OLADE ENERGY OUTLOOK 2025

FOR CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES

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Barbados

Barbados is leading the way with its ambitious decarbonization efforts, even as it continues to rely on imported hydrocarbons during its transition to a more sustainable energy future. Energy sector maintains a highly fossil fuel-dependent energy matrix, with petroleum products representing 94.4% of its Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES), equivalent to 558 kilotonnes of oil equivalent (ktoe) in 2022. Domestic energy production remains marginal (13 ktoe), positioning Barbados as a net energy importer with minimal native energy resources. Renewable sources, primarily solar and biomass, account for less than 4% of supply.

The power sector is predominantly thermal-based, with 90.4% of the 1,037 GWh of electricity generated in 2022 coming from diesel and heavy fuel oil plants. Renewable generation—led by grid-connected solar PV—accounts for 9.5%, with 39 MW of installed solar capacity contributing to the total 334 MW installed base. Biogas contributes an additional 1.2% to the electricity mix. Despite the fossil-heavy generation, Barbados has achieved 100% electricity access across both urban and rural areas.

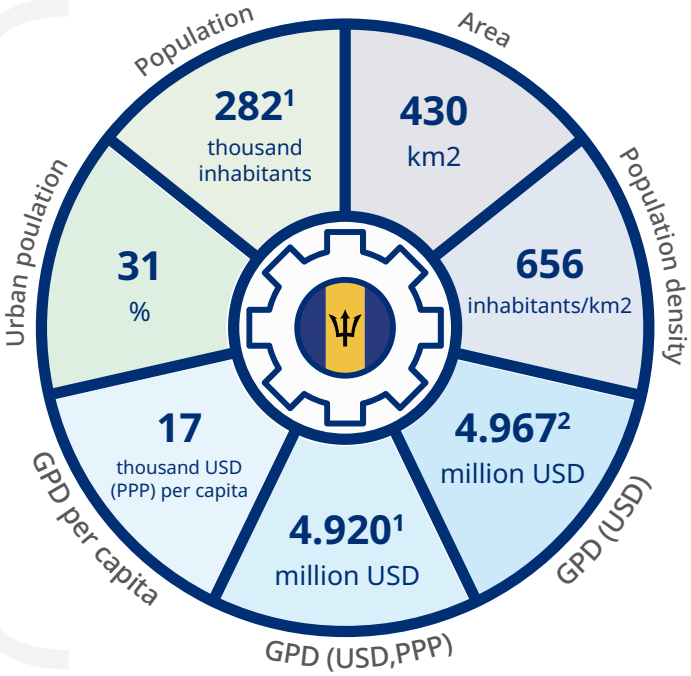
Final energy consumption reached 379 ktoe in 2022, with transport being the dominant sector (47%), followed by residential (19%), commercial (18%), and industrial use (14%). Energy intensity remains low at 0.06 toe per thousand USD (PPP), indicating relatively efficient energy use per unit of economic output.

Barbados has set ambitious targets to transition to 100% renewable electricity by 2030. The government has implemented fiscal incentives, net metering, and streamlined regulatory frameworks to scale up distributed solar PV adoption. Storage solutions and grid modernization are also prioritized to enhance system reliability and enable variable renewable integration.

Although carbon emissions from the energy sector totaled 1.31 $MtCO_2$ in 2022—mainly from electricity generation and transport—the country's decarbonization trajectory aligns with its broader climate commitments under the Paris Agreement. The energy transition in Barbados reflects a strategic shift toward sustainability and energy security in a small island context with high climate vulnerability.

Barbados

GENERAL DATA 2023



Notes:

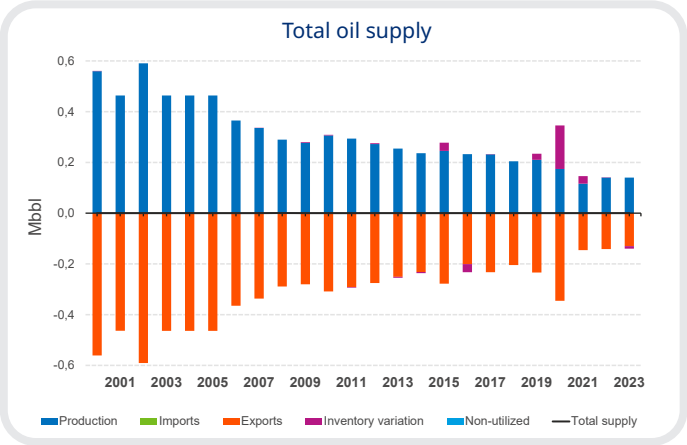
1) The supply and demand data for 2023 presented correspond to estimates made by OLADE.

