Confidential

Anguilla Renewable Energy Integration Project

INCEPTION REPORT

presented to the

GOVERNMENT OF ANGUILLA

Ministry of Infrastructure, Communications, Utilities, and Housing (MICUH)

in collaboration with
Anguilla Renewable Energy Office (AREO), and
Climate Knowledge & Development Network (CDKN)

3 March 2012

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1 Introduction

The Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN), led by PricewaterhouseCoopers Services Limited, hired Castalia to support the efforts of the Government of Anguilla ('the Government') to implement key elements of its National Energy Policy and Climate Change Policy by proposing amendments to current electricity legislation. Amendments should provide a clear framework for integrating both utility scale and distributed scale renewable energy into the national electricity grid.

In particular, Castalia was contracted to (i) recommend amendments to the Electricity Act and related legislation to enable renewable energy integration; (ii) support findings with qualitative and quantitative information, taking into consideration the views of Government, ANGLEC, and stakeholders; (iii) prepare an explanatory narrative explaining the benefits of the proposed legislative changes; and (iv) assist in presenting the report's findings and recommendations to the Government, ANGLEC, and stakeholders.

Below we summarize our first trip to Anguilla (1.1). Then, we present the structure of this report (1.2).

1.1 First Trip to Anguilla

The first trip to Anguilla for this assignment took place from 13 February to 22 February 2012. The purpose of the first trip was to meet and establish an effective working relationship with the Ministry of Infrastructure, Communications, Utilities and Housing (MICUH), the Anguilla Renewable Energy Office (AREO), the Attorney General's Chambers, the Anguilla Electricity Company Limited (ANGLEC), and other Government Agencies and stakeholders (see Appendix C for a full list).

During this first trip, we listened to and discussed the facts, objectives, and concerns of the Government and stakeholders. Furthermore, we collected information (legislation on the Public Utilities Commission, draft environmental and physical planning legislation, documents on the institutional structure, and work of the entities we met with, and data on renewable energy technologies and conventional generation) from the Government and stakeholders (see Appendix A for an updated Information Log). Lastly, we met with MICUH and AREO to agree on the objectives, deliverables, and timeline for the work.

1.2 Structure of the Inception Report

In Section 2 of this report we present the goal of the assignment, and the Government's objectives for integrating renewable energy in Anguilla. In Section 3 we explain the activities we will carry out, provide an updated work plan, and show the schedule of deliverables we will submit. In Section 4 we discuss the preliminary findings from our meetings with the Government, AREO, ANGLEC, and stakeholders. Finally, in Section 5 we present the next steps that we will pursue to complete this assignment.

In the Appendixes of this report we provide an updated Information Log (Appendix A), the presentation that we made for the Government and stakeholders during our first trip (Appendix B), and a list of all the people and entities we met with (Appendix C).

We look forward to receiving comments from the Government, AREO, and CDKN on our Inception Report, and approval of the report by MICUH. We expect that MICUH will be responsible for collecting any comments on the report from AREO and CDKN, and then

approving the report. We would appreciate receiving any comments, and notification of the approval of this report by March 16, 2012, so that we can continue to carry out the assignment on the basis of the approved Inception Report. This will ensure that we pursue objectives, cover a scope of work, and submit required deliverables in line with the expectations of the Government, AREO, and CDKN.

2 Goal and Objectives

The Government and CDKN hired Castalia to provide recommendations on how to amend Anguilla's legal and regulatory framework so that it enables RE integration. In Section 2.1 we explain the reasons for which the Government wants to integrate RE. In Section 2.2 we explain the Government's objectives for integrating RE—to reduce costs as a priority, as well as to increase energy security and environmental sustainability.

2.1 Goal of the Assignment

The overall goal of this assignment is to enable the integration of renewable energy (RE) by recommending changes in Anguilla's legal and regulatory framework.

Anguilla faces challenges for evolving toward a more sustainable energy matrix. Its options for developing renewable energy are limited, and not suited to providing base load power. Therefore, Anguilla has a naturally high dependency on imported fossil fuels. Anguilla's small size and remoteness make it difficult to procure power from neighboring countries, enjoy economies of scale, and develop low-cost generation.

To tackle these challenges, Anguilla has recently taken steps to transition towards a more sustainable energy framework by developing a National Energy Policy and Climate Change Policy. However, the country's legal and regulatory framework for the power sector must also be amended so that it effectively enables RE integration in accordance with Anguilla's policy objectives.

2.2 The Government's Objectives for Renewable Energy Integration

The Government's priority policy objective for enabling RE integration is to **reduce costs**. The Government intends to achieve this priority objective while also pursuing two other objectives—increasing **energy security** and **environmental sustainability**. Below we explain these objectives in detail.

1. **Reduce electricity costs**. Reducing the costs of electricity for consumers is the priority objective of the Government. Electricity prices in Anguilla are among the highest in the Caribbean, and hurt both households and businesses. During meetings with the Government, businesses, and other stakeholders, we received consistent feedback about the need to reduce electricity costs as the top priority. Reducing electricity costs by integrating viable and least cost RE would be a win-win for all actors:

   – When meeting this goal of reducing costs, the Government wants to ensure that ANGLEC continues to operate as a commercially viable utility that provides reliable and more cost-effective supply. Even the limited economies of scale of ANGLEC, still enable it to provide power at a lower cost than smaller systems. It can also provide services such as back-up and standby power, and transmission and distribution services at a lower cost, and has the expertise to provide these services reliably. Integrating least cost RE projects into the electricity generation mix may help reduce the utility's generation costs. This would lower the cost of service of the utility to provide electricity, and the amount of money they would need to recover through electricity tariffs. High costs are bad business for the utility, since it causes customers to

drop off when they cannot afford to pay, or decide to go off-grid to save money. It is therefore in the utility's interest to lower generation costs;

- Any savings achieved from integrating RE into the national system should be passed onto the consumer in the form of lower tariffs. This may improve the welfare of households and businesses since they would pay lower bills. It also allows them to remain connected to the grid, and reduces the need to invest in renewable energy systems on their premises.

