

Building an Energy Cluster: The Case of an Emerging Caribbean Economy

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LAYOUT

- Introduction
- Development Path of Trinidad and Tobago
- Genesis of the Point Lisas Energy Cluster
- Control of the Cluster
- Institutions for Collaboration
- Collaborative Progressive Agenda
- Present Day State of the Cluster

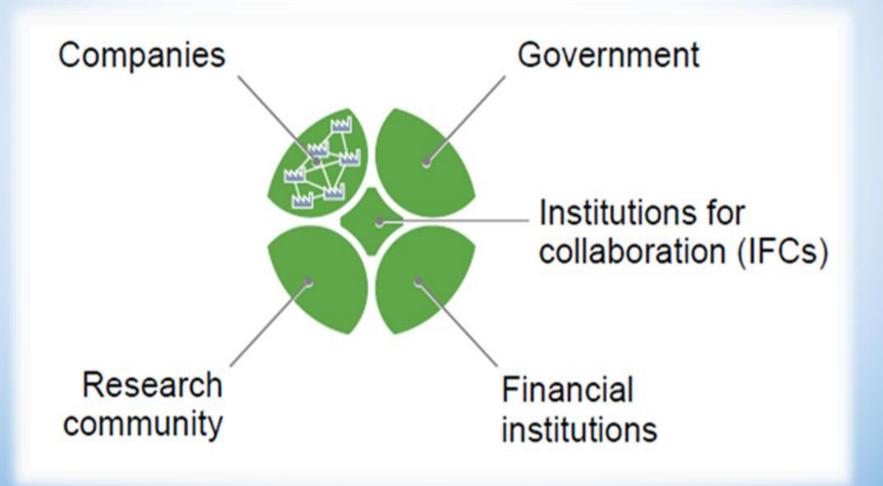


INTRODUCTION

- In Trinidad and Tobago the diversification process is now beginning to gain momentum. The government has highlighted cluster development as a means for pursuing economic growth.
- What is a cluster- A cluster is a group of companies sharing local resources, using similar technologies, and forming linkages and alliances.
- This presentation aims to show the process and experience of creating a globally competitive cluster in a SIDS and examines the use of public-private sector partnerships in the development of a cluster.



INTRODUCTION





DEVELOPMENT PATH OF T&T

- Early 1900's- Commencement of commercial petroleum drilling and offshore exploration.
- Oil discovery changed the patterns of economic development and differentiated it from other Caribbean islands
- 1970s: Shift Agricultural based to energy based economy



• First successful oil well drilled

- •By 1910 the first shipment of crude oil was produced
- •By 1912 a small refinery was built in Point Fortin
- 1917 operations commences at new Point-a -Pierre refinery
- 1919 crude oil production reached 1.9 million barrels. Annually roughly 66 percent was refined locally

•By the start of the 2nd World War Trinidad was the 11th largest producer of oil in the world

1960's to 1970's

1930's to 1950's

- 1937 saw widespread labour unrest in the oilfield area
- •5 refineries were in operation
- Offshore field were discovered in South Trinidad generating exploration and production activities in the South West Peninsula
- •Growth in exploration led to the eventual decline of the agricultural sector

- T&T an independent nationDrilling begins in the
- North coast of Trinidad with the discovery of natural gas
- The establishment of the National Petroleum Marketing Company in 1972
- •OPEC embargo sends oil prices sky rocketing
- Formation of the National Gas Company for the transmission and sale of natural gas
- •Trinidad and Tobago becomes a Republic
- T&TEC's Point Lisas power plant becomes the first tenant at Point Lisas Industrial Estate
- First shipment of ammonia to US and Europe
- •Peak of T&T's oil production

•Commissioning of Iron and Steel Company of Trinidad and Tobago (ISCOTT)

> • Formation of National Energy Corporation (NEC)

• Economic decline driven by fall in international oil prices

•Government enters into loan agreement with IMF and World Bank resulting in liberalization of the economy

•Divestment of 13 state companies

•Reduction of state involvement

UWI

2002 to Present

•Much investments directed at Point Lisas Industrial Estate

• The establishment of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) plants in Point Fortin starting in 1999 and continuing until 2005 with the fifth LNG train • The establishment of Kariri Platform 1 by BHP Billiton T&T

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- •T&T largest supplier of LNG to US by 2006
- Further opportunities for downstream developmente .g. polyethylene plant, DME (Dimethyl ether) etc.
- •Continued expansion of the Point Lisas Industrial Estate





GENESIS OF POINT LISAS ENERGY CLUSTER

- 1965: Creation of the South Trinidad Chamber of Industry and Commerce (STCIC)
- 2 major projects undertaken by STCIC: development of a deep water harbour and heavy industrial park
- Development of Point Lisas Industrial Development Coperation (PLIPDECO) by STCIC in 1966 to drive projects



CONTROL OF THE CLUSTER

- 1960's-1970's- Investment missions to US were unsuccessful
- Change in economic direction of government, supported by high oil prices
- Nationalization of private owned firms
- 1969- PLIPDECO handed over to state
- By 1985 the government became the majority shareholder in numerous companies and heavily invested in the energy cluster