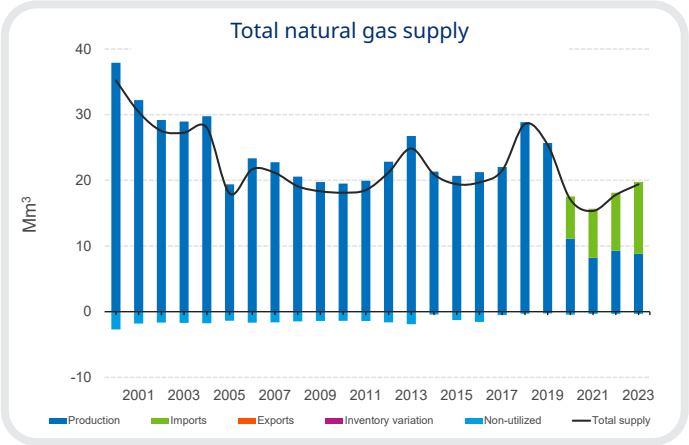
2) The information for the period 2000 - 2023, especially for kerosene and jet fuel, as well as for the industrial sector, is being reviewed by the country; therefore, the data presented should be considered preliminary.

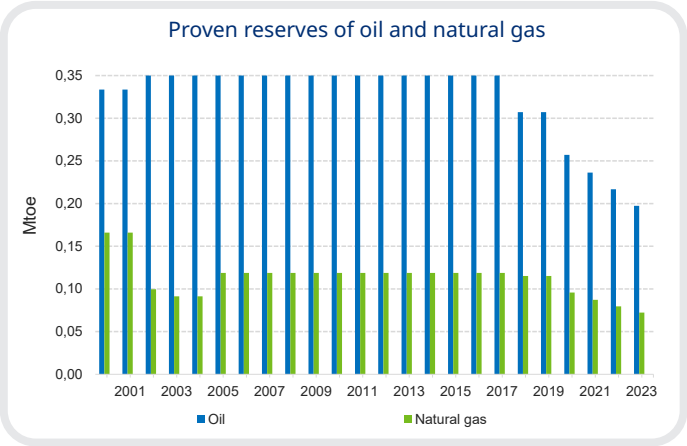
ENERGY SECTOR 2023

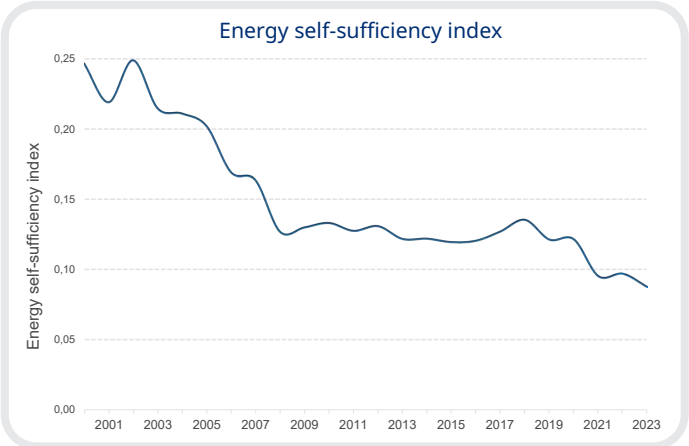
3.456	**kWh per capita**	Electricity consumption
1,47	**toe per capita**	Per capita final power consumption
100	**%**	Electrification rate
1,4	**million barrels (Mbbl)**	Oil reserves
0,09	**billion cubic meters (Gm^3)**	Natural gas reserves
n.a.	**Mt**	Coal reserves
10	**years**	Range of oil reserves
10	**years**	Range of natural gas reserves
n.a.	**years**	Range of coal reserves
0,52	**Mtoe**	Total power supply
0,05	**Mtoe**	Total power production
0,50	**Mtoe**	Total power imports
0,02	**Mtoe**	Total power exports
0,42	**Mtoe**	Total power consumption
0,27	**Mtoe**	Final consumption in the Transportation Sector
0,04	**Mtoe**	Final consumption in the Industrial Sector
0,03	**Mtoe**	Final consumption in the Residential Sector
0,06	**Mtoe**	Final consumption in the Commercial and Services Sector
0,01	**Mtoe**	Final consumption in the Agriculture, Livestock, Fishing, Mining, Other and Non-Energy Sector
0,6	**thousand barrels/day (kbbl/d)**	Refining capacity
0,32	**GW**	Installed capacity of electricity generation
0,08	**toe per thousand USD (PPP)**	Final energy intensity
10,44%	**%**	Renewability index of electricity generation
4,05%	**%**	Renewability index of final consumption
3,66%	**%**	Renewability index of total supply

