

THE STATES OF DELIBERATION
of the
ISLAND OF GUERNSEY

5th July, 2023

Proposition No. P.2023/55

Committee for the Environment & Infrastructure

Electricity Strategy for Guernsey

AMENDMENT

Proposed by: Deputy D de G De Lisle

Seconded by: Deputy C P A Blin

For Proposition 2(c), substitute the following:-

“(c) Agree that the taking up of micro-renewables (Solar PV, Heat Pumps, Batteries), with the ultimate aim of every household and business becoming a generator of electricity, shall be allowed and encouraged through (but not limited to) removal of the standby charge with a sufficiently incentivised buy back tariff”.

Rule 4(1) Information

- a) The proposition contributes to the States’ objectives and policy plans in line with the priorities set out in the Government Work Plan specifically to secure future energy requirements for Guernsey.
- b) There has been consultation with stakeholders over the past 18 months by a group of Deputies adopting a business-like approach to exploring the potential opportunities for renewable energy developments for the Bailiwick of Guernsey. Scoping reports with recommendations were submitted to P&R last October for Solar, Wind and Tidal power. The report on Solar power concluded that it is feasible and indeed recommended to generate far more power from solar PV and that government set up enabling regimes to encourage Solar PV on building rooftops and ground-based sites and encourage householders and businesses to install solar PV panels by making the planning laws easier to navigate, getting rid of the standby charge and guaranteeing a buy back market.

- c) The proposition has been submitted to Her Majesty's Procureur for advice on any legal or constitutional implications.
- d) The costs and revenue consequences of adopting the policy described in the amendment are currently unknown. The precise financial implications would have to be considered in line with the wider States of Guernsey commitments for energy outlined in the policy paper.

Explanatory Note

Missing is the massive role that micro-renewables (Solar, Heat Pumps and Storage) can offer. The potential expectation is far greater than the 50MW of solar installed by 2050 across all pathways to supply 8-10% of Guernsey's electricity demand. GEL are currently under shareholder direction to refrain from installation of new renewable energy systems. Encouraging mass take up of micro-renewables would defer major investments in oil fired plant, a new cable link for electricity imports and many infrastructure investments. Rather than everyone generating their own energy through micro-renewables, GEL will be the vessel through which Guernsey will look to meet local renewable energy targets. This unfairly competes against renewable energy companies, works against encouraging mass take up of solar technology and a competitive micro-renewable industry and fails to reap the benefits of reducing electricity running costs to homeowners, businesses, the government of Guernsey and society in general. The objective missing is that of fast-tracking renewable capacity and placing solar renewables as a central pillar of economic growth and diversification on island. The amendment aims to open up and incentivise households and businesses and organisations such as the states of guernsey to reduce costs through self-generation with micro-renewables, cut imports of carbon fuels and nuclear electricity and reduce energy dependency.