



Trinidad and Tobago

Latin America & Caribbean

Ease of doing Solar classification



Achiever

Electricity Consumption in kWh/capita (2020)

5862.6

Average PVout in kWh/kWp/day (2020)

4.3

Cumulative Solar Capacity in MW (2021)

3.6

Getting Electricity Score (2020)

84.3

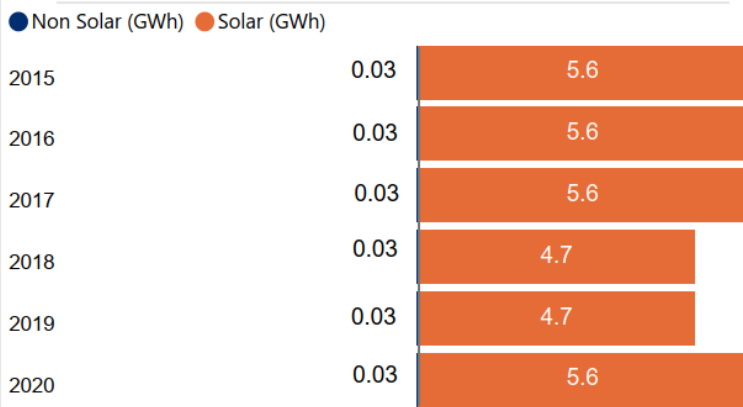
NDC Target by 2030 in % (base year 2013)

15.0

Human Development Index (2021)

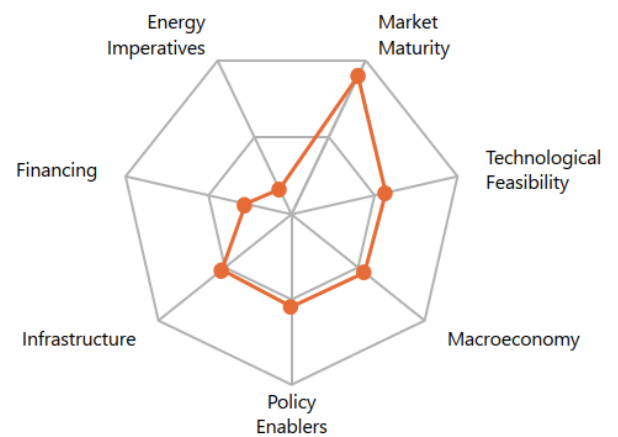
0.8

Renewable Energy Generation by Source

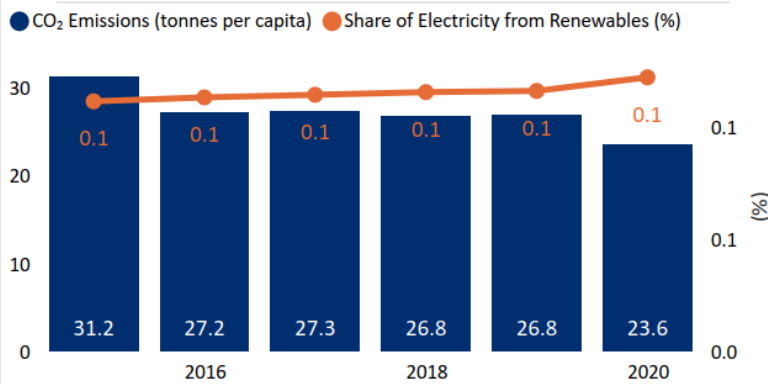


Non Solar RE includes Wind and Hydro;

Performance against 7 Drivers



CO₂ Emissions vs Electricity share from Renewables

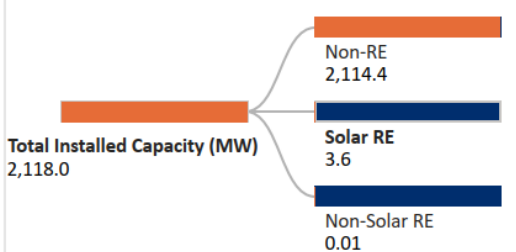


Fiscal Incentives & Public Financing for Renewables (2020)

Investment or production tax credits?
Yes

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.;
 Data not available for other Solar RE segments;

