Developing the Regional Electric Vehicle Strategy (REVS)







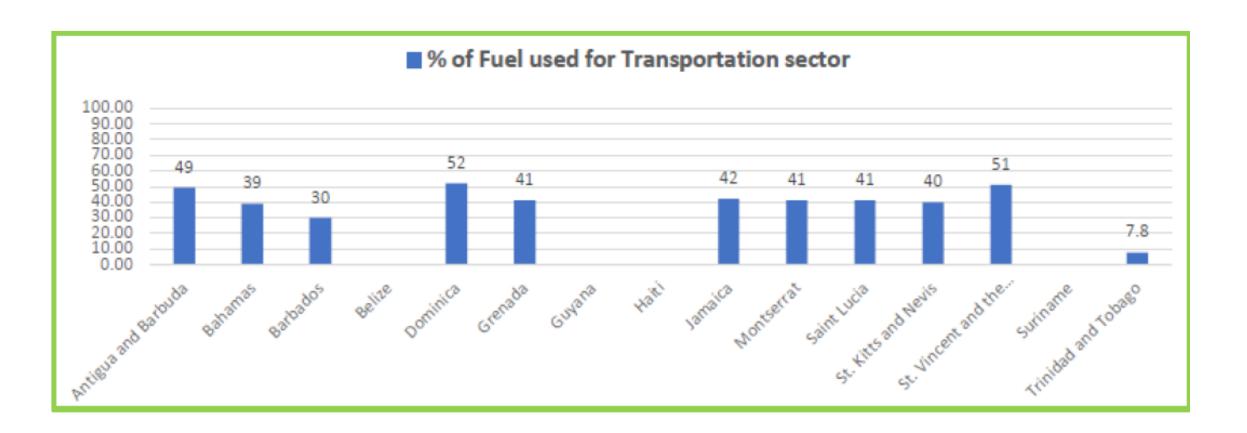
E-MOBILITY WEBINAR

INNOVATION OPPORTUNITIES AND THE CARIBBEAN REALITY

CONSIDERATIONS FOR A REGIONAL VEHICLE STRATEGY



What is the status and outlook for electrification in road transport within CARICOM?

