Antigua and barbuda solar energy market

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Most Small Island Developing States (SIDS) rely heavily on conventional fossil fuels for electricity generation and transport; however, renewables have the potential to deliver quick returns, decrease costs, create jobs and improve the local economy for many of these island states.

During the revision process for its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement, the Government of Antigua and Barbuda proposed a target of achieving 100% of its energy generation from renewable energy sources by 2030. This renewable energy roadmap for Antigua and Barbuda has subsequently been developed by the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) at the request of the Ministry of Health, Wellness and the Environment.

The Roadmap charts a path for the Government of Antigua and Barbuda, providing options for achieving a 100% renewable energy share in both the power and transport sectors by 2030 and 2040, respectively. Five specific scenarios have been analysed, together with multiple renewable energy options including utility-scale solar photovoltaic (PV), distributed solar PV, utility-scale wind and green hydrogen. Meanwhile, electric vehicles (EVs) are considered for achieving a 100% renewable transport sector by 2040.

The Roadmap also outlines various policy recommendations that will be crucial for the implementation of these scenarios, charting a path for Antigua and Barbuda to transition from a power system dominated by fossil fuels toward one with a higher share of renewable energy.

Many of us want an overview of how much energy our country consumes, where it comes from, and if we"re making progress on decarbonizing our energy mix. This page provides the data for your chosen country across all of the key metrics on this topic.

In the selection box above you can also add or remove additional countries and they will appear on all of the charts on this page. This allows you to compare specific countries you might be interested in, and measure progress against others.

In the energy domain, there are many different units thrown around - joules, exajoules, million tonnes of oil equivalents, barrel equivalents, British thermal units, terawatt-hours, to name a few. This can be confusing, and make comparisons difficult. So at Our World in Data we try to maintain consistency by converting all energy data to watt-hours. We do this to compare energy data across different metrics and sources.

Electricity is a good that adds massive value to modern life: from having light at night; to washing clothes; cooking meals; running machinery; or connecting with people across the world. Many would argue that it is a crucial for poverty alleviation, economic growth and improved living standards.1

Having clean fuels and technologies for cooking - meaning non-solid fuels such as natural gas, ethanol or even electric technologies - makes these processes more efficient, saving both time and energy.

Like total energy, the amount of electricity a country generates in total is largely reflected by population size, as well as the average incomes of people in the given country.

But the energy mix - the balance of sources of energy in the supply - is becoming increasingly important as countries try to shift away from fossil fuels towards low-carbon sources of energy (nuclear or renewables including hydropower, solar and wind).

One is presented as a stacked area chart - allowing us to see a full breakdown of the sources of energy in the supply. The line chart shows the percentage of total energy supplied by each source.

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