Kiribati

Country Energy Security Indicator Profile 2009

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Kiribati Country Energy Security Indicator Profile 2009

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Foreword

Solomone Fifita
DeputyDirector (Energy)
Economic Development Division, SPC

In August 2010 at the 41st Pacific Islands Forum at Port Vila, Vanuatu, the Forum Leaders endorsed the *Framework for Action on Energy Security in the Pacific* (FAESP): 2010–2020 as the regional blueprint for the provision of technical assistance to the energy sectors of Pacific Island countries and territories (PICTs). FAESP encompasses the Leaders' vision for an energy secure Pacific, where Pacific people at all times have access to sufficient sustainable sources of clean and affordable energy and services to enhance their social and economic well-being.

The *Implementation Plan for Energy Security in the Pacific* (IPESP) (2011–2015) is a five-year plan for pursuing the vision, goal and outcomes of FAESP. It reflects the priority regional activities that are to be collectively delivered by the participating members of the Council of Regional Organisations in the Pacific (CROP) to support, complement and add value to national efforts on energy security.

In order to better appreciate the impacts of FAESP and its implementation plan on the energy security status of PICTs, baseline energy security indicators must be established, against which performance in future years can be benchmarked.

The energy security indicators in this report derive from a consultative process involving representatives of PICTs, regional organisations, the private sector and development partners. The process culminated in the adoption of IPESP and its monitoring and evaluation framework, the energy security indicators, at the Inaugural Regional Meeting of Ministers of Energy, ICT and Transport in April 2011.

As a first attempt to improve transparency and accountability in the energy sector, there is obvious room for improvement. Access to reliable and sufficient data is a common problem and this monitoring and evaluation tool can only get better with the kind assistance of the custodians of the energy sector data.

Solomone Fifita
Deputy Director (Energy)
Economic Development Division, SPC

Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ADO	automotive diesel oil
Ave.	average
CO_2	carbon dioxide
DPK	dual purpose kerosene
e.	estimate
EEZ	exclusive economic zone
FAESP	Framework for Action on Energy Security in the Pacific
FICs	(The 14) Forum Island countries (SIS and non-SIS)
GDP	gross domestic product
GHG	greenhouse gases
GJ	gigajoules
GWh	gigawatt hour
HIES	household income and expenditure survey
IPP	independent power producer
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KNEP	Kiribati National Energy Policy
KOIL	Kiribati Oil Company
KSEC	Kiribati Solar Energy Company
kWh	kilowatt hour
kWp	kilowatt peak
km	kilometre
LPG	liquefied petroleum gas
MPWU	Ministry of Public Works and Utilities
MJ	megajoule
n.a	(data) not available
N/A	(indicator) not applicable
PIGGAREP	Pacific Islands Greenhouse Gas Abatement through Renewable Energy Project
PPA	Pacific Power Association
ppm	parts per million
PV	photovoltaic
PRISM	Pacific Regional Information System (Statistics for Development, Secretariat of the Pacific Community)
PUB	Public Utilities Board
RE	renewable energy
SHS	solar home systems
SIS	(Forum) smaller island states — Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, RMI and Tuvalu. Non-SIS members are Fiji, PNG, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu.
TJ	terajoule
ULP	unleaded petrol (another name for motor gasoline)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Country profile

Kiribati National Energy Policy Vision 2009
'Available, accessible, reliable, affordable, clean and sustainable energy options for the enhancement of economic growth and improvement of livelihoods in Kiribati.'

Country	Kiribati
Capital	Bairiki (main government administrative centre)
Capital island	Tarawa in the Gilbert Group
Population	98,989 (2009 PRISM estimate); 92,533 (2005 census)
Land area	811 km^2
Max height above sea-level	87 m (Banaba)
Geography	Kiribati consists of 33 islands of which 20 are inhabited. Islands are low-lying atolls with the exception of Banaba. The three main island groups are the Gilberts, Phoenix and Line Islands, which, with Banaba are spread over an ocean area 4,200 km east to west and 2,000 km north to south.
Location	Longitude 173°–177° E and latitude 4° N–3° S
EEZ	3,600,000 km^2
Climate	The climate varies somewhat from north to south with more rainfall to the north on average. The Phoenix Group averages only around 800 mm/year while as much as 3,000 mm/year may fall in the northernmost islands. The entire country, especially Kiritimati Island, finds its rainfall to be affected strongly by the El Niño/El Niña cycle (ENSO) as shown by the cyclic nature of droughts that correlate with ENSO.

