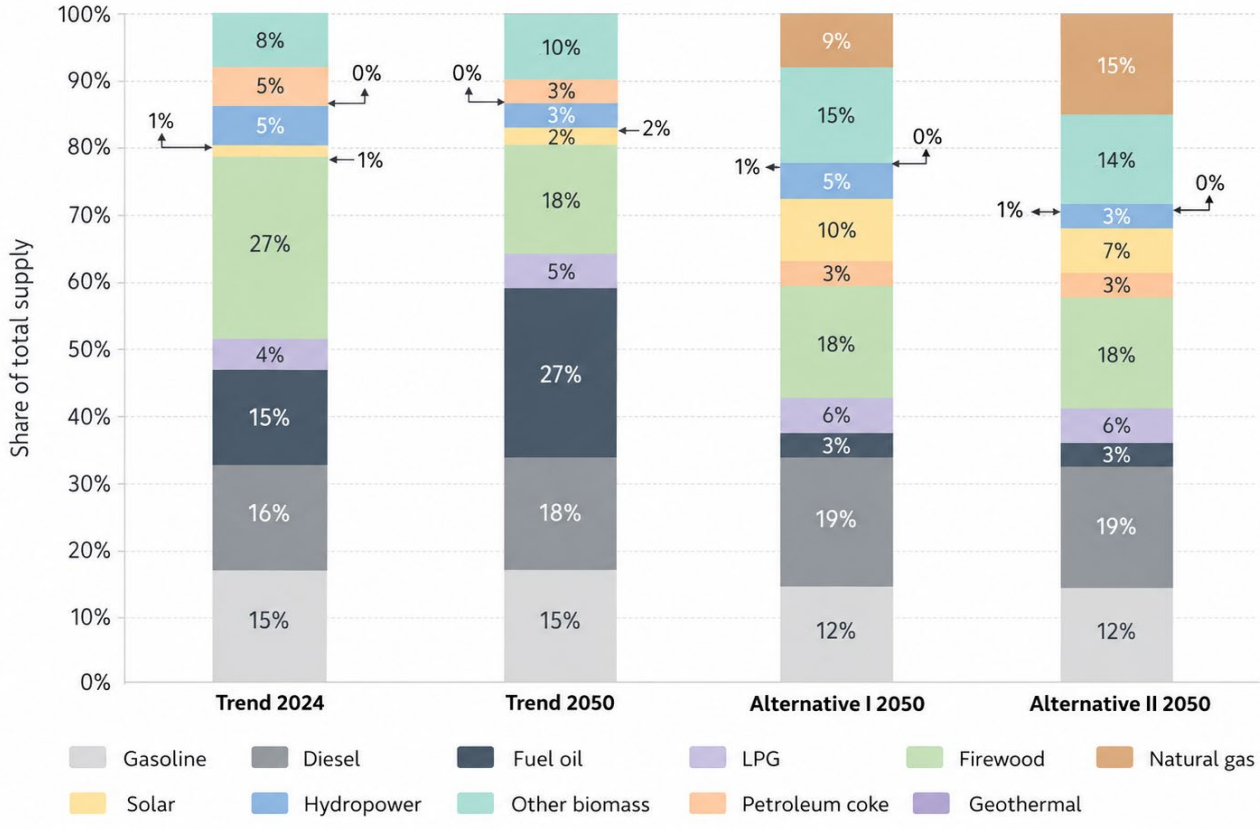
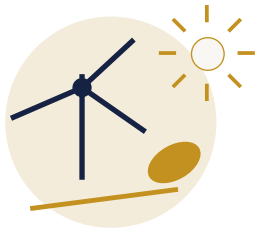


Figure 41: Gross domestic supply at the end of the period



https://sen.hn/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/Prospectiva-Energetica-Nacional-2025-2050-1.pdf

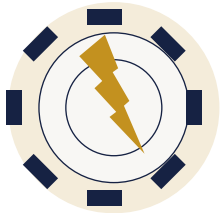
Energy policy and measures



1. Renewable Electricity Promotion Law

Decree 70-2007 and reforms

- ✓ Promotes renewable power and incentives to reduce fossil-fuel dependence.



2. Rational Use of Energy Law

Decree No. 36-2024

- ✓ Promotes energy efficiency through planning, standards, financing and monitoring.

3. Universal Energy Access Policy

PCM-120-2021

- ✓ Expands electricity coverage through planning, financing and rural access projects.

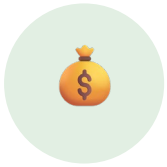
Sources: Official Gazette - Decree 70-2007 reforms, Decree 36-2024, and PCM-120-2021

Current Energy Policy Challenges

01

Weak energy governance and institutional coordination

Changes in government can affect institutional continuity, making energy policy and long-term planning more difficult.



02

Difficulty aligning policy goals with financing and infrastructure needs

Policy goals may be clear, but financing and infrastructure are not always ready to support implementation.

03

Short-term decision-making instead of a long-term energy vision

Urgent problems often drive decisions, rather than a consistent long-term energy policy.

