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Access to E		Market Maturity	Infrastructure	Power Infrastructure
Financial Support Mechanisms		Policy Enablers	Energy Imperatives	Electricity sector outlook
Storage Tec	hnology	Technological Feasibility	Financing	Accessibility
Drivers			Insights	
Macro- economy	2018 period. ³ • GDP growth 2023. ^{2,3} • GDP per cap • The governm	nomic crisis in 2009, the country wit rate, in 2019, is at 5%. GDP is exp pita (at current prices) is USD 8,282 nent has drafted the 2016-2020 plan Strategy (Vision 2030). ⁴	ected to grow at a CAGR of 5.1	1% between 2019 and
Policy enablers	 Available fiscal incentives include exemption of sales tax, tax on imports on RE components and grants in to 50% of investment costs for a maximum 5MW production capacity.³ Fixed feed-in tariff and reduced transmission fees for RE projects.³ Net metering legislation, in 2011 for residential solar installations (<25 kW) and commercial installations (MW), resulted in stimulating 519 customers to connect to grid by 2014.³ 			
-Ö. Technological Feasibility	 Owing to relatively high average solar irradiation level (GHI) of 5.42 kWh/m²/day and specific yield 4.56 kWh/kWp, strong technical feasibility is envisaged for solar projects in Dominican Republic.⁵ Technical potential, for solar PV, is estimated to be 1.9 GW by 2030.³ In 2017, the country launched RE project support plan which includes 3 solar projects with an investmen 250 million USD (132.96 MW).³ 			
Market Maturity	 The country's solar PV capacity reached 204 MW in 2018 from 0.01 MW in 2011.³ As of 2018, solar constituted 4.1% of total installed capacity which is expected to grow at a CAGR of 12 during 2019-2030.³ 100% of population had access to electricity in 2018.⁶ In generation sector, 86-88% share of installed capacity is owned by private companies and remaining is owned by the Government.³ 			
(frastructure	 With 2.06% annual rate of urbanization (2015-20 Est), 82.5% of total population will be urbanized by 20. As of 2014, power transmission and distribution losses stand at 12.1% of output, indicating a consideral better network.⁹ The transmission network belongs to a single state-owned company which transports 87% of all the electricity consumed in the country.¹⁰ The distribution sector is under responsibility of three public sector companies which control 78% of electricity distribution market.¹⁰ 			
Financing	 Country has a stable financial outlook with a credit rating of Ba3.⁷ The utility-scale market is in an upswing, with successful financing and construction for a few large-scale wind and solar projects.³ Lack of effective financing options to support small-scale renewable energy projects, though, is a challenge.³ 			
Finergy Imperatives	 Annual power generation has increased from 14,053 MUs in 2006 to 19,587 MUs in 2018 at a CAGR of 2.8%.³ Net electricity consumption is 16,409 MUs in 2018 has grown at a CAGR of 2.7% during 2006-2018.³ The country has set a target of increasing the share of renewable energy sources to 25%, in power generation mix, by 2025 and to save more than USD 25 billion in energy sector spending through 2030. In 2018, around 35.3% of country's power consumed was by industrial segment, 31.5% by residential segment and 26.2% by commercial segment.³ 			



