Observations from the Pacific Island Countries (PICs)

Rationale: To reduce dependency on diesel through RE.

Current cost of generation in small islands: 0.30-0.60 US\$/kWh

Some challenges for achieving high penetration of RE in small grids owned and operated by state owned utilities:

- Technological: mostly to solar PV and wind;
- Land availability and siting;
- Grid integration: planning and stability;
- Cost and financial sustainability.

Observations from the Pacific Island Countries (PICs) [Cont 2]

Some challenges to achieve high penetration RE systems:

Technological

- Solar PV: Cyclonic and highly corrosive climates. Ground mounting may have benefits versus existing buildings (e.g. aging, wiring). However, land constraints.
- 2) Wind: Limited selection of wind turbines suitable for cyclonic regions. Vergnet (France) and C&F Green (Ireland); suitability of wind resource; Other issues: transport, cranes for installation, foundation plants, access/roads.





Observations from the Pacific Island Countries (PICs) [Cont 3]

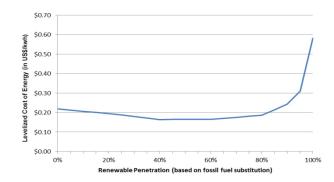
Integration/stability

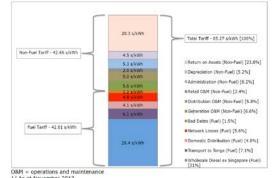
- 1) Need for improved planning to guide investments, including resource mapping, technical specifications, power system analysis.
- 2) Need for integrated control systems to manage various generation sources.
- 3) Operations and maintenance.
- 4) Legislation/legal frameworks required to encourage participation yet ensure utility viability

Observations from the Pacific Island Countries (PICs) [Cont 4]

Cost - Financial sustainability

- Is 100% RE cost effective? Storage is required above 25-30% RE capacity – expensive and challenging;
- 2) Should there be a lower medium term goal for diesel reduction instead?
- Potential loss of revenue due to customer installed solar; it does not reduce the fixed costs of the network – commercial viability of small utility versus cost to customer.





1/ As at November 2012. 2/ Breakdown is approximate only