2. **Increase energy security**. The Government also aims to enhance energy security in Anguilla. Energy security "has two key dimensions—reliability and resilience: Reliability means users are able to access the energy services they require, when they require them. Resilience is the ability of the system to cope with shocks and change".[1] Achieving energy security requires a well-diversified electricity matrix, including the integration of domestic RE resources. Using RE technologies resources such as solar and wind can reduce the need for imported oil products, which are subject to risk in physical security of supply and price volatility for natural and political reasons. Using the RE resources may enhance energy security, since it may improve reliability and resilience. A better diversified portfolio benefits the country by increasing the likelihood that electricity is available when needed, and decreasing the share of electricity supply that is subject to shocks However, Anguilla will not pursue total energy security or "independence" at any cost—but only if the energy security benefits exceed the economic costs

3. **Improve environmental sustainability**. The Government also wants to improve environmental sustainability in Anguilla. Fossil fuel consumption creates negative local externalities on Anguilla's ecosystem due to local pollution from sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, and organic compounds. This exposes Anguilla's unique environment to risks. Protecting the local environment is a concern of both the Government and many stakeholders since the environment is essential to the tourism industry, and thus the economy of Anguilla

   On the other hand, Anguilla's impact on the global environment, by the externality of greenhouse gases (GHG) through fossil fuel consumption is minimal. However, Anguilla is likely to suffer disproportionally more than large emitters from the effects of climate change since it is a small island in the Caribbean. It may become exposed to the increased intensity and frequency of hurricanes due to the increased climate variability. It would be more equitable for the largest polluters to pay to mitigate global GHG emissions, and help developing countries become more resilient to the impacts of climate change.

   RE integration can help reduce both local and global environmental impacts by lowering pollution and GHG emissions. However, there is a trade-off to make regarding how much RE to integrate to protect the environment, and the costs of integration. Investing in economically viable RE technologies can both mitigate negative environmental impacts and lower costs. Once all of the viable RE

[1] New Zealand Ministry of Economic Development, Glossary, Definition for Energy Security. http://www.med.govt.nz/templates/MultipageDocumentPage____32084.aspx.

investments have been made, achieving larger reductions in emissions will require the integration of additional RE projects that are more expensive than conventional generation. This would lead to increased electricity costs that would be passed onto the final consumer in the form of higher prices. For global environmental sustainability, Anguilla's objective is to pursue GHG abatement options as long as they are also least cost (that is, they reduce the cost of electricity to the country as a whole).

3 Updated Work Plan and Schedule of Deliverables

Our work under this assignment is organized into four activities: (0) Initiate Project; (1) Assess Anguilla's Renewable Energy Potential; (2) Identify Barriers to Viable Renewable Energy Potential; and (3) Recommend Improvements to the Legal and Regulatory Framework.

Below we describe our updated work plan with these four activities (3.1), and our updated schedule of deliverables (3.2).

3.1 Updated Work Plan

In this section we describe what each of the four activities will entail, the deliverables, the progress that has been made so far on each of these activities, and the timeframe when each deliverable will be submitted.

Figure 3.1 shows our updated Work Plan for completing the assignment in the agreed timeframe of seven months.

3.1.0 Activity 0: Initiate Project

This inception report completes the first activity, under which we established an effective working relationship with our direct clients and counterparts—MICUH, AREO, CDKN, the Attorney General's Chambers, ANGLEC, and other Government Agencies and stakeholders.

Under this Activity we:

- Task 0.1: Coordinated the Logistics of the First Trip
- Task 0.2 Conducted a Kick-Off Meeting with MICUH and AREO and consulted with other Entities
- Task 0.3: Gathered Information
- Task 0.4: Prepared this Inception Report with a Detailed Project Timeline, Work Approach, and Deadlines.

We presented our team, the project objectives, work plan, deliverables, timeline, and our approach for undertaking the assignment during the first trip from 13 February to the 22 February 2012 (See Appendix B). We also agreed on the objective, deliverables, and timeline for this work with the Government and AREO. The main deliverable from this task is this Inception Report, which we have completed with the submission of this report.

