

Energy Snapshot

Anguilla

This profile provides a snapshot of the energy landscape of Anguilla, a British overseas territory in the Caribbean. Anguilla’s residential utility rates start at \$0.16 per kilowatt-hour (kWh), below the Caribbean regional average of \$0.33/kWh. Like many island nations, Anguilla is almost entirely dependent on imported fossil fuels (more than 99% of the island’s electricity is generated using heavy fuel oil), leaving it vulnerable to global oil price fluctuations that directly impact the cost of electricity.

Population¹	16,086
Total Area¹	91 sq. km
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)¹	\$284.4 million U.S. dollars (USD)
Share of GDP Spent on Fuel and Imports	Electricity – 18.3% ³ Total – Unknown
GDP Per Capita	\$19,886 USD
Urban Population Share¹	100%

Electricity Sector Data

Anguilla Electricity Company Limited (ANGLEC) is an investor-owned electric utility with an exclusive license to produce, transmit, and distribute electricity in Anguilla. ANGLEC rates are based on monthly consumption levels for residential and nonresidential customers alike, so it does not have specific sectoral tariff categories; however, in practice the rates roughly correspond to different customer segments.⁴ The first 40 kWh per month are sold as a block for \$0.16/kWh; residential and commercial customers pay \$0.16-\$0.31/kWh and \$0.24-\$0.31/kWh, respectively.⁷



Anguilla’s Renewable Energy Goal:
None⁴

Government and Utility Overview⁴

Government Authority	Ministry: Ministry of Infrastructure, Communications, Utilities, and Housing	
	Key Figure: Hon. Evan Gumbs ⁵	
Designated Institution for Renewable Energy	Anguilla Renewable Energy Office	
Regulator	Ministry of Infrastructure, Communications, Utilities, and Housing	
Utility	Name: Anguilla Electricity Company Limited	Mixed ownership (56% government, 44% public) ⁶

ANGLEC has an installed generation capacity of 33 megawatts (MW),⁴ a total annual consumption of 88.56 gigawatt-hours (GWh), peak demand of 13.99 MW, and 9.78% transmission and distribution losses, which translates to 8.57 GWh.⁶ In the past, ANGLEC generated electricity primarily from less-efficient high-speed diesel units. In recent years, the commissioning of additional medium-speed units has allowed the two remaining high-speed units to be placed in reserve 98% of the time. By 2012, ANGLEC had placed nine medium-speed generators in operation, with the two high-speed units placed on standby as backup or non-spinning reserve capacity.⁴

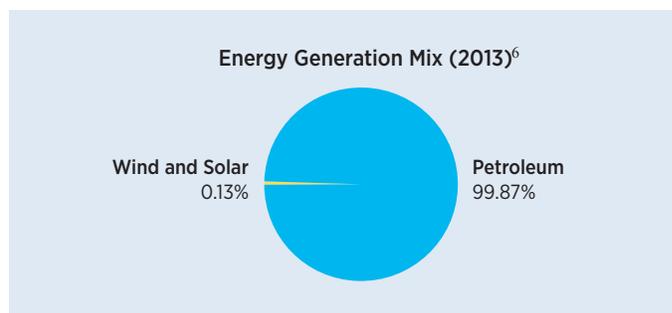
Electricity Sector Overview

Total Installed Capacity (2012)⁴	33 MW	
Peak Demand (2013)⁶	13.99 MW	
Total Generation (2013)⁶	88.56 GWh	
Renewable Share (2013)⁶	0.13%	
Transmission & Distribution Losses (2013)⁶	9.78%	
Average Electricity Tariffs (USD/kWh) (2015)⁷	Residential	\$0.16-\$0.31
	Commercial	\$0.24-\$0.31

Clean Energy Policy Environment

Anguilla's government has developed an internal infrastructure to ensure integration of renewable energy technologies into the island's electricity system by establishing the Anguilla National Energy Committee and the Anguilla Renewable Energy Office. These institutions have been instrumental in the development of the country's 2011 Climate Change Plan (CCP) and 2008 National Energy Policy (NEP).

Currently, the energy laws in Anguilla allow independent power producers to generate electricity using renewable resources for personal consumption or to supply the utility. The NEP provides a detailed step-by-step legal framework to ensure reduced dependence on fossil fuels particularly for power generation. It also focuses on developing legislation to enable renewable energy integration and encourage customer-generated renewable power.⁸ Some of its recommendations include identifying the potential and viability of renewable energy in Anguilla, mandating environmental impact assessments for new energy projects, developing appropriate pricing policies, and creating financial and tax incentives to encourage private sector investments in renewable energy.⁸ The NEP also promotes energy efficiency and conservation by recommending policies for a national energy code for buildings, implementing product labeling and verification through standard agencies, and financial incentives for energy-efficient devices and demand side management.⁸



