IRENA
International Renewable Energy Agency

Renewable Energy Policy Brief

SURINAME

JUNE 2015

This publication should be cited as: 'IRENA (2015), *Renewable Energy Policy Brief: Suriname*; IRENA, Abu Dhabi'.

About IRENA

The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) is an intergovernmental organisation that supports countries in their transition to a sustainable energy future, and serves as the principal platform for international co-operation, a centre of excellence, and a repository of policy, technology, resource and financial knowledge on renewable energy. IRENA promotes the widespread adoption and sustainable use of all forms of renewable energy, including bioenergy, geothermal, hydropower, ocean, solar and wind energy, in the pursuit of sustainable development, energy access, energy security and low-carbon economic growth and prosperity. www.irena.org

Acknowledgement

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1. Policy

Electricity

Suriname's electric sector is mostly based on **contractual agreements** (based on the 1957 Brokopondo Agreement) between the national utility (EBS) and the private owner of two legacy power plants (hydro 189MW and fossil fuel 78MW) originally linked to bauxite mining and an aluminum smelter.[1] An additional 40MW of fossil fuel co-generation were installed in 2014.[2]

Suriname, as a member of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) has a target of 20%, 28% and 47% renewable electricity generation to be reached by 2017, 2022 and 2027 respectively.

There is **no legislative framework** for electricity or renewable energy and Suriname is working on its development. *Suriname's 2012 Electrical Power Sector* draft green paper establishes the main guidelines for the drafting of an Electricity Act, including energy security, judicial, institutional provisions and the need for an Energy Authority.[3] It also includes the principles of cost recovery, energy and economic efficiency, and environmental impacts in the setting of the national utility (EBS) tariffs.[4]

In 2013 the project Development of Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency and Electrification of Suriname (SU-G1001) with USD 4 million in funding from IDB and GEF was initiated to promote the use and development of renewable energy and energy efficiency in Suriname, including solar, hydropower and bioenergy, through the support of policy development for the promotion of renewable energy.

At the end of 2013 the government of Suriname, in collaboration with Guyana and Belgium launched a **capacity building** programme at the university-level focusing mainly on hydropower, biomass, solar and wind energy.[5] Suriname's contribution to the program is USD 195,000[6]

The government expects the development of a 5MW solar plant by a private company.[7]

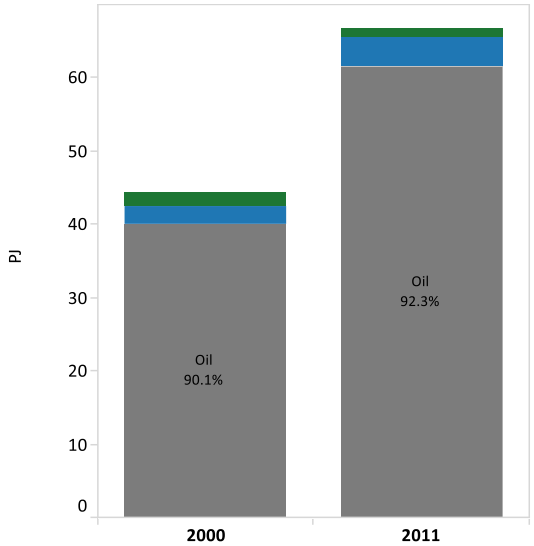
Energy Access

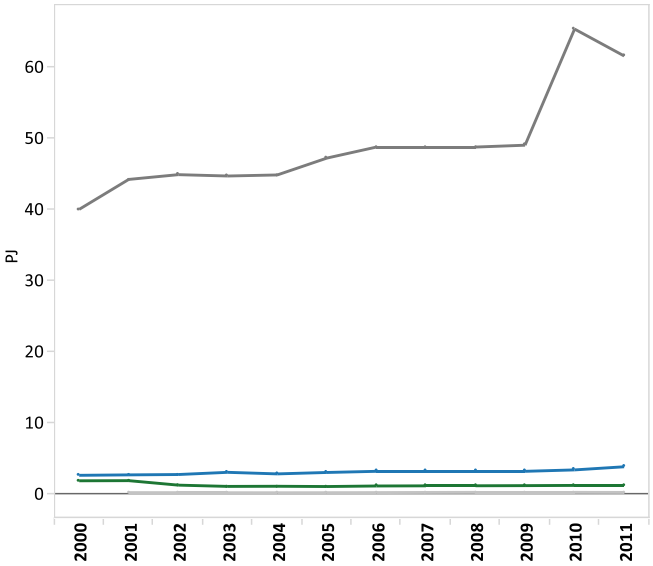
Rural areas (hinterland) have access to subsidized fuel and diesel generation, with very little renewable energy penetration.[8]