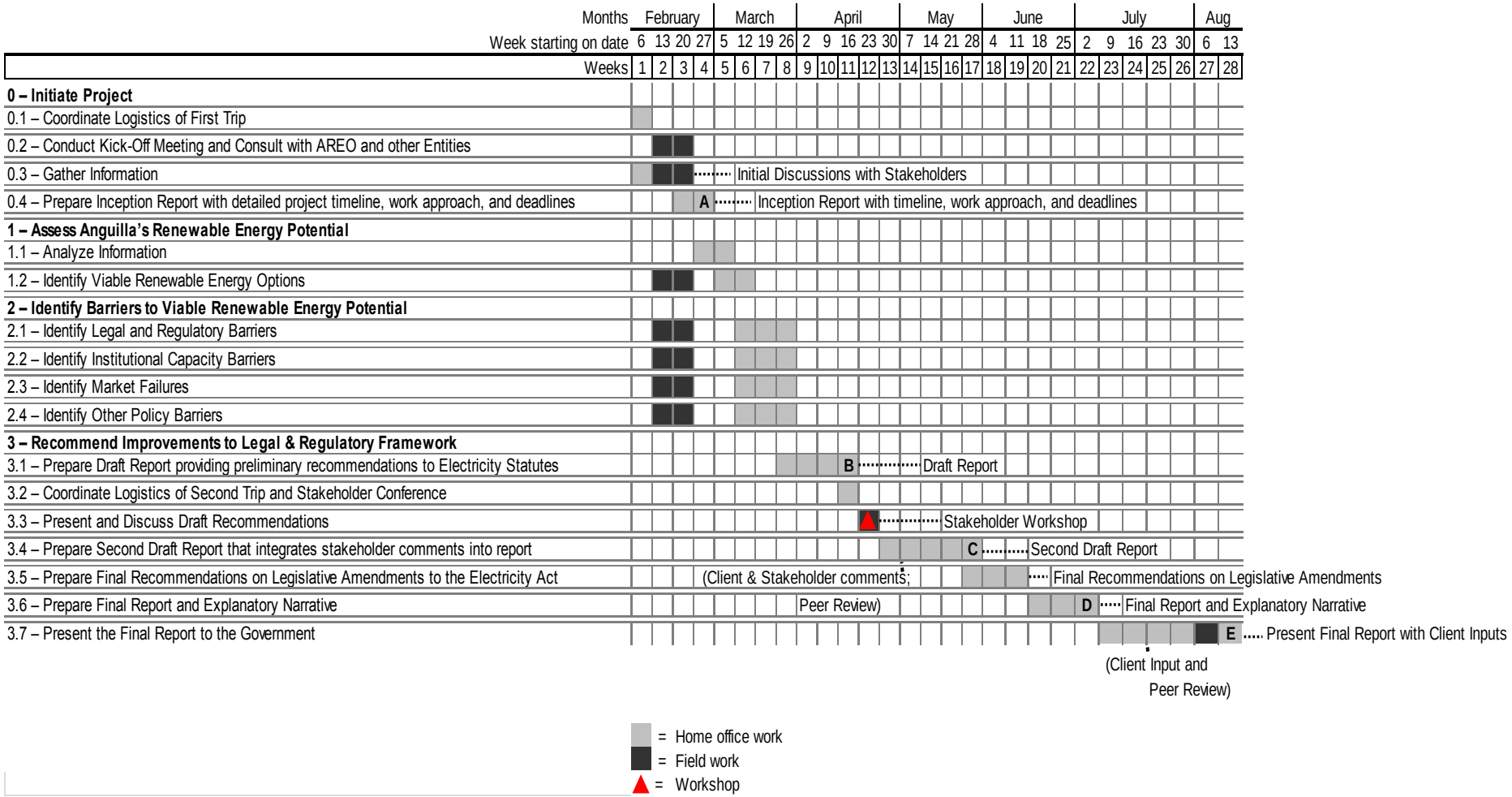
3.1.1 Activity 1: Assess Anguilla's Renewable Energy Potential

Based on the information gathered, we will assess Anguilla's Renewable Energy Potential to understand what renewable energy options are viable in Anguilla (from a technical, economic, and financial standpoint), and which ones that could be viable are not being done.

This Activity comprises two tasks:

- Task 1.1: Analyze Information
- Task 1.2**:** Identify Viable Renewable Energy Options.

Figure 3.1: Updated Work Plan—Anguilla Renewable Energy Integration



Under Task 0.3, we collected documents and data on Anguilla's renewable energy potential and on the costs of different renewable energy technologies (and conventional electricity generation). We will analyze this information and use it to prepare renewable energy cost curves, and identify viable renewable energy options for Anguilla. This analysis will be incorporated into our Draft Report that we describe under Activity 3 and that is due week 11 of the project.

3.1.2 Activity 2: Identify Barriers to Viable Renewable Energy Potential

We will identify key barriers that prevent the deployment of viable renewable energy technologies, differentiating utility and distributed scale projects.

This activity includes four tasks:

- Task 2.1: Identify Legal and Regulatory Barriers
- Task 2.2: Identify Institutional Capacity Barriers
- Task 2.3: Identify Market Failures
- Task 2.4: Identify Other Policy Barriers.

During our first trip we met with the Government (MICUH and other Government entities), AREO, ANGLEC, and other stakeholders to identify and discuss legal and regulatory barriers, institutional capacity barriers, market failures and other policy barriers. We also collected additional information from these entities that will allow us to further assess these barriers. We will include our findings in the Draft Report that is due week 11 of the project.

3.1.3 Activity 3: Recommend Improvements to Legal and Regulatory Framework

Under this Activity, we will develop detailed recommendations that can be easily translated into legislative reform for renewable energy integration in Anguilla. The deliverables of this Activity will be a Draft Report and a Final Report (each in two versions).

This activity includes seven tasks:

- Task 3.1: Prepare Draft Report Providing Preliminary Recommendations to Electricity Statutes
- Task 3.2: Coordinate Logistics of Second Trip and Stakeholder Conference
- Task 3.3: Present and Discuss Draft Recommendations
- Task 3.4: Prepare Second Draft Report that Integrates Stakeholder Comments into Report
- Task 3.5: Prepare Final Recommendations on Legislative Amendments to the Electricity Act
- Task 3.6: Prepare Final Report and Explanatory Narrative
- Task 3.7: Present the Final Report to the Government.