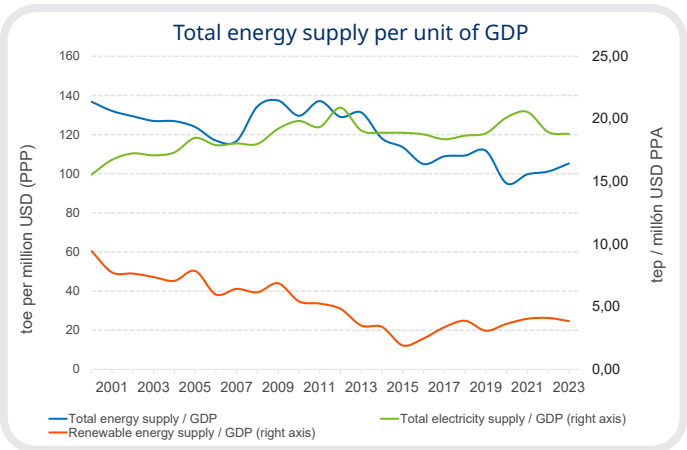
1. Primary Energy Supply and Balance





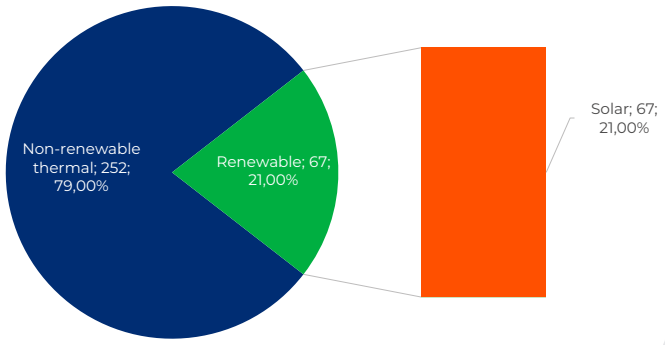




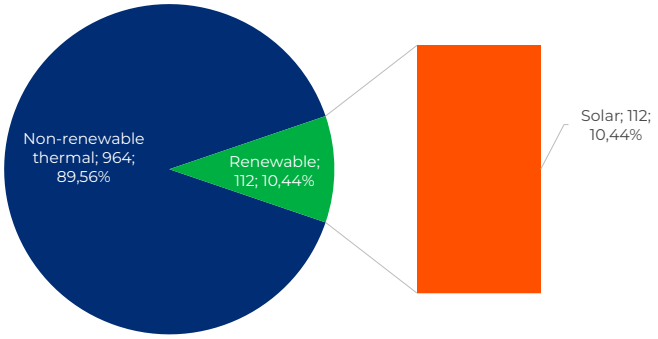


2. Electricity Sector Overview

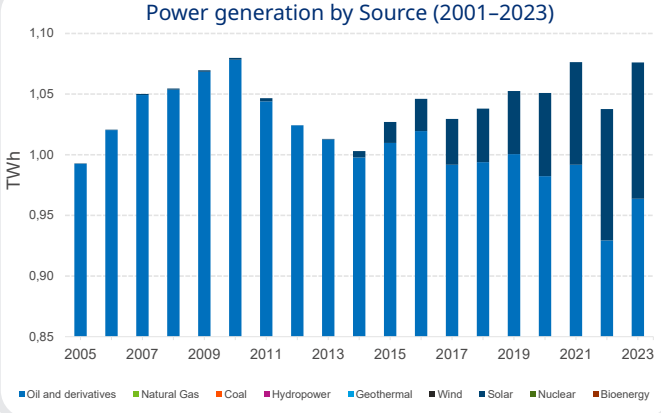
Installed electricity generation capacity [MW; %] – 2023



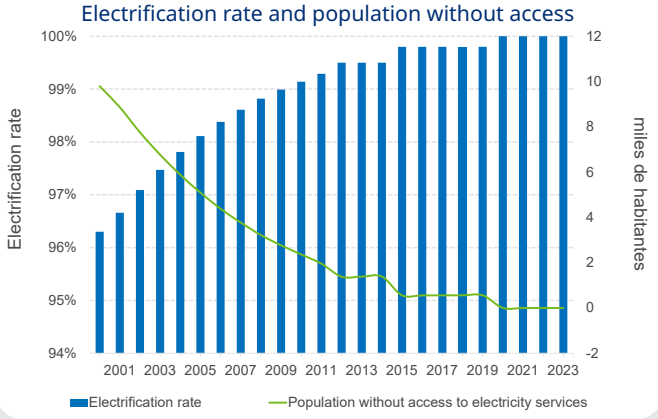
Power generation by source [GWh; %] – 2023



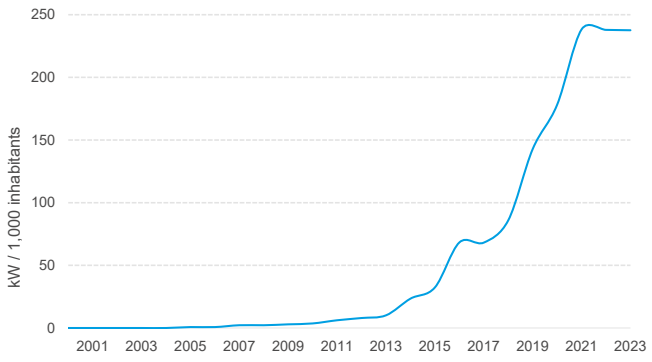
Power generation by Source (2001–2023)



