

### Macro-level considerations for the energy transition

#### Aim:

- Increasing the share of RES in the electricity/energy mix
- Enhancing the rate of improvement in EE
- Cost-efficient RES integration into electricity networks
- Changing landscape of market players and generation structures

#### So what do we need?

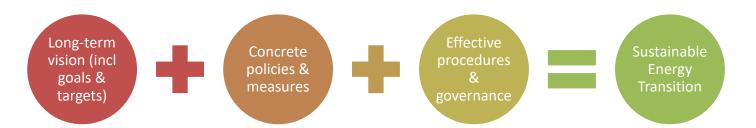
- Adjustment of support mechanisms and markets
- Enabling policy frameworks that promote the investments in renewable energy projects and energy efficiency improvements





# What is an "Enabling Framework"?

No single support policy or measure can transform the entire energy sector!









# Long-term vision: National Energy Plans and Targets

#### POLICY, LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Countries	Finalized Energy Policy/ Action Plan?	Renewable Energy (RE) Targets?	RE Act?	Net Metering/ Billing?	Independent Power Producers?	Feed- in- Tariff (FIT)	Interconnection Policy/ Standards
Antigua and	•	•	•	•	•	-	•
Bahamas	•	•		-		0	
Barbados	•	•		•	•	•	•
Belize	•	•			•		
Dominica	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Grenada	•	•	•	•			•
Guyana	-	•	•				
Haiti	•	•			•		
Jamaica	•	•		•	•		•
Montserrat	•	•		-			
St. Kitts and Nevis	•	•	•		•		





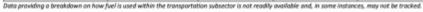




# Long-term vision: National Energy Plans and Targets

#### **TRANSPORTATION**

Countries	Fuel (BOE) Used in Transportation Sector	Sustainable Transportation Target?	Number of Conventional Vehicles Registered	Number of Hybrid & Electric Vehicles
Antigua and Barbuda	595,319	•	31,786	
Bahamas		•		
Barbados	1,065,800	•		400
Belize	837,339	-		
Dominica	123,370		27,223	1
Grenada	304,775	•	26,387	
Guyana	1,816,520.73		12,321	
Haiti				
Jamaica	6,605,400	•	3,304,559	
Montserrat			2,642	
St. Kitts and Nevis	173,740	•		
St Lucia	240,170			5
svg	293,460	•	24,046	6
Suriname		•		
Trinidad and Tobago		•		











## Support Policies & Measures

- RE Support Schemes:
  - Independent power production; self-generation
  - Renewable portfolio standards (RPS) or quotas
  - Feed-in Tariffs
  - Feed-in Premiums
  - Net metering or net billing schemes
  - Fiscal incentives
  - Tenders or auctions
  - Public loan or grant programmes







## **EE Support Mechanisms**

- Governmental regulations:
  - National EE standards
  - Appliance labelling schemes
  - Prohibition of use/import e.g. incandescent light bulbs
- Fiscal incentives:
  - Tax credits
  - Tax reductions and exemptions
- Awareness raising initiatives
- Financing mechanisms
  - ESCOs
  - Integrated Utility Service (IUS) Model





### Support Mechanisms for Sustainable Transportation

- Direct regulation e.g.
  - Biofuel blending mandates
- Fuel efficiency standards
- Tax incentives (import tax exemptions and reductions)







#### Table 14. Transportation Policies in CARICOM Member States, as of 2015

KEY: N = None S = Suggested ID = In Development X = Implemented

Country	Blend Mandate	Import Tax Exemption and Reduction	Fuel Efficiency Standards
Antigua and Barbuda	S	N	S
The Bahamas	N	S	S
Barbados	S	X	Х
Belize	N	N	N
Dominica	S	N	S
Grenada	S	S	S
Guyana	N	S	S
Haiti	N	X	N
Jamaica	Χ	N	N
Montserrat	N	N	N
Saint Lucia	N	X	N
St. Kitts and Nevis	N	ID	S
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	N	S	N
Suriname	N	S	ID
Trinidad and Tobago	N	X	N





Note: "Suggested" indicates that the measure has been cited or discussed in some official state capacity (including in an official planning document or in public remarks) but has not yet been implemented.

Source: See Endnote 19 for this section. © Worldwatch Institute

## Governance & Administrative Structures

- Responsible and effective institutions
- Data and information collection
- Utilities: vertically integrated vs allowing IPPs
- Effective and streamlined administrative procedures
- Regional initiatives and better coordination