We will submit our Draft Report to MICUH, AREO, and CDKN by the end of week eleven. We plan to travel to Anguilla during week twelve to present and discuss our draft recommendations with MICUH, AREO, the Attorney General's Chambers, and ANGLEC. We will also present our preliminary recommendations at a Stakeholder Workshop held

during that week. Afterwards, we will incorporate discussions and comments received during the workshop; and from CDKN and the Government into a Second Draft Report that is due at the end of week 17. We will prepare our final recommendations to the Electricity Act from weeks 17 to 19 that will be submitted as part of the Final Report.

Lastly, we will prepare our Final Report that includes our final recommendations for proposed changes to the Electricity Act and other relevant legislation from week 20 to 22. In parallel we will also prepare an explanatory narrative for the layperson that explains the benefits of the proposed changes. We will submit both the Final Report and the Explanatory Note to MICUH, AREO, and CDKN by the end of week 22. Afterwards, we will incorporate MICUH, AREO, and CDKN comments into our Final Report, have it peer reviewed, and then resend the final version by the end of week 28.

Please note that the final Task (3.7) has been revised given the limited timeline for the assignment that was agreed in our contract (7 months), and the uncertainty regarding the timeframe the Government will need to draft the revised legislation, for the Minister responsible for energy to table it and take it to the Executive Council (EXCO) for its approval, then to send it to the House of Assembly for its approval, and finally to publish it in the national Gazette. Originally, this task was envisioned to "Support AREO to Integrate Public Input into Final Report". The idea was to help AREO incorporate public input received during the gazette period. However, MICUH informed the team that the gazette period (which can take anywhere from 21 days to three months) happens only after the legislation has been amended and approved by EXCO and the House of Assembly. There is no public consultation or public inputs at that stage of the progress.

In light of this new information, the Government, Castalia, and AREO agreed to replace the original task with a new task, to "Present the Final Report to the Government" after it is submitted. This way Castalia can discuss the final recommendations on how to revise legislation to integrate RE with the Government within the agreed timeframe for this assignment. We plan to present the Final Report to the Government by the week of August 27th.

3.2 Schedule of Deliverables

Table 3.1 summarizes the updated timeline for completing the assignment's deliverables.

Table 3.1: Schedule for Deliverables

	Deliverable	Date
-	Kick-Off Meeting and Initial Consultations	13/02/12
A	Inception Report with project timeline, work approach, and deadlines	2/03/12
B	Draft Report with Preliminary Recommendations to Electricity Statutes	20/04/12
-	Stakeholder Workshop and Presentation of Recommendations	24/04/12
C	Second Draft Report with Stakeholder Comments	01/06/12
-	Final Recommendations on Legislative Amendments to Electricity Act *(will be delivered as part of Final Report)*	06/07/12
D	Final Report and Explanatory Note	06/07/12
E	Present Final Report which integrates Client Inputs	31/08/12

4 Preliminary Findings

This section discusses a few preliminary findings from the meetings held with the Government, AREO, ANGLEC, and other stakeholders during our first trip (See Appendix C for a full list of people we met). These preliminary findings do not replace the more rigorous analysis that we will include in our Draft Report. Instead, this section is intended to provide some quick insights on key things that matter to our scope of work, and that we will take into consideration when we start the analysis.

4.1 There Are Gaps in the Licensing Framework for Electricity Supply

The Electricity Act, 2004, which is the legislation that deals with granting electricity licences in Anguilla, has gaps related to the licensing of utility scale renewable energy generators. The Act says that a person shall not use an electrical plant for supplying any premises with electricity, except under and in accordance with a licence, unless:

- The plant is only powered by wind or solar photovoltaic energy, and is used for supplying electricity to a person's own premises
- The plant is installed in any vehicle, vessel or aircraft only for supplying electricity to that vehicle, vessel, or air craft
- The plant is used for supplying back up electricity when there is a temporary breakdown in the supply of electricity from the public supplier (ANGLEC).

Currently there are two types of licences for electricity supply: a public supplier's licence and a private supplier's licence. A public supplier's licence gives the holder the right to supply electricity in a certain service area—ANGLEC holds the only one, for a period of 50 years (expiring in 2041), and it is an exclusive licence for a service area corresponding to the entire territory of Anguilla. A private supplier's licence allows a holder to generate electricity for its own premises only, as specified in the licence—nobody holds one. The Governor is responsible for granting a public or private supplier's licence.

4.2 There Is No Third Party Generation Regime

There is no regulatory framework in place to allow RE generators (utility or distributed scale) to sell electricity. Currently, ANGLEC is the only entity with a licence to supply electricity commercially. There is also no requirement for the utility to purchase RE from third party suppliers, even if it is least cost.

In addition, there are no rules governing the rates for purchasing RE assuming RE were to be sold. Several owners of distributed scale RE systems, and retailers of RE equipment, have expressed a desire for ANGLEC to provide net metering where the sale of excess electricity is at the retail tariff. This could provide an economic incentive to RE investment, and the rate is easier to implement. In contrast, the Government and ANGLEC are considering net billing (where the amount of electricity consumed by a consumer is billed at the retail tariff, and the amount of RE electricity sold by a consumer is purchased at a different price). The utility would prefer to purchase the electricity at no more than its avoided cost of electricity generation, so that it is not more expensive then generating with fossil fuel. This way, higher costs would not be passed on to consumers.

