



# **Anguilla Renewable Energy Integration Project**

## **Explanatory Narrative**

Presented to the

**Government of Anguilla**

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

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# 1 Anguilla Renewable Energy Integration Project Explanatory Narrative

The Anguilla Renewable Energy Integration Project (AREIP) aims to provide a comprehensive legal and regulatory framework for implementing renewable energy in Anguilla. This Explanatory Narrative describes the context in which the AREIP project is set (1.1), expected benefits from increased renewable energy use (1.2), and the findings and recommendations of the project (1.3) so that renewable energy suppliers, consumers, potential developers, the electric utility, and the Government can take full advantage of the opportunities for renewable energy integration in Anguilla. Frequently asked questions and responses are also included to provide more information for stakeholders, and the Government about the project, and implementing renewable energy in Anguilla (2).

## 1.1 Context of the Anguilla Renewable Energy Integration Project

AREIP's objective is to provide recommendations on how to update Anguilla's laws and regulations to enable renewable energy to be interconnected to the electricity grid. AREIP also looked at barriers, such as such as limited access to finance or information; to provide a more complete assessment, and guide the next steps for developing renewable energy.

This project started in February 2012, and has involved reviewing Anguilla's relevant laws and regulations, and its renewable energy potential; identifying barriers; recommending ways to improve laws and regulations for overcoming the barriers; and preparing a Roadmap with an action plan for implementing the AREIP recommendations. AREIP has also involved discussions with the Government, and the Anguilla Electricity Company Limited (ANGLEC) at each stage of the project; stakeholder consultations, a stakeholder workshop in April 2012, and a public consultation in October 2012. A public information campaign using the radio, newspapers, television, and newsletters; has also kept the public informed about the progress, findings, and recommendations of the project.

## 1.2 Expected benefits from increasing the share of renewable energy in Anguilla

AREIP finds that Anguilla has real potential to harness energy from renewable energy resources (for example from the sun and the wind). Once Anguilla increases its share of electricity generation from renewable energy sources, the following benefits could be achieved:

1. **Lower customers' electricity bills:** More utility and small scale renewable energy can reduce or at least stabilize electricity costs, and result in lower electricity bills for all customers, as long as the electricity generated by renewable energy sources is cheaper than generating electricity with diesel fuel;
2. **Increase energy security:** Using more electricity generated from renewable energy sources would reduce the need to import fossil fuels, which reduces the country's vulnerability to frequently changing and high oil prices, and possible disruptions in oil supply from hurricanes;
3. **Help the environment:** Reducing the amount of the fossil fuels needed to generate electricity by using more electricity from renewable energy sources would

improve the local environment; reducing local pollutants such as nitrogen oxide, carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, and particulate matter. It would also improve the global environment by reducing the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions that contributes to the risks of climate change; and

4. **Create new jobs:** As renewable energy systems are sold, installed, and maintained, this could create new job opportunities in Anguilla.

### 1.3 Findings and recommendations for pursuing renewable energy integration

There are several renewable energy options in Anguilla that could cost less than electricity generated with diesel that would achieve these benefits. AREIP screened renewable energy technologies, including solar, wind, geothermal, hydro, and ocean technologies, based on availability of the resource in Anguilla, and if the technology is proven (operating commercially somewhere in the world today). The renewable energy technologies where the resource is available, and that are proven technologies were then selected. Afterwards, the renewable energy technologies were assessed to determine if they cost less to generate electricity with than diesel. Based on this assessment AREIP finds that the following technologies would reduce electricity costs:

- Solar photovoltaic (PV) energy at both a large (operated by ANGLEC or by a company that sells its electricity to ANGLEC), and small scale (operated by households and businesses);
- Wind energy at a large scale (operated by ANGLEC or by a company that sells its electricity to ANGLEC);
- Waste-based energy at a small scale (operated by ANGLEC or by a company that sells its electricity to ANGLEC), provided there is sufficient waste with an appropriate composition; and
- Solar water heaters (these do not generate electricity; but the heat they generate may replace electricity in households and businesses).

To implement these technologies in Anguilla, AREIP has recommended ways to make it easier for households and businesses to benefit from harnessing the power of the sun and the wind. The project also recommends how ANGLEC itself can reduce its reliance on diesel, and use sun and wind energy more.

