

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● GDP of country: \$1.365 billion 2014⁵. ● Industries' share of GDP: 17.4%⁶. ● Electricity sources⁷: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Diesel - 99.9% ● Solar – 0.01% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Renewable energy investment promoted⁸: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1994—The Electricity Supply Act enabled the island's utility, LUCELEC, to advance development of renewable resources through voluntary financial incentives. ● 1999—The government waived import duties and consumption taxes on renewable energy equipment. ● 2001—Solar water heaters became tax deductible and the government initiated a National Sustainability Energy Plan (NSEP), which aimed for a 35% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2010. ● 2005—A Sustainable Energy Plan was implemented and a green paper on the National Energy Policy (NEP) was written. ● 2010—The government established the Saint Lucia National Energy Policy outlining provisions to increase the use of renewable energy technologies to offset the amount of fuel the country imports to meet its energy needs. ● 2016- The National Utility Regulation Act was passed to enable the establishment of the National Utility Regulatory Commission (NURC) as an independent regulator for the energy and water sector. The electricity supply act was also amended to allow for the establishment of the NURC. ● The Electricity Supply Services Bill is currently being drafted to replace the Electricity Supply Act with accompanying regulations. This is expected to be completed by end of year 2016. ● An Energy Efficiency Bill is currently being drafted. This will bill will serve as an enabling factor for the use of energy efficient products and services. ● 2016 - National Energy Transition Strategy (NETS) study was established with the assistance of CWR/RMI/CCI. This study will include but is not limited to island -wide grid integration study, assessment of variable renewable resources and thermal generation assessment. ● Energy efficiency incentives: (ex: Subsidies, labelling, rebates etc.) 2004—A lighting program reduced the island lighting load⁹. A review of the OECS building codes was completed in June 2015 in collaboration with Saint Lucia but at present Saint Lucia has not adopted any building codes. The Saint Lucia Bureau of Standards (SLBS) has developed and adopted a number of electrical standards which includes lighting designed to improve end-use energy efficiency on the island. The SLBS has an ongoing labelling program which has labelling standards for some
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⁵ The World Bank; <http://data.worldbank.org/country/st-lucia>

⁶ Index Mundi; http://www.indexmundi.com/saint_lucia/gdp_composition_by_sector.html

⁷ Energy Transition Initiative; <http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy15osti/62688.pdf>

⁸ Energy Transition Initiative; <http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy15osti/62688.pdf>

⁹ Energy Transition Initiative; <http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy15osti/62688.pdf>

		<p>lighting and other energy using products.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Incentives for clean production and installation of pollution prevention technologies¹⁰: None ● Actions to ensure compliance with regulations: (monitoring, enforcement, fines etc.) SLBS has a compliance department which monitors and enforce according to the standards that are implemented ● Other actions at national, sub-national and / or local level to reduce industry emissions: The Government of Saint Lucia has set a target of 35% increase the contribution of renewable energy to the national energy supply by 35% by 2020 and support the development of indigenous energy sources, to reduce the consumption of electricity in the public sector by 20% by 2020. These targets were set in the Barbados Declaration of Sustainable Energy for All and Carbon War Room Ten Island Challenge. The Government of Saint Lucia has undertaken and currently has in progress, a number of public awareness campaigns on renewable energy and energy efficiency for the public and private sector.
<p>REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Key transport-related air quality challenges: (ex: vehicle growth, old fleet, dirty fuel, poor public transport etc.) The number of motor vehicles is increasing in Saint Lucia especially in the urban areas, which is identified as a contributing factor to compromised air quality¹¹. ● Traffic and parking congestion has become a major concern of Saint Lucia especially in and around the capital city of Castries. For instance traffic volumes experienced per day are in excess of 24 000 vehicles¹². 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vehicle emission limit: (Euro rating) None¹³ ● Fuel Sulphur content: (in ppm)¹⁴ Diesel 5000ppm; Petrol 500ppm ● Restriction on used car importation: No, there are no import restrictions¹⁵ however a higher tax is imposed on older vehicles and vehicles with larger engine capacity. The older the vehicle, the higher the tax imposed. ● Actions to expand, improve and promote public transport and mass transit: The Government of Saint Lucia is planning to expand the Castries-Gros Islet Highway, which will include better pedestrian safety with sidewalks and ten footbridges and safe drop-off points for public transport.¹⁶ ● Actions to promote non-motorized transport: (ex: include sidewalks and bike lanes in new road projects, car-free areas etc.) None ● Other transport-related actions: In 2014, the Government of Saint Lucia approved the request to amend the import duties and excise tax rates for hybrid vehicles and vehicles operating on sustainable fuels to promote the use of these types of vehicles on island.