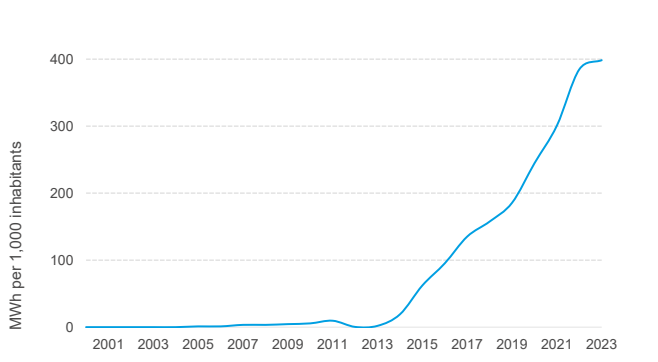
Electrification rate and population without access



Installed capacity of solar generation per capita

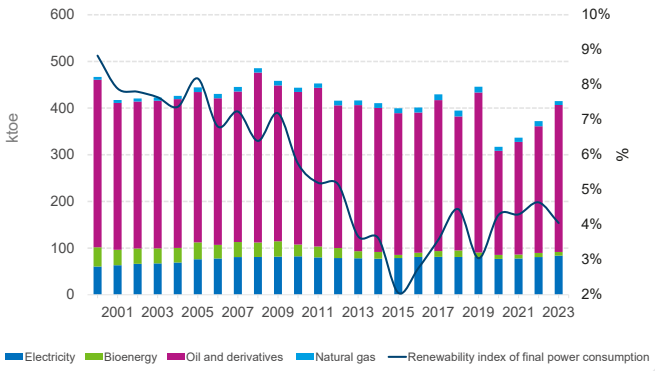


Solar electricity generation per capita

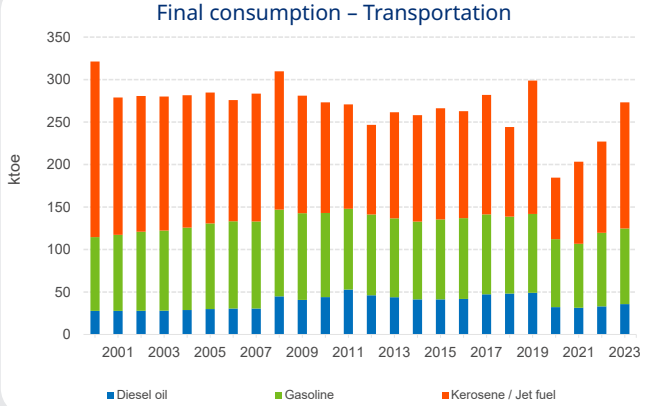


3. Final Energy Consumption

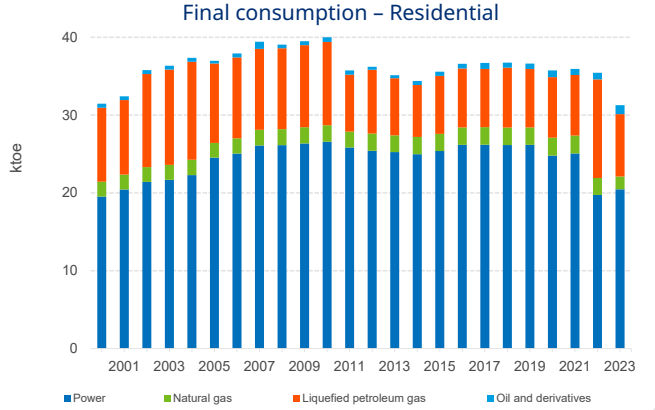
Final energy consumption by power source