#### Helping households and businesses benefit from the power of the sun

There are several small scale renewable energy technologies that can be used by households and businesses to save money on their electricity bills. One of the biggest potential energy and cost savers for Anguilla is using the sun for water-heating. To promote this opportunity, the project recommends that the Government:

- ***Mandate solar water heaters for new buildings.*** Just like any new building in Anguilla must have an underground water tank, a new building should be required to have a solar water heating system. This requirement can be included in the draft building code or made part of the permitting process. At a minimum, the plumbing and wiring for a solar water heater should be included, even if the

heater and tank themselves are not fitted. This would save a lot of money and cut diesel consumption; and

- ***Help for financing solar water heating retrofits.*** For existing buildings, Government should make it easier for owners to borrow the money needed to put in a solar water heater. This can be done through a line of credit offered through banks or solar water heater installers. Government may be able to attract international financial support for such a program.

Households and business also have the opportunity to generate electricity from the sun, using solar photovoltaic (PV) panels. They could also use small wind generators, though this is a more expensive option, because wind generators that are the appropriate size for households or businesses are not economic at this time. To make self-generation using renewables possible and financially attractive, the project recommends:

- ***Allowing people to sell excess electricity to ANGLEC, and to buy backup electricity from ANGLEC.*** This would require an amendment to the Electricity Act to allow people who generate electricity on their own premises to sell the excess electricity not used to ANGLEC if they have a contract to do so. ANGLEC should develop a Standard Offer Contract under which any customer with its own renewable power generator can sell excess power to ANGLEC, as long as the renewable energy generator meets the necessary technical standards to ensure safety and reliability, and the electricity could then be sold at a price that reflects the fuel costs that ANGLEC would save. ANGLEC would agree to provide backup power to the customer when the customer's own generator was not adequate, and could charge a special fee to cover the cost of doing that. ANGLEC could assess what the costs of providing these services are and design the tariff based on the results; and the Government could then check this charge before it is implemented. ANGLEC would publish the terms of the Standard Offer Contract (including the price), and any special fees so that people can determine what the financial benefit from selling excess electricity to ANGLEC is in advance. Customers could be able to sign a contract with ANGLEC to sell the power for the expected life of a solar photovoltaic (PV) generator—usually up to 20 years; and
- ***Certifying installers*** of solar water heaters, solar PV, and other renewable energy systems, so that customers can hire trades people with the necessary competences and skills.

### **Helping ANGLEC reduce costs through increased renewable energy generation**

There are also several large utility scale renewable energy technologies that could be used by ANGLEC; or a third party that is either contracted or that operates under ANGLEC's licence, to reduce electricity costs. To reap these benefits, the project recommends:

- ***ANGLEC should procure a solar generation unit.*** ANGLEC should move forward with its plans to procure a solar PV installation of 1MW. This can be expected to supply 4,028,000 kWh per year—nearly 5 percent of ANGLEC's total electricity sales—through conversion of sunlight into electricity via silicon panels. The firm that supplies the facility should also be asked to operate and maintain it

(even for a short period of time), and then transfer these skills to ANGLEC to ensure that this technology—which is new to Anguilla—works as promised; and

- ***ANGLEC should follow rules to implement utility scale renewables in a best practice way.*** To make sure that ANGLEC takes full advantage of opportunities to reduce electricity costs through use of renewable generation, the Government should amend ANGLEC’s licence and the Electricity Supply Regulations by adding ‘Rules for Renewable Energy’ so that ANGLEC develops, procures, or contracts utility scale renewables in a way that is consistent with international best practices. The recommended rules and processes are to do: least-cost planning including renewable energy options, public consultations, and a competitive and transparent procurement process. ANGLEC should follow these rules so that large scale renewable energy lowers electricity costs for consumers, while also allowing ANGLEC to provide reliable and good quality electricity service. The Electricity Supply Regulations should make it clear that if ANGLEC does this, it would be able to recover the costs of the renewable energy through the tariffs it charges consumers.

#### **Additional recommendations**

The recommendations above should be put into effect immediately—the relevant draft legal and regulatory language to amend legislation and Rules have all been prepared, and the benefits are clear. After these recommendations are put into effect, additional progress would require:

- **Completion of a Cost of Service Study**, so that ANGLEC and customers are clear on what it really costs to produce electricity, and what options there are to reduce those costs;
- **Creation of new disaggregated tariff structure**, so that as more customers generate power for themselves, ANGLEC can still recover the costs of its distribution system, and the services of backup and standby generation that it would have to provide so that it can continue to provide electricity to all customers; and
- **Decision on how best to regulate the electricity sector as a whole**, so that there is a suitable body in the Government that can keep ANGLEC moving in the right direction. This could include expanding the role of Anguilla’s Public Utilities Commission (which currently focuses on telecommunications).

