



**The International
Tracking Standard
Foundation**

Founder of I-REC

COUNTRY ASSESSMENT REPORT Saint Lucia

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1.1 Country Assessment Report Template

Country Name	Saint Lucia
Introduction	Saint Lucia is located in the Eastern Caribbean as part of the Windward Islands in the Lesser Antilles. After alternating between French and British rule, the state gained full independence in February 1979. Historically dependent on the sugar and banana industries, the country's economy has evolved significantly, with tourism now serving as the primary economic driver, complemented by offshore banking and a growing manufacturing sector. The states energy landscape is defined by a monopolistic electricity market managed by the St. Lucia Electricity Services Limited (LUCELEC), which holds an exclusive license for the generation, transmission, and distribution of power. While the island currently relies heavily on imported fossil fuels, it is transitioning toward renewables and broader electrification.

1.2 Electrical Generation and Demand

Generation	Technology	Capacity (MW)
	Fossil/Thermal Solar (inclusive of Distributed Energy Resources)	88 MW 6.25 MW
Demand	Sector	Demand (GWh)
	Residential Commercial/Service/Public Sector Tourism Industrial	~115.0 GWh ~190.0 GWh ~35.0 GWh ~20.0 GWh
Saint Lucia's system remains predominantly diesel-based with installed capacity ~88–90 MW, historical peak demand ~60–61 MW, and ~398–432 GWh annual generation in recent years. These values are synthesized from LUCELEC public filings and international datasets (IRENA statistical profile and CCREEE Energy Report Cards). [energy.gov], [irena.org], [cekh.ccreee.org]		

1.3 Electrical Interconnection and Import/Export

	Saint Lucia operates an isolated island grid (no cross-border interties; no electricity imports/exports). [energy.gov]
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1.4 Market Structure

Utility: Saint Lucia Electricity Services Ltd. (LUCELEC) is the vertically integrated utility for generation, transmission, distribution, and retail. [cekh.ccreee.org], [lucelec.com] Regulator: National Utilities Regulatory Commission (NURC) (multi-sector regulator established in 2016). [lucelec.com] Recent utility-scale RE: A 3 MW solar plant (La Tournay/Vieux Fort) is in service; 10 MW solar + ~13 MW/26 MWh BESS project tender announced for 2025 (second utility-scale PV). [sluresdp.com], [prod-cm-is....irena.org], [pv-magazine.com] Electricity access: ~99–100% access (recent World Bank tracking). [sluresdp.com], [data.worldbank.org],
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[worldviewdata.com], [tradingeconomics.com]

1.5 Responsible Government Department

Institutional and Regulatory Framework

Energy sector policy in Saint Lucia is overseen by the Ministry of Infrastructure, Ports and Transport (MIPT), through its Energy Division, which has responsibility for national energy policy formulation, planning, and coordination of electricity sector reforms. The Ministry also serves as the focal point for engagement with international development partners supporting renewable energy deployment, grid modernization, and energy transition initiatives.

Climate change mitigation, emissions reporting, and international climate commitments fall under the remit of the Department of Sustainable Development, which coordinates Saint Lucia's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the UNFCCC. This department plays an important role in defining national climate ambition and ensuring alignment between energy sector initiatives, emissions accounting, and reporting obligations.

Economic regulation of the electricity sector is carried out by the National Utilities Regulatory Commission (NURC), an independent multi-sector regulator established under the NURC Act No. 3 of 2016. The NURC is responsible for licensing, tariff regulation, service quality standards, and regulatory oversight of electricity generation, transmission, distribution, and supply. The Commission also issues regulatory frameworks relevant to grid connection, system performance, and renewable energy integration.

The Attorney General's Chambers provide legal oversight and legislative drafting support for electricity sector laws and regulations, including matters arising under the Electricity Supply Act and its subsequent amendments. Together, these institutions provide a clearly delineated governance and regulatory structure capable of supporting the transparent implementation of an international renewable energy attribute tracking system, including I-REC(E), without requiring the creation of parallel regulatory bodies.

