

ENERGY POLICY & ME

THE ENERGY POLICY AND YOU: WHAT IS YOUR ROLE?

The National Energy Policy outlines the country's strategic objectives in developing the energy sector. In so doing, the government of Jamaica has the responsibility of putting mechanisms in place to achieve the desired results of the Energy Policy. The Energy policy illustrates the manner in which the energy sector will be developed and managed. But you also have a responsibility and that is to scrutinize the development process and to become increasingly aware of what is happening in the sector.

Another responsibility you have is to conserve energy and to use energy efficiently. Energy conservation will save you money on your utility bills and also help the country import less oil to meet the country's growing energy needs. In so doing, you will help to transform Jamaica from a culture of waste, unaccountability and general inefficiency to one of responsible, sustainable management and proper use of energy resources.

WHAT ARE SOME OF THE POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ENERGY CONSERVATION AND EFFICIENCY?

- ⇒ Improve Energy conservation and efficiency in the Public Sector
- ⇒ Establish equipment standards
- ⇒ Promulgate Energy Efficient Building Code
- ⇒ Introduce Energy Conservation and Efficiency in the School Curriculum
- ⇒ Promote lifestyle changes through public education programmes



ENERGY CONSERVATION TIPS

Here are some Energy Saving Tips:

1. Turn off all non-essential lights and appliances
2. Carpool.
3. Walk or use public transportation.
4. Shop by phone or you can use the internet.
5. Don't top off at the gas pumps.
6. Replace your car's air filter.



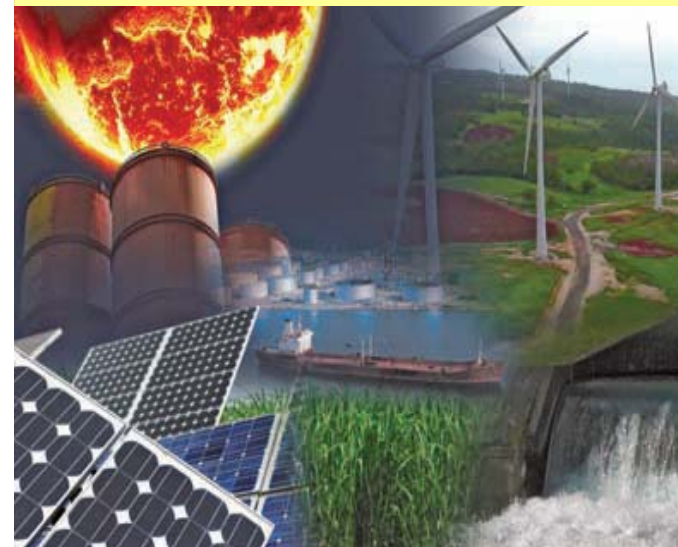
**For further information,
including sponsoring, exhibition and
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MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINING AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS



THE ENERGY POLICY

2006-2020

& YOU

ENERGY POLICY TIDBITS

WHY DOES JAMAICA NEED AN ENERGY POLICY?

⇒ The Jamaican economy, is among the most energy intensive countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.



⇒ Bauxite/alumina processing (37% of imports) inflates the intensity by some 30%. (Energy intensity = barrel of oil equivalent to generate US\$1000)

⇒ Jamaica is not an oil producer and is required to import oil from other countries.

⇒ The issue of rising energy cost is a great concern for everyone as it impacts the cost of electricity and fuel consumed by both residential and commercial entities.

⇒ Our major Power Company can improve efficiencies (25% of oil imports for electricity)

⇒ The Energy Policy is of vitally important as it addresses issues pertaining to *energy security* and supplies, diversification of the energy mix, development of indigenous energy resources, energy conservation and efficiency.

Jamaica needs an Energy Policy because of the population's:

- Heavy Oil Dependence
- High demand for foreign exchange
- Underdeveloped indigenous energy sources
- Inefficient use of energy
- Increasing pollution contributing to climate change

WHAT IS THE BUSINESS CONTEXT OF THE ENERGY POLICY?

The Government has responsibility to create and maintain an investment climate that facilitates competitiveness of companies – both at the local and global levels.

Reliability/quality/pricing of energy are important factors that inform investment decisions.

ENERGY Q & A

WHAT ARE THE OBJECTIVES OF THE ENERGY POLICY?

The policy seeks to, among other things:

- ⇒ Manage the energy supply,
- ⇒ Diversify the energy base,
- ⇒ Encourage conservation and efficiency in energy production and use,
- ⇒ Make electricity available and affordable to customers
- ⇒ Establish the regulatory framework to protect consumers, investors minimize environmental effects and pollution.



WHAT ARE SOME OF THE PROPOSALS OF THE ENERGY POLICY?

⇒ The Energy Policy establishes a framework that will inform investment decisions in the energy sector

- ⇒ Enhances investors' confidence in the energy sector
- ⇒ Security of supply and provision of energy at reasonable prices could be considered the most important pillars of this new policy.
- ⇒ The elements dealing with electricity, transportation and the renewable energy sectors would be of specific relevance.

WHAT WILL THE ENERGY POLICY ACHIEVE?

- ⇒ Competitive energy sector
- ⇒ Security of supply
- ⇒ Reduced dependence on imports
- ⇒ Promotion of energy efficiency
- ⇒ Appropriate regulatory framework that balances the interests of all stakeholders

ENERGY Q & A

Transportation

The demand for petrol in the transport sector is very high with energy consumption accounting for 40 percent of total energy consumption. Road transport accounts for the largest share of energy consumption in the sector accounting for 22 percent.

The government, as outlined in the policy, is encouraging the imports of small engine size vehicles, the use of fuel efficient diesel powered vehicles and the introduction of alternative fuel grades such as ethanol blended gasoline that is more environmentally friendlier than some other fuel grades. The



Energy Policy also addresses the issue of increase usage of public transportation.

Electricity

The issue of unreliable power supply is another major concern of consumers who are inconvenienced and whose operations are severely hampered when there is low shedding. As such the government has set out in the Policy recommendation pertaining to optimizing efficiency in the transmission and distribution of electricity.

Approximately 8% of the population is without electricity. The government recognizes the need to provide electricity to remote communities and marginalized communities. In this regard, the government is committed to facilitating universal access to electricity at affordable rates.

Another issue outlined in the Policy is the need for more competition in the electricity market.

