



IANAS



Jamaica report

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Jamaica

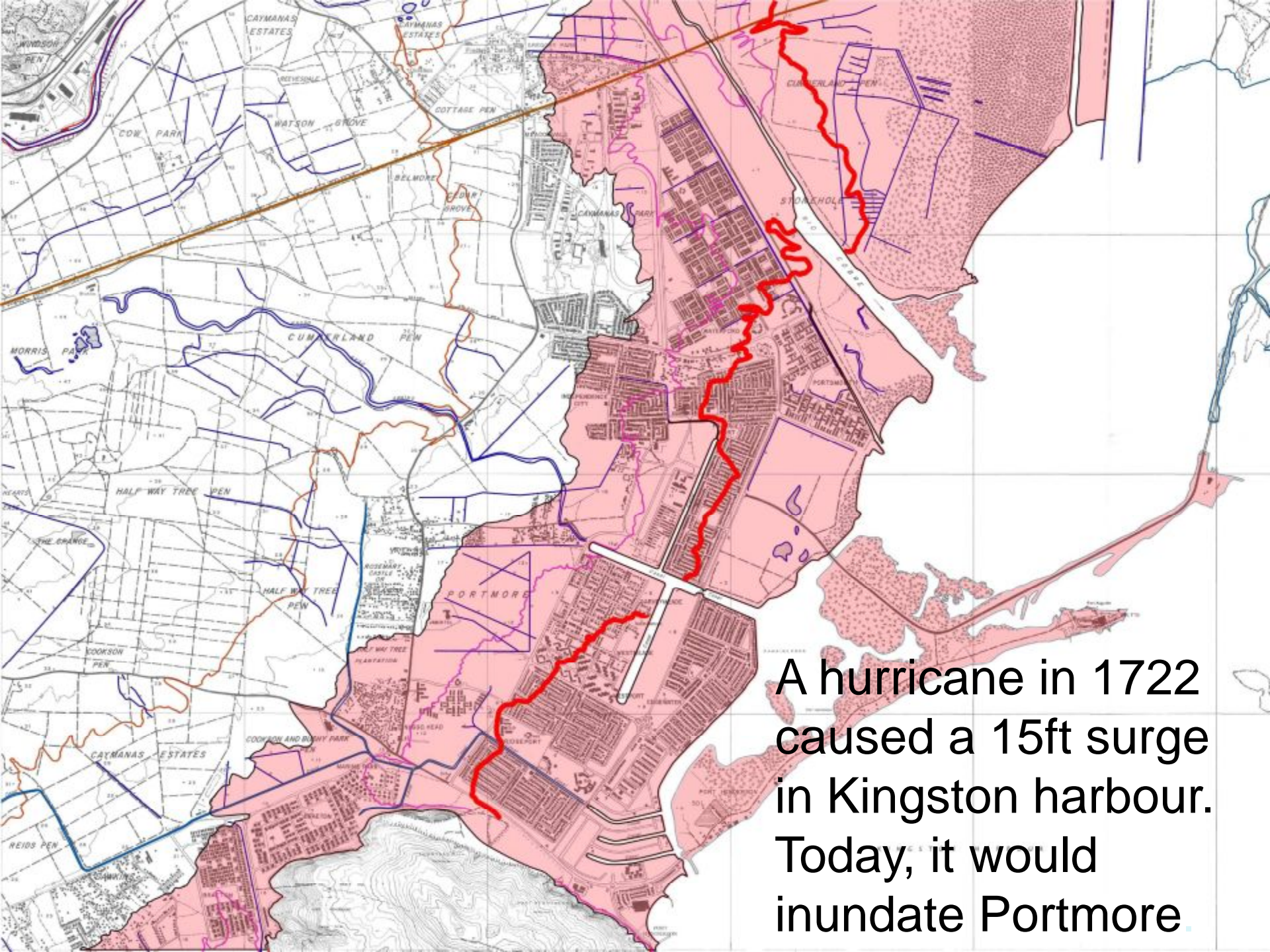


- Small island nation, population 2.6m
- Depends on imported oil for >90% energy
- Oil went from US\$10/barrel in 1998 to US\$147/barrel in 2008 – Jamaica suffered.
- Significant RE resources – solar, wind, deep ocean current etc.
- Very little development of RE, in spite of high price of energy.
- Why is this?