	Winds are variable and seasonal with October to March the Aumeang or northerly and easterly wind season (a wetter season) and April to September the Aumaiaki or southerly and easterly wind season. Typhoons are not a risk in Kiribati but extended droughts do occur, so maintaining a fresh water supply is a continuing problem for residents.
Rainfall	Varies considerably from group to group; 1,000 mm (southern group) to 3,000 mm (northern group) per annum
Mean temperature	29°C; the temperature varies between 25°C and 33°C
Economic	The leading producers of income in Kiribati are fishing, subsistence farming, agriculture, remittances and copra; exports include fish and copra. Tourism plays a fairly modest role in the Gilbert Group and is of high priority in the Northern Line Islands.
GDP per capita	USD 1,368
Currency	Australian dollar — AUD
Exchange rate	AUD/USD — $0.7930
Language	i-Kiribati (official), English
Government	Independent republic and member of Commonwealth
Country representative to SPC	Secretary Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Immigration P O Box 68, Bairiki Tel: (686) 21 342 Fax: (686) 21 466 or (686) 21 452 Email: secretary@mfa.gov.ki

Energy context

Energy consumption in Kiribati is concentrated in the Gilbert Group of islands, mainly in the capital island of Tarawa. In 2009, petroleum fuel imports totalled USD 11 million of which 12 million litres of diesel, 5.3 million litres of petrol, 3.7 million litres of kerosene and around 201 tonnes of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) were imported. This met over 90% of the country's energy needs in 2009 (excluding traditional biomass consumption). The Kiribati Oil Company (KOIL) is the main company in Kiribati responsible for the importation of liquid petroleum fuels. These are brought into the country by small costal tankers from Fiji by Mobil. LPG is mostly brought in Iso tanks, holding around 18 tonnes of LPG. Apart from KOIL, Kirigas also imports LPG into Kiribati. Diesel fuel for the electricity and transport sectors accounts for the biggest portion of fuel consumed in Kiribati — 57% and 28% respectively.

In the power sector, around 44% of households in Kiribati are connected to the public grid network provided by the Public Utilities Board (PUB). The capital island of Tarawa has 87% access to grid connected electricity and the rest of Kiribati is estimated at 4.8% access. In 2009, PUB generated 22 GWh of electricity, of which 21 GWh was sold, recording an estimated 20% in distribution loss.

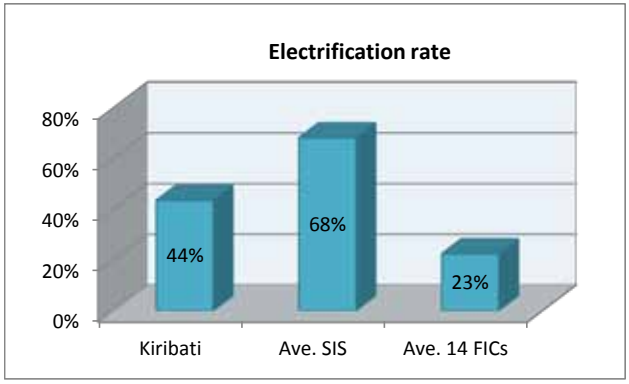
In Kiribati, 56% of the electricity billed was accounted under the commercial and industrial customer consumption.

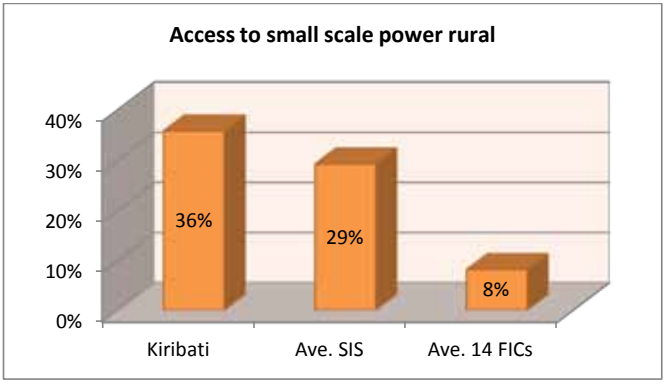
With respect to renewable energy consumption, Kiribati Solar Energy Company (KSEC) is responsible for the rural solar electrification programme and has distributed some 2300 units of solar home systems (SHS). By estimation, energy consumption from solar energy accounted for 1.7 TJ, contributing to 0.11% of total energy consumed in 2009 and providing small scale electrification to 31% of households in Kiribati.

