Head 40: Ministry of Energy & Energy Industries

Total Budget Allocation - $ 655,850,790.00

A summary of the Ministry’s Expenditure, Divisions and Projects.
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# Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overview</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>About this Guide</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head 40: Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministerial Overview</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Policy Context for the Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key Statements from 2018 Standing Finance Committee Debate</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Sector Investment Programme 2019</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditor General Report Findings for the Fiscal year 2018</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Ministry’s total allocation as a percentage of the National Budget for the period 2014 to 2020</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where the Ministry spends its money</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020 Estimates of Expenditure</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary of Recurrent Expenditure for the period 2014-2020</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff and Pay</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analysis and Summary of Expenditure</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analysis of Expenditure Unique to the Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Sector Investment Programme 2020</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noteworthy Development Programme Estimates in 2018-2020</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status of New Projects for the Financial Year 2017</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status of New Projects for the Financial Year 2018</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status of New Projects for the Financial Year 2019</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Projects for the Financial Year 2020</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Useful Information</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
About this Guide

This guide provides a summary of expenditure for the Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries for the period 2014-2020. It provides Members of Parliament and stakeholders with an overview of the Ministry’s responsibilities. The primary purpose of this guide is to consolidate the information contained within the various Budget Documents pertaining to the Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries and provide readers with an analysis of same. This guide is based primarily on:

- the Draft Estimates of Recurrent Expenditure;
- the Draft Estimates of Development Programme;
- the Public Sector Investment Programme; and
- the Auditor General’s Report on the Public Accounts of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago for the fiscal year 2018.
Ministerial Overview

The Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries (MEEI) is responsible for the overall management of the oil, gas and minerals sectors in Trinidad and Tobago. These sectors are the largest single contributors to the GDP of the country and the revenues generated provide the resources for the future development objectives of the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (GORTT).

The MEEI is also responsible for monitoring, controlling and regulating the energy and mineral sectors of Trinidad and Tobago. Its early years began in 1904 when the Mines Department was established to manage Manjak production. In 1948 the Mines Department was re-designated the Petroleum Department.

In June 1962, the Ministry of Petroleum and Mines was established. Since then there has been nine name changes with corresponding changes in ministerial responsibility. As the energy sector expanded so have the roles and functions of the MEEI.

Vision Statement
To be a highly responsive, client-oriented organisation to drive the sustainable development of the energy and mineral sectors.

Mission Statement
To provide strategic leadership and effective regulation and management of the energy and mineral sectors to create sustainable value for Trinidad and Tobago.

Core Values

- Commitment – to create an enabling environment in the energy and mineral sectors.

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 Professionalism – strengthening competencies towards creating a team with expertise.
 Integrity – operating based on the tenets of honesty and diplomacy.
 Accountability – functioning within a robust system of checks and balances.
 Transparency – bound by legislation, rules and regulations.
 Service Oriented – striving for excellence in customer service delivery.
 Equity and Equality – ensuring that all services of the MEEI are available and accessible to stakeholders.

Within this context, the following Strategic Goals and Objectives were defined to guide the operations of the organisation for the 2017–2021 period:

 Growth and Sustainability;
 Maximising Our Potential;
 Operational Efficiency;
 Governance Service Excellence; and

**Functions of the Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries**

The Ministry operates a range of activities including:

 Leasing and/or licensing of areas for petroleum exploration and production;
 Regulation and management of all oil and gas development activities;
 Regulation and management of upstream operations in oil refining activities;
 Administration of domestic marketing of petroleum products, natural gas transmission/sales, petrochemical manufacture and other natural gas based industries;

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➢ Formulation and implementation of legal instruments for the petroleum industry;
➢ Acquisition, analysis and dissemination of both local and international petroleum information;
➢ Sharing responsibility with the Ministry of Finance for the collection of petroleum revenues accruing to the State;
➢ Representation of the interests of Trinidad and Tobago at international petroleum fora and institutions;
➢ Long term planning, development and implementation of policy initiatives in the petroleum sector;
➢ Sharing of the management of the State’s interests and assets in the oil and gas industry; and
➢ Sharing responsibility for the administration and management of the minerals sector.

Divisions\textsuperscript{3}&Units\textsuperscript{4}

➢ Office of the Permanent Secretary
➢ Downstream Petroleum Management
➢ Legal
➢ Resource Management
➢ General Administration
➢ Information Technology
➢ PSC Audit

➢ Contract Management
➢ Energy Research and Planning
➢ LNG and Gas Exports
➢ Corporate Communications
➢ GIS/Draughting
➢ Internal Audit
➢ Subsidy Verification Unit

➢ Commercial Evaluation
➢ Petroleum Operations and Management
➢ Minerals
➢ Financial Service
➢ Human Resources
➢ Library

State Enterprises\textsuperscript{5}

The following State Enterprises fall under the portfolio of Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries (MEEI):

\textbf{Wholly Owned Enterprises}

Lake Asphalt of Trinidad and Tobago (1978) Limited

\textbf{Indirectly Owned Enterprises}

La Brea Industrial Development Corporation Limited

National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited
National Quarries Company Limited
Trinidad Petroleum Holdings Limited
Trinidad and Tobago National Petroleum Marketing Company Limited
Union Estate Electricity Generation Company Limited

Majority Owned Enterprises
Alutrint Limited
Powergen
Trinidad Nitrogen Company Limited

Minority Owned Enterprises
Atlantic LNG Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited
Alutech Limited
Eastern Caribbean Gas Pipeline Company Limited
Trinidad and Tobago Marine Petroleum Company Limited

National Energy Corporation of Trinidad and Tobago
National Enterprises Limited
NATPET Investment Company Limited
NGC E&P Investments Limited
NGC E&P Investments (Barbados) Limited
NGC CNG Company Limited
NGC NGL Company Limited
NGC Petrochemicals Limited
NGC Pipeline Company Limited
NGC Trinidad and Tobago LNG Limited
Phoenix Park Gas Processors Limited
Trinidad and Tobago LNG Limited
Trinidad and Tobago NGL Limited
TRINMAR Limited
TRINTOC Services
Trinidad Generation Unlimited
Government Policy Context for the Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries.6

The energy sector is one of the main drivers of the Trinidad and Tobago economy, contributing 34.9% to real GDP and almost 39% to the Government’s revenue. The GORTT’s focus is on creating partnerships and innovations that foster self-reliance and a resilient energy sector through an ethical, efficient and evolving regulatory framework. The GORTT began the process of having open, transparent and formal discussions with all major players in the Trinidad and Tobago energy sector, upstream, midstream and downstream, to achieve consensus on appropriate improvements to our oil and gas taxation regime, incentives and gas pricing regime.

The Policy Initiatives For the Energy Sector Are Geared To:

- Ensure that we have an attractive, competitive and responsible fiscal and regulatory environment, that will maximize recovery of our hydrocarbon resources and national income;
- Support and encourage local professionals and service companies to export energy services to new and emerging oil and gas producing countries, within CARICOM, in Africa, and elsewhere;
- Encourage and facilitate partnerships, investment and joint ventures with oil and gas companies and state agencies overseas, focusing in particular on Guyana and Suriname, Ghana and Tanzania;
- Utilise the National Gas Company as an investment vehicle for new energy and hydrocarbon based industries, both in Trinidad and Tobago and overseas;
- Facilitate and encourage the growth of locally owned energy sector companies through appropriate fiscal and monetary incentives and concessions;
- Maximize local content and local value added through appropriate guidelines and legislation;

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- Ensure that the local private sector obtains a larger share of the activity generated by the energy sector, especially in exploration and production, in addition to more traditional areas such as fabrication, remediation, construction, design, logistics, well services, platform operations and maintenance and support services;
- Maximize efficiency in the use of natural gas in the downstream sector;
- Promote the development of new industries and innovation and foster awareness and acceptance of new technologies;
- Maximize, where practicable, the use of renewable energy (such as solar, wind and wave energy) through incentives, concessions and enabling legislation, and make reduction of Trinidad and Tobago's carbon footprint a priority by setting appropriate renewable energy production targets, as has been done in the European Union, where EW countries have been mandated to achieve a target of 20% of energy production from renewable energy sources by the year 2020;
- Work in partnership with business and labour to maximize output, while ensuring fair wages and equitable wealth distribution, appropriate economic returns and social justice;
- Continue building our reputation for integrity, transparency and respect for signed contracts and agreements;
- Create an environment in which producer companies, both existing and new, become aggressive about seeking new discoveries in oil and gas;
- Accelerate and conclude negotiation of new gas supply contracts, to replace long-term contracts that are due to expire in the next few years, in the best interest of the country and all stakeholders;
- Develop appropriate strategies to monetize the discovery of reserves of natural gas found in deep waters, which are classified as expensive gas;
- Create an appropriate fiscal regime and incentives to encourage the production of "Stranded" oil and gas, both on land and offshore;
- Ensure that the gas intensive industries, such as petrochemicals and heavy industry, remain competitive and are encouraged to expand and modernize existing operations;
Develop strategies to counter the major difficulties which the LNG industry of Trinidad and Tobago (T&T) now faces, including renegotiation of arrangements for a more equitable share of the revenue for all players from the sale of LNG in our major markets in South and Central America, Europe and the Far East;

Recover the projects that have been abandoned with respect to downstream industries that are still relevant, in order to provide the country with the basic building blocks for the manufacturing industry;

Attract and retain first class professionals to the management and boards of state enterprises in the energy sector, while minimizing political risk and ensuring job security for these individuals;

Build Trinidad and Tobago's reputation as a preferred destination for investment in the energy sector; and

Overhaul and revamp the institutional framework of the state agencies in the energy sector to ensure that they can meet the demands of the global energy environment and respond promptly, transparently and effectively to proposals from potential investors.

Minister of Energy and Energy Industries7 - Senator the Honourable Franklin Khan

Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries8 - Ms. Nicole Oliverre MP.

Permanent Secretary (Ag) of the Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries9 - Mrs. Azizah Baksh-Backredee

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Key Statements from 2018 Standing Finance Committee Debate

During the Standing Finance Committee debate of 2018, the following statement was made in relation to the emphasis of the Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries for fiscal year 2019:

“Mr. Chairman, as it is well known, the Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries has a supervisory role and it is the regulator of the energy sector. It is also well known that the energy sector has been the driver of the national economy for many decades, and very likely would continue to be, in at least the medium term.

However, as the Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries per se, we operate very small budgets compared to the national average. On the recurrent side, it is 526,000,000; 410,000,000 of this is really for subsidies. So the operating cost of the Ministry is just approximately, TT $120,000,000 which makes it one of the, if not the smallest Ministry in Government. And just to note that the entire operating cost of the Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries is paid for by the Petroleum impost, which is a taxation on the oil companies.

On the development side, it is a mere $19 million. Again, to do some in-house projects because the energy sector is largely driven by the private sector; multinationals and the state oil companies. So with those few words, I just put everything in context, and I invite comments and questions as the case may be. Thank you very much.”

- Minister of Energy and Energy Industries

The Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries (MEEI) continued to pursue initiatives towards the development of renewable energy and energy efficiency, with an allocation of $9.0 million. The MEEI executed the following initiatives funded under the PSIP:

- **Waste to Energy Facility at the Beetham Landfill** – RFP from prospective developers were reviewed to conduct a waste characterisation study to build, own and operate a waste to energy facility;

- **Utility Scale Energy Project** – a RFPs was reviewed to build, own and operate grid integrated renewable energy projects with an installed capacity of 3MW to 130MW for utility-scale solar and/or wind renewable energy; and

- **Stand-alone Solar LED Lighting for recreation grounds** – pilot programme was revised to retrofit solar LED as a vehicle to introduce public awareness and education.

**Synthetic Aperture Radar System**

Trinidad and Tobago is a major hub for marine traffic, including local vessel traffic associated with the oil and gas sector, as well as international commercial shipping vessels, which present the risk of oil and fuel spills in local waters. The sum of $1.0 million was allocated for the installation of two (2) Synthetic Aperture Radar Systems at Chaguaramas and Port of Spain for the detection and monitoring of oil spills on water surfaces. The RFP for procurement and installation of the system at Chaguaramas reviewed and relevant stakeholders such as the IMA, Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard (TTCG), Port Authority of Trinidad and Tobago (PATT) and Telecommunications Services of Trinidad and Tobago (TSTT) were engaged for the operational phase of the system.
Dredging of SeaLots Main Channel and Turning Basin

111. The Sea Lots Main Channel and Turning Basin is used by vessels delivering fuel to the National Petroleum Marketing Company’s (NPMC) facility at Sea Lots. Over the years, the Channel has become heavily silted and has exceeded the maximum requirement of 7 metres, showing the need to dredge the Channel to return it to the required minimum depth for safe navigation. A contract was awarded for dredging and baseline tests were conducted and the results submitted to the EMA.
EN1 - MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND ENERGY INDUSTRIES

- The Ministry does not maintain key documentation to record moneys collected, for example, a Revenue Register was not produced for audit examination.
- Documentary evidence on a company owing royalties on oil was requested but not received for examination.
- Also, evidence of efforts to collect outstanding royalties as at 30th September, 2018 as required by Ministerial procedures was not seen.

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

14. Production Sharing Contracts

Under the provisions of the Production Sharing Contracts, the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago is entitled to a share of the production of natural gas and crude oil from the operations of the contractors. The moneys received are placed in the Deposit Account Head 111/570 (Production Sharing Contract). From this share of production, the Minister of Energy and Energy Industries is responsible for meeting the respective Contractor’s tax and similar financial obligations to the Government. Total Payments made to the Board of Inland Revenue in respect of the financial year 2018 is $905,218,518.00. Revenue collection increased by 92% when compared to the receipts collected in the financial year 2017.

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Details of payments made in the financial year 2018 are shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12/29/2017</td>
<td>$114,821,376.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/09/2018</td>
<td>$223,013,028.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06/29/2018</td>
<td>$214,089,077.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/26/2018</td>
<td>$353,295,037.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>$905,218,518.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Ministry’s total allocation as a percentage of the National Budget for the period 2014 to 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Allocation</th>
<th>National Budget</th>
<th>Percentage of National Budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>$7,124,714,682.00</td>
<td>$65,020,886,424.00</td>
<td>10.96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>$4,729,126,586.00</td>
<td>$61,966,922,675.00</td>
<td>7.63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>$1,008,809,409.00</td>
<td>$56,573,913,053.00</td>
<td>1.78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>$467,776,331.00</td>
<td>$54,883,153,410.00</td>
<td>0.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>$87,100,243.00</td>
<td>$54,211,726,813.00</td>
<td>0.16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>$316,348,420.00</td>
<td>$54,149,378,860.00</td>
<td>0.58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>$649,750,790.00</td>
<td>$58,058,338,392.00</td>
<td>1.12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Total allocation for the Ministry as a percentage of the National Budget illustrated an increase in the allocation to the Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries by 0.54% between the period 2018/2019 and 2019/2020.

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13 For the Financial Years 2014-2018, actual figures were used to calculate total allocation. However, estimates were used to calculate the total allocation for the Fiscal Years 2019 and 2020.
14 Total Allocation for the Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries = Recurrent Expenditure + Consolidated Fund Expenditure
15 The National Budget = Recurrent Expenditure + Development Programme Expenditure Consolidated
Where the Ministry spends its money

2020 Estimates of Expenditure

The budget allocation of $655,850,790 for the Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries is comprised of:

- The Draft Estimates of Recurrent Expenditure\(^\text{16}\) in the sum of $640,850,790;
- The Draft Estimates of Development Programme\(^\text{17}\) in the sum of $15,000,000
  - Consolidated Fund in the sum of $9,000,000; and
  - Infrastructure Development Fund\(^\text{18}\) of the sum $6,000,000.

The Estimates of Recurrent Expenditure include:

- 01 Personnel Expenditure - $38,617,988;
- 02 Goods and Services - $87,838,758;
- 03 Minor Equipment Purchases $1,901,200; and
- 04 Current Transfers and Subsidies $512,494,844

The Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries’:

- Recurrent Expenditure as a percentage of the total Recurrent Expenditure budget is 1.15%
- Consolidated Fund allocation as a percentage of the total Consolidated Fund allocation is 0.35%; and
- Infrastructure Development Fund allocation as a percentage of the total Infrastructure Development Fund is 0.22%.

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18 Head 18 – Ministry of Finance, Sub-Head 04 – Current Transfers and Subsidies, Sub-Item 11- Infrastructure Development Fund (IDF) (Infrastructure Development Fund allocation is part of the Ministry of Finance allocation for the financial year. Therefore, the total recurrent expenditure for the Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries does not include the IDF funding.)
Summary of Recurrent Expenditure for the period 2014-2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01 Personnel Expenditure</td>
<td>26,205,849</td>
<td>43,036,899</td>
<td>27,882,287</td>
<td>30,215,531</td>
<td>27,518,306</td>
<td>27,868,000</td>
<td>38,617,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02 Goods and Services</td>
<td>78,547,051</td>
<td>79,070,546</td>
<td>57,021,246</td>
<td>51,212,704</td>
<td>48,347,639</td>
<td>51,387,820</td>
<td>87,836,758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 Minor Equipment Purchases</td>
<td>589,644</td>
<td>100,363</td>
<td>360,414</td>
<td>161,870</td>
<td>442,757</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,901,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 Current Transfers and Subsidies</td>
<td>7,009,775,566</td>
<td>4,590,710,510</td>
<td>920,769,673</td>
<td>385,016,549</td>
<td>9,107,315</td>
<td>237,077,000</td>
<td>512,494,844</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2020 Estimates