4.3 Aggregated Electricity Tariffs Do Not Encourage RE Investment

The current tariff structure in Anguilla includes only one tariff component, and this discourages investment in RE technologies. The one tariff component, the base energy charge, bundles together all costs of service, and also includes a fixed portion of the fuel cost to account for a fuel cost of EC$3.64 per Imperial Gallon (IG). On top of the base energy charge is a fuel surcharge of 1¢ per unit for every 10¢ per gallon increase in the price of fuel oil over $3.64 per gallon. The Electricity Act says that the base rate should be set at a level that ensures a minimum guaranteed rate of return (ROR) of 12 percent.

The last rate case requested by the utility happened in 1996. The Government rejected the utility's rate case requesting an increase of EC 6 cents per kWh. The matter was brought to arbitration in Anguilla. The arbitrator agreed to increase the base rate by EC 3 cents per kWh, half of the rate increase requested by the utility. The utility has not requested another rate adjustment since then.

Currently, the rate structure represents a disincentive to invest in renewable energy, because the utility can recover all of the costs of diesel in its tariff, but it has no assurance that it may recover the capital cost of RE investments.

4.4 High Fuel Surcharge Is Causing Affordability Issues

High electricity bills due to the high cost of fuel used to generate electricity are causing affordability issues. Both the residential sector and businesses are being severely impacted by the high costs. This has led to a number of customers becoming disconnected, and has also caused a number of businesses to close. Electricity costs make up a large percentage of businesses' operating costs, which undermines their financial sustainability.

Due to these affordability issues, the poorest consumers may cease to be clients if they cannot pay bills; while relatively richer consumers may cease to be clients by choice if they install their own RE systems. The general public is concerned that if too many customers install their own RE systems, then a smaller customer base would have to carry the entire cost of service.

4.5 There is a Need to Strengthen Regulatory Capacity and Power

The Government has limited regulatory powers to regulate the electric sector in Anguilla. Currently, MICUH is the electricity regulator, but it has no real enforcement capacity or control over ANGLEC. The Government does not receive any reports from ANGLEC on its activities. A Commissioner was established by the Electricity Act, mainly to settle disputes (as an Ombudsman) that would work under MICUH. However, no Electricity Commissioner is currently appointed.

Within the electricity sector, the Government is currently the policy-maker, the regulator, and the primary shareholder of the electric utility. To address this potentially conflicting situation, the Government intends to put in place a regulator with both enforcement capacity and independence. A possible option would be to move the regulatory functions from MICUH to the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), an autonomous entity that was set up for Telecommunications and Utilities regulation.

ANGLEC's management has indicated its support of the creation of a capable independent regulator. It maintains that this regulatory oversight would improve the transparency of its operations, and instill greater public confidence in the utility. The Electricity Act would have

to be amended to fit under the PUC Act, and ANGLEC's Licence would need to be revised to authorize this change.

4.6 The Legislative Framework for Environmental Sustainability Is Limited

Although one of the Government's objectives is to ensure environmental sustainability, the current legislative framework pertaining to the environment in Anguilla is weak, and does not require environmental assessments for new projects. The Biodiversity and Heritage Conservation Act, 2009 only contains limited environmental requirements.

The Land Development Control Committee, which is responsible for reviewing and approving new projects, can only request additional information to be submitted along with the application. This request can include an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), but is not a legal requirement. A draft Physical Planning Bill, 2001 included a requirement to prepare EIAs, but this Bill was never passed. However, a draft Environmental Protection Bill, 2009 includes a requirement to prepare EIAs—if approved, its schedules would provide a comprehensive list of projects that are required to submit EIAs.

4.7 Land Availability is Limited, and the Planning Application Process is Cumbersome

Land availability is a problem for siting RE projects. Most land in Anguilla is privately owned, and ownership is fragmented. In addition, there is no zoning, making it difficult to streamline the RE project siting process. A draft Physical Planning Bill that would have created zoning was rejected due to public outcry regarding land acquisition. Although there is a Land Acquisition Act, its enforcement has been difficult.

The planning process for new projects is also difficult. It can take anywhere from three weeks to two years, and there is no standard timeframe. Currently, there is no one stop shop where a RE developer could submit an application. The planning process and the building process both fall under two different legislative frameworks. Consequently, developers have to submit two separate applications, which is an administratively difficult process.

4.8 More Renewables May Reduce Government Revenues from Fuel Taxation

Although the Government is committed to RE integration, it receives part of its revenue from taxing the fuel used by ANGLEC to generate electricity. The Government gets EC 40 to 50 cents per Imperial Gallon (IG) in taxes on fuel (80 percent of the fuel tax comes from the diesel consumed by ANGLEC). There is therefore a tradeoff between government's fiscal revenue, and the objective of reducing electricity costs for the country as a whole: integrating more RE may reduce costs, but it also decreases the absolute amount of fiscal revenues.

5 Next Steps

The immediate next steps for this project are for Castalia to begin reviewing and assessing the information collected so far, and to refine the preliminary findings from our meetings in Anguilla. We will begin reviewing the data we collected on Anguilla's RE technologies, and the costs of conventional generation, so that we can prepare renewable energy cost curves and determine the economic and financial viability of integrating RE into the electric grid. We will also use our experience and the findings from our meetings with the Government and stakeholders to identify the barriers blocking viable renewable energy projects from being implemented. Likewise, we will use the information collected, and findings from the trip, to assess the institutional capacity, policy barriers, and market failures that may hinder the development of Anguilla's RE potential.

At the same time, we will begin reviewing the legislation we have collected to identify the legal and regulatory provisions that are valuable for renewable energy development, any gaps in legislation that need to be filled, and any uncertainties that need to be solved. We will then prepare preliminary recommendations on how to improve the legal and regulatory framework. We will integrate this assessment of Anguilla's RE potential, barriers to implementing viable RE projects, and our legal and regulatory recommendations into our Draft Report. We plan to submit the Draft Report to the Government, AREO, and CDKN by April 20, 2012.

