

CARIBBEAN

Dominican Republic

GDP: **\$64bn**

Five-year economic growth rate: **3.8%**

Population: **10.5m**

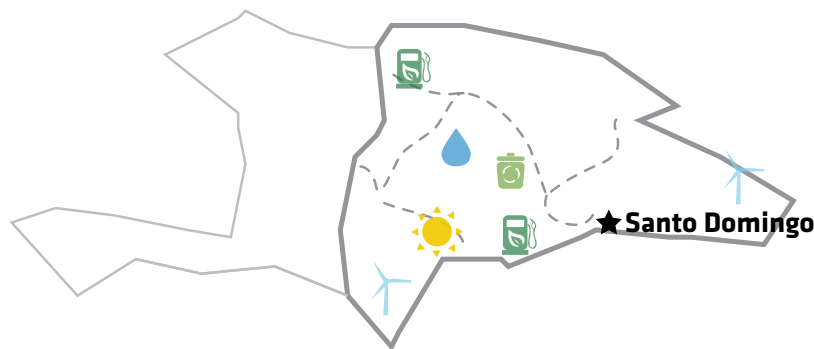
Total clean energy investments, 2009-2014: **\$331.5m**

Installed power capacity: **3.7GW**

Renewable share: **6.9%**

Total clean energy generation: **795.1GWh**

Top energy authority: **National Energy Commission**



OVERALL RANKING
2014 2015

24 32

OVERALL SCORE
2015

1.02

PARAMETER	RANKING	SCORE
I. Enabling Framework	24	1.26
II. Clean Energy Investment & Climate Financing	42	0.26
III. Low-Carbon Business & Clean Energy Value Chains	48	0.71
IV. Greenhouse Gas Management Activities	12	2.20

SCORE SUMMARY

The Dominican Republic's 1.02 overall score in *Climatescope* 2015 placed it 32nd among all countries. In 2014, the country was ranked 24th overall, with a score of 1.16.

The country's de-rating from 2014 to 2015 is explained mostly by a 19-position decline in its ranking on Enabling Framework Parameter I. It received lower scores in 2015 on the Parameter I indicators Clean Energy Policies, Clean Energy Installed Capacity and Growth Rate of Electricity Generation.

On Enabling Framework Parameter I, the Dominican Republic finished 24th in 2015, with a score of 1.26. It was fifth in 2014 on that parameter, scoring 1.54.

On Clean Energy Investment and Climate Financing Parameter II, the Dominican Republic ranked 42nd, up from 43rd the previous year.

On Low-Carbon Business & Clean Energy Value Chains Parameter III, the Dominican Republic's 48th-place finish in 2015 lagged its 2014 rank of 43. The country's 2015 and 2014 Parameter III scores were 0.89 and 0.71, respectively.

On Greenhouse Gas Management Activities Parameter IV, the Dominican Republic's 2015 ranking of 12th was the same as its 2014 ranking. Its Parameter IV scores were 2.12 in 2014 and 2.20 in 2015.

For further information, access www.global-climatescope.org/en/country/dr-congo

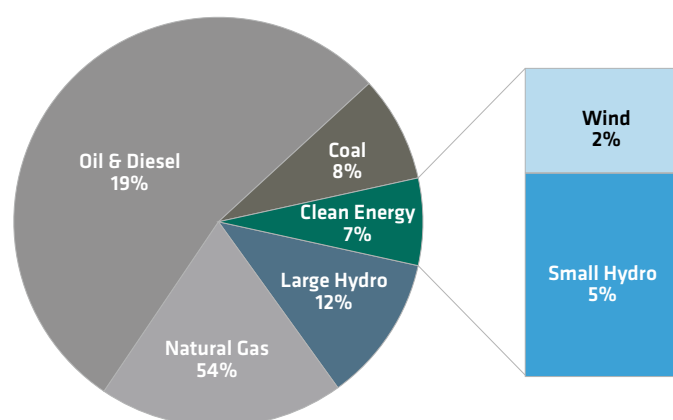
OVERVIEW

The Dominican Republic has set an ambitious target to get 10% of electricity generation from renewable sources by 2015, raising it to 25% by 2020. As of 2014, only 10.5% of a total 15TWh was coming from clean energy generation.