¹⁰ Energy Transition Initiative; <http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy15osti/62688.pdf>

¹¹ National Environmental Summary Saint Lucia 2010; <http://www.pnuma.org/publicaciones/Final%20NES%20-%20St%20Lucia-2010-%20edited.pdf>

¹² Nation News; <http://www.nationnews.com/nationnews/news/71088/major-road-improvement-project-st-lucia>

¹³ Status of Fuel Quality and Vehicle Emission Standards Latin America and the Caribbean; http://www.unep.org/Transport/new/PCFV/pdf/Maps_Matrices/LAC/matrix/LAC_FuelsVeh_June2015.pdf

¹⁴ Status of Fuel Quality and Vehicle Emission Standards Latin America and the Caribbean; http://www.unep.org/Transport/new/PCFV/pdf/Maps_Matrices/LAC/matrix/LAC_FuelsVeh_June2015.pdf

¹⁵ Status of Fuel Quality and Vehicle Emission Standards Latin America and the Caribbean; http://www.unep.org/Transport/new/PCFV/pdf/Maps_Matrices/LAC/matrix/LAC_FuelsVeh_June2015.pdf

¹⁶ Nation News; <http://www.nationnews.com/nationnews/news/71088/major-road-improvement-project-st-lucia>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2010: The government established the Saint Lucia National Energy Policy (NEP) outlining provisions to increase the use of renewable energy technologies to offset the amount of fuel the country imports to meet its energy needs. The NEP also speaks to provisions for the transport sector. ● Saint Lucia is in the process of developing a policy for the transportation sector. ● Saint Lucia has begun a feasibility study in 2015 on the applicability electric mobility solution on island.
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF AGRICULTURAL / MUNICIPAL WASTE (OUTDOOR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Outdoor, open burning: (ex: is it commonly done? burning what kinds of wastes? etc.) The Saint Lucia Solid Waste Management Authority operates two facilities for the disposal of solid waste – a sanitary landfill that serves the northern region and a waste management facility in the south. Outdoor/open burning is not commonly practiced, however it does occur to some extent on private property for both yard waste and agricultural waste. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legal framework: (ex: is burning banned?) - Saint Lucia Criminal Code (2001) ● Actions to prevent open burning of municipal waste and / or agricultural waste: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Any person wishing to burn land, including the vegetation thereon, must first apply for permission to do so from the relevant authority. - The practice of open/outdoor burning is discouraged as part of the Public Education and Awareness Programme of the Saint Lucia Solid Waste Management Authority.
REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM OPEN BURNING OF BIOMASS (INDOOR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dominant fuels used for cooking and space heating: Less than 10% of the population are using solid fuels for cooking and heating in their households, this is further broken down as listed below¹⁷; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gas – 90.5% ● Charcoal/Wood – 5.6% ● Kerosene – 0.2% ● Electricity – 0.4% ● Others – 3.3% ● Impact: ??? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indoor air pollution regulated: No ● Promotion of non-grid / grid electrification: Saint Lucia has 99.8% electrification ● Promotion of cleaner cooking fuels and clean cook stoves: The Government of Saint Lucia has undertaken a number of initiatives for solar dryers and biogas digesters which promote the use of renewables as an alternative for cooking fuels. ● Other actions to reduce indoor biomass burning, or to reduce its emissions: None

¹⁷ 2010 Population And Housing Census: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sources/census/2010_phc/Saint_Lucia/SL_PreCensusRepApr11.pdf