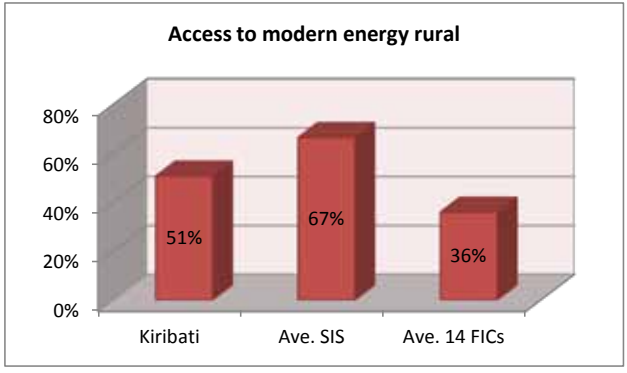
The 2009 baseline energy security indicators presented in this report are compiled and structured according to the four key energy security outcomes and the seven action themes of FAESP. Graphical comparison included in the analysis provides a snapshot of Kiribati's situation compared to other Forum smaller island states and Forum Island countries.

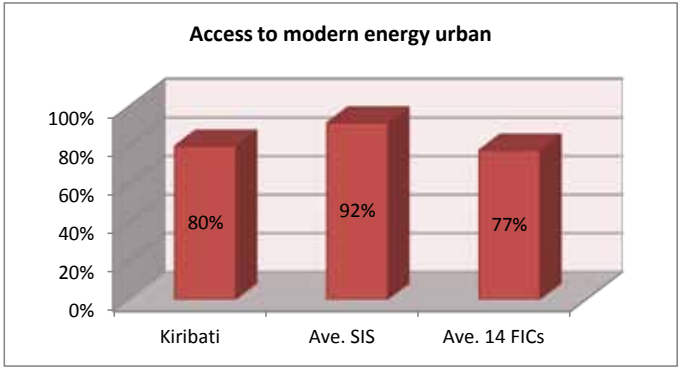
FAESP key energy security outcome 1 — access to energy

No.	FAESP indicators		Explanatory notes
1	Electrification rate (%)	44	*The indicator tracks the share of households connected to a utility grid.* Based on the 2010 Census Report, there is around 44% grid connection in the whole of Kiribati. Connection mainly covers Tarawa, which accounts for 87.2% access. Connection in the rural areas and outer islands account for 4.8% access.
2	Access to small scale power rural (%)	36	*The indicator tracks the share of rural households with access to basic electrification (solar, pico hydro, small wind, community grid).* Data sourced from the 2010 Census Report. The 36% coverage of small scale electrification in the rural areas lies mostly in the Phoenix and Line groups of islands. 31% of the small scale electrification comes from solar home systems.
3	Access to modern energy rural (%)	51	*The indicator tracks the share of rural households with access to modern cooking and lighting, and specifically covers all forms of energy other than traditional biomass.* Over 50% of rural households have access to some form of modern energy. Percentage figures provided are the calculated average from access to modern forms of cooking and lighting. Based on the 2010 census report: access to modern cooking — 4.7%. Access to modern lighting — 97.0%.
4	Access to modern energy urban (%)	80	*The indicator tracks the share of urban households with access to modern cooking and lighting, and specifically covers all forms of energy other than traditional biomass.* Percentage figures provided are the calculated average from access to modern forms of cooking and lighting in Tarawa. Based on the 2010 census report: access to modern cooking — 60.7%. Access to modern lighting — 98.4%.


