

# Samoa self sufficient energy systems

What are Samoa's energy goals?

One of Samoa's main goals for the energy sector is to achieve 70.0 % renewable energy use by the end of 2031, as stipulated in the Pathway for the Development of Samoa (PDS 2021/22- 2025/26). The Energy Account also provides statistics to assess and monitor the progress of that goal.

What are the energy accounts for Samoa?

1. Introduction This publication is the 2nd Energy Accounts ever produced, following the compilation of the first Experimental Energy Account for Samoa using the 2016 Samoa Energy Review by the Ministry of Finance. The Energy Accounts 2020 presents estimates on physical supply and use of energy (in joules<sup>1</sup>) for Samoa.

What are the energy supply and use components for Samoa in 2020?

Table 1 is a summary of the Energy Supply and Use components for Samoa in 2020. Samoa's energy supply totaled approximately 5,282 TJ where imported energy products accounted for an estimated 69.8 % (3,689 TJ) of total supply while natural inputs from the environment accounted for the remaining 30.2 % (1,593 TJ). Source: SBS, 2022.

What is the key outcome 12 for Samoa?

The government is committed to engaging stakeholders to help guide the development of Samoa over the next four years. In particular, the Key Outcome 12 is represented by the achievement of Quality Energy Supply in order to provide Samoa with energy self-sufficiency and reduced reliance on the importation of fossil fuels.

Is biomass a source of electricity in Samoa?

Traditional biomass - the burning of charcoal, crop waste, and other organic matter - is not included. This can be an important source in lower-income settings. Samoa: How much of the country's electricity comes from nuclear power? Nuclear power - alongside renewables - is a low-carbon source of electricity.

What type of electricity is used in Samoa?

Renewable electricity here is the sum of hydropower, wind, solar, geothermal, modern biomass and wave and tidal power. Traditional biomass - the burning of charcoal, crop waste, and other organic matter - is not included. This can be an important source in lower-income settings. Samoa: How much of the country's electricity comes from nuclear power?

Additional notes: Energy self-sufficiency has been defined as total primary energy production divided by total primary energy supply. The value of energy trade has been defined as including all commodities in Chapter 27 of the Harmonised System (HS). Capacity utilisation has been calculated as annual generation divided by capacity x 8,760.

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The purpose of the Energy Sector Plan is to provide a comprehensive plan for the energy sector to deliver outcomes consistent with the overarching Strategy for the Development of Samoa (SDS) 2012-2016, with due regard for cross-cutting issues including emphasising the importance of raising living standards, increasing resilience and boosting ...

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2019/20, Key Outcome 12, Quality Energy Supply highlighted Samoa [s focus on energy self-sufficiency with reduced reliance on imported fuels. One of the Strategic Outcomes is the increase in investment and generation of renewable energy - i.e. a Z100% of electricity generation from renewable sources by the year 2025 [.

The island of Ta'u in American Samoa once relied on diesel fuel to supply electricity. Residents experienced consistent power rationing and outages, and key services like hospitals and schools hinged on infrequent fuel imports.[1]

The Samoa Energy Sector Plan 2012-2016 is part of the Government's vision of a Sustainable Energy for Samoa and is guided by the theme of "Sustainable Energy - Towards Self Sufficiency" and aims to enhance renewable energy development and to decrease Samoa's dependence on imported fossil fuels.

Sustainable Energy Supply - towards energy self-sufficiency. Samoa will continue to move towards energy self sufficiency with reduced reliance on imported fuels. Research, development and use of alternative renewable energy sources will be increased.

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The Samoa National Energy Policy (SNEP) was issued in 2007. Its vision is "to enhance the quality of life for all through access to reliable, affordable and environmentally sound energy services and supply". This vision supports the national vision for "Improved Quality of Life" as stipulated in the recent Strategy for the Development of Samoa.

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