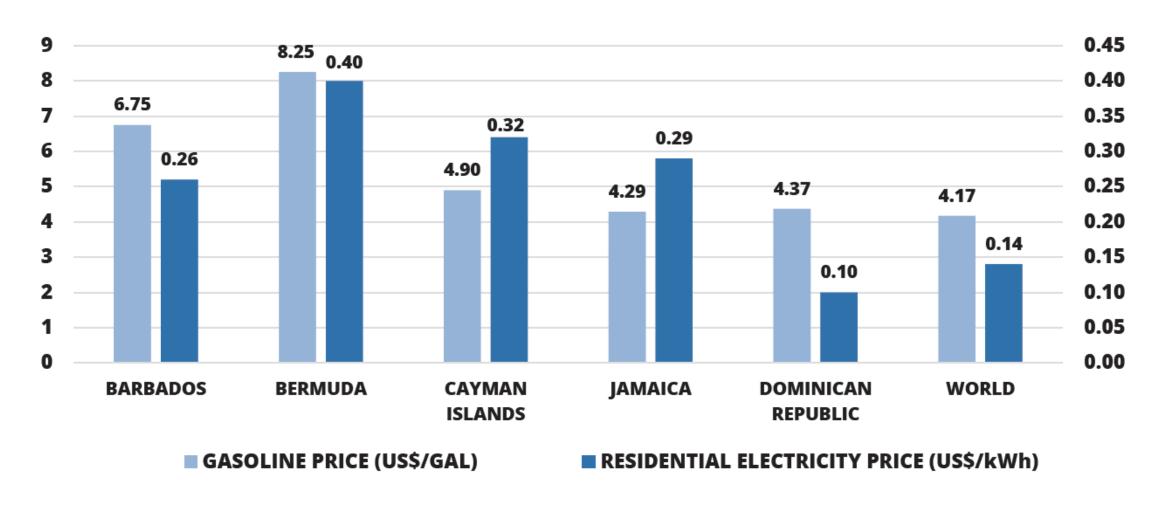


Source: The Future of E-Mobility in the Caribbean, CCREEE Feb 2020

Country	GHG reduction commit- ments & targets	Transport sector specific targets	E-Mobility interventions
Antigua & Barbuda	Conditional and uncondi- tional policies, measures and actions (Non-target)		 Support for HEVs, flex-fuel for EVs as national targets. Efficiency standards for the importation of all vehicles.
Bahamas	30% by 2030		Interventions to discourage importa- tion of inefficient motor vehicles by <i>in-</i> <i>ter alia</i> lowering import duties on EVs
Barbados	37% by 2025 44% by 2030 (Baseline:2008)	29% reduction in non- electric energy con- sumption (including transport) by 2029	GOB investments in alternative vehicles and fuels including HEVs & EVs and encouraging their adoption through tax incentives.
Belize		20% reduction in conventional transportation fuel use by 2033	Lower energy intensities across key economic sectors including transport.
Dominica	44.7% by 2030	16.9% reduction in GHG transport sector	Introduction of (i) policy to facilitate all scheduled government vehicle replacements by HEVs; (ii) market based mechanisms to motivate the private sector to buy HEVs & promote import of hybrids.
Grenada	30% by 2025 40% by 2030	20% reduction emissions in transport sector by 2025	Disincentives (taxes) for diesel and gasoline, incentives for fuel efficiency standards.
Haiti	Unconditional:5% by 2030 Conditional: 26% by 2030	,	Develop and implement transport NAMAs (Conditional)
Jamaica	10% below BAU by 2030 Baseline: 2005 (Conditional)		Expansion of energy efficiency initiatives in the transportation sectors, in line with sector action plans
Saint Lucia	16% by 2025 23% by 2030 Economy-wide Baseline 2010		Improved/expanded public transit Reduction of excise tax and duties on fuel efficient vehicles. Proposed development of transport policy and strategy
St. Kitts & Nevis	22% by 2025 35% by 2030	Reduce at least 5% of national fuel consumption	More efficient transportation
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	22% by 2025	·	New policies to reduce the import duty paid on low emission vehicles. International support for a transport sector NAMA will be sought
Suriname	Forests and RE are only sectors covered	N/A	N/A
Trinidad & Tobago	15% by 2030 across 3 sectors (power generation, transport, industrial)	30% by 2030 in public transport sector (un- conditional)	

Country	Incentives Fo	r EVs	National Plans/ Strategies/Initiatives	Policy Related To EVs
Antigua & Barbuda	Waiver of duty and environmental levy for EVs and Hybrids		×	Support of HEVs, flex-fuel or EVs. Government shall explore the fea- sibility of introducing EVs into its fleet.
Bahamas	Reduction of import duties to 25% com- pared to ICE vehicles (≥ 65%)		×	Discourage the importation of in- efficient motor vehicles through tax regime & lowering import du- ties on HEVs & EVs.
Barbados	17% reduction in import duties compared to ICE vehicles		×	Customs and fiscal policies for providing incentives to private vehicle buyers to purchase fuel efficient vehicles including EVs. Development of alternative fuelling infrastructure-to include stations for EVs (provided that solutions are cost-benefit justified)
Belize	×		×	Instigate change-over to more en- ergy efficient and environmentally friendly vehicles and modes of transport
Dominica	×	yses nomi tive	uct cost benefit anal- to estimate eco- c impact of alterna- vehicles (Including and supporting infra- ture	Studying the feasibility of integrating EVs into the transport sector. (Draft)
Grenada	Concessions on do- mestic duties relative to RE & EE technology		×	Create appropriate tax regime to encourage importation of fuel efficient vehicles and development of supporting infrastructure. Consider introduction of mandatory annual quotas for dealers regarding HEVs, EVs and other efficient vehicles
Guyana	Reduction of excise tax on HEV & EVs.	trodu as red	te (TNA) includes In- ction of EVs & HEVs commended technol- ptions	Foster the development of EV in- dustry to substitute fossil fuels with electricity while enhancing

