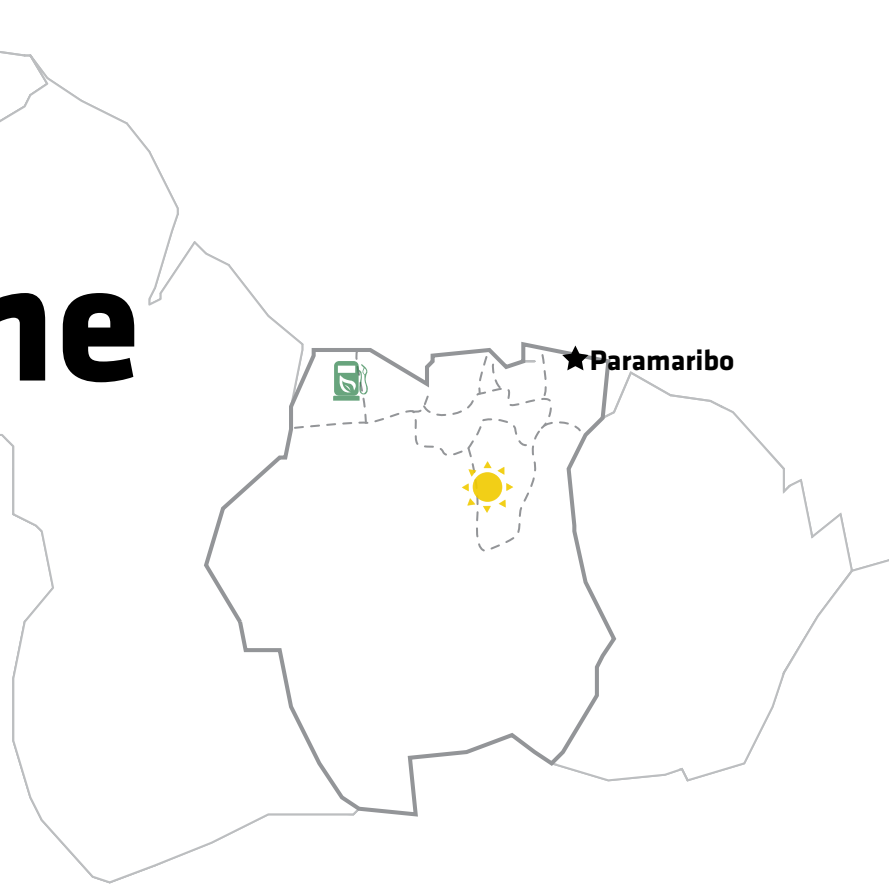




Suriname

GDP: **\$5.2bn**Five-year economic growth rate: **6%**Population: **0.5m**Total clean energy investments, 2006-2013: **N/A**Installed power capacity: **384MW**Renewable share: **1.3**Total clean energy generation: **N/A**Top energy authority: **Ministry of Natural Resources**OVERALL RANKING
2014**55**OVERALL SCORE
2014**0.31**

PARAMETER	RANKING	SCORE
I. Enabling Framework	54	0.22
II. Clean Energy Investment & Climate Financing	31	0.47
III. Low-Carbon Business & Clean Energy Value Chains	54	0.20
IV. Greenhouse Gas Management Activities	51	0.33

SUMMARY

Suriname ranked last among the 55 nations surveyed for *Climatescope* 2014 with a score of 0.31. It was weakest in Enabling Framework Parameter I and Clean Energy Value Chain Parameter III, coming second to last in both categories. The only bright spot was in Clean Energy Investment Parameter II, in which it ranked 31st on account of renewable energy grants received in 2013.

Much of the small South American nation's \$7.1bn GDP is derived from extractive industries such as gold mining and drilling for oil. These energy-intensive activities rely on thermal (oil and diesel) and large hydro for power, mirroring the situation in

the country at large: the nation's generating capacity is divided evenly between these two sources.

The country has considerable potential for clean energy, given its large water reserves and high levels of solar irradiation, but with low power prices (in 2013, the average was \$0.04/kWh), there is little incentive to develop renewable power projects.