[1] Source: http://blogs.iadb.org/caribbean-dev-trends/2013/11/20/surinames-energy-market/
[2] http://www.gov.sr/sr/ministerie-van-nh/actueel/spcs-nv-uitbreiding-warmtekrachtcentrale.aspx
[3] http://www.gov.sr/ministerie-van-nh/actueel/green-paper-voor-de-energiesector-is-basis-voor-wetgeving-en-energieautoriteit.aspx
[4] Source: Minister Letter to IDB
[5] http://www.gov.sr/sr/ministerie-van-nh/actueel/hernieuwbare-energie-presentatie-te-adek.aspx
[6] Announced as EUR 156 thousand
[7] http://www.gov.sr/sr/ministerie-van-nh/actueel/hernieuwbare-energie-presentatie-te-adek.aspx
[8] Source: Development of Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency and Electrification of Suriname

2. Statistics

Total Primary Energy Supply





Excludes electricity trade

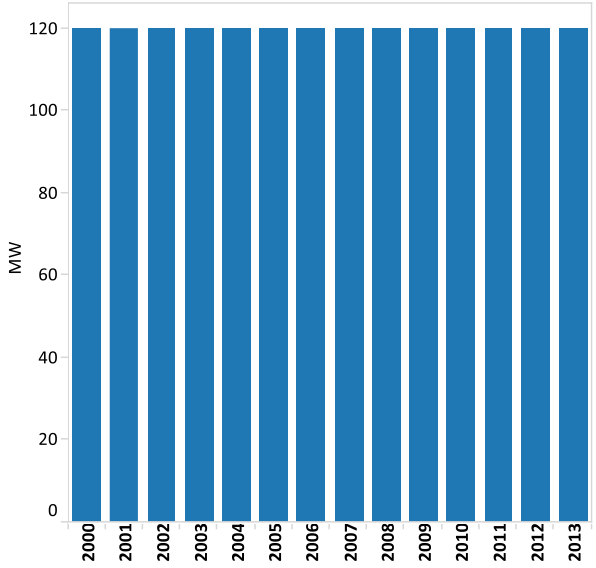
Solid biomass
Oil
Hydropower
Natural gas

		Total Primary Energy Supply	Share of renewables
2000	Total	44.4 PJ	
	Of which renewables	4.4 PJ	9.9%
2011	Total	66.7 PJ	
	Of which renewables	4.9 PJ	7.4%

Total includes electricity trade

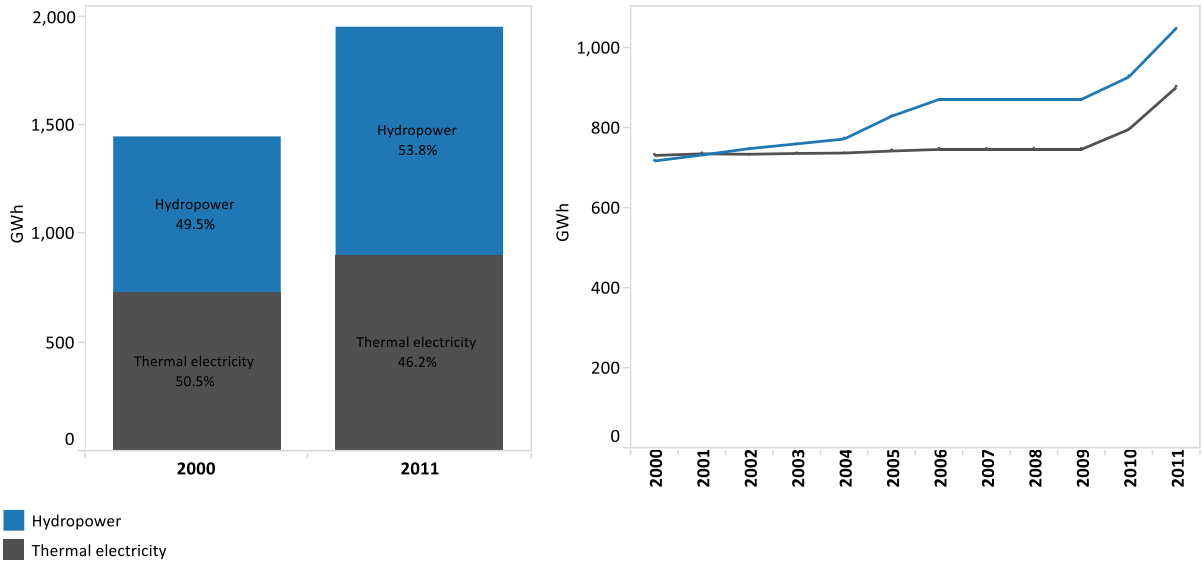
		Total Primary Energy Supply	Share in total renewables
2011	Solid biomass	1.2 PJ	23.5%
	Hydropower	3.8 PJ	76.5%