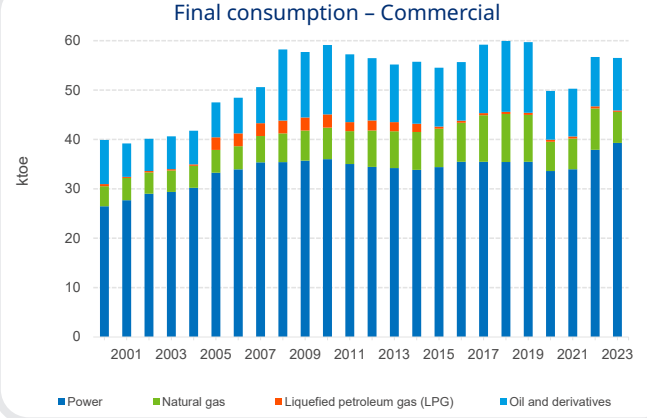
Final consumption – Transportation



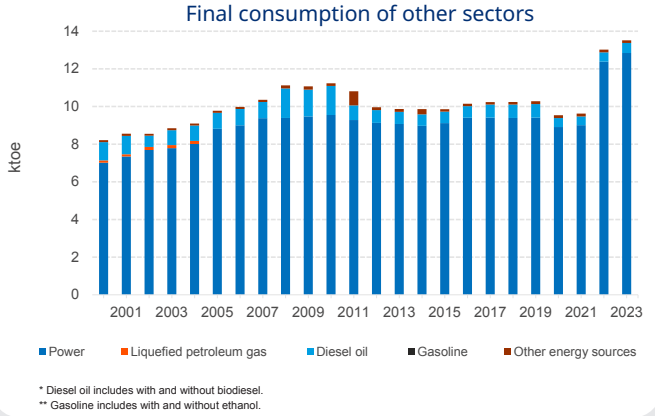
Final consumption – Residential



Final consumption – Commercial

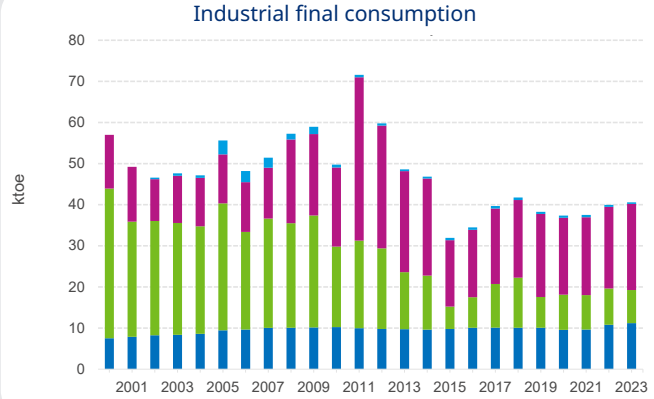


Final consumption of other sectors

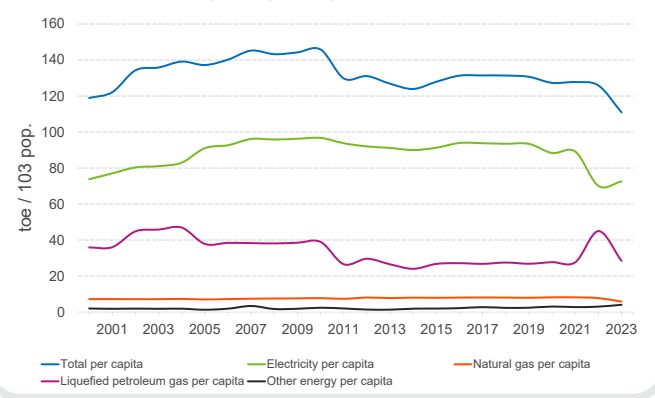


* Diesel oil includes with and without biodiesel.
** Gasoline includes with and without ethanol.

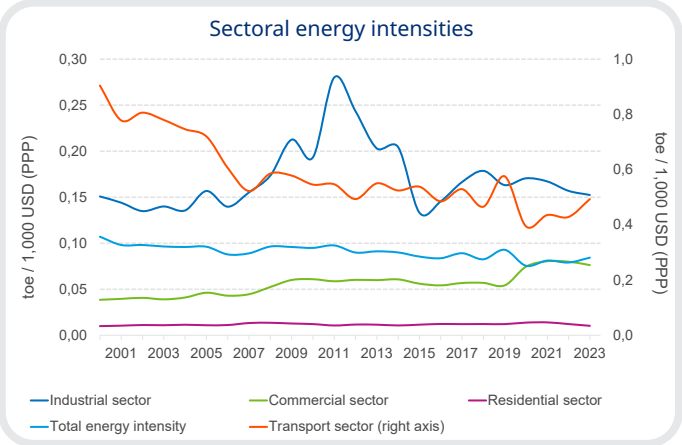
Industrial final consumption



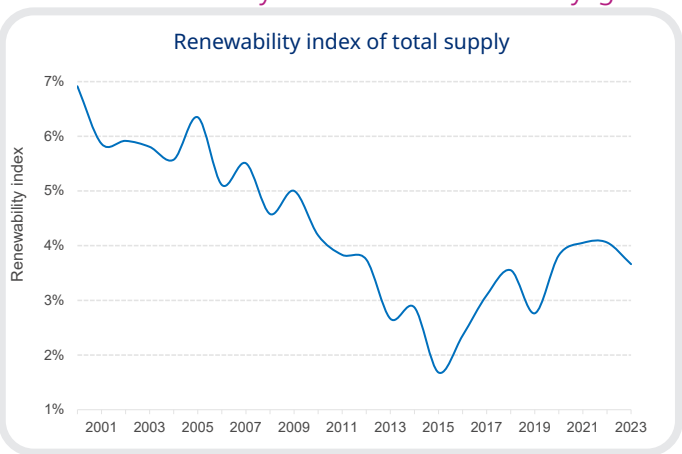
Final consumption per capita – Residential Sector