1.6 Existing/Planned Legislation

Complete based on latest available data. Summarize existing or upcoming legislation that may have an impact on the issuance or recognition of environmental attribute products, including I-REC(E). Include laws and policies covering electricity market operation, energy regulation, renewable energy mandates, or national climate goals. Highlight if the legislation explicitly supports or restricts the use of environmental certificates, or if there is any ambiguity that could affect system implementation. Mention if any new legislation is currently in development or being reviewed.

The electricity market is governed by market frameworks that define the roles of the utility provider and the regulatory body. Examples include the:

- Electricity Supply Act (ESA) (1994) which granted [St. Lucia Electricity Services Limited \(LUCELEC\)](#) an exclusive 80-year licence for the generation, transmission, distribution, and sale of electricity until 2045.
- The [National Utilities Regulatory Commission \(NURC\)](#) Act No. 3 of 2016 established the [NURC as an independent multi-sector regulator](#) responsible for oversight of the electricity and water sectors, including tariff setting and licensing.
- The Electricity Supply (Amendment) Act No. 2 of 2016 effectively [unbundled the generation sector](#) by removing LUCELEC's monopoly on renewable energy generation, allowing IPPs to enter the market. Amendments in 2023 made provision for licensing and generation rights, including fossil fuels and renewable regulation references. [\[unfccc.int\]](#)
- The Electricity (Grid Code) Regulations 2022 established the [technical standards and rules](#) for connecting to

and operating the national grid.

- National Energy Policy (2023–2030)—vision for a secure, affordable, sustainable energy sector; seven policy goals across electricity, transport, EE, petroleum supply, financing, and capacity. [govt.lc]

Regarding attribute certification, current frameworks do not explicitly establish a system for RECs.

1.7 Environmental and Renewable Electricity Legislation

Complete based on latest available data. Provide an overview of key national laws and regulations specifically targeting environmental protection, climate change mitigation, and renewable energy development. Include national targets for renewable energy, greenhouse gas emissions, or energy transition timelines. Identify whether the legal framework enables or restricts renewable electricity tracking mechanisms or certificate-based support systems. Specify if any policies require disclosure or verification of renewable electricity usage.

A new Electricity Bill has been written and presented to stakeholders. The bill is expected to be tabled in Parliament during 2026 and accompanied by a set of regulations as follows;

- Electrical licensing Regulations
- Customer code Regulations
- Grid Code Regulations
- Network Performance Regulations
- Tariff Regulations
- Wiring Regulations

1.8 Existing/Planned Certificate or Support Systems

Complete based on latest available data. This section should describe policy frameworks or programs that affect environmental attribute ownership, use, or transfer such as existing certificate systems, support schemes, or relevant energy/environmental regulations. Include any restrictions on registry use or standard adoption that could impact I-REC(E) issuance.

There are currently no existing or planned certificate systems in Saint Lucia

1.9 Extent of Engagement with Government

Complete based on latest available data. Detail the level and nature of engagement that has occurred between the I-TRACK Foundation and the national government or relevant authorities. Include timelines, types of engagement (e.g., meetings, workshops, official correspondence), and the government's responsiveness or expressed interest. Mention any memoranda of understanding (MOUs), letters of support, or formal working groups. This section should demonstrate the groundwork laid for the national implementation of an attribute tracking system.

Engagement has been through discussion with the Chief Energy and Public Utilities Officer (Ag) in the Department of Infrastructure, Ports and Transport. They have expressed, informally, no conflict with this request as the government has not indicated any interest in rolling out similar certification schemes.

1.10 Expected Response from Government

Complete based on latest available data. Based on past engagement and current political or institutional alignment, outline the anticipated position of the government regarding the introduction and operation of an attribute tracking system. Indicate the expected level of support or resistance, any political sensitivities, and if further action (e.g., additional approvals or consultations) will be required. If known, describe the timeframe for official decisions or responses.

According to the Chief Energy and Public Utilities Officer (Ag), the government has no plans to introduce a tracking system and would welcome LUCELEC's efforts to establish one.