Electrification rate
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
44%
68%
23%
Kiribati
Ave. SIS
Ave. 14 FICs


Access to small scale power rural
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%
36%
29%
8%
Kiribati
Ave. SIS
Ave. 14 FICs


Access to modern energy rural
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
51%
67%
36%
Kiribati
Ave. SIS
Ave. 14 FICs

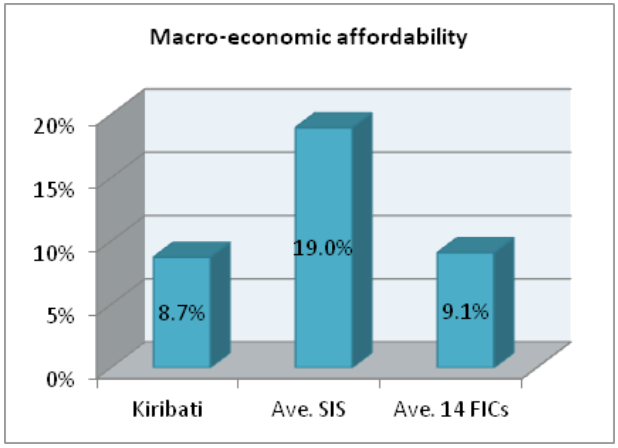

Access to modern energy urban
100%
80%
60%
40%
20%
0%
80%
92%
77%
Kiribati
Ave. SIS
Ave. 14 FICs

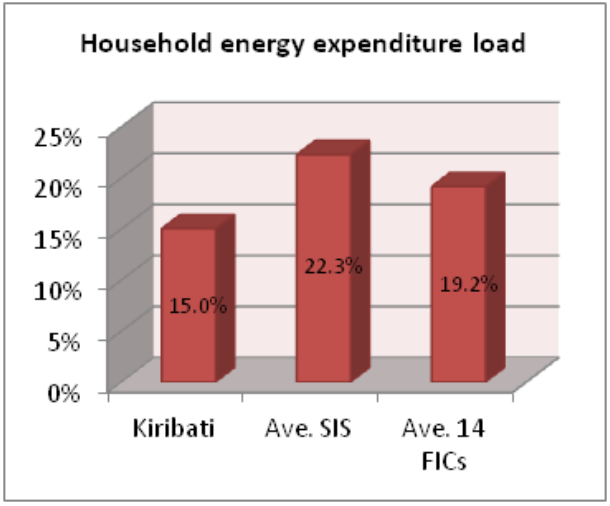
FAESP key energy security outcome 2 — affordability

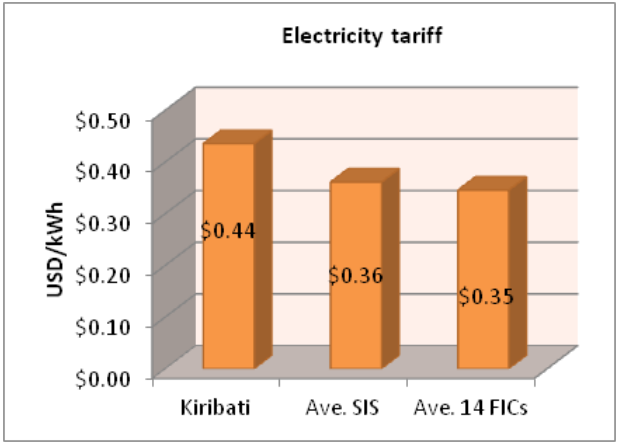
No.	FAESP indicators		Explanatory notes
5	Macro-economic affordability (%)	9	*The indicator tracks fuel imports as a percentage of GDP. The higher the figure, the more vulnerable an economy is towards world market price volatility.* The macro-economic affordability was calculated from reference data provided by the Kiribati Statistics Office. Total value fuel imports over total GDP for 2009 (USD11044809 / USD126441089).
6	Electricity tariff (USD/kWh)	0.44	*The indicator tracks average tariffs for the year (all tariff categories, i.e. residential, commercial, and industrial). Requires averaging throughout the year as tariffs in most PICTs are adjusted several times a year.* Refer to the calculated table on the right for reference calculation of the average tariff. There has been no change in the electricity tariff since February 2008.
7	Electricity lifeline (%)	n/a	*Relation between average tariff and lifeline tariff (if a lifeline tariff exists).* Kiribati is one of the countries in the region that has only fixed tariff rates. Refer to the calculated table on the right for reference calculation of the average tariff.
8	Household energy expenditure load (%)	15.0	*The indicator tracks the average household expenditure for energy per year as a percentage of the average household income.* Energy expenditure calculated is referenced from 2006 HIES. Referenced expenditure cost for household operations and transport was accounted under household energy expenditure.