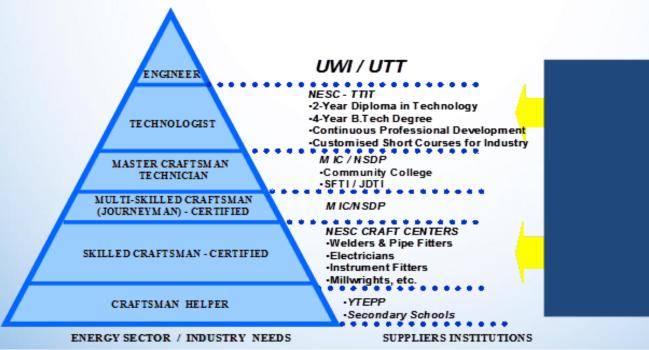


CONTROL OF THE CLUSTER

- By mid 1980's international oil prices fell and economy went into recession
- Liberalization of the economy
- Privatization of state enterprises
- Private sector control

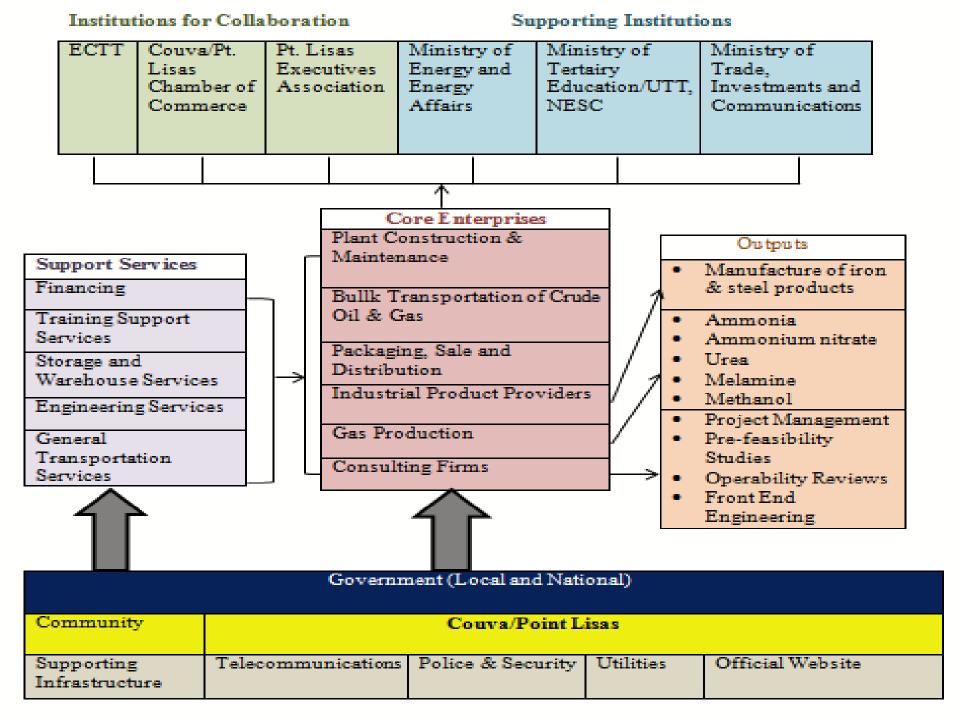
COLLABORATIVE PROGRESSIVE AGENDA: PUBLIC PROGRESSIVE AGENDA: PUBLIC

- In it role as facilitator the Government made several key policy interventions which included:
 - Devaluation of the exchange rate
 - Local Content and Participation Policy and Framework
 - Establishment of specialized training institutions



COLLABORATIVE PROGRESSIVE AGENDA: PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

- 2 notable projects undertaken:
 - Atlantic LNG
 - Phoenix Park Gas Processors Ltd
- Further evolution of the cluster from oil based to gas based economy





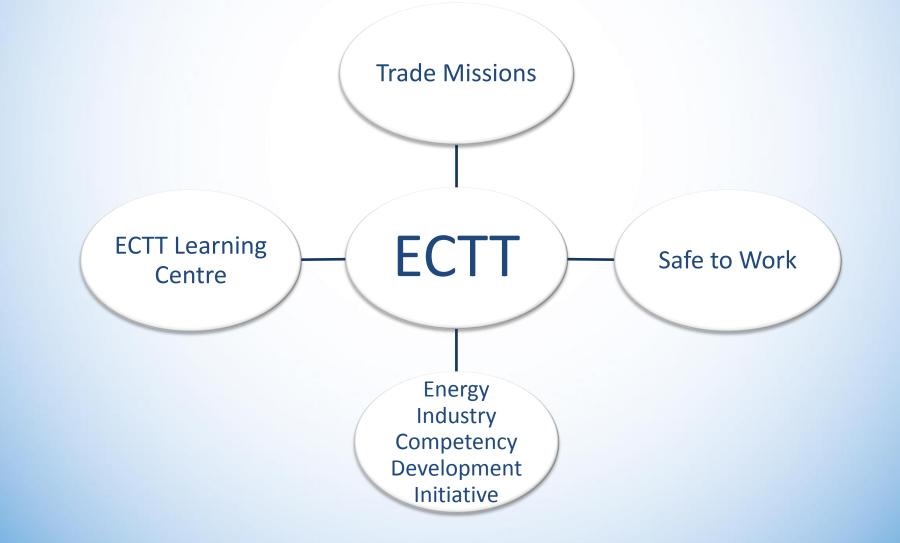
INSTITUTIONS FOR COLLABORATION

- Several main IFCs:
 - South Trinidad Camber of Industry and Commerce which is now known as the Energy Chamber of Trinidad and Tobago
 - Point Lisas Executives Association
 - Couva/Point Lisas Chamber of Commerce



INSTITUTIONS FOR COLLABORATION

• Main IFC: Energy Chamber of Trinidad and Tobago (ECTT)





THANK YOU