

Is Jamaica's energy system inefficient and expensive?

In Jamaica however, energy systems and energy use are inefficient and expensive and add to national economic vulnerability. Jamaica is endowed with significant renewable energy resources that provide a base for reducing their dependence on high-cost, environmentally damaging fossil fuels.

What is Jamaica's energy policy?

Jamaica's National Energy Policy, published in 2009, sets targets for renewable electricity generation, energy efficiency, and greenhouse gas emissions to be met by 2030. The policy document outlines Jamaica's comprehensive long-term energy plan.

How is Jamaica's energy future being secured?

Jamaica's energy future is being secured through Goal 7: Jamaica's industry structures embracing eco-efficiency for advancing international competitiveness, and moving towards building a green economy.

Why is Jamaica so vulnerable to external factors?

Like many of the small islands states, Jamaica is economically vulnerable to external factors such as fluctuations in energy prices, a consequence of an over dependence on imported oil. Securing supplies of affordable and reliable energy is an essential element of economic and social development.

What is the cost of electricity in Jamaica?

Jamaica's electricity cost is approximately \$0.39 per kilowatt-hour (kWh). This information is provided in the energy snapshot of Jamaica, an island nation located in the north Caribbean Sea. The utility rates are above the Caribbean regional average of \$0.33/kWh.

Why is electricity inexpensive in Jamaica?

Jamaica's electricity is inexpensive due to the fact that more than 94% of the island's electricity is generated from petroleum-based fuels. This leaves Jamaica highly dependent on imported fossil fuels and vulnerable to oil price and currency exchange fluctuations that directly impact the cost of electricity.

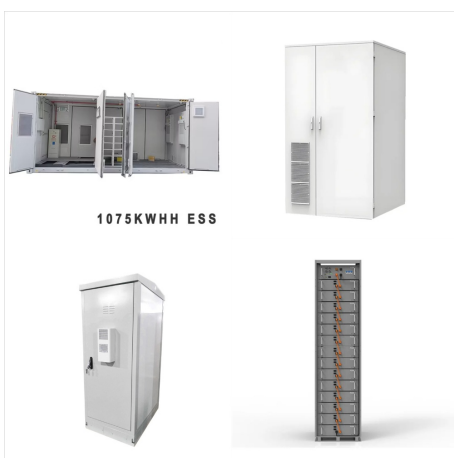
# JAMAICA ENERGY STORAGE PROBLEMS



Energy Transformation Jamaica has a strong framework for expanding the adoption of clean energy, as evidenced by the long-term vision of the National Energy Policy and the success of utility-scale renewables. To build on this work, there are several next steps that can provide important economic and environmental

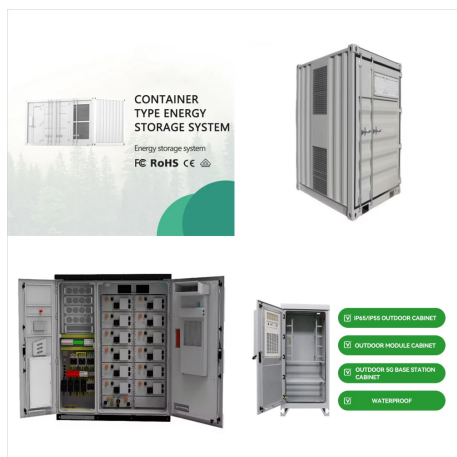


ENERGY REPORT CARD INTRODUCTION This document presents Jamaica's Energy Report Card (ERC) for 2020. The ERC provides an overview of the energy sector performance in Jamaica. The ERC also includes energy efficiency, technical assistance, workforce, training, and capacity building information, subject to the

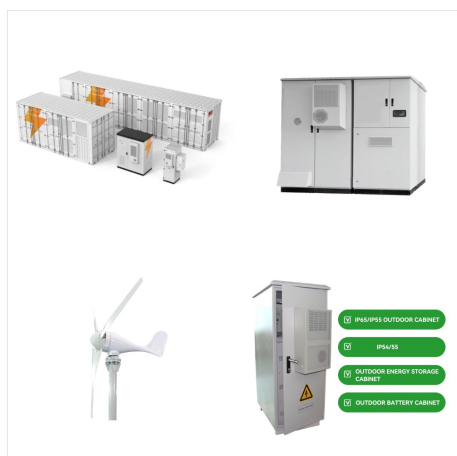


Not only could it lead to a cleaner, more resilient energy system, but it could also provide the flexibility and sustainability needed to address the country's current energy challenges. At the heart of this model lies the ???

# JAMAICA ENERGY STORAGE PROBLEMS



Jamaica's energy transition presents a unique set of challenges, rooted in economic disparities, infrastructural limitations, and socio-cultural norms. Overcoming these obstacles demands innovative policy solutions, stakeholder engagement, and a commitment to equity and sustainability.



This paper examines the key drivers and challenges influencing Jamaica's energy transition, focusing on the unique circumstances encountered by Small Island Developing States (SIDS) like



Energy efficiency initiatives are most promising activities for reducing GHG emissions and energy costs of sustained growth as well as increasing energy security in Jamaica, within the short to medium term; Jamaica "wastes more than half the available energy" in the imported fuels and has a comparatively high energy per unit of GDP as a

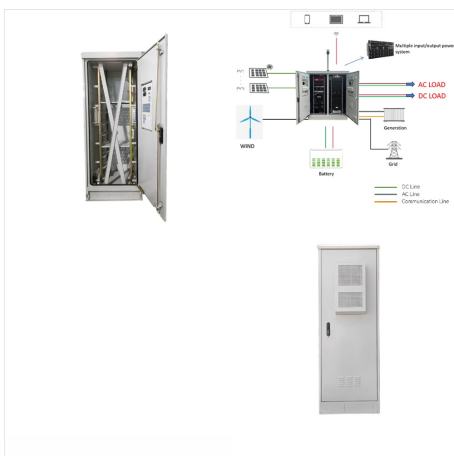
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developing areas. Energy self-sufficiency has been defined as total primary energy production divided by total primary energy supply. Energy trade includes all commodities in Chapter 27 of the Harmonised System (HS). Capacity utilisation is calculated as annual generation divided by year-end capacity x 8,760h/year. Avoided



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Addressing these issues will require investments in advanced grid technologies and energy storage systems, as well as the development of local technical capacity through education and training programs.



Jamaica U.S. Department of Energy Energy  
Snapshot Population Size 2.93 million Total Area  
Size 11,000 Sq. Kilometers Total GDP \$15.71  
Billion Gross National Income (GNI) per Capita  
\$4,970 Share of GDP Spent on Imports 51% Fuel  
Imports 7.4%



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# JAMAICA ENERGY STORAGE PROBLEMS



Not only could it lead to a cleaner, more resilient energy system, but it could also provide the flexibility and sustainability needed to address the country's current energy challenges. At the heart of this model lies the potential for Jamaica to build a network of 10 to 12 interconnected green mini-grids.