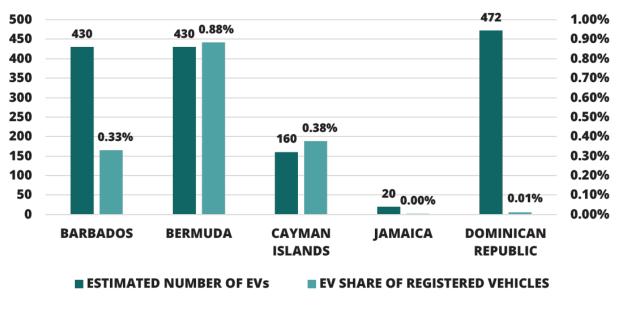
Source: The Potential of E-Mobility in CARICOM Member States, Charlin Bodley



Source: Electrified Islands, OAS and IDB, Feb 2020

EV Deployment in the region

Table 1: Current status of EVs in CARICOM member states								
Country	EVs in Operation	Year Introduced	No. of Charging Stations	Clean Transport Policy	Policy Related to EVs			
Antigua & Barbuda	8	2016	3 residential	In develop- ment	×			
Bahamas	~ 12*	2016*	2*	-	•			
Barbados	180	2013	43 public, 175 private, 40 business, 4 public rapid chargers	Drafted	✓			
Belize	1	2017	0	Suggested	×			
Dominica	1	2016	0	Drafted	✓			
Grenada	6	2012	2 public 2 residential	None	✓			
Guyana	0	N/A	0	None	×			
Montserrat	0	N/A	0	None	✓			
Saint Lucia	7	2013	0	Suggested	✓			
St. Kitts & Nevis	0	N/A	0	In develop- ment	×			
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	2	2015	1	None	×			
Suriname	0	N/A	0	None	×			
Trinidad & Tobago	4	•	1	suggested	×			



Source: The Potential of E-Mobility in CARICOM Member States Charlin Bodley

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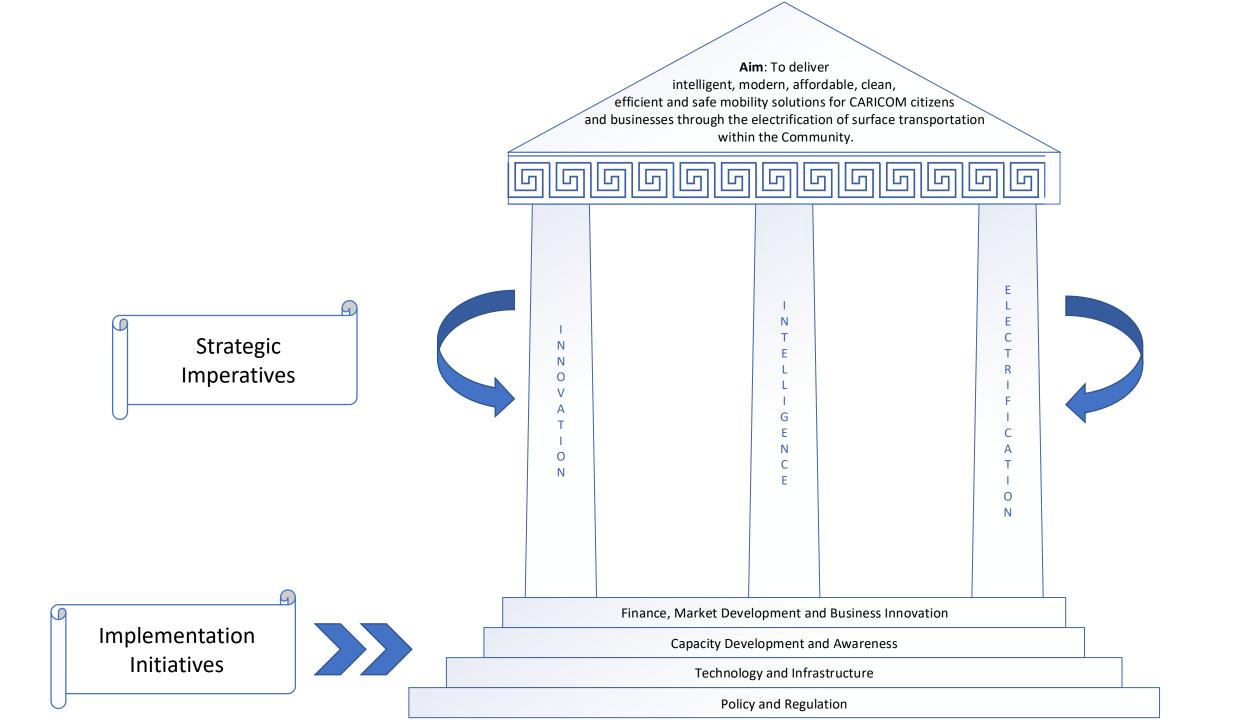
Is there a justifiable need for the REVS?