Learning goals and expectations

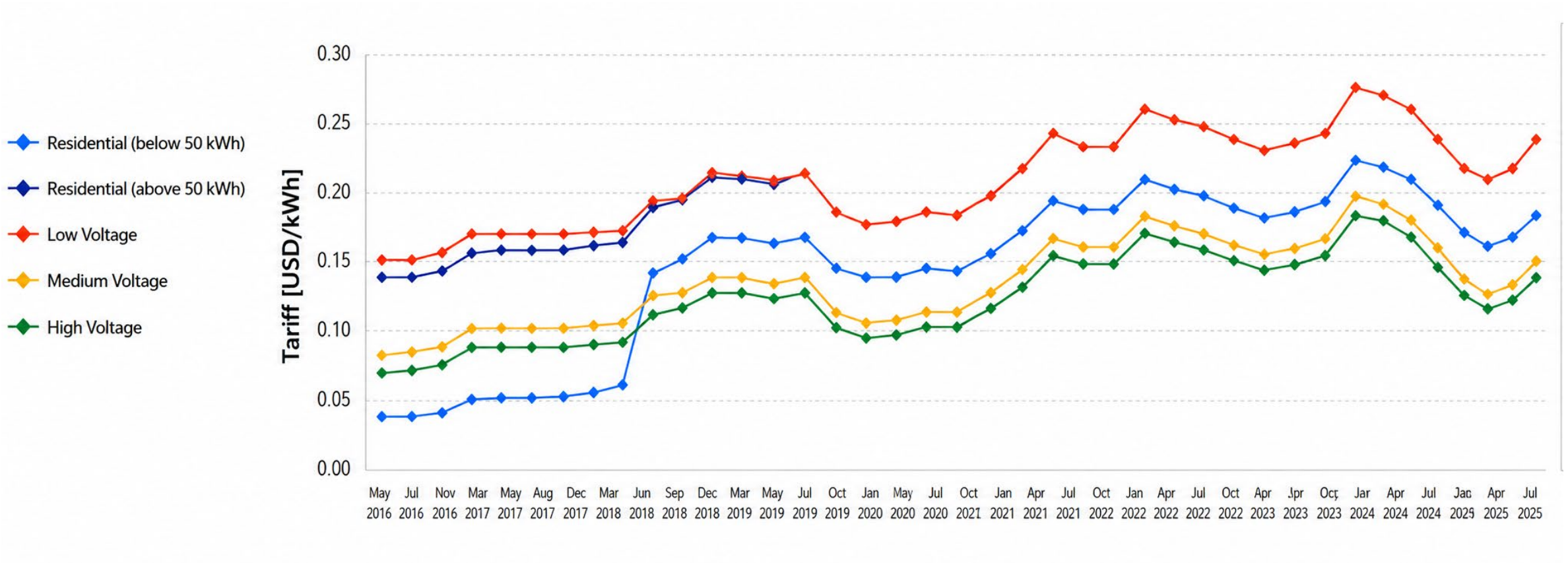
Topics I would especially like to learn in this program

- Japan’s experience in energy policy, energy efficiency, renewable energy, and long-term planning.
- How Japan coordinates institutions, regulation, technology, and investment for energy security.
- How Japan communicates the role of nuclear power to the public.

My supervisor’s expectations for this program

- Bring useful knowledge back to Honduras and share it with energy institutions and stakeholders.
- Apply lessons from Japan to support better energy planning in Honduras.

Appendix 1
ELECTRICITY TARIFFS 2016-2026
USD/kWh



Source:CREE

Appendix 2
Energy-Related Investment
Millon USD

Public Investment in Energy (in millions of USD)

Year	Energy Sector
2018	135.32
2019	40.64
2020	69.99
2021	66.54
2022	25.98
2023	804.26
2024	359.24
2025	316.37

Source: SEFIN (Reports and Follow-up)

Foreign Direct Investment Flows Received in Honduras by Economic Activity (in millions of USD)

Year	Electricity, Gas and Water
2015	2.70
2016	4.30
2017	171.00
2018	242.60
2019	138.50
2020	77.40
2021	98.90
2022	153.70
2023	9.00
2024	72.70
2025	40.30

Source: BCH (Foreign Direct Investment Series)

Appendix 3
FUEL PRICES 2014-2025
USD/gallon

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ANNUAL AVERAGE	PREMIUM GASOLINE 97 RON	PREMIUM GASOLINE	REGULAR GASOLINE	KEROSENE	DIESEL	GLPV	GLP
2014	0.00	3.79	3.52	2.72	3.29	1.69	10.28
2015	0.00	3.13	2.87	1.87	2.51	1.24	7.62
2016	0.00	3.00	2.78	1.67	2.36	1.31	8.11
2017	0.00	3.34	3.02	1.98	2.68	1.59	9.79
2018	0.00	3.69	3.37	2.48	3.15	1.75	10.69
2019	0.00	3.58	3.23	2.41	3.05	1.46	10.06
2020	0.00	3.08	2.81	1.71	2.46	1.40	8.91
2021	0.00	3.76	3.48	2.26	3.06	1.89	8.94
2022	0.00	4.48	4.05	3.73	4.17	2.03	8.94
2023	0.00	4.09	3.62	3.26	3.56	1.66	8.94
2024	0.00	3.92	3.47	2.97	3.29	1.74	8.94
2025	3.95	3.85	3.54	2.86	3.25	1.77	8.94
2026	4.57	4.49	4.06	3.97	4.13	1.77	9.00

Source:SEN