Still, Suriname has made small strides – in 2014, the country's first PV plant secured financing. The 5MW PV plant will supply power to a gold mine (IAMGold Rosebel gold mine), and it should boost Suriname's score in the next edition of *Climatescope*.

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

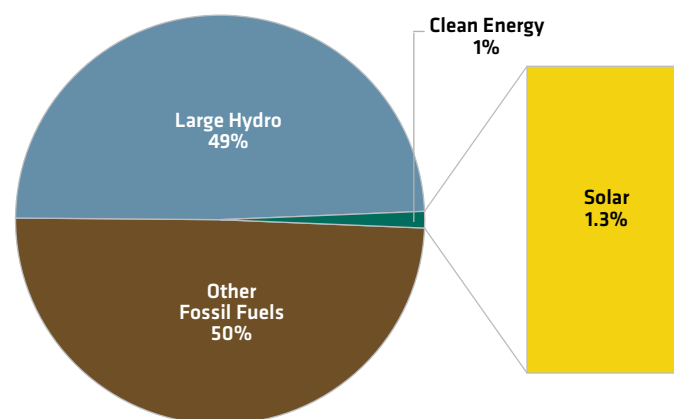
PARAMETERS AT A GLANCE

Suriname was deemed to be weaker than the other 54 *Climatescope* countries on Enabling Framework Parameter I owing to its centralized power market, lack of clean energy policies and reliance on conventional sources of electricity generation.

State-owned vertically-integrated power utility, N.V. Energiebedrijven Suriname (EBS), controls transmission, distribution and 36.5% of the country's 339MW installed capacity. The remaining share is generated by a private mining company, Suralco (Afobaka 160.7MW large hydro plant), and a state-owned oil company, Staatsolie (SPCS 54.4MW thermal plant).

INSTALLED POWER CAPACITY BY SOURCE, 2013 (%)

384MW total installed capacity



Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance, N.V. Energiebedrijven Suriname

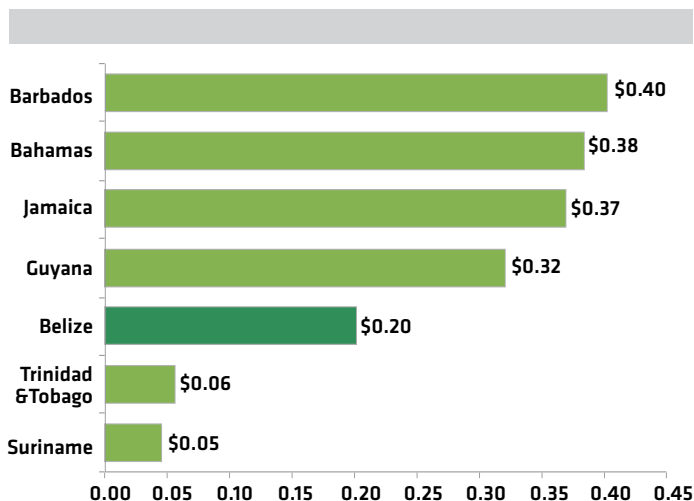
Around 85% of Suriname's 500,000 people are connected to the grid. They pay an average of \$0.04/kWh, the second lowest rate in Latin America and the Caribbean thanks to government subsidies. Naturally, such low power prices pose a challenge to development of the renewable sector.

Suriname achieved its highest ranking (31st) on Clean Energy Investment, Parameter II, due to \$44.4m in grants from the Inter-American Development Bank to develop renewable energy and energy efficiency initiatives. However, in 2013, no green microfinance or clean energy loans were recorded. The financing of the 5MW Rosebel gold mine PV plant was not taken into account in this year's scoring as the deal was signed in 2014.

In the absence of any installed renewable energy capacity, it is unsurprising that Suriname performed poorly on Clean Energy Value Chain, Parameter III. It was placed 54th, just one from the bottom.

On Greenhouse Gas Management Activities, Parameter IV, it also scraped along, taking 51st spot. There are no regulatory instruments, nor is there any corporate awareness of the need to reduce emissions or promote energy efficiency.

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



Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance