# Electric grid santo domingo

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[espa?ol] o [portugu?s]

The Dominican Republic"s Nationally Determined Contribution (2020 revision) calls for a 27% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 relative to business as usual, up from 25% in the country"s original NDC.[6][7][8] Between 1990 and 2013, greenhouse gas emissions in the Dominican Republic increased by 368%; the majority of emissions (61.9%) were generated by the energy sector.[9]

CNE (Comisi?n Nacional de la Energ?a) is the policy making agency responsible for creating and upholding the Dominican Republic"s national energy plans.

The Dominican environmental ministry (Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales) issues environmental permits and licenses, and is responsible for the protection, preservation, and sustainable use of the country"s natural resources.[10]

SIE (Superintendencia de Electricidad) is the regulatory agency for Dominican energy.

CDEEE (Corporaci?n Dominicana de Empresas El?ctricas Estatales) is a holding company that brings together all Dominican government-owned generation, transmission, and distribution companies, as well as government electrical programs. Electricity is then publicly distributed through either Edenorte, Edesur, or Edeeste.

OC (Organismo Coordinador) is responsible for the coordination of the dispatch of electricity across the Dominican Republic via the national interconnected electrical system.[11]

Haina Basic Energy Ltd. and Itabo are two important private power generation companies.

As of 2020, 19.91% of employed Dominicans worked in the industrial sector[12]; more specifically, extractive industries in the Dominican Republic employed 9,983 persons.[13]

As of 2020, the country"s installed electrical capacity was 4921 MW, with fossil fuels accounting for 75.39%, followed by hydro (12.66%), wind (7.52%), solar (3.81%) and biofuels (less than 1%).[1] Installed electrical capacity in the Dominican Republic increased by more than 52% between 2010 and 2019.[5]

Average peak electrical demand during 2020 was approximately 2000 MW.[14] Electricity demand is very high in tourist areas, leading to the granting of concessions for private generation and

distribution.[11]

As of 2020, 100% of the population of the Dominican Republic has access to electricity.[19] As of 2016, Dominicans use just over 1,724 kWh per capita.[20]

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