Renewable Power Capacity



Hydropower

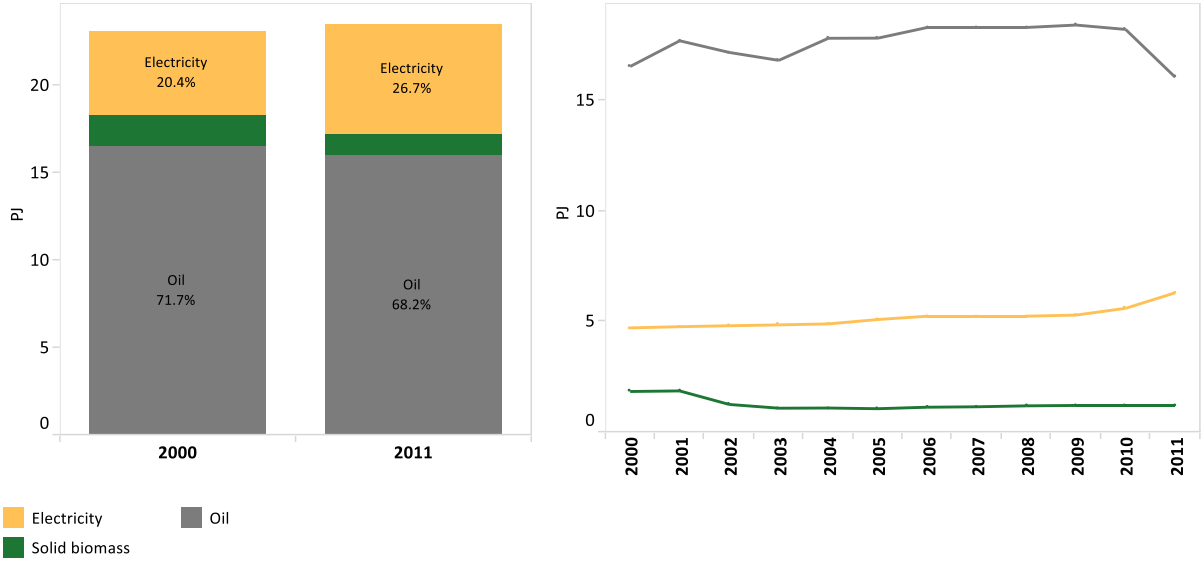
Electricity Generation



		Electricity generation	Share of renewables
2000	Total	1,448.0 GWh	
	Of which renewables	717.0 GWh	49.5%
2011	Total	1,950.0 GWh	
	Of which renewables	1,049.0 GWh	53.8%

		Electricity generation	Share in total renewables
2011	Hydropower	1,049.0 GWh	100.0%

Total Final Energy Consumption



		Total Final Energy Consumption	Share of renewables
2000	Total	23.0 PJ	
	Of which renewables	1.8 PJ	7.9%
2011	Total	23.5 PJ	
	Of which renewables	1.2 PJ	5.0%

		Total Final Energy Consumption	Share in total renewables
2011	Solid biomass	1.2 PJ	100.0%

Sources for these statistics: IRENA, IEA, UN

Renewable Energy Policy Briefs

This brief is part of an IRENA series providing a comprehensive and timely summary of renewable energy policies in Latin America (including Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, and Venezuela).

The brief brings together the most up-to-date information on renewable energy public policies for the power, heating and transport sectors, and also includes a section on energy access policies. The objective of this brief is not to provide an assessment of the reported policies. The brief is primarily based on the information contained in the IEA/IRENA Joint Policies and Measures Database, complemented with information drawn from: (i) additional existing legislation, (ii) official government sources such as plans, reports and press releases, and (iii) input from country policymakers and experts. While the brief focuses on policies at the national level, sub-national policies are also included where relevant. Specific projects or programmes implemented by actors such as international organisations, development partners and the private sector are beyond the scope of this brief.

The information contained in this document is posted on IRENA's REsource web portal, will be used to update the IEA/IRENA Joint Policies and Measures Database, and will form the basis of IRENA's future policy work in Latin America.

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