



# Saint Lucia

Latin America & Caribbean

## Ease of doing Solar classification



### Influencer

Electricity Consumption in kWh/capita (2020)

# 1797.1

Average PVout in kWh/kWp/day (2020)

# 4.5

Cumulative Solar Capacity in MW (2021)

# 3.8

Getting Electricity Score (2020)

# 83.0

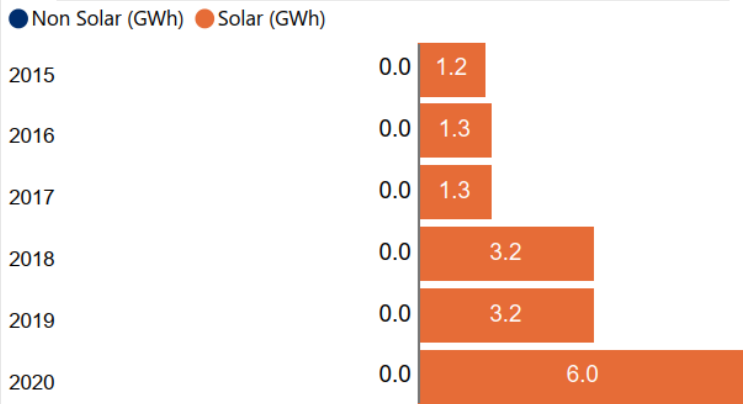
NDC Target by 2030 in % (base year 2010)

# 7.0

Human Development Index (2021)

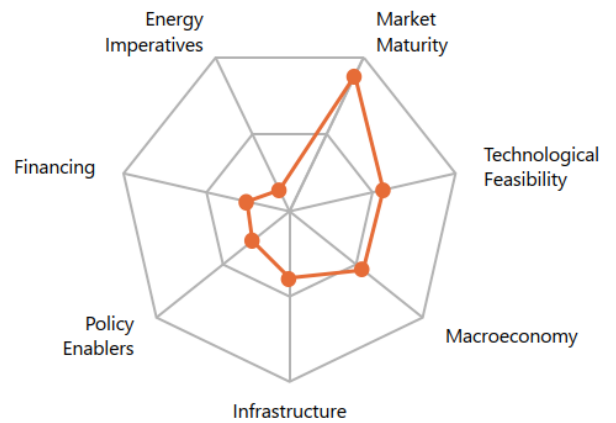
# 0.7

### Renewable Energy Generation by Source

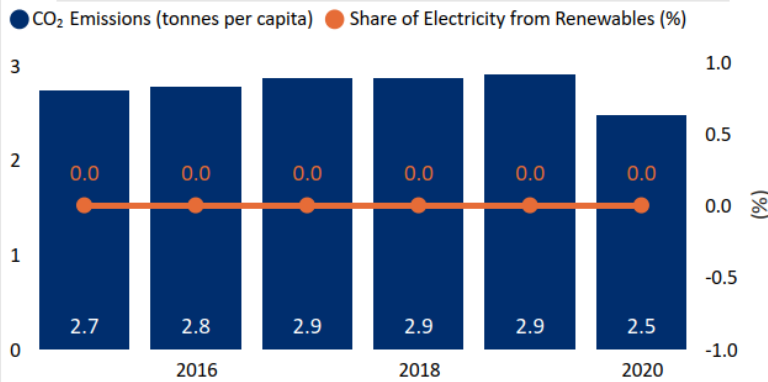


Non Solar RE includes Wind and Hydro;

### Performance against 7 Drivers



### CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions vs Electricity share from Renewables

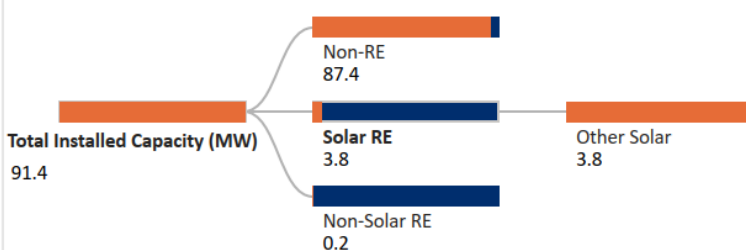


### Fiscal Incentives & Public Financing for Renewables (2020)

Investment or production tax credits?  
**No**

Public investment, loans, grants, capital subsidies or rebates?  
**No**

### Installed Capacity by Source (2019)



Non-Solar RE: Wind, Hydro, Biomass, Geothermal & Marine;  
 Non-RE: Coal, Natural Gas, Nuclear, Oil, etc.;  
 Other Solar: Utility Scale Solar, Rooftop etc.;