Ground Transportation Policy not as developed as Energy Polices in the Region. (Nationally and Regionally)

Ground Transportation planning is a complex and involves Energy, Tourism, Urban planning and Social programs.

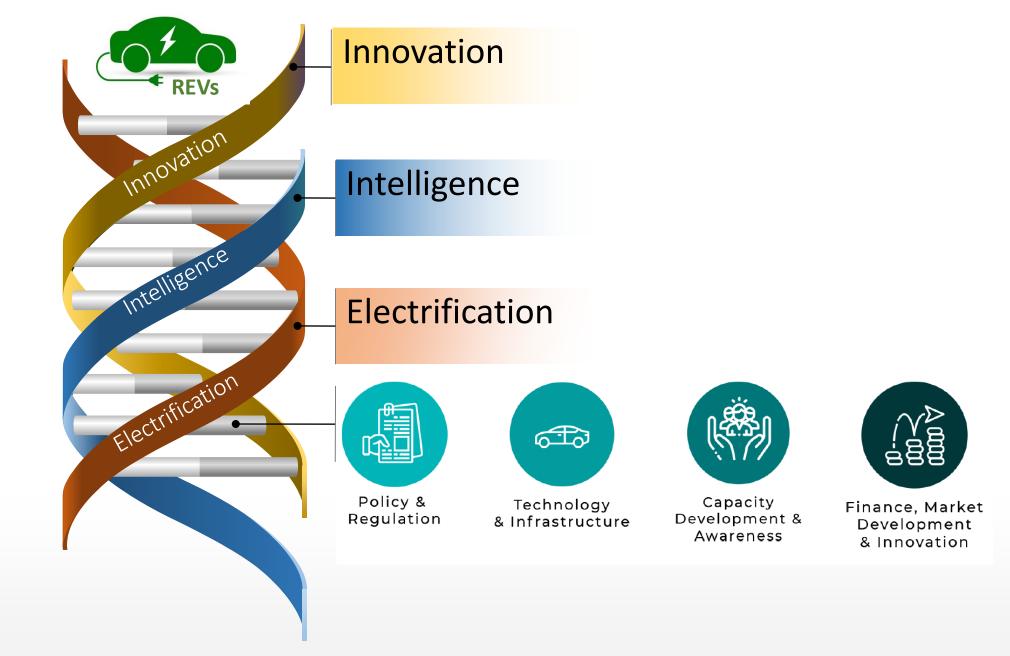
Reducing energy imports and reducing emissions.

Prepare the region through policy and planning for emerging transportation technologies and models.



How could the COVID-19 pandemic affect the contents and rollout of the REVS?

- Challenging Economic Environment.
- Automotive sales affected light passenger vehicles.
- Low Global liquid fuel prices.



Thank you for Listening