We plan to meet with MICUH, AREO, the Attorney General's Chambers, and ANGLEC to present the Draft Report and also to present our preliminary recommendations at a Stakeholder Workshop during the week of April 23rd. We would appreciate the assistance of MICUH, and AREO to set up the meetings and coordinate the logistics of the stakeholder workshop (for either the Tuesday or Wednesday of that week).

Appendix A: Information Log

Anguilla Renewable Energy Integration Project

Information Log (Updated 29 February 2012)

This information is grouped according to the following categories:

1. Policy Documents
2. Laws and Regulations
3. Power Sector Documents
4. Other Documents

1. Policy Documents

	Title	Description	Status
1.1	Anguilla National Energy Policy, January 2010 (Adopted by the Executive Council)	Document that describes national energy policy, energy planning, policy roles, functions, responsibilities, or procedures of key agencies in energy sector, and the country's energy strategy	Received
1.2	Anguilla Climate Change Policy, Draft February 1, 2011 (Submitted to Executive Council)	Document that describes national climate change policy, that seeks to manage the impacts and risks from climate change while transforming to a climate resilient, energy efficient and low carbon economy	Received
1.3	Anguilla Action Plan, 2008	Anguilla's Energy Independence Draft Action Plan by the National Energy Committee	Received
1.4	The Anguilla Model, 2009	An 8-Year Plan for Achieving a Carbon Neutral Economy as a Replicable Model for Small Island Nations Worldwide	Received

2. Laws and Regulations

	Title	Description	Status
2.1	Anguilla Constitution Order 1982	The main law of the country	Received
2.2	Interpretation and General Clauses Act	Sets basic principles for the language used in legislation	Received
2.3	Electricity Act, 2004	Laws that governs the ability to generate and sell electricity generated in Anguilla	Received
2.4	Electricity, Ice and Cold Storage Ordinance (Chapter 261), 1952	Original laws that governed the ability to generate and sell electricity generated in Anguilla	Received

	Title	Description	Status
2.5	Electricity Supply Regulations 1980	Statutory Rules and Orders 1980 No. 16 regulating electricity supply	Received
2.6	ANGLEC Exemption Regulations, as of December 2004	The Act that indicates ANGLEC's exemption to certain regulations	Received
2.7	Electricity (Rates and Charges) Regulations, 2004	Regulations that govern the setting of electricity rates and charges in Anguilla	Received
2.8	Electricity (Rates and Charges) (Amendment) Regulations, 2011	Amendment to the regulations that govern the setting of electricity rates and charges in Anguilla	Received
2.9	Electricity (Rates and Charges) (Amendment) Regulations, 2009	Amendment to the regulations that govern the setting of electricity rates and charges in Anguilla	Received
2.10	Electricity Supply Regulations, 2000	Act that regulates the supply of electricity in Anguilla	Received
2.11	Electricity (Environmental Levy) Regulations	The Act that imposes an environmental levy for electricity	Received
2.12	Electricity (Environmental Amendment) Regulations, 2009	Amendment to the Environmental Levy under the Electricity Act	Received
2.13	Physical Planning Bill, 2001 [Draft]	Draft Physical Planning Bill that proposes to establish development plans, control the development of land, set environmental regulations	Received
2.14	Land Development (Control) Act, 2008	Law governing rights to occupy, use and develop land (right to use, access, and develop) in Anguilla	Received
2.15	Land Development (Control) Regulations, 2002	Regulations governing rights to occupy, use and develop land (right to use, access, and develop) in Anguilla	Received
2.16	Land Acquisition Act , 2000	Explains the powers of the Government to compel the	Received

	Title	Description	Status
		transfer of land rights	
2.17	Registered Land Act, 2008	Act that governs the register of lands in Anguilla	Received
2.18	Registered Land Rules, 2002	Rules governing the register of lands, land certificates, certificates of lease, transfer, selling of land, granting of easements, appeals, and inspection	Received
2.19	Aliens Land-Holding Regulation Act, 2006	Explains the conditions precedent for someone not from Anguilla to acquire rights to land	Received
2.20	Bill for Environmental Protection Act, 2009 (Draft)	Draft Environmental Protection Act that has been submitted to the House of Assembly	Received
2.21	Companies Act, 2000	Act that regulates the incorporation and operation, protection of creditors and investors, types of companies and corporate mobility, insolvency and winding up, administration and general aspects of companies.	Received
2.22	Model General By-Laws Regulations, 2006	Model general by-law of a company incorporated or continues under the Companies Act	Received
2.23	Company Management Fees Regulations, 2008	Regulations that set out the company management fees	Received
2.24	Company Management Regulations, 2002	Regulations that govern the application for a company management licence in Anguilla	Received
2.25	Work Permit Regulations, 2008	Regulations that govern the application for a work permit	Received
2.26	Co-operative Societies Act, 2000	Act that governs the registration and operation of co-operative societies	Received