- **01 Personnel Expenditure**: 80%
- **02 Goods and Services**: 6%
- **03 Minor Equipment Purchases**: 14%
- **04 Current Transfers and Subsidies**: 0%
Staff and Pay

The allocation of staff expenditure for the fiscal year 2020 was $61,640,896 which represents an increase of approximately 0.34% from the last fiscal year 2019. The following chart provides a breakdown of all expenditure related to staff from 2018-2020.

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Analysis and Summary of Expenditure

Recurrent Expenditure refers to the payments for expenses which are incurred during the day-to-day operations of the Ministry for Personnel Expenditure, Goods and Services, Minor Equipment Purchases and Current Transfers and Subsidies. Recurrent Expenditure for Fiscal Year 2020 is **$640,850,790**

- Recurrent Expenditure (Revised) for Fiscal Year 2019 was **$316,332,820**. Comparing this figure with Fiscal Year 2020, there is an increase of **$324,517,970** or **102.58%**

- The largest portion of the allocation has gone to **Sub Head 04 Current Transfers and Subsidies** for each year between 2014 and 2020 except for 2018. This figure has been fluctuating over the period 2014-2020, accounting for approximately **80%** of total funding for the Ministry for fiscal year 2020.

- Sub Head 03 Minor Equipment Purchases received the lowest portion of the total allocation for the Ministry over the period 2014 to 2020 overall. The Sub-Head received approximately **0.3%** of the Ministry’s total funding for fiscal year 2020.

- Sub Head 02 Goods and Services received the second largest portion of the allocation and has been fluctuating over the period 2014-2020. Comparing 2019 to 2020, there was an increase in the allocation by **71%**. The Sub-Head received approximately **13.7%** of the Ministry’s total funding for fiscal year 2020.

- The actual/estimated expenditure for the four (4) Sub-Heads has been fluctuating over the five (5) year period, from a high of **$7,115,118,110** in 2014 to a low of **$85,416,017** in 2018.

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20 04-007-01 Shortfall in subsidy re sale of Petroleum Products was increased by $271,944,000 for the fiscal year 2020.
Unique Expenditure refers to expenditure items incurred by the Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries that may not feature in other ministries or departments.
Summary of Development Programme Expenditure for the period 2014-2020

Development Programme is capital expenditure aimed at improving and enhancing development in different areas of Trinidad and Tobago which includes; human resources, economic and social development.

The allocation of $15,000,000 for development programmes and projects for fiscal year 2020 are presented in two parts as follows:

- Funds appropriated by Parliament and disbursed directly from the Consolidated Fund 60%
- Funds disbursed from the Infrastructure Development Fund 40%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Multi-sectoral and other services - Consolidated Fund</th>
<th>Economic Infrastructure - Infrastructure Development Fund</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014 Actual</td>
<td>9,596,572</td>
<td>476,504,562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015 Actual</td>
<td>16,208,268</td>
<td>48,103,189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016 Actual</td>
<td>2,775,789</td>
<td>19,157,107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017 Actual</td>
<td>1,169,677</td>
<td>16,636,959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018 Actual</td>
<td>1,684,226</td>
<td>18,588,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019 Revised Estimates</td>
<td>15,600</td>
<td>11,837,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020 Estimates</td>
<td>9,000,000</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Energy/Renewable Energy Alternatives

266. The Government through the Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries (MEEI) will continue in fiscal 2020 to promote renewable energy and energy initiatives whilst facilitating commerce and growth in the energy and mineral sector. Given Government’s commitment to expand energy supply, the renewable energy contribution is targeted to be increased to 10 percent by 2021 in order to reduce the country’s carbon footprint as well as dependence on traditional sources of energy. An allocation of $15.0 million will be provided for activities in fiscal year 2020 which will include:

- acquisition of a Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) system for the detection of oil spills in the Gulf of Paria;
- continuation of a public awareness campaign on renewable energy to sensitise communities in the areas of energy efficiency, renewable energy, climate change, sustainable energy, resilience, waste management, waste to energy and electric vehicles;
- provision of solar LED lighting for our nation’s play parks as a pilot programme;
- acquisition of equipment for National Quarries Company Limited which include one (1) stone crusher and one (1) rock drill to supply high grade quality aggregates to support the Government’s road construction works; and
- relocation of the Aviation Fuel Facility at ANRRIA, Tobago to allow for expansion of the airport.