## **2 Anguilla Renewable Energy Integration Project Frequently Asked Questions**

### **2.1 General Information about the Anguilla Renewable Energy Integration Project**

#### **2.1.1 What is the Anguilla Renewable Energy Integration project (AREIP)?**

The specific purpose of the project is to support Anguilla's efforts to implement key elements of its National Energy Policy and Climate Change Policies by amending current electricity legislation to provide a clear framework for the integration of both customer-sited and utility-scale renewable energy into the national electricity grid.

The Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) has funded the Anguilla Renewable Energy Integration Project for the Government of Anguilla. The analysis and recommendations were prepared by Castalia LLC, an independent consulting firm that specializes in policies to promote efficiency and sustainability in energy and other vital services.

#### **2.1.2 What are the main recommendations of the AREIP?**

The key recommendations are summarized in this Explanatory Narrative.

#### **2.1.3 Is the Government of Anguilla supportive of transitioning to Renewable Energy?**

Yes. The AREIP is a Government initiative, and the Government is committed to its success. The Government officer in charge is:

Crefton A. Niles, Director of Public Utilities at the Ministry of Infrastructure, Communications, Utilities and Housing (MICUH), Government of Anguilla:  
[crefton.niles@gov.ai](mailto:crefton.niles@gov.ai)

#### **2.1.4 Is ANGLEC supportive of transitioning towards Renewable Energy?**

Yes. ANGLEC is a key stakeholder in the AREIP process and has been working with the Government to move the initiative forward since its inception.

## **2.2 Information for Households and Businesses Interested in Renewable Energy**

### **2.2.1 Can I generate my own renewable electricity, but also be on the ANGLEC grid when I need to be?**

Within the current legal framework this is not possible—however a key recommendation of the AREIP is to make this legal through an amendment to the Electricity Act once the renewable energy generator has a contract with ANGLEC to sell it excess electricity.

### **2.2.2 Would the proposed legal amendment give me the right to sell all my renewable energy to ANGLEC?**

The proposed amendment to the Electricity Act would allow individuals with renewable energy generators to sell only their excess electricity that they do not use to meet their own energy needs to ANGLEC if they have a contract with ANGLEC to do so. ANGLEC would design a Standard Offer Contract (SOC), and the Government would then check that this contract is technically and economically sound. All individuals who want to sell electricity to ANGLEC would first sign a SOC. ANGLEC would indicate the total amount of renewable energy that it can purchase to meet Anguilla’s electricity demand; the amount of electricity that it would purchase from households, and from businesses; and the maximum size the renewable energy systems can be to ensure that only the amount of electricity that can be reliably and safely integrated into the electricity grid (and that is actually needed) would be purchased. This way individuals could sell their excess renewable energy to ANGLEC and obtain the full benefit of their investment in a renewable energy generator, but at the same time ANGLEC can continue to supply reliable and good quality electricity to all its customers, even those without renewable energy generators. Individuals that install more than this amount can continue to use the electricity generated from renewable energy for their own electricity needs, but would not be able to sell this power to ANGLEC as is the case today.

### **2.2.3 Is there anyone in Anguilla installing and maintaining Renewable Energy systems?**

Yes. There are a number of local installers. For more information please contact Crefton A. Niles at the Ministry of Infrastructure, Communications, Utilities and Housing (MICUH), Government of Anguilla: [crefton.niles@gov.ai](mailto:crefton.niles@gov.ai)

### **2.2.4 I don’t have much money and I hear it is expensive to install renewable energy systems—what do you recommend?**

The cost of renewable energy technologies vary depending on the size of the system you wish to install. If you are thinking of purchasing a renewable energy system, you should first talk to the Ministry of Infrastructure to see what options are available to meet your energy needs, and to obtain a recommendation on good renewable energy suppliers. You may also talk to the Anguilla Renewable Energy Office. Afterwards, you can talk to a reputable supplier to see if this is a good option for you.

One of the AREIP recommendations is also to establish a line of credit offered through banks or renewable energy installers. The Government would work with banks and installers and assist in providing concessional financing so that the banks and installers set up a credit-line for solar projects. Government may be able to attract international financial support for such a program.