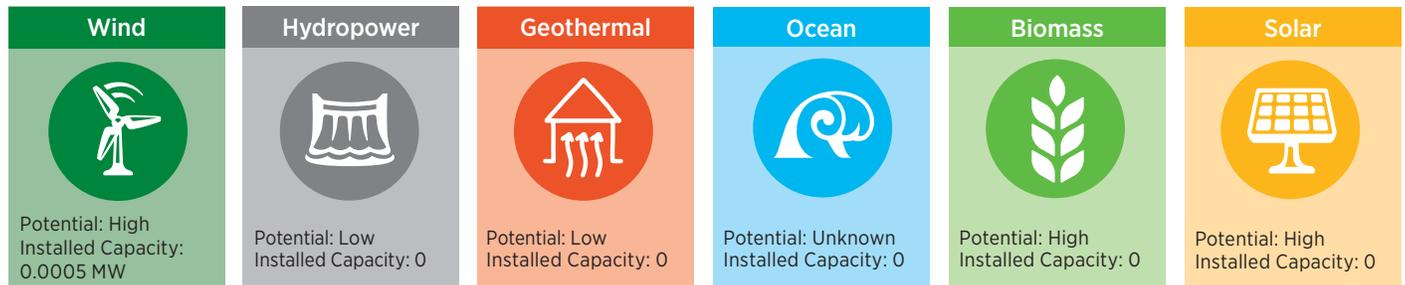
Energy consumption by sector is unknown.

Existing Policy and Regulatory Framework^{4, 8}

Renewable Energy	
Feed-in Tariff	In Development
Net Metering/Billing	In Place
Interconnection Standards	In Development
Renewables Portfolio Standard/Quota	In Development
Tax Credits	In Development
Tax Reduction/Exemption	In Development
Public Loans/Grants	In Development
Green Public Procurement	In Development
Energy Efficiency	
Energy Efficiency Standards	In Development
Tax Credits	In Development
Tax Reduction/Exemption	In Development
Public Demonstration	In Development
Restrictions on Incandescent Bulbs	In Development
Appliance Labeling Standards	In Development
Targets	
Renewable Energy	In Development
Energy Efficiency	In Development

● In Place ■ In Development

Renewable Energy Status and Potential⁴



The draft CCP facilitates the transition of Anguilla to an energy independent, climate resilient, energy-efficient, low-carbon economy. It includes directives to ensure implementation of the energy policy along with the draft Environmental Protection Bill while encouraging renewable energy generation for energy independence.⁹ While supportive of renewable energy and energy efficiency, these policies do not have specific targets for renewable or energy efficiency deployment.

Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Projects

Currently there is no utility-scale renewable energy generation in Anguilla. Distributed generation technologies, such as solar photovoltaics (PV) and solar water heaters, have seen little uptake. Of the few distributed solar PV installations, most residential and commercial customers use them for self-generation rather than exporting to the grid.⁴ Precise data on the nameplate capacity of, and energy generated by, these facilities is unavailable.

In July 2012, ANGLEC prepared a draft request for proposals for a utility-scale solar PV installation of 1 MW.⁴ In addition, the government has prepared a “Corito ‘Zero Energy’ Development Zone” plan, which includes a future utility-scale wind installation and a potential waste-based plant.⁴ The progress of the plan was reported in ANGLEC’s 2013 annual report, where development of a 4-MW waste-to-energy (WTE) plant and a 4-MW power plant using hydrokinetic power was also discussed.⁴ The WTE plant is currently in the approval process with the government, while the hydrokinetic power plant is in the early business development stages.

Opportunities for Clean Energy Transformation

Anguilla’s high solar energy potential has garnered interest from large- and medium-size electricity consumers, along with the utility and government. Solar water heaters are gaining popularity due to their cost-effectiveness. The government is building on these trends by developing an effective energy policy framework that promotes renewable energy integration. In addition to energy efficiency, technical feasibility and commercial viability of the existing high wind energy potential on the island will be critical in developing the country’s future energy landscape. WTE plants also appear to be economically viable on the island, presenting another option for renewable energy generation.

Energy Transition Initiative

This energy snapshot was prepared to support the Energy Transition Initiative, which leverages the experiences of islands, states, and cities that have established a long-term vision for energy transformation and are successfully implementing energy efficiency and renewable energy projects to achieve established clean energy goals.

Through the initiative, the U.S. Department of Energy and its partners provide government entities and other stakeholders with a proven framework, objective guidance, and technical tools and resources for transitioning to a clean energy system/economy that relies on local resources to substantially reduce reliance on fossil fuels.



¹ <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/av.html>.

² National Accounts Main Aggregates Database - UN Statistics-
<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/snaama/resCountry.asp>.

³ Fuel for electricity from <http://www.anglec.com/documents/Anguilla%20Electricity%20Company%20Report%20and%20Accounts%202013.pdf> divided by 3.

⁴ http://castalia-advisors.com/files/updated_2014/Anguilla-RE-Integration-Final-Report-121019.pdf.

⁵ <http://www.anguillareo.org/action.php>.

⁶ <http://www.anglec.com/documents/Anguilla%20Electricity%20Company%20Report%20and%20Accounts%202013.pdf>.

⁷ <http://www.anglec.com/rates.php>.

⁸ http://www.gov.ai/documents/Final%20Public%20Draft%20Anguilla%20National%20Energy%20Policy%20July%2018%202008%20DRAFT%20_2_.pdf.

⁹ http://www.preventionweb.net/files/28641_transformingtoaclimateresilient2cen.pdf.