267. The Sea Lots Main Channel and Turning Basin is used by vessels delivering fuel and other petroleum products to the National Petroleum Marketing Company’s (NPMC) Facility. Over the years, the channel has become heavily silted, higher than the required minimum of seven (7) metres. Dredging of the basin commenced in 2016 but operations were discontinued. The sum of $1.0 million will be allocated in 2020 to complete the Bathymetric Survey and assessment report on how much material should be dredged from the Channel to return it to the required minimum depth.

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Noteworthy Development Programme Estimates in 2018-2020

The table below lists the projects that have been noted due to uncharacteristic variances in estimates for funding:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-Item Head Description</th>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>2018 Actual</th>
<th>2019 Revised Estimate</th>
<th>2020 Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CF 005-06-A003</td>
<td>Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Initiatives</td>
<td>$82,130</td>
<td>$14,000</td>
<td>$2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CF 005-06-A005</td>
<td>Extractive Industry Transparency Initiatives</td>
<td>$1,602,096</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDF 003-05-D005</td>
<td>Development of New Port Facilities</td>
<td>$18,588,150</td>
<td>$11,937,615</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDF 003-05-D011</td>
<td>Dredging of Sea-Lots Main Channel and Turning Basin</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Status of New Projects for the Financial Year 2017

The following new projects that received funding in the 2017 financial year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-Head Description</th>
<th>Project -Item</th>
<th>2017 Actual</th>
<th>2018 Actual</th>
<th>2019 Revised Estimate</th>
<th>2020 Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CF 005-06-A007</td>
<td>Environmental Policy Grant Project (EU)</td>
<td>$301,328</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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24 This item was removed from Draft Estimates of Development Programme for the Financial Year 2020
**Status of New Projects for the Financial Year 2018**

The following new projects that received funding in the 2018 financial year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-Head Description</th>
<th>Project -Item</th>
<th>2018 Actual</th>
<th>2019 Revised Estimate</th>
<th>2020 Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CF 005-06-F003²⁶</td>
<td>Above Ground Fuel Tank Installations</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Status of New Projects for the Financial Year 2019**

The following new projects that received funding in the 2019 financial year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-Head Description</th>
<th>Project -Item</th>
<th>2019 Revised Estimate</th>
<th>2020 Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>005-06-G001</td>
<td>Acquisition of Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR)²⁸ for the Detection of Oil Spills</td>
<td>$1,600</td>
<td>$2,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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²⁶ This item was removed from Draft Estimates of Development Programme for the Financial Year 2020


²⁸ ‘Synthetic Aperture Radars (SARs) are advanced forms of side-looking imaging radar. A radar is essentially a ranging or distance measuring device. It consists fundamentally of a transmitter, a receiver, an antenna, and an electronics system to process and record the data. The same antenna is often used for transmission and reception. By measuring the time delay between the transmission of a pulse and the reception of the backscattered “echo” from different targets, their distance from the radar and thus their location can be determined. SARs are well suited to surveillance and disaster managements for:

- **Maritime surveillance**: ice detection, oil and ship detection
- **Maritime safety**: ocean wind speed, atmospheric fronts, waves, currents, eddies, internal waves
- **Geology**: accurate measurements of distance (interferometry), surface change, coastal erosion, measuring glacier motions, detecting effect of earthquakes
# New Projects for the Financial Year 2020

The following new projects that received funding in the 2020 financial year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-Head Description</th>
<th>Project - Item</th>
<th>2020 Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CF 005-06-G002</td>
<td>Acquisition of Equipment for National Quarries Co. Ltd</td>
<td>$5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDF 003-05D012</td>
<td>Relocation of Aviation Fuel Facility at ANRRIA Tobago</td>
<td>$5,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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General Useful Information

- Natural Resources, Canada: http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/19501
- World Energy Council: https://www.worldenergy.org/
- Energy Information Administration, USA: https://www.eia.gov/
- Department of Energy, USA: https://energy.gov/oil