Electricity tariff		USD 0.44
Commercial block	USD/kWh	USD 0.44
Industrial block	USD/kWh	USD 0.55
Residential block	USD/kWh	USD 0.32

Referenced electricity tariff calculation based on Public Utilities Board data

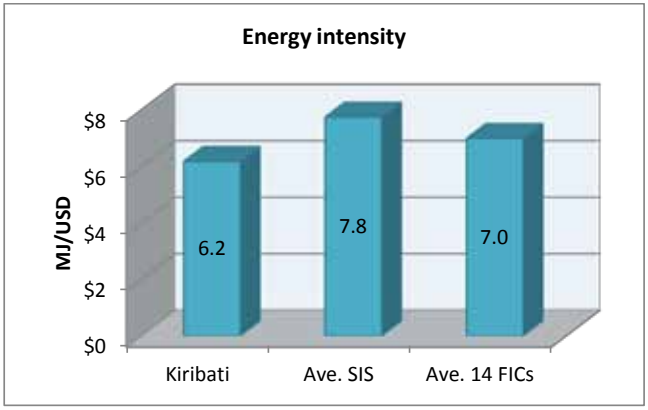

Macro-economic affordability
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
8.7%
19.0%
9.1%
Kiribati
Ave. SIS
Ave. 14 FICs

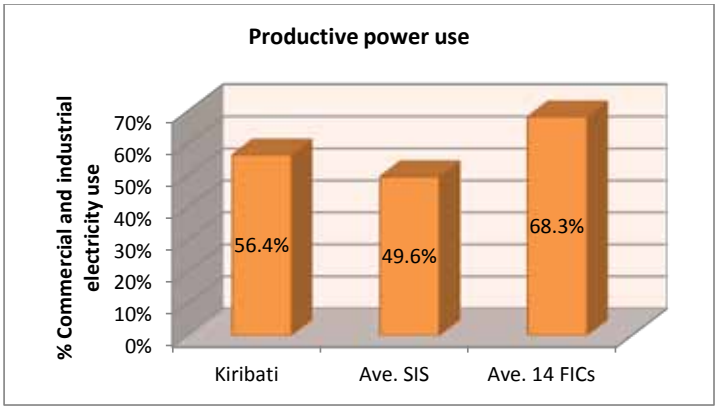

Household energy expenditure load
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
15.0%
22.3%
19.2%
Kiribati
Ave. SIS
Ave. 14 FICs


Electricity tariff
USD/kWh
$0.50
$0.40
$0.30
$0.20
$0.10
$0.00
$0.44
$0.36
$0.35
Kiribati
Ave. SIS
Ave. 14 FICs

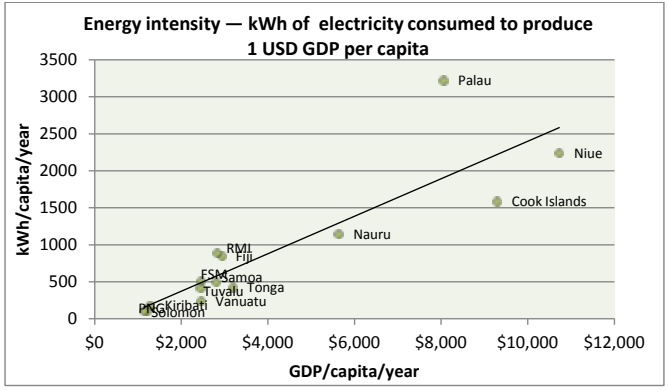
FAESP key energy security outcome 3 — efficiency and productivity

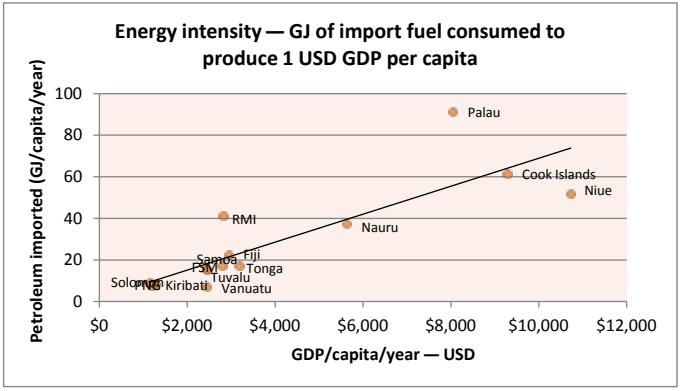
No.	FAESP indicators		Explanatory notes
9	Energy intensity (MJ/USD)	6.2	*The indicator tracks the amount of energy utilised to produce 1 USD of GDP.* Data sourced from Public Utilities Board.
10	Productive power use (%)	56	*The indicator tracks the share of commercial and industrial use of electricity in total supply.* Data sourced from Public Utilities Board.





