

**VANUATU**



work in parallel with other governmental institutions and organizations, in order to fully exploit the potential advantages coming from increased communication and cooperation among various disciplines and create aligned policies and common strategies.<sup>12</sup> In a different scenario, it is likely that unclear policies will be developed, leading to confusion and a non-integrated policy framework.

Over time, there has been a need for improved inter-ministerial coordination and communication to facilitate the sharing of information in the Vanuatu archipelago.<sup>13</sup> This issue may lead to asymmetric regulatory approaches and impede the overall area's energy transition. Consequently, in order to deal homogeneously with renewable energy projects and avoid unnecessary delays and redundancies, there is an evident need to streamline the cooperation of the regulatory agencies with overlapping areas of jurisdiction or establish a unified energy agency with sufficient authority, operating on the basis of a coherent and

support the production and acceleration of renewable energy resources.<sup>17</sup>

### **2.3. Enforcement of Safety and Technical Standards**

The lack of safety and technical standards constitutes an important regulatory barrier regarding renewable energy uptake. The absence of clear safety and quality standards is likely to restrict and disincentivize the adoption of renewable energy technologies, increase safety risks, and reduce overall efficiency.<sup>18</sup> Especially, for the off-grid rural areas, where there are unfavorable geomorphological conditions and lack of adequate infrastructure, concrete safety and



represents a key step in achieving the 100% access to electricity by 2030 target.

### **3.4. Bespoke Legislation for Operational Support**

Furthermore, there is a lack of a tailor-made regulation for operational support of the electricity system. More specifically, in order to cope with the above-mentioned high marginal costs of extension of the grid infrastructure, due to remote locations, and the integration of renewable energy sources into the regional energy mix, a customized set of laws is required aiming to support the reliable and efficient operation of the electricity system. In this sense, it is recommended to establish a legislative framework specifically for renewable energy projects and storage inclusive of operation and management (O&M) requirements **beyond a project-basis**. This set of laws should reinforce the stability and effectiveness of the electricity grid and provide targeted support and incentives to renewable energy projects aiming to overcome the particularities and operational needs of this specific geographical area.

### **3.5.**