1.11 Proposed Restrictions

Complete based on latest available data. Outline any country-specific limitations or restrictions that should be considered to preserve the environmental integrity of the tracking system and to avoid double issuance or double counting of environmental attributes. This may include restrictions on eligible generation types, limitations based on grid connectivity, or requirements for certain government approvals. Indicate

whether certain products or participants should be excluded based on existing national practices, policies, or registry rules.

None

1.12 Any Other Relevant Information

Complete based on latest available data. Include any additional context or data that may support the assessment and decision-making process. This may cover market developments, regional initiatives, bilateral agreements, stakeholder feedback, potential risks, or lessons from other certificate systems in the country. Use this section to clarify uncertainties, flag known implementation challenges, or provide qualitative insights not covered in earlier sections.

- Climate & environmental targets:
 - Third NDC (Feb 2025) raises ambition to 14.7% emissions reduction by 2030 and 22% by 2035 for energy & transport (potentially 32% with geothermal). [\[govt.lc\]](#), [\[leap.unep.org\]](#)
 - Climate action context & implementation (NDC Partnership case study). [\[govt.lc\]](#)
- Renewable project pipeline & grid modernization:
 - World Bank facilities supporting resilient, renewable infrastructure and battery energy storage integration in Saint Lucia and peers. [\[ndcpartnership.org\]](#), [\[eccb-centralbank.org\]](#), [\[worldbank.org\]](#)
 - Airport solar carport (Hewanorra)—430 kWp PV + EV fast charging—under SLASPA with Masdar support. [\[stvincenttimes.com\]](#), [\[govt.lc\]](#), [\[thestkitts...server.com\]](#)
- Geothermal exploration (RESDP, 2022–2026): sites at Fond St Jacques, Belle Plaine, Saltibus; public consultations and ESIA/ESMP underway; exploration drilling planned. [\[pmd.govt.lc\]](#), [\[worldbank.org\]](#), [\[sluresdp.com\]](#), [\[govt.lc\]](#)

Historical support or development of renewables in the country/region:

Saint Lucia has pursued renewable energy development progressively over the past two decades, driven primarily by high dependency on imported petroleum products and vulnerability to global fuel price volatility. Early renewable initiatives focused on small-scale solar photovoltaic (PV) deployment, including distributed generation systems supported through net-billing arrangements and donor-funded pilot projects.

More recently, renewable energy development has been formalized through national policy instruments, including the National Energy Policy (2023–2030), which explicitly prioritizes renewable electricity, energy efficiency, grid resilience, and private sector participation. Utility-scale renewable energy deployment commenced with the commissioning of the La Tourney 3MW solar PV facility and another 10MW PV facility is under development to be commissioned in 2027 that will include battery energy storage systems (BESS).

In parallel, Saint Lucia has advanced geothermal resource exploration under the Renewable Energy Sector Development Project (RESDP), supported by international partners. This multi-year initiative includes exploratory drilling, environmental and social safeguards, and extensive stakeholder consultation, underscoring the country's long-term commitment to firm, indigenous renewable energy.

Demand-side market potential or strategic nature of market development:

Electricity demand in Saint Lucia is characterized by a significant commercial and tourism-driven load, including hotels, resorts, public sector facilities, and critical infrastructure. These customers increasingly face external pressure from international supply chains, sustainability disclosure frameworks, and corporate decarbonization commitments that require credible verification of renewable electricity consumption.

The introduction of an internationally recognized renewable energy certificate system such as I-REC(E) would support this emerging demand by enabling transparent, auditable claims of renewable electricity use. This is particularly relevant for export-oriented service sectors (e.g. tourism, financial services) and for multinational companies operating locally that are subject to Scope 2 emissions reporting.

From a strategic perspective, the development of a renewable attribute market complements Saint Lucia's broader energy transition objectives by encouraging private investment, improving project bankability, and signaling long-term policy consistency without imposing fiscal burdens on the state.