**2.2.5 How much does a renewable energy system for a house cost? And how much can renewable energy allow me to save?**

Costs depend on the size of a given renewable energy system, and where you plan to install it. A solar water heater could cost anywhere from around US\$1,500 to US\$3,000; a small solar photovoltaic system may cost around US\$8,000 or less (about US\$4,000 per kW installed). Upfront costs can be high, but renewable energy systems allow savings over time. When considering a renewable energy system you can ask your supplier to give you an estimated payback period, or an indication of how long it would take for the system to cover its initial cost with the savings it provides.

**2.2.6 It is believed that the world has passed Peak Oil (the point where the maximum amount of oil worldwide has been reached and production begins to decline), so should we look to replace oil entirely using renewables?**

First, no one knows whether the world has already passed Peak Oil—new finds of shale gas and other unconventional fossil fuels continue to be made. Second, Anguilla’s key renewables (sun and wind) are non-firm resources. Solar is there when the sun is shining, and wind when the wind is blowing. To provide reliable electricity supply at reasonable cost, Anguilla would need diesel generators for some time to come. The aim of AREIP is to reduce this to a responsible minimum, but it cannot eliminate it.

**2.2.7 If you have a renewable system, how can you store the electricity it generates?**

Batteries are a storage option. However, they are expensive, and disposal of the batteries when they wear out can cause environmental problems. The AREIP recommendations focus on using ANGLEC’s grid to provide backup power when individual generation systems are not operating, as if it were a large battery that everybody is connected to.

**2.2.8 I hear a lot about Net Metering and Net Billing. What’s the difference, and what does AREIP recommend?**

Net Metering means that energy a customer sells back to the grid is simply subtracted from the energy the customer buys from the grid—so the customer is billed for power consumed minus power sold back. This is simple and sounds fair—however, it has a fundamental flaw. The price at which ANGLEC sells power covers not just the cost of generating it, but the cost of distributing it. When a customer sells power back to the grid, ANGLEC’s cost of generation is reduced, but the cost of maintaining the distribution system remains the same. For this reason, AREIP recommends Net Billing. In Net Billing, the utility buys back power at the cost of generation saved (essentially the fuel the utility no longer needs to generate electricity with since it is now purchasing this electricity from renewable energy generators).



The value of generation is then netted off (subtracted from) the bill for power bought from the utility, and a 'Net Bill' is sent to the customer. Under Net Billing (in spite of many people perceiving this differently), customers are paid exactly the same rate that they would pay the utility for its diesel-generated electricity: the fuel surcharge. The utility does not make a profit on fuels, it simply passes through fuel costs to customers. If it has to burn less diesel thanks to buying solar PV electricity from its customers, it can pay them the same amount that it has saved from not burning diesel.

### **2.2.9 Did you look at ways to get energy using waste or tide and wave technologies?**

Yes—landfill gas to energy, and anaerobic digesters (one of the various waste to energy technologies), would both use waste. Either of these technologies may be feasible on a small scale—if there is enough waste of the right composition even for a small plant.

Tidal and wave energy are still at a pilot, or pre-commercial stage—it would be too costly for Anguilla to develop them now as they would need to be heavily subsidized, and could not be fully relied upon. However, the recommended legal and regulatory framework (for future development of renewables) allows bringing them in as soon as they do become technically and economically viable.

### **2.2.10 The consultant has recommended that professionals in the field of renewables be certified—wouldn't that be a conflict of interest or an undue discrimination?**

No. The purpose of a certification is to provide information giving customers confidence that they are dealing with properly trained, skilled, and competent professionals. Anyone with the necessary skills and competencies would be able to get certified. The Government may recognize one or more certifications that it considers appropriate, to encourage customers to use certified professionals. This would help minimize problems of safety and performance of renewable energy systems.

### **2.2.11 Are the recommendations just a fast track to renewable energy development?**

The recommendations are trying to fast track those renewable energy developments that would reduce electricity costs to households and businesses in Anguilla.

### **2.2.12 How much land would be required to meet peak demand with solar?**

Generally, about 4-5 acres of land are required per Megawatt (MW) of solar PV installed. The initial utility scale solar PV plant planned for Anguilla is 1MW, which would require about 4 to 5 acres of land.