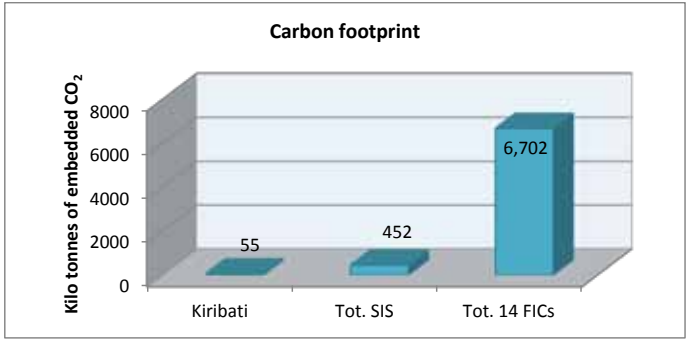
Provided below are energy intensity graphs presenting electricity and fuel consumption against GDP when seen on a per capita comparison. Countries above the trend line are perceived to have higher than average energy consumption levels per person compared to its corresponding economic wealth (GDP per capita), i.e. countries above the trend line are considered to be relatively energy inefficient compared to countries below the trend line.

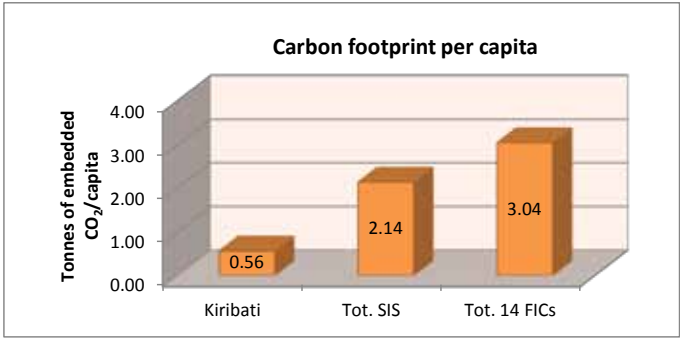




FAESP key energy security outcome 4 — environmental quality

No.	FAESP indicators		Explanatory notes
11	Carbon footprint (tonnes of CO_2)	55,180	*The indicator tracks total GHG emissions using embedded carbon as a measure (not UNFCCC method).* Calculated only from petroleum imported into the country which specifically refers to diesel (IDO and ADO), motor gasoline (mogas or petrol), kerosene (DPK) and cooking gas (LPG).
12	Diesel fuel quality (ppm S)	5,000	*The indicator assesses the standard for sulphur content of diesel fuel in parts per million (ppm) sulphur.* KOIL imports fuel from Fiji through Mobil.





FAESP action theme 1 — Leadership, governance, coordination and partnership

No.	FAESP indicators		Explanatory notes
13	Status of energy administration (score)	1	*The indicator assesses the status the energy administration has in the country. (Score system: Energy ministry = 3; Energy department = 2; Energy office = 1)* The Ministry of Public Works and Utilities (MPWU) is responsible for the planning, management and coordination of the energy sector in Kiribati. The Energy Planning Unit (EPU) is the main office under MPWU that is responsible for coordinating the implementation of energy policies and providing necessary advice and assistance on all energy activities and energy related matters. There are four staff members stationed at the EPU as of 2011. The PUB is a statutory authority responsible for the provision of power, water supply and sewage services for South Tarawa, and the provision, operation and maintenance of all assets associated with service delivery. The KSEC is an incorporated company, majority-owned by the government, which provides electrical services for rural areas through the sale or lease of solar photovoltaic systems. KOIL is an incorporated company involved in the distribution of petroleum products, with the Kiribati government holding a majority share in the company. The Ministry of Lines and Phoenix is responsible for all government services, including power generation, electrification and transmissions to the outer islands of the Line and Phoenix Group, including Kiritimati Island.
14	Energy legislation (score)	2	*The indicator assesses the status of the energy sector legislation in the country. (Score system: Updated energy act = 3; Adopted energy policy = 2; Subsector act or policy = 1)* No comprehensive energy sector legislation is in place for Kiribati. However, in 2009, Kiribati endorsed its National Energy Policy. The Prices Ordinance (CAP 75 of 1976; revised 1981) enables regulation of retail prices of prescribed commodities. Currently the only petroleum fuels under retail price control are petrol and kerosene. The Petroleum Act (CAP 69) provides for Customs Authority involvement in the inspection of petroleum products, their clearance and safe distribution, and their rationing and storage regulations.
15	Co-ordination and consultation (score)	1	*The indicator aims to measure how decisions and directions given at regional or subregional events translate into practical action at national level. (Score system: Meetings lead to relevant national action = 1; No action = 0)* Meetings lead to relevant national actions — Kiribati participates in the Pacific Power Association and SPC annual meetings. Within Kiribati, there is close collaboration between the EPU and the other energy stakeholders — PUB, KSEC, etc.

