

What is Renewable Energy (RE)?

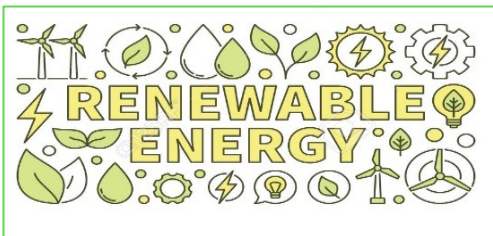
Renewable energy (RE) is energy that is generated from sources that naturally replenish themselves and never run out.

RE benefits:

- Offers an environmentally friendly alternative to the greenhouse gas emissions and pollution of fossil fuels.
- Diversifies the energy supply and reduces dependence on imported fuels for electricity generation.
- Fosters economic development and creates jobs in manufacturing, installation.

There are several sources of RE. In Grenada, alongside solar which is being utilized, there is potential for the development of other RE sources. These include:

- ✓ Solar
- ✓ Wind
- ✓ Geothermal
- ✓ Marine



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Renewable Energy

“Things you should know”



The status of RE in Grenada

- RE plants currently account for 2.8 megawatts (MW) of capacity, equivalent to 5% of the net generation on the system in Grenada.
- 1.8 MW of RE, are owned by residents, government agencies and commercial entities operating in the country.
- Two of the largest consumer-owned RE facilities are installed at TAMCC's Tanteen Campus (205 KW) and at plants of NAWASA (263 KW).

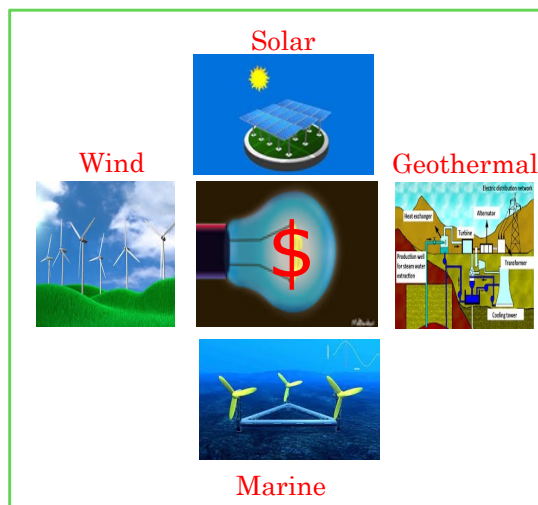


Aerial view of TAMCC's solar energy installation.

Grenada's commitment to RE

- The Government of Grenada has committed to reducing Greenhouse gas emissions by 30% of the 2010 level by 2025 and has envisioned that 10% (≈ 27 MW) of the reduction will come from adding RE into the generation mix.
- The PURC as an independent regulator for the electricity sector must facilitate the deployment and sustainable use of RE.

The role of the PURC in RE deployment



The PURC is responsible for the following:

- The procurement process for all new (RE) generation capacity.
- Making recommendations to the Minister regarding the granting of licences and permits.
- The establishment of procedures for the determination of rates for the supply of electricity by an independent power producer to a network licensee.
- The establishment of procedures for the determination of rates for the provision of excess electricity by self-generators to a network licensee from their electricity generation capacity.
- The registration of all generators.

The establishment of a regulatory framework for RE would include:

- The development of a Renewable Energy Programme for self generators.
- The setting up of the procurement processes for all new (RE) generating capacity.
- The approval of a compensation mechanism for self generators and for utility scale RE generators.
- Stakeholder engagement.



The advantages of RE to a self-generator

- Decreases energy bills from the electricity utility company.
- Offers the possibility for a self-generator to receive payments for the surplus energy that is exported to the grid.
- Increases self reliance when used with storage.
- Helps lessen carbon footprint on the environment.