



Jamaica

GDP: **\$14.4bn**

Five-year economic growth rate: **3%**

Population: **2.7m**

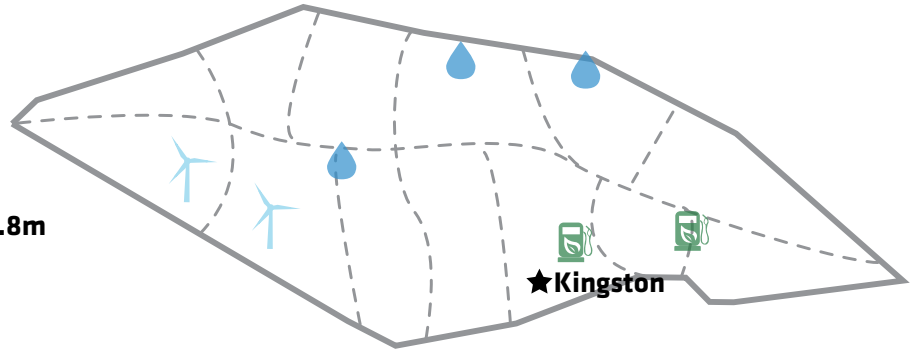
Total clean energy investments, 2006-2013: **\$131.8m**

Installed power capacity: **1GW**

Renewable share: **6.9%**

Total clean energy generation: **240GWh**

Top energy authority: **Ministry of Energy and Mines**



OVERALL RANKING
2014

39

OVERALL SCORE
2014

0.80

PARAMETER	RANKING	SCORE
I. Enabling Framework	35	1.00
II. Clean Energy Investment & Climate Financing	49	0.24
III. Low-Carbon Business & Clean Energy Value Chains	39	1.03
IV. Greenhouse Gas Management Activities	26	1.18

SUMMARY

Jamaica scored 0.80 to finish 39th among the 55 nations surveyed for *Climatescope* 2014. Within the 26 Latin American and Caribbean nations it ranked 18th.

Jamaica depends on imported fossil fuels (mainly fuel oil and diesel) for power generation at 873MW out of the country's 1GW installed capacity. Energy supply is steadily becoming more diverse, with 7% of installed capacity now sourced from small hydro and wind. The government expects Jamaica to get 20% of its energy from renewables by 2030, as stated in the National Energy Policy 2009-2030.

Concrete steps were taken towards this goal when the first clean energy auction was held in 2013. The tender contracted

58MW of wind power and 20MW of PV to supply the island's private vertically-integrated utility, Jamaica Public Service Company (JPS).

Jamaicans are allowed to generate renewable energy for self-consumption using systems of up to 100kW, and to sell any surplus to the grid at a price set by the Office of Utilities Regulation. This is based on the 'avoided cost of generation', plus a premium of up to 15%. Looking ahead, investment should continue to trickle into the sector to finance the auction-contracted projects.

For further information, access www.global-climatescope.org/jamaica

PARAMETERS AT A GLANCE

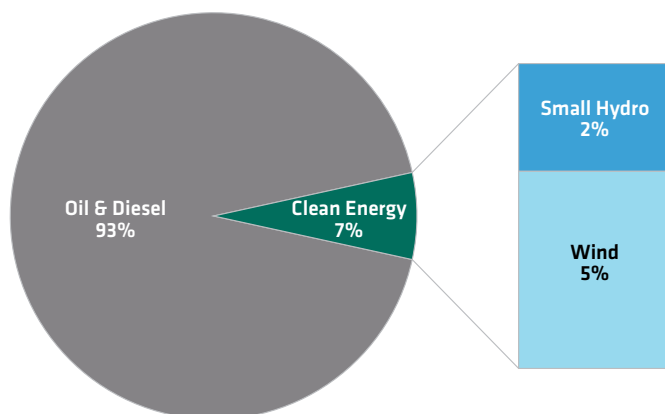
Jamaica ranked 35th globally on Enabling Framework Parameter I, a relatively strong result for the island nation compared with its performance on other parameters. The score took account of its clean energy policies, such as its renewable energy targets, the net billing program and the auction held by JPS.

Ninety-two percent of the island's 2.7m people are connected to the grid. In 2013, they paid an average of \$0.37/KWh, the third highest electricity rate in Latin America and Caribbean, a consequence of the country's heavy reliance on imported fossil fuels for electricity generation.

The island is well-suited to renewables since it offers plenty of natural resources, especially solar and wind. As of 2013, there were seven projects in various stages of development, and 11 commissioned projects, including a hybrid system that combines solar panels and wind turbines.

INSTALLED POWER CAPACITY BY SOURCE, 2013 (%)

1GW total installed capacity



Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance, Office of Utilities Regulation

On Clean Energy Investment, Parameter II, Jamaica performed poorly, ranking 50th out of 55 nations globally, and second lowest among the 26 Latin American and Caribbean countries. Despite \$132m in cumulative clean energy investment since 2006, it did not receive any grants or loans in 2013. Financing is a challenge owing to the high swap rate and average cost of debt, at 11% and 18%, respectively. However, residential users may access a local credit line to finance clean energy systems with interest rates starting at 9%.

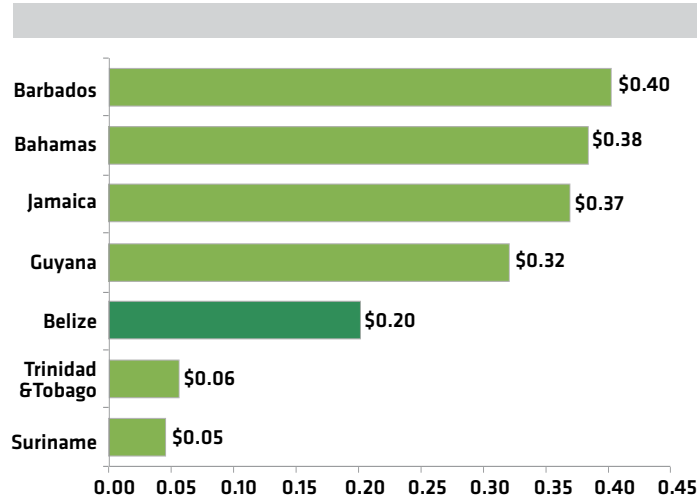
KEY POLICIES

Energy Target	20% of installed power capacity to be renewable by 2030.
Auction	The Office of Utilities Regulation held its first renewable energy tender, contracting 58MW of wind and 20MW of PV in three projects.
Net Metering	A pilot net metering program has 11 clients connecting renewable facilities to the grid.

Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance Policy Library

The country performed somewhat better on Clean Energy Value Chain, Parameter III, ranking 39th, owing to the presence of some small hydro, solar, wind and biomass & waste project developers, as well as biofuel producers. Furthermore, there are a number of banks and corporate finance institutions acting on clean energy, which helped step up Jamaica's performance in this parameter.

AVERAGE RETAIL ELECTRICITY PRICES, 2013 (\$/kWh)



Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance

Through the National Energy Policy, the government is committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions to 4.5Mt/year by 2015, and 3.5Mt/year by 2030 from 5Mt/year in 2008. Moreover, there are two power generation projects registered under the UN's Clean Development Mechanism. On GHG Management Activities, Parameter IV, Jamaica secured 26th spot globally.