



Silver energy Cook Islands

How much energy does the Cook Islands use?

The Cook Islands is a net importer of energy, in the form of petroleum products. Total energy consumption was 1,677,278,000 BTU (1.77 TJ) in 2017, of which 811,000,000 (0.86 TJ) was in the form of oil. In 2012 47% of imported oil was used in the transport sector, 30% in aviation, and 27% for electricity generation.

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.

Which Cook Islands have 24 hour electricity?

Aitutaki, Mangaia and Atiu are other islands in Cook Islands that also have access to 24-hour electricity. The rest of the islands have access to small scale power. Power production and distribution in Rarotonga is managed by Te Aponga Uira O Tumu te Varovaro (TAU).

Will the Cook Islands use renewable electricity?

The Cook Islands will be careful in its selection of renewable electricity options and will not entertain unproven or non-commercial technologies. The attached Summary Table provides some indicative and preliminary information on the types and costs of the renewable electricity technologies we are considering.

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.

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.

ENERGY PROFILE Total Energy Supply (TES) 2016 2021 Non-renewable (TJ) 1 049 1 033 Renewable (TJ) 21 82 Total (TJ) 1 070 1 115 ... Energy self-sufficiency (%) 2 7 Cook Islands COUNTRY INDICATORS AND SDGS TOTAL ENERGY SUPPLY (TES) Total energy supply in 2021 Renewable energy supply in 2021 93% 0% 7% Oil Gas

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Electricity consumption is 31.6 GWh, from 14 MW of installed generation capacity, with most load concentrated on the main island of Rarotonga. Per-capita el...

Cook Islands Renewable Energy Investment Plan (REIP) report finalised in 2021 and outlines plans for Stage 2 and Stage 3 Renewable Energy Project Scoping Report ; Outlook: Commencement of the Stage 2 and 3 renewable energy project as per REIP report with recommendations to be refined, scoping and securing funding; Formalise a communications ...

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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 and the world finds itself in a dire energy crisis, the Cook Islands will face severe hardship. However, if the converse is true and we adopt renewable energy

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The Cook Islands National Environment Service recognises the importance of the environment to the people of the Cook Islands. Our cultural identity is deeply rooted in our ...

The Cook Islands As a small island developing state, the Cook Islands has unique attributes that considerably enhance the benefits to be gained from renewable electricity. Located in the South Pacific Ocean, the Cook Islands is sandwiched between Tonga to the west, Kiribati to the north and French Polynesia to the east. The Cook Islands

Energy consumption in Cook Islands is predominantly reliant on imported fossil fuels, which roughly accounts for over 99% of the country's energy consumption. In 2009, around 12.7 million litres of diesel, 4.2 million litres of petrol, and 9.7 million litres

renewable energy in different countries and areas. The IRENA statistics team would welcome comments and feedback on its structure and content, which can be sent to statistics@irena . Last updated on: 8th August, 2023



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oRenewable Energy Chart developed and finalised 2012 oStakeholders started implementation oRenewable Energy transformation for TAU began in 2009: oPolicy changes was introduced, own installation involving large scale systems with 1MW PV grid tie system commissioned in 2014

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