Support for Renewables (2020)

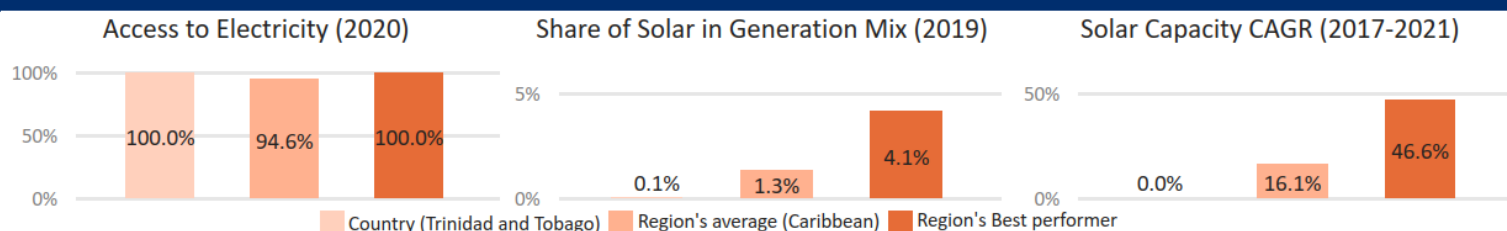
Feed-in-Tariffs for renewable energy supply to the grid?
No

Net metering/Gross metering policies and regulations?
No

Renewable Energy Certificates?
No

Renewable Purchase Obligation?
No

Country's regional performance and characteristics



Areas of Strength

Market Maturity
Technological Feasibility

Areas of Improvement

Energy Imperatives
Financing

Key Insights

Drivers

Insights



Macro-economy

- Trinidad and Tobago is a high-income country with a GDP per capita (PPP) of USD 25,309 in 2021.^{1,4}
- In 2021, the GDP (Real) has contracted by 0.7%. However, in 2022, it is expected to bounce back with an annual growth rate of 4.0%.¹
- The inflation rate (CPI) of the country has increased to 1.5% in 2021 from 0.6% levels in 2020.¹
- The general government gross debt to GDP has marginally increased to 60.6% in 2021 from 59.3% levels in 2020.¹



Policy enablers

- To promote development of RE in the country, various incentives such as tax credits, import duty exemptions, wear and tear allowances and interconnection standards have been introduced.^{10, 11}
- By 2030, the country aims to reduce cumulative emissions from its three main carbon-emitting sectors- power generation, transportation, and industry- by 15% compared to a business-as-usual baseline. The country intends to achieve this through increasing the use of RE, E-mobility, and other measures.¹²



Technological Feasibility

- Trinidad and Tobago receives high levels of solar irradiation (GHI) of 5.4 kWh/m²/day and specific yield 4.3 kWh/kWp/day indicating strong technical feasibility for solar in the country.³
- The country is highly dependent on imported fossil fuels for generation of electricity thus making it's economy susceptible to fluctuating oil prices.⁴



Market Maturity

- 100% of the population in Trinidad and Tobago is having access to electricity since 2006.²
- The Regulated Industries Commission (RIC), a statutory body, regulates the power sector in the country.⁶
- While the Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission (T&TEC) is the sole operator of electricity transmission and distribution, independent power producers also contribute to the electricity generation sector.⁷



Infrastructure

- Absence of an interconnected national grid for connecting two islands is a major challenge that the country's power sector faces.⁸
- In 2020, the system losses stood at 6.0% indicating a reasonably efficient infrastructure.⁹



Financing

- Under the Green Guarantee Company & CRAFT project, the green climate fund has provided USD 21.7 Mn financing support in the country.¹³
- In 2019, IRENA has sanctioned USD 3 Mn funding for the development of RE power plants in the country.¹⁴



Energy Imperatives

- In 2020, the per capita electricity consumption stood at 5.86 MWh, which is significantly higher in comparison to the global average of 3.31 MWh.⁴
- The peak demand for electricity in the country has remained constant at 8.2 TWh in 2020 and 2021.⁴
- In 2021, the total installed capacity in the country reached 2.33 GW with a significant share coming from gas (85.4%) followed by oil (14.6%).⁴