FAESP action theme 2 — Capacity development, planning, policy and regulatory frameworks

No.	FAESP indicators		Explanatory notes
16	Energy planning status (score)	1	*The indicator assesses the state/quality of energy planning. Distinguishes between integrated planning and subsector (i.e. power, petroleum) planning. (Score system: Whole of energy sector plan/roadmap operational with M&E framework = 3; Subsector plan operational with M&E framework = 2; Energy sector plans under preparation = 1)* In 2009, Kiribati endorsed their National Energy Policy (KNEP). PUB has a development plan and currently Kiribati is working on their energy sector plan.
17	Energy sector regulation (score)	0	*The indicator assesses the state of energy sector regulation and progress towards regulation independent of government or regulated entities. (Score system: Independent whole of energy sector regulator established = 3; Whole of energy sector regulator established = 2; Subsector regulator established = 1)* No subsector regulator — only fuel price regulated through the Price Ordinance to empower the minister to make orders regulating the price of certain commodities and for purposes connected (Ministry of Commerce, Industry — petrol and kerosene prices only are regulated).
18	Enabling framework for private sector participation (score)	0	*The indicator assesses progress towards an enabling framework for private sector participation in selling electricity to the grid. (Score system: Standard power purchase and petroleum supply agreements operational = 3: Standard agreements for subsector operational = 2; Standard agreements under preparation = 1)* No enabling framework for independent power producers (IPPs) in place. However, KNEP encourages IPP participation.
19	Private sector contribution (%)	0	*The indicator tracks the share of electricity produced by IPPs under power purchase agreements.* In 2009, there were no established IPPs in Kiribati.

FAESP action theme 3 — Energy production and supply

3.1 Petroleum and alternative fuels

No.	FAESP indicators		Explanatory notes
20	Fuel supply security (days)	25	*The indicator measures the number of days a country can keep operating in case of a petroleum product supply interruption. Calculation used if actual data are not available (size of total petroleum storage (m^3)/average petroleum product consumption per day).* Turnaround time as mentioned by KOIL is 25 days.
21	Fuel supply diversity (%)	0	*The indicator measures the share of locally produced fuel (biofuel or fossil) as a percentage of total supply.* No large scale biofuel production undertaken in 2009. Planned trials of coconut biofuel blends by KCML was pursued in 2011.
22	Fuel supply chain arrangements (score)	0	*The indicator assesses control of countries over fuel supply chain. (Score system: Joint procurement scheme operational = 2; Participation in preparation of joint procurement arrangements = 1)* Kiribati has not participated in joint procurement arrangements. It mainly imports fuel from Fiji through Mobil.

3.2 Renewable energy

No.	FAESP indicators		Explanatory notes
23	Renewable energy share (%)	0.11	*The indicator measures the share of renewable energy as a percentage of total supply for a given year.* The following analysis excludes the traditional biomass consumption and considers only the newer renewable energy (RE) contributions which are mainly solar. Overall contribution from solar energy in 2009 stands at 0.11%.
24	Renewable resource knowledge (score)	1	*Assesses the quality of knowledge of national renewable energy potential. (Score system: Comprehensive assessment of all RE resources, including cost for each source = 3; Comprehensive physical assessment of all RE resources = 2; Resource assessments fragmentary under way = 1)* Empirical data on physical and economic performance of photovoltaic (PV) systems, other resource data fragmentary.
25	Least-cost RE development plan (score)	1	*The indicator assesses if data and information on RE have been translated into a least-cost development plan that gives priority to the most economical RE resource or application. (Score system: Least-cost development plan operational = 2; Least-cost development plan under preparation = 1)* No least-cost development plan in place. However, KNEP identifies priority RE developments.