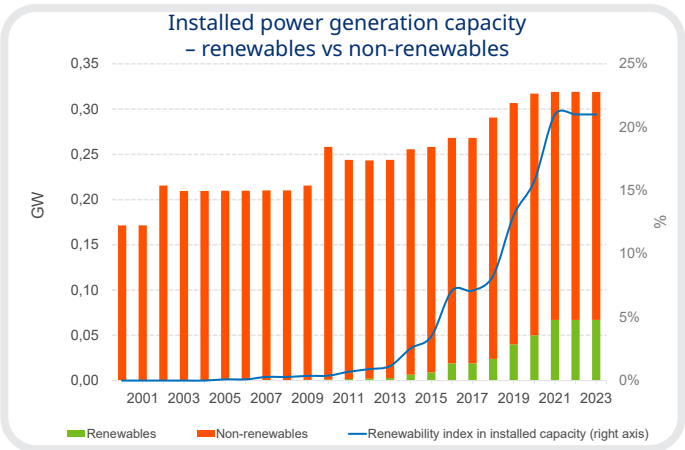


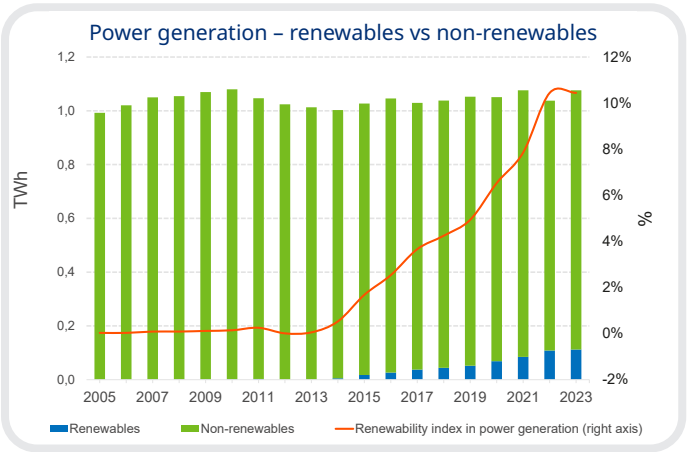
4. Sectoral Energy Intensity



5. Renewability index of electricity generation

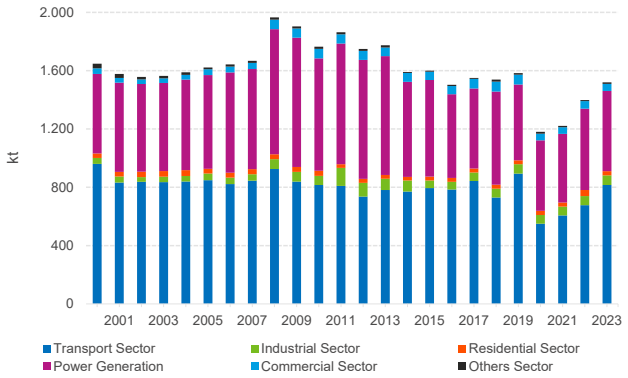




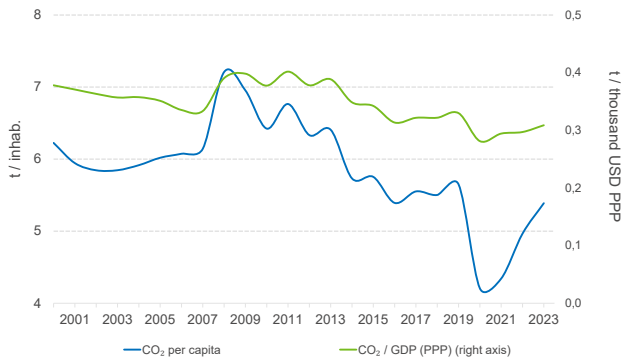


6. CO_2 Emissions and Environmental Indicators

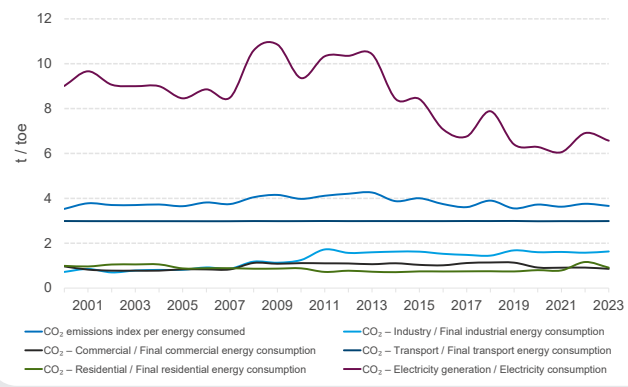
CO_2 Emissions by Sector



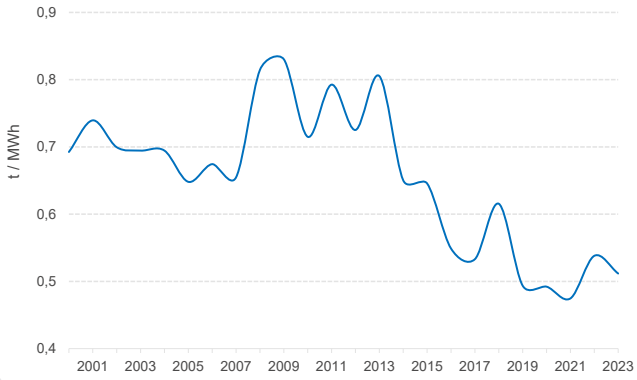
CO_2 Emissions per Capita and per Unit of GDP