Energy: going the wrong way



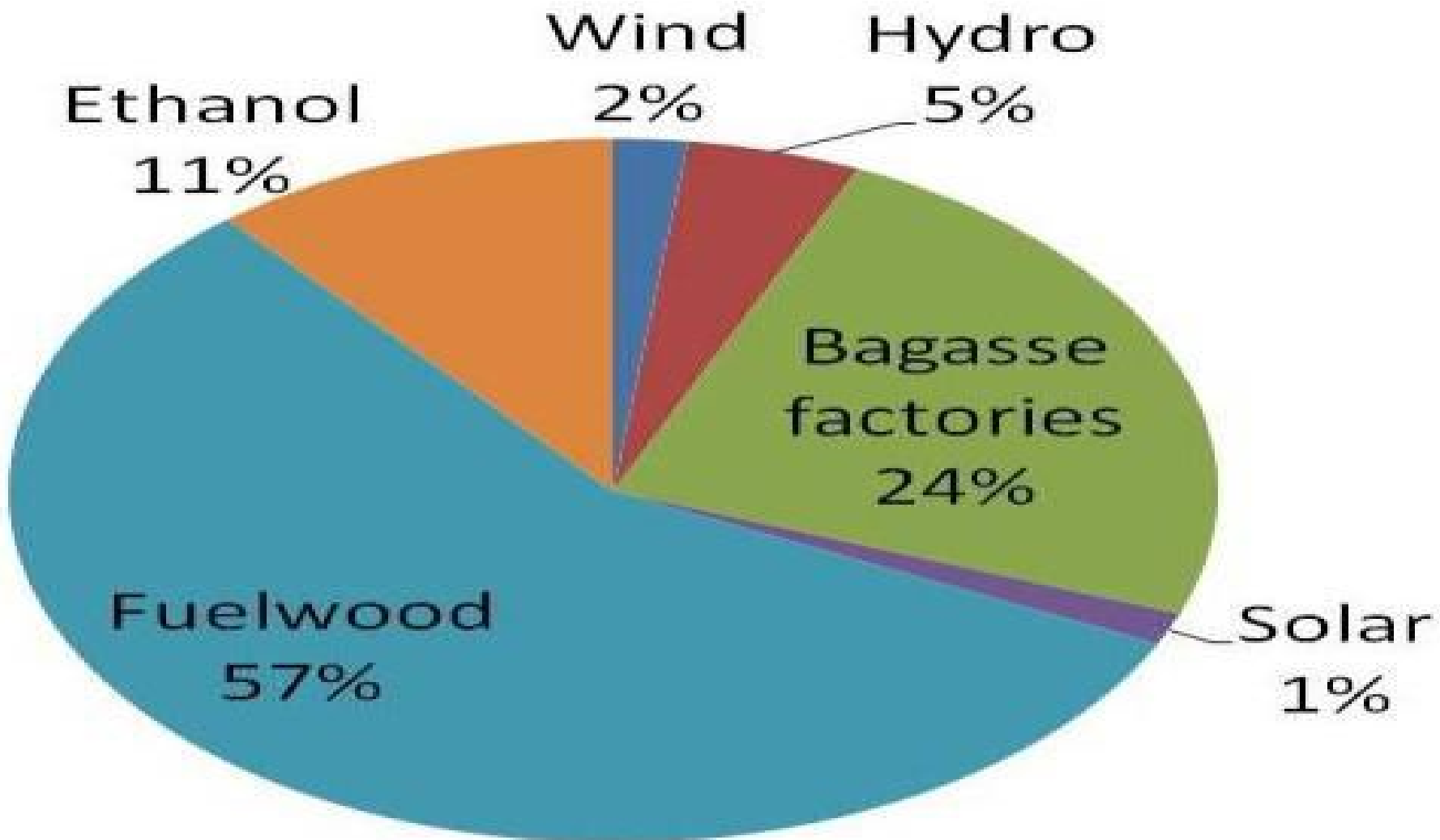
- Energy efficiency has been rising in most countries since 1970s/80s.
- Jamaica's energy efficiency has been falling for ~ 2 decades.
- Jamaica now requires 21,152 BTU to produce US\$1.00 of output; the global average is 4,600 BTU.
- Result: in 2009 Jamaica used 87% of all foreign exchange income to pay for imported oil.



A hurricane in 1722 caused a 15ft surge in Kingston harbour. Today, it would inundate Portmore.

Energy mix in Jamaica (2009)

- Imported oil: ~91%.
- Renewable: ~9%.



Jamaica: energy policy timetable

Indicator	2009	2012	2015	2030
% renewable in energy mix	9%	11%	12.5%	20%
% diversification energy supply	9%	11%	33%	70%
Former plan: import LNG New plan: Coal? Nuclear?				
Energy intensity index (BTU/US\$1 output) in constant year 2000 \$US	21,152	14,000	12,700	6,000
<u>Still</u> more than world average in 2010				

So why can't Jamaica make progress?



Problems in governance

High levels of public debt

Little evidence-based decision-making, e.g. Vision 2030 exercise.

Lack of strategic analysis

All incline to short-termism

Other answers will be given tomorrow...

Thank you !