FAESP action theme 4 — Energy conversion

4.1 Electric power

No.	FAESP indicators		Explanatory notes
26	Generation efficiency (kWh/l)	3.8	*The indicator measures the annual average fuel conversion efficiency for diesel generation in power utilities.* Calculated of total electricity generated in 2009 divided by the total amount of fuel used.
27	Distribution losses (%)	19.8	*The indicator compares the amount of kWh sold with the amount of kWh sent out from the power station.* 18% is usually the average distribution loss in Tarawa. Figures mentioned are the distribution losses in 2009.
28	Lost supply (SAIDI) — (minutes)	n.a	*The indicator tracks electricity outage time (hours of lost supply per customer per year).*
29	Clean electricity contribution (%)	0	*The indicator measures the share of renewable energies as a percentage of total electricity supply.* There is no clean energy (such as solar or wind) integrated into the PUB power grid.

FAESP action theme 5 — End-use energy consumption

5.1 Transport energy use | 5.2 Energy efficiency and conservation

No.	FAESP indicators				Explanatory notes
30	Retail fuel prices				*The indicator tracks retail and wholesale fuel prices for petroleum products (diesel, petrol, MPK, LPG).*
			Retail price	Wholesale price	
		ADO (USD/l)	1.11	1.05	Sourced from KOIL — EPU data
		ULP(USD/l)	0.94	0.86	Sourced from KOIL — EPU data
		DPK (USD/l)	0.75	0.67	Sourced from KOIL — EPU data
		LPG (USD/kg	2.92	2.92	Sourced from KOIL — EPU data
31	Legislative framework (score)		0		*The indicator assesses progress towards a comprehensive legislative framework for import of end use devices. (Score system: Comprehensive framework covering transport, appliances, buildings = 3; Legislative for one subsector operational = 2; Preparation of framework under way = 1)* No legislative framework in place to regulate energy efficiency activities on importation issues. Demand side management mentioned in KNEP — 'Introduce appropriate incentive packages including taxes, duties and tariffs to encourage efficient energy use'.
32	Appliance labelling (score)		0		*The indicator assesses state of appliance labelling. (Score system: Compulsory appliance labelling operational = 2; Appliance labelling under preparation = 1)* No compulsory appliance labelling programme endorsed in the country in 2009.

FAESP action theme 6 — Energy data and information

No.	FAESP indicators		Explanatory notes
33	Availability of national energy balance (score)	2	*The indicator assesses the availability of national key energy data to the SPC data management unit and other regional stakeholders. (Score system: Comprehensive data sets covering energy input conversion and end-use available 6 months after end of reporting year = 3; Partial data set available within 6 months = 2; Partial data set available within 12 months = 1)* The Energy Planning Unit is currently putting together an energy statistics booklet from 2000 to 2009. Relevant data sets are easily provided within six months.

FAESP action theme 7 — Financing, monitoring and evaluation

No.	FAESP indicators		Explanatory notes
34	Energy portfolio (USD)	4,761,483	*The indicator tracks the flow of funding into the region's energy sector.* Snapshot of donor portfolio as of 2011 (not 2009 baseline). Listed donor and development organisations or projects involved in the energy sector include European Development Fund-10, RE for rural electrification, SHS for lighting, solar grid, solar desalination for water battery needs at KSEC office; KIREP — solar PV pump systems for outer islands secondary schools; biofuel production and refining development at KCML; PV hybrid mini grid for Chevalier College, Abemama; wind resource assessment on Kiritimati Island — the Pacific Islands Greenhouse Gas Abatement through Renewable Energy Project.
35	Availability of financing information (score)	2	*The indicator assesses the availability of national energy financing information to SPC and other regional stakeholders. (Score system: Comprehensive set of information covering petroleum, utility and government financing = 3; Partial information set available within 6 months = 2; Partial information set available within 12 months = 1)* Availability of financing information readily available with regard to funding from the Energy Planning Unit. However, KSEC fund is direct from the European Union Desk Office and not channelled through the ministry. Partial information could be provided within six months.
36	Monitoring framework (score)	0	*The indicator assesses if there is a national energy sector M&E framework in place. (Score system: M&E framework in place = 1, No M&E framework = 0)* No specific monitoring and evaluation framework in place. Selected monitoring and evaluation activities available on funded projects.

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