

The background is a collage of four images: top-left shows an offshore oil rig in the blue ocean; top-right shows a close-up of a white wind turbine against a clear blue sky; bottom-left shows a tropical beach with white sand, turquoise water, and buildings; bottom-right shows a dense green forest with a dirt path.

Lessons from the Caribbean Region Experience

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Approach

An assessment of the current Legislative, Regulatory, and Policy framework in selected Caribbean countries relating to energy.

Barriers to Renewable Energy Development in the Caribbean

Policy-related

Financing Renewable Energy

Human and institutional capacity

Awareness and information barriers

Status of Draft Renewable Energy Policy T&T

- o Framework for development of a renewable energy policy for Trinidad and Tobago
- o Notwithstanding T&T's petroleum resources, the Government recognizes that renewable energy (RE), clean energy production and the maximization of energy efficiency are critical elements of the drive for sustainable development
- o ***The primary objective of RE policy measures for Trinidad and Tobago in the context of the country's National Energy Policy is to identify and examine strategies and make recommendations for introducing RE into the local energy mix.***

Draft Renewable Energy Policy T&T

Strategies for Implementation

Capacity Building and
Awareness

Enabling Environment

Energy Efficiency and
Conservation

Institutional arrangements

An important next step to move forward with RE development in T&T - establishment of a Renewable Energy (RE) and Energy Efficiency Agency (REEEA).

Best Practices in the Caribbean

- o Guyana – low carbon economy;
- o Dominica – proposed legislation re thermal energy;
- o Grenada – proposed waste to energy & thermal energy;
- o Barbados – Barbados energy policy called for the enactment of an Energy Conservation Act.

BARBADOS ENERGY CONTEXT

- o Medium Term Strategic Framework 2007-2009:
 - o RE target of 30% of Barbados' primary electricity by 2012;
- o National Strategic Plan of Barbados (2006-25) seeks to:
 - o Increase its renewable energy supply;
 - o Increase the number of household solar water heaters by 50% by 2025.

BARBADOS

- o Draft Energy Policy;
- o Draft Legislation;
- o Legislation to provide framework to assist in the generation and sale of alternative energy back to the grid;
- o Business tax incentives up to \$10,000 per year for individuals and \$25,000 per year for registered small business for supply and installation of alternative energy system.

CREATING AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

- o Generate substantial energy savings;
- o Reduce the cost of electricity to households and business;
- o Contribute to reduction of oil exports (expectation - oil imports reduced from US\$2.648 billion to US\$1.978 billion).

CREATING AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

- o Draft legislation in respect of the RE policy to facilitate the generation of electricity by RE systems and the sale of electricity to the grid.

BARBADOS ENERGY INITIATIVES

- o IDB supported initiatives:
 - o Sustainable Energy Framework (SEF) – to assess Barbados’s energy matrix & analyze the potential of Renewable Energy.
 - o The SEF results will support the fulfillment of the policy conditions for Energy operations to help catalyze the regulatory, policy and legislative measures to promote sustainable energy.

BARBADOS ENERGY INITIATIVES

- o 2002 – Barbados saved 15,000 metric tons of carbon emission and over US\$ 100 million in energy savings from the 35,000 solar hot water systems;
- o 2008 – 40,000 solar water heaters in use in Barbados of which 75% were for domestic uses among 91,406 dwelling units;
- o GoB plans to discontinue duty free concessions to the hotel and manufacturing sector on the importation of electric water heaters effective January 1, 2012.

GRENADA

- o National Energy Policy finalized;
- o Major focus is to provide clean and sustainable energy.

GRENADA

- o Proposal for waste to energy project to be managed by Solid Waste Management Authority;
- o Proposal for wind/solar energy for Carriacou and Petit Martinique;
- o Geothermal Bill being prepared

DOMINICA

- o Enactment of Electricity Supply Act, 2006 declares that use of renewable energy official goal of Government;
- o Policy to expand hydroelectric resources and expand solar energy and geothermal energy;
- o Geothermal Bill in preparation.

DOMINICA

- DOMLEC is only provider of electricity but on enactment of Electricity Supply Act DOMLEC lost its monopoly;
- Market open for independent producers;
- New regulatory Authority National Energy Commission.

Best Practices in the Commonwealth

- o Australia – Renewable Energy Act and Regulations, Energy Efficiency Opportunities Act
- o New Zealand – Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act
- o Canada – Energy Resources Conservation Act, Green Energy Act
- o Malaysia - Renewable Energy Act, 2010

Best Practices in the Commonwealth

The Renewable Energy Act (Australia) - seek to promote energy efficiency, energy conservation and the use of renewable sources of energy

The Energy Efficiency and Conservation Act 2009 (New Zealand), the Green Energy Act, 2009 (Ontario, Canada) - establish independent Authority to promote energy efficiency, conservation and the use of renewable energy sources.

The Renewable Energy Act, 2010 (Malaysia) - requires electricity supplies to source a minimum % of their energy supply from RE sources and both establish a feed in tariff system to ensure the priority grid connection % & transmission of electricity generated from RE sources

Energy Framework Needs Jamaica

- There is a need for specific legislation for renewable energy i.e. a Renewable Energy Act.
- The Electricity Act needs a major revision as does the OUR Act.

Recommendations for Jamaica's Energy Sector - Legislation

- o Amend existing legislation and regulations or promulgate new ones where necessary to ensure responsible market behaviour and promote industrial harmony;
- o Address inconsistencies in the legislative framework
- o Empower the regulatory agencies with enforcement powers to improve the efficiency of the system and compliance with established benchmarks, procedures and standards;
- o Develop necessary regulatory framework for the introduction of the diversification of fuels.

Recommendations for Jamaica's Energy Sector - Legislation

- o Enhance the enforcement powers of the OUR to ensure compliance with established procedures and standards as well as the efficiency monitoring mechanisms on a continued basis;
- o Provide appropriate incentives for industry stakeholders to facilitate sector development including diversified, renewable and low cost energy sources and demand side management programmes;