The Ministry of Energy and Mines was created at the end of 2014 and is now in charge of developing energy policies, while the Superintendencia de Electricidad (SIE) regulates and oversees Dominican Republic's electricity sector. The state-owned Empresa de Transmisión Eléctrica Dominicana (ETED) is the sole transmission company in the country and it is responsible for operating the national system.

INSTALLED POWER CAPACITY BY SOURCE, 2014 (%)

3.7GW total installed capacity



Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance, Superintendencia de Electricidad de la Republica Dominicana

Note: Negligible values for solar cannot be graphically represented due to scale, see source data for the complete numbers.

KEY POLICIES

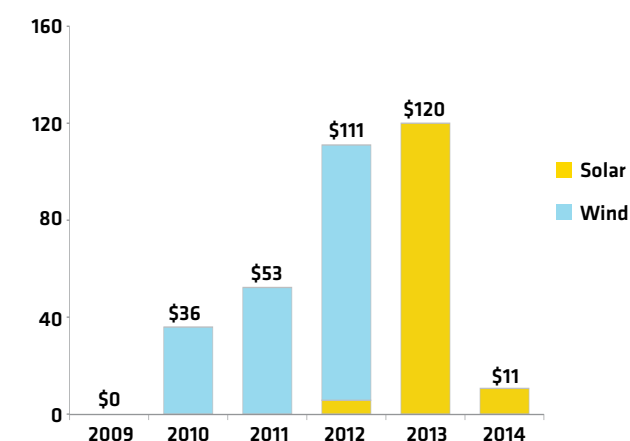
Energy Target	10% electricity generation from renewable sources by 2015 and 25% by 2020.
Feed-in Tariff	FiT legislation approved in 2007, but has not been implemented
Debt/Equity Incentives	Clean energy fund created from tax revenue from fossil fuel consumption. It aims to promote investments in renewable energy and energy efficient projects.
Tax Incentives	Clean energy investment tax credit, corporate, income, ITBIS, and import tax exemption, external financing tax reduction.
Utility Regulation	Renewable generators dispatch priority and open access to transmission and distribution.
Net Metering	Net Metering program with 59 customers connecting renewable facilities to the grid.

Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance Policy Library

Although generation is open to private players, there is still a strong presence of the state-owned company. The distribution segment is divided into three public companies: EDEESTE, EDENORTE and EDESUR. All the state-owned companies are managed by the Corporación Dominicana de Empresas Eléctricas Estatales (CDEEE).

ANNUAL INVESTMENT IN CLEAN ENERGY, 2009-2014 (\$m)

\$331.5m total cumulative investment



Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance

Notes: Total investment includes: Asset Finance, Corporate Finance and Venture Capital / Private Equity Commitments.

In 2014, the Dominican Republic had a total installed capacity of 3.7GW. The bulk of was represented by oil and diesel (2.1GW), natural gas (600MW) and coal (314MW). Large hydro represents 435MW, small hydro 171MW, wind 85MW and solar 1.5MW. A 60MW PV plant is under construction in the municipality of Monte Plata. The first phase of the project (30MW) is expected to be commissioned by the end of 2015 and the second phase (30MW) by the first half of 2016.

Energy regulation for renewable power dates back from the mid-2000s. In 2004, the government published the Plan Energético Nacional (PEN), which defines energy policies in the country until 2015. In May 2007, following the guidelines of PEN, the government established an incentive regime for the development of clean energy sources in Dominican Republic based on mechanisms including an investment tax credit; corporate and income tax exemption; external financing tax reductions; exemption from tax on transfer of industrialized goods and services; and import duty exemption.