CO_2 Emission Indices per Unit of Energy Consumed

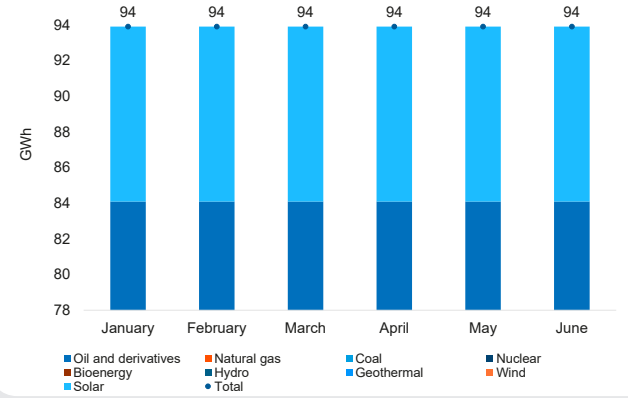


CO_2 Emission Rates of Electricity Generation

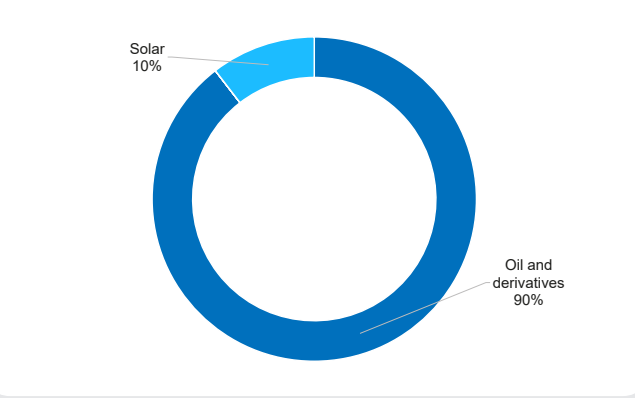


7. Recent Developments – Monthly Data

Installed capacity by monthly source – Jan to Jun 2024



Generation by source – Jan to Jun 2024



Comparative Energy Prices, 2024 – Barbados

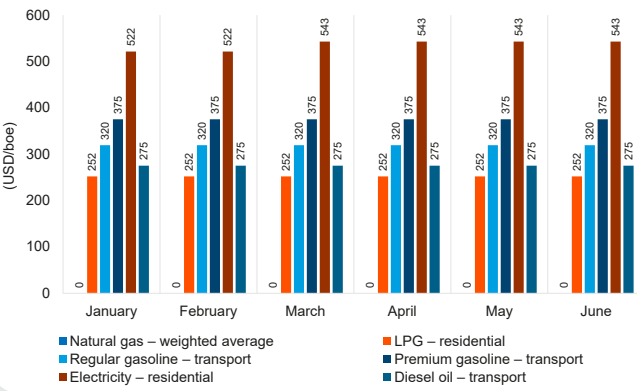


Table of monthly prices by energy source (Jan–Jun 2024)

	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June
LPG – residential	USD/bbl	168,92	168,92	168,92	168,92	168,92	168,92
Regular gasoline – transport	USD/bbl	285,49	285,49	285,49	285,49	285,49	285,49
Premium gasoline – transport	USD/bbl	335,45	335,45	335,45	335,45	335,45	335,45
Electricity – residential	USD/kWh	0,32	0,32	0,34	0,34	0,34	0,34
Diesel oil – transport	USD/bbl	275,83	275,83	275,83	275,83	275,83	275,83

Belize

Belize stands out in the Caribbean for its strong renewable integration, even as it remains partially reliant on imported fuels. In 2022, Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES) was 490 ktoe, with biomass contributing 42%, hydropower 30%, petroleum 25%, and solar 3%. Local production covered over 60% of domestic demand.

The power sector produced 613 GWh in 2022, with over 70% from renewable sources. Hydropower, biomass, and solar collectively underpin the majority of generation. Cross-border electricity imports from Mexico strengthen supply security.

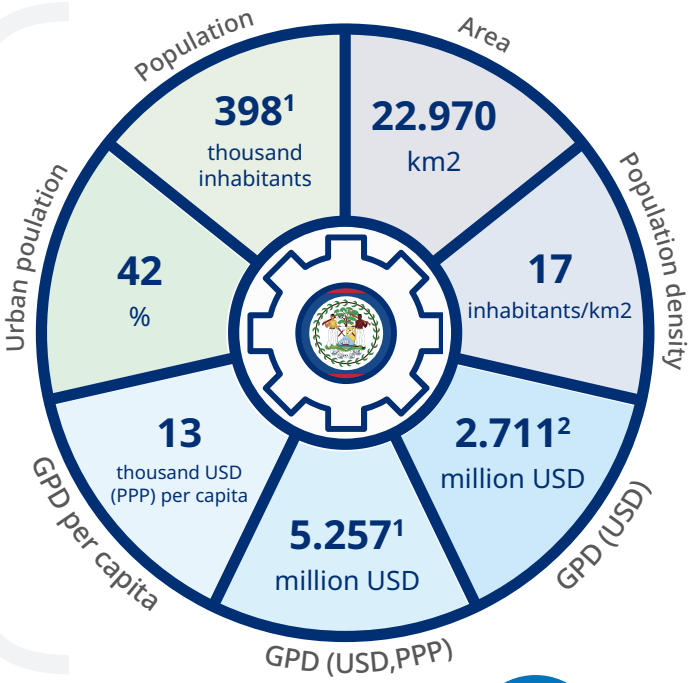
Final energy consumption reached 320 ktoe in 2022, with residential use (38%) leading, followed by transport (35%), commercial (17%), and industrial use (10%). Energy intensity remains low compared to regional averages.