### Support for Renewables (2020)

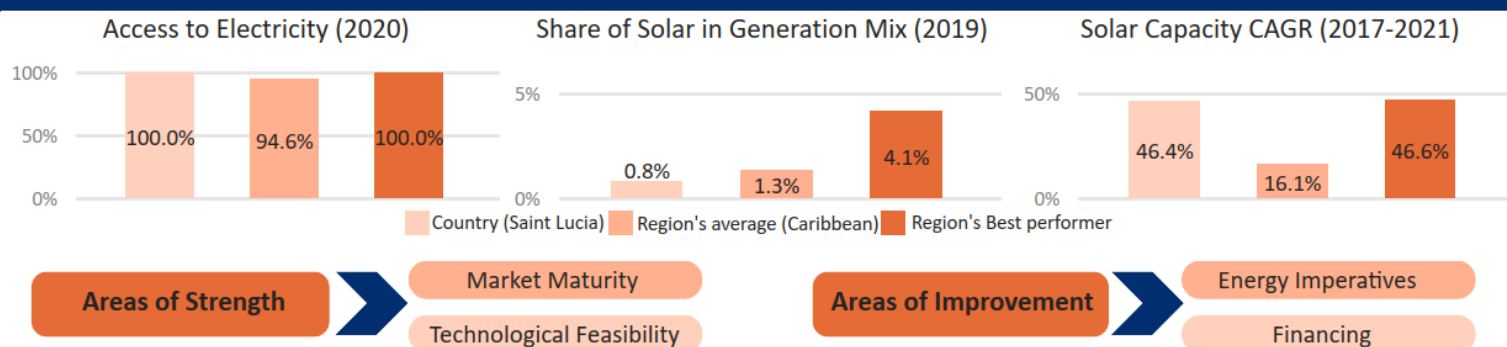
Feed-in-Tariffs for renewable energy supply to the grid?  
**No**

Net metering/Gross metering policies and regulations?  
**Yes**

Renewable Energy Certificates?  
**No**

Renewable Purchase Obligation?  
**No**

## Country's regional performance and characteristics



## Key Insights

### Drivers

### Insights



Macro-economy

- Saint Lucia is an upper-middle income country with a GDP per capita (PPP) of USD 14,332 in 2021.<sup>1,2</sup>
- Due to COVID-19 Pandemic, the GDP (Real) has contracted by 20.4% in 2020. However, in 2021, the GDP has bounced back with an annual growth rate of 6.8%.<sup>1</sup>
- The inflation rate (CPI) of the country has increased to 2.4% in 2021 from -1.8% levels in 2020.<sup>1</sup>
- The general government gross debt to GDP has marginally increased to 95.5% in 2021 from 95% levels in 2020.<sup>1</sup>



Policy enablers

- As per the NDC submitted by the government to UNFCCC, the country aims to achieve a 50% share of RE in the electricity generation mix by 2030.<sup>9</sup>
- To promote the development of RE in the country incentives such as net metering, import duty exemptions and income tax deductions for RE projects are being implemented in the country.<sup>8</sup>



Technological Feasibility

- Saint Lucia receives high levels of solar irradiation (GHI) of 5.4 kWh/m<sup>2</sup>/day and specific yield 4.5 kWh/kWp/day indicating very strong technical feasibility for solar in the country.<sup>3</sup>
- The country is highly dependent on imported fossil fuels for generation of electricity, thus making it susceptible to fluctuating oil prices.<sup>4</sup>



Market Maturity

- 100% of the population in Saint Lucia has access to electricity since 2020.<sup>4</sup>
- The country's power sector is governed by the National Utilities Regulatory Commission (NURC), an independent mul sector regulatory authority.<sup>6</sup>
- The power sector is bundled and controlled by the privately owned St. Lucia Electricity Services Ltd. (LUCELEC).<sup>7</sup>



Infrastructure

- The electricity transmission and distribution sector in the country operates at a frequency of 50 Hz with voltage levels ranging from 240 V to 66 kV.<sup>8</sup>
- In 2021, the system losses of LUCELEC stood at 6.3%.<sup>10</sup>
- As of March 2022, the total length of transmission and distribution lines stood at 78 miles (66 kV) and 2,767 miles (11 kV).<sup>10</sup>



Financing

- In 2021, the Bank of Saint Lucia has started a re-financing programme that supports the consumers to buy solar PV systems and hybrid vehicles at 100% financing.<sup>11</sup>
- The World Bank sanctioned USD 21.9 Mn to the government of St. Lucia in July 2021 with the goal of developing a favourable business climate for sustainable energy, improving the reliability of power infrastructure, and exploring the country's geothermal potential.<sup>12</sup>



Energy Imperatives

- In 2020, the per capita electricity consumption stood at 1.8 MWh, which is relatively lower in comparison to the global average of 3.31 MWh.<sup>4</sup>
- The peak demand of electricity in the country has remained constant at 0.33 TWh in 2020 and 2021.<sup>4</sup>
- In 2021, the total installed capacity in the country reached 0.09 GW most of which is based on oil fired generation.<sup>4</sup>
- The total installed capacity of solar PV witnessed a CAGR of 46.4% between 2017-2021, reaching 3.84 MW in 2021 from 0.83 MW levels in 2017.<sup>5</sup>