Analysis of political disruptions or market risks:

Relevant market risks for issuing renewable energy certificates in Saint Lucia include the limited size of the electricity network and its ability to handle large-scale renewable development. Nevertheless, these concerns are alleviated by the nation's steady demand and a customer base that aligns well with the progress of ongoing renewable energy projects.

There is no evidence of competing or overlapping environmental attribute markets in Saint Lucia, reducing the risk of market fragmentation or double issuance. Market development is expected to be gradual and aligned with actual renewable generation growth, supporting credibility and environmental integrity.

Macroeconomic and political risks are considered low in the context of electricity sector operations, as regulatory institutions have demonstrated continuity and policy stability across electoral cycles.

Analysis of regulatory risks, including linkages with carbon markets and support systems:

Saint Lucia does not currently operate a domestic carbon trading system, emissions trading scheme, or compliance-based renewable certificate program. As such, regulatory risks related to double counting between renewable energy certificates and statutory carbon instruments are minimal.

National climate reporting under the UNFCCC is emissions-based and does not assign ownership of renewable electricity attributes to the state. This regulatory environment allows renewable generation attributes to be issued, transferred, and retired within an international tracking system such as I-REC(E) without conflict with existing laws or support mechanisms.

Future regulatory developments, including the proposed Electricity Bill and accompanying regulations, are expected to modernize electricity market governance but are not anticipated to restrict voluntary renewable attribute tracking. Any future interaction with international carbon markets or Article 6 mechanisms would be addressed through clear accounting and disclosure rules, consistent with international best practice.

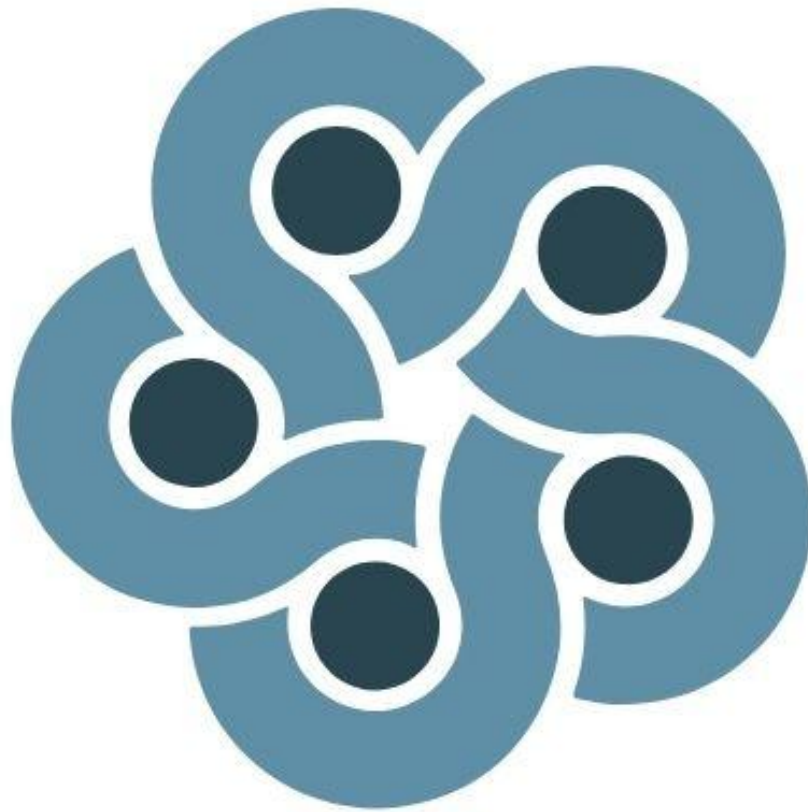
Overall, the regulatory environment is considered **low-risk** for the credible operation of an I-REC(E) system.

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1.13 Author

Complete all fields.

Organization Name		ST. Lucia Electricity Services Limited (LUCELEC)	
Signature			
Name (BLOCK CAPITALS)		IAN PETER	
DATE	DD 06	MM 01	YYYY 2026



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