	Title	Description	Status
2.27	Customs Duty (Exempt)(David Bannister) Regulations, 2002	Regulations governing Customs Duty exemption on goods temporarily imported	Received
2.28	Electronic Transactions Act, 2006	Act governing electronic transactions and legal requirements for respecting electronic records	Received
2.29	Financial Administration and Audit Act, 2004	Act that governs financial administration and audits	Received
2.30	International Business Companies Regulations, 2006	Regulations that govern the registration, incorporation, and operation of international businesses	Received
2.31	Limited Liabilities Company Regulations, 2000	Regulations that govern the registration, incorporation, and operation of limited liability companies	Received
2.32	Limited Partnership Act, 2000	Act that governs the registration, returns, dissolution, and continuation of limited partnerships	Received
2.33	Telecommunications Act, 2004	Act that regulates telecommunications supply in Anguilla	Received
2.34	Public Utilities Commission Act, 2008	Act that establishes the Public Utilities Commission and its functions and responsibilities	Received
2.35	Assessment of Industry Levy (Telecommunications) Levy Regulations, 2008	Act that sets the telecommunications levy requirements	Received
2.36	Class Licence Fee (Telecommunications) Regulations, 2006	Regulation that governs Licence fees for telecommunications	Received
2.37	Anguilla Building Code, 2002	Set of minimum provisions with respect to the safety of buildings with reference to public health, fire protection and structural sufficiency	Received

	Title	Description	Status
2.38	Building Act, 2000	Act that establishes a Building Board and its duties and powers, inspections, and complaints	Received
2.39	Buildings Fees Regulations, 2000	Regulations setting Buildings Fees	Received
2.40	Building Regulations, 2000	Buildings Regulations issued under the Building Act	Received
2.41	Biodiversity and Heritage Conservation Act, 2009	Act governing biodiversity and heritage conservation in Anguilla	Received

3. Power Sector Documents

	Title	Description	Status
3.1	ANGLEC's Public Suppliers Licence, 1991	Electricity Generation, Distribution, and Transmission Licence	Received
3.2	ANGLEC's By Law, 2005	The By-Laws relating to the conduct of affairs for ANGLEC under the Companies Act	Received
3.3	ANGLEC's Annual Report, 2010	Annual report with audited financial statements for ANGLEC	Received
3.4	ANGLEC's Expansion Strategy 2013	Projects electricity demand in Anguilla and describes planned capacity additions to meet it	Received
3.5	ANGLEC Forecast 2012-2016	ANGLEC's Load Forecast 2012-2016	Received
3.6	Anguilla Wind Data Analysis, 2008	Wind Data Analysis for Anguilla	Received
3.7	Corito Presentation	Corito "Zero Energy" Development Zone Presentation of the Anguilla National Energy Committee	Received

3.8	ANGLEC Solar Power RFP, 2012 [Draft]	ANGLEC's draft request for proposals for a solar photovoltaic generating plant	Received

4. Other Documents

	Title	Description	Status
4.1	Clinton Foundation AXA Work Plan, 2010	Work Plan of the Clinton Foundation to assist the Government of Anguilla to develop a solar generation scale-up plan	Received
4.2	Implementing the Anguilla Energy Policy 2008-2020 OTEP Round 8 Application, 2011	Anguilla's Project Application Form and Proposal to Overseas Territories Environment Programme (OTEP)for Implementing the Anguilla Energy Policy 2008-2020	Received
4.3	Data-Waste Disposal (Excel), 2012	Excel spreadsheet with data on Waste Disposal	Received

Appendix B: Inception Presentation (February 2012)

See PPT file 'Anguilla-Kick-Off Meetings-120212-1'

Appendix C: List of Meeting Participants

This Appendix provides a list of all of the people that we met with during our first trip to Anguilla from 13 February to 22 February 2012.

Table 5.1: List of Meeting Participants

Name	Organization
Government of Anguilla (Ministries)	
Hon. Evan M. Gumbs, Minister of Infrastructure	Ministry of Infrastructure, Communications, Utilities, Housing, Information Technology and E-Government Services
Hon. Walcott Richardson, Minister of Home Affairs	Ministry of Home Affairs, Natural Resources, Lands and Physical Planning
Hon. Hubert Hughes, Chief Minister and Minister of Tourism	Ministry of Finance, Economic Development, Investments, and Tourism
Hon. Jerome Roberts, Advisor to the Chief Minister	Ministry of Finance, Economic Development, Investments, and Tourism
Hon. Haydn Hughes, Parliamentary Secretary Responsible for Tourism	Ministry of Finance, Economic Development, Investments, and Tourism
Mr. Sam Webster, Advisor to Minister of Infrastructure	Ministry of Infrastructure, Communications, Utilities, Housing, Information Technology and E-Government Services
Hon. Othlyn Vanterpool	Opposition
Hon. Evans McNeil Rogers	Opposition
Larry Franklin, Permanent Secretary	Ministry of Infrastructure, Communications, Utilities, Housing, Information Technology and E-Government Services
Crefton Niles, Director of Public Utilities/Telecommunications Officer	Ministry of Infrastructure, Communications, Utilities, Housing, Information Technology and E-Government Services
Anguilla Renewable Energy Office	
Beth Barry, Renewable Energy Coordinator	Anguilla Renewable Energy Office
Castalia Strategic Advisors	
Gianmarco Servetti, Project Director	Castalia
Laura Berman, Project Manager	Castalia
Barbara Vargas, Caribbean Legal Specialist	Castalia
Anguilla Hotel and Tourism Association (AHTA)	
Delbert Simon	Cuisinart Hotel
David Erlich, Executive Assistant Manager	Viceroy Resorts
Tony Selvaraj, Chief Engineer	Viceroy Resorts
Joan Richardson	Anguilla Tourist Board (ATB)
Candis Niles	ATB
Gilda Samuel	Anguilla Hotel and Tourism Association
Trudy Nixon	True Communications