### **2.2.13 If I just want general advice on Renewables is there anyone I can talk to?**

Please contact, Mr. Crefton A. Niles, Director of Public Utilities at the Ministry of Infrastructure, Communications, Utilities and Housing (MICUH), Government of Anguilla: [crefton.niles@gov.ai](mailto:crefton.niles@gov.ai)

You can also contact Ms. Beth Barry at the Anguilla Renewable Energy Office: [beth@anguillareo.org](mailto:beth@anguillareo.org)

## **2.3 Relevant Information Related to ANGLEC and the Government**

### **2.3.1 Would renewable energy sold by individuals prevent ANGLEC from supplying electricity to other customers that cannot afford to buy a renewable energy generator?**

No. The recommended “Rules for Renewable Energy” that are part of this project would ensure that renewable energy is purchased from individual customers in an orderly and sustainable way that does not affect ANGLEC’s ability to provide electricity to all its customers. The individuals with renewable energy systems would first have to sign a Standard Offer Contract (SOC) with ANGLEC, and comply with technical standards before interconnecting to the grid and selling their excess electricity. ANGLEC would only purchase the amount of electricity that it can technically handle connecting to the electricity grid, and that it needs to meet its customers’ electricity demand. The recommendations also include implementing a disaggregated tariff so that customers only have to pay for the electricity services they use (such as backup and standby power, and access to the grid), but that allows ANGLEC to continue to recover its costs and a reasonable return on its investments. This way, ANGLEC can continue to provide reliable, good quality service to all its customers, including the ones without renewable energy generators.

### **2.3.2 Would the possibility of too many households producing their own electricity using renewable energy cause ANGLEC to lose revenue to the point where they would have to lay off workers?**

No. The recommended “Rules for Renewable Energy” would make sure that ANGLEC purchases renewable energy from individuals in a sustainable way that does not undermine the technical or financial viability of the company. The Standard Offer Contract (SOC) that ANGLEC would prepare would set caps based on the total amount of electricity that it needs and the maximum size of systems that it can safely interconnect. ANGLEC would only purchase this amount of electricity from systems that do not exceed these size limits. ANGLEC would also develop technical standards that the individual renewable energy generators have to meet. Furthermore, ANGLEC should purchase the electricity at a price no higher than its cost to purchase the diesel it needs to generate each kilowatt hour of electricity since this is what ANGLEC would no longer have to buy if it purchases renewable energy generated electricity instead. Implementing a disaggregated tariff (that is, a tariff that allows customers to pay—or not pay—separately for each service they consume—or do not consume) would also allow ANGLEC to continue to recover its costs and a reasonable return on its investments. This way ANGLEC could purchase electricity produced from

renewable energy generators in a way that does not hurt ANGLEC's ability to provide good quality and reliable electricity service to all its customers, and ANGLEC would not have to lay off any workers.

### **2.3.3 Would renewable energy cause electricity prices to go up for customers that do not own a renewable energy generator?**

No. The legal and regulatory recommendations, and the “Rules for Renewable Energy” that are part of this project, are designed so that renewable energy can be integrated in Anguilla in a way that does not increase people’s electricity bills. The “Rules for Renewable Energy” that could be added to ANGLEC’s licence and the Electricity Supply Regulations recommend that ANGLEC does least-cost electricity expansion planning that considers renewable energy options and selects renewable energy only if it is the least cost option for meeting the country’s electricity needs. These rules also recommend doing a competitive and transparent procurement process when contracting large scale renewable energy as a way to select the lowest cost renewable energy generation option. Any cost savings from following these processes would then be passed onto the all electricity customers in lower electricity bills. For small scale renewable energy, the rules recommend that ANGLEC pays no more than its avoided cost of generation (the cost of fuel that it no longer needs to generate electricity since it now purchases the electricity from renewable energy generators). This way ANGLEC would not have to pay any more for this electricity than it already does to generate with diesel, and would not have to raise people’s electricity bills since the renewable energy purchased would not cost any more than regular electricity.

### **2.3.4 Where else have electric utilities integrated renewable energy into the electricity system, and has it worked?**

The utilities in Grenada, Barbados, the Cayman Islands, and Jamaica are all purchasing electricity from households and businesses with renewable energy generators, while at the same time continuing to provide electricity to all customers. In Grenada, the Grenada Electricity Services Ltd. (GRENLEC) issued a Phase I feed-in tariff (FIT) program in 2007, and a new Phase II FIT in 2011 once the initial programs was fully subscribed to that purchases electricity from residential and commercial customers with renewable energy generators. GRENLEC is also planning to develop a utility scale wind project in the near future. In Barbados, the Barbados Light & Power (BL&P) company implemented a two year pilot Renewable Energy Rider for purchasing electricity from customer owned renewable energy generators that started in 2010 and ended in July 2012, and BL&P is planning to set up a new arrangement to continue the program.