Belize's Sustainable Energy Master Plan emphasizes expanding solar PV capacity, enhancing energy efficiency, and integrating storage technologies to reinforce system resilience.

Carbon emissions were 0.9 $MtCO_2$ in 2022, reflecting the country's high share of renewable generation. Belize's trajectory positions it as a regional model for small-island renewable integration and climate-aligned energy development.

Belize

GENERAL DATA 2023



ENERGY SECTOR 2023

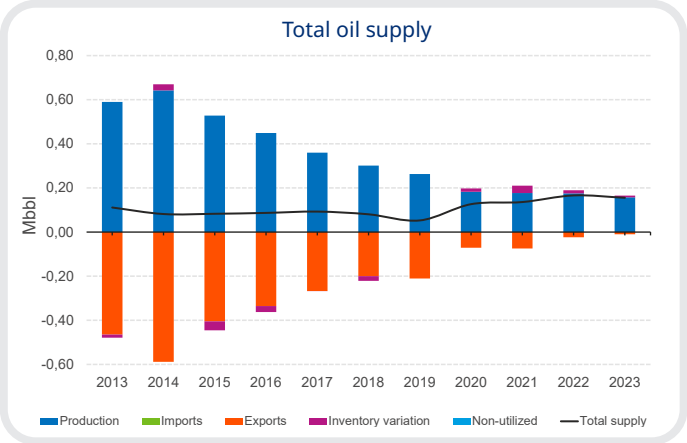
1.900	kWh per capita	Electricity consumption
0,90	toe per capita	Per capita final power consumption
92,72	%	Electrification rate
8[3]	million barrels (Mbbl)	Oil reserves
n.a.	billion cubic meters (Gm^3)	Natural gas reserves
n.a.	Mt	Coal reserves
50	years	Range of oil reserves
n.a.	years	Range of natural gas reserves
n.a.	years	Range of coal reserves
0,46	Mtoe	Total power supply
0,16	Mtoe	Total power production
0,31	Mtoe	Total power imports
0,00	Mtoe	Total power exports
0,36	Mtoe	Total power consumption
0,20	Mtoe	Final consumption in the Transportation Sector
0,06	Mtoe	Final consumption in the Industrial Sector
0,07	Mtoe	Final consumption in the Residential Sector
0,04	Mtoe	Final consumption in the Commercial and Services Sector
0,00	Mtoe	Final consumption in the Agriculture, Livestock, Fishing, Mining, Other and Non-Energy Sector
n.a.	thousand barrels/day (kbbl/d)	Refining capacity
0,14	GW	Installed capacity of electricity generation
0,07	toe per thousand USD (PPP)	Final energy intensity
76,90%	%	Renewability index of electricity generation
21,80%	%	Renewability index of final consumption
36,91%	%	Renewability index of total supply

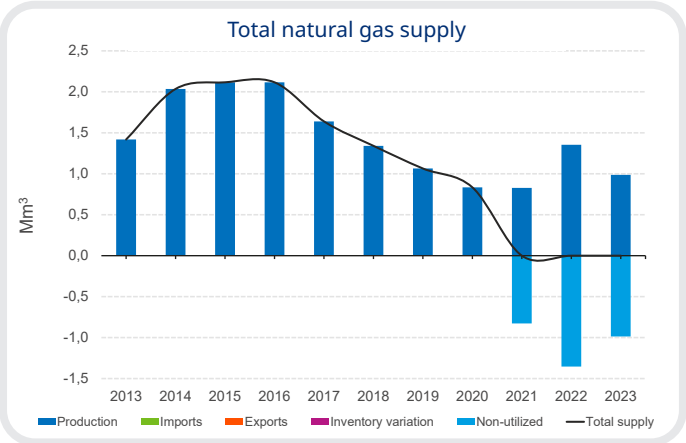
1) Source: World Bank.

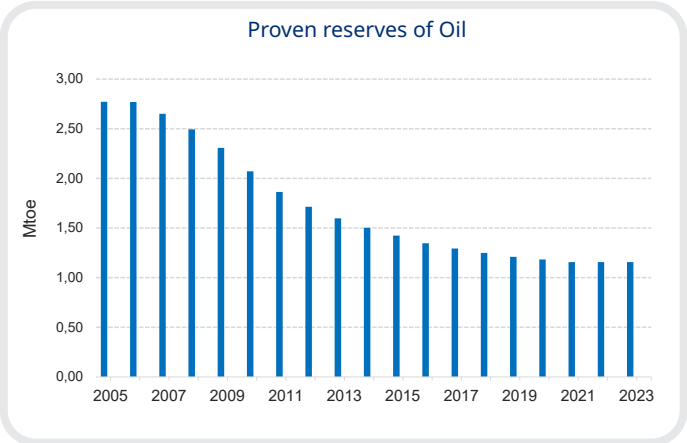
2) Source: ECLAC.

