Cook Islands energy power solution

Does the Cook Islands have electricity?

The Cook Islands has a financially healthy electricity sector with technical and commercial challenges requiring on-going investment. With the exception of Pukapuka, Nassau and Suwarrow, the Cook Islands has some form of electricity network. Power supply on Rarotonga is the responsibility of the government-owned utility Te Aponga Uira ("TAU").

How will new energy technologies affect the Cook Islands?

In future,new energy technologies such as marine energy may offer new opportunities for the Cook Islands to generate electricity from other renewable sources. Developments in energy storage or in energy efficiency may also further reduce the Cook Islands' reliance on diesel. The Cook Islands prefers to use proven and economic energy technologies.

Can solar power be used in the Cook Islands?

The Cook Islands has abundant solar radiation, which makes solar electricity PV an attractive option. On average, about 80 percent of households already use solar water heating, and we are committed to increasing the use of photovoltaics for electricity generation and to reduce reliance on diesel.

Who imports the fuel in Cook Islands?

85% of the country's fuel and all of its jet fuel is imported by Pacific Energy. The Energy Act 1998 established an Energy Division within the Ministry of Works,Energy and Physical Planning (now Infrastructure Cook Islands) responsible for energy policy and electricity inspections.

What is a Cook Islands renewable electricity chart (road map)?

This document is called the Cook Islands Renewable Electricity "Chart". Other countries have called similar documents a "Road map" - and these are countries that are either landlocked or have many kilometres of road between settlements. Our environment is different. We have many kilometres of sea between islands.

What sectors rely on imported energy in the Cook Islands?

There are three main sectors dependent on imported energy in the Cook Islands; these include transport,electricity and aviation. Of the total number of imported fuels into the country,43% is used by transport; 30% by aviation and 27% by electricity.

All inhabited islands of the Cook Islands currently have centralised power supplies, providing single phase (230 V) or three phase (415 V) through a distribution grid to most residential and commercial and industrial customers 4.

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The purpose of this report is to review the status of the power sector in the Cook Island communities of Rakahanga, Manihiki and Pukapuka. This report is required to provide both a general update of the power sector for these locations and to inform the proposed development of community-scale photovoltaic power systems as described in the ...

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TAU is a critical key infrastructure asset for Rarotonga and the wider Cook Islands. The primary function of Te Aponga Uira (TAU) is the provision of electricity to the people of Rarotonga in a reliable, safe and economical manner.

Energy trade includes all commodities in Chapter 27 of the Harmonised System (HS). Capacity utilisation is calculated as annual generation divided by year-end capacity x 8,760h/year. ...

Since 2011 the Cook Islands has embarked on a programme of renewable energy development to improve its energy security and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, [8] with a goal of reaching 100% renewable electricity by 2020. [9] 85% of the country"s fuel and all of its jet fuel is imported by Pacific Energy. [10]

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The Cook Islands Government aims to achieve 90% of their power needs from renewable energy by 2020. We helped the government realise its aim. To support the Cook Islands Government, the New Zealand Government - through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, installed mini-grid photo-voltaic power systems in a number of villages on six ...

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