Name	Organization
Franklin Hughes	Paradise Cove Resort/National Trucking
Fabian Lewis	Businessman
Wilbert Fleming	Anguilla Great House Hotel
Alfred Thompson	Carimar Beach Club Hotel
Ewine Lennor	Cap Juluca Hotel
Malcom Webster	Cap Juluca Hotel
The Anguilla Chamber of Commerce	
Wilma Broaden	Anguilla Chamber of Commerce
Lily Moses	Anguilla Chamber of Commerce
Saden Lulme-Martin	Alberts
Dr. Louis Bardfield, Chamber Director	Anguilla Chamber of Commerce
Connie Brooks	Ashley & Sons Supermarket
Pam Webster	Webster Dyrno Mitchell, Law Chambers
Steve Munroe	Mr. Electric
Applewaithe Lake	AMP
Anguilla National Energy Committee (ANEC)	
David Carty, ANEC Chairman	ANEC
Farah Mukhida, Executive Director	Anguilla National Trust
Beth Barry, Renewable Energy Coordinator	Anguilla Renewable Energy Office
Dr. Lowell Hughes	Owner Hughes Medical Centre
Thomas Hodge, General Manager	ANGLEC
Anguilla Electricity Company Limited (ANGLEC)	
Thomas Hodge, General Manager	ANGLEC
Sylvan Brooks, System Control Engineer	ANGLEC
David Gumbs, Chief Financial Officer	ANGLEC
Attorney General's Chambers	
James Wood, Attorney General	Attorney General's Chambers
Dawn Richardson, Parliamentary/Crown Counsel	Attorney General's Chambers
Owners of RE Systems	
Stafford Brooks, Maintenance Staff	Health Authority of Anguilla (HAA)
Clauis Carter-Gumbs, Chief Operations Officer	Health Authority of Anguilla
Ralph V.C. Hodge	CEO(AG)/CFO HAA
Ranjith Kumara	Accountant/PV System Owner
Lowell Hughes	PV System Owner/Owner Hughes Medical Centre
ANGLEC Board of Directors	
Kent Webster	ANGLEC Board
James Richardson, Chairman	ANGLEC Board
Jeri Richardson, Corporate Secretary	ANGLEC Board

Name	Organization
Artnell Richardson	ANGLEC Board
Rev. Dr. H. Clifton Niles, Deputy Chairman	ANGLEC Board
Bernard Smith	ANGLEC Board
Kenn Barks	ANGLEC Board
Gareth Hodge	ANGLEC Board
Executive Council (EXCO)	
His Excellency William A. Harrison	Governor
Hon. Stanley E Reid	Deputy Governor
Hon. James Wood	Attorney General
Hon. Evan M. Gumbs, Minister of Infrastructure	Ministry of Infrastructure, Communications, Utilities, Housing, Information Technology and E-Government Services
Hon. Walcott Richardson, Minister of Home Affairs	Ministry of Home Affairs, Natural Resources, Lands and Physical Planning
Hon. Hubert Hughes, Chief Minister and Minister of Tourism	Ministry of Finance, Economic Development, Investments, and Tourism
Hon. Edison Baird, Minister of Social Development	Minister of Social Development
Jewelle Fleming, Executive Council Clerk	EXCO
NGO and Other Stakeholders	
Bill Grandfield	Anguilla Air & Sea Ports Authority
Brent Davis	Public Utilities Commission
Chris Mason	Comet Systems
Damien Harrigan	DITES/Government of Anguilla
Rawle Hazell	MICUH/Government of Anguilla
Ian Ferguson	NBA & Member of ANEC
Patrick Hanley	LIME
Sutcliffe Hodge	Self Employed
Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)	
Aurjul H. Wilson, Esq., Permanent Secretary	MHA
Karim Hodge	Department of Environment, MHA
Vincent Proctor	Department of Physical Planning, MHA
Gifford Connor	Department of Lands & Surveys, MHA
Ensor Gumbs	MHA
Kenneth Hodge	MHA
Anguilla Community College (ACC)	
Delroy Louden, Phd, President/CEO	ACC
Bernard Wattley, Dean of Studies	ACC
Water Corporation of Anguilla (WCA)	
Rommel Hughes	WCA
Vanroy Hodge	WCA

Name	Organization
Anguilla Christian Council	
Right Rev Leroy. Brooks	Anguilla Christian Council
Installers/Retailers	
Patterson Hunte	Installers/Retailers
Bob Conrich	Gigawatt Global, VA
Sam Chandra	Sun Harvest
Davis Smith	Davis Smith Electronic Services
Kathy Rogers	Caribbean Safety Matters
Vernareen Hodge	Keene Enterprises
Arnold Richardson	Quality Plumbing Company
Charles Richardson	Quality Plumbing Company
Vincent Carty	Vinka Plumbing
Kennedy Hodge	Hodge Holdings
Media	
Keith Stone Greaves	Radio Anguilla
Iwandi I Jahsenti I Gumbs	Heartbeat Radio
Brenda Carty	The Herald Newspaper
Nat Hodge	The Anguillan Newspaper

T: +1 (202) 466-6790
F: +1 (202) 466-6797
1700 K Street NW Suite 410
WASHINGTON DC 20006
United States of America

T: +61 (2) 9231 6862
F: +61 (2) 9231 3847
36 – 38 Young Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000
Australia

T: +64 (4) 913 2800
F: +64 (4) 913 2808
Level 2, 88 The Terrace
PO Box 10-225
WELLINGTON 6143
New Zealand

T: +33 (1) 45 27 24 55
F: +33 (1) 45 20 17 69
7 Rue Claude Chahu
PARIS 75116
France

---------- www.castalia-advisors.com