In the Cayman Islands, the Caribbean Utilities Company Ltd (CUC) started implementing a two year pilot Consumer-Owned Renewable Energy (CORE) Generation Programme in 2011 to purchase renewable energy from consumers with renewable energy generators—it recently revised the CORE Programme to provide feed-in tariffs that are even higher than retail electricity rates; this revision increases energy bills of all customers, that must pay an additional fee to cover the cost of the subsidy. In Jamaica, the Government and the Jamaica Public Service Company (JPS) are just starting a program to purchase renewable energy from renewable energy generators.

All of these projects have set maximum caps for the total amount of renewable energy and maximum size of the systems that can be connected to the grid, set the price that the electricity would be purchased at, and the term the contract between the renewable energy generator and the utility would last. Some of the utilities have also developed technical standards that the renewable energy generators must meet before interconnecting. In all cases, the electricity utilities have been able to continue providing reliable electricity to all customers.

Both large and small scale renewable energy is widespread around the world. Over a hundred countries have policies in place to support renewable energy in the electricity sector. In Europe, Germany is the leader in using renewable energy technologies. The United States has also added significant amounts of renewable energy capacity for electricity generation in recent years. Furthermore, China currently has the most renewable energy capacity to generate electricity with of any country in the world.<sup>1</sup>

### **2.3.5 Would an increased share of renewable energy create jobs?**

Increased renewable energy generation could create some jobs for renewable energy retailers, installers, and the people who would maintain the renewable energy systems. However, the amount of jobs that can be created would be more limited than in places where renewable energy equipment is also manufactured.

### **2.3.6 Can ANGLEC explore using both distributed and utility scale renewables, adjusting the mix gradually to include innovative options?**

Yes. The recommended framework would allow planning the right mix, and implementing it based on what gradually becomes technically and economically viable.

### **2.3.7 Would the Government Inspector do the checks for interconnection for distributed renewables or did the consultant recommend that it be ANGLEC instead?**

This is a public function that must be performed by the designated local authority from the Government, in this case the Government Electrical Inspector. According to the law, ANGLEC cannot perform inspections. The consultant also recommended that the Government Electrical Inspector do the inspections, just as is currently done for conventional electricity connections. As renewable energy technologies are relatively new to Anguilla, the Electrical Inspectorate Division would have to be trained to undertake the required permitting, plan reviewing, inspection, and certification functions for renewable energy interconnections. The inspections would establish, among other things, that the prescribed set of technical standards are adhered to before permission to interconnect is granted.

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<sup>1</sup> Renewable Energy Policy for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. “Renewables 2012 Global Status Report”. <http://www.map.ren21.net/GSR/GSR2012.pdf> (accessed October 26, 2012).

### **2.3.8 The recommendations leave all ANGLEC's powers in place and limit competition. Is that a good thing?**

The AREIP recommends increased competition in the following areas:

- Customers are allowed to generate their own power, and sell excess to the grid;
- Independent Power Producers (IPPs) can generate renewable energy under ANGLEC's electricity supply licence if agreed with ANGLEC, and the IPP would then sell the electricity generated to ANGLEC; and
- ANGLEC can contract specialized firms to design, build, operate, and maintain (DBOM) renewable energy plants.

### **2.3.9 Would the solar and wind plants also be subject to external laws like the Civil Aviation Authority?**

Yes, solar and wind plants would need to comply with normal planning rules, as well as special rules related to the safety of civil aviation.

### **2.3.10 How do ANGLEC's retail electricity rates compare to those of other countries? Are Anguillans paying more?**

Anguillans pay far more for power than customers in the UK, the USA, Europe, or many other large countries. This is result of being a small island nation. Anguilla's electricity costs are similar to other Caribbean countries; and certainly not the highest in the region, although among the highest. AREIP has identified opportunities to start reducing those costs, to some extent, using renewable generation; as time goes on and additional work is done on the electric grid, costs may be reduced even further. However, costs are likely to remain above those in the USA and the UK.



[www.castalia-advisors.com](http://www.castalia-advisors.com)



The Anguilla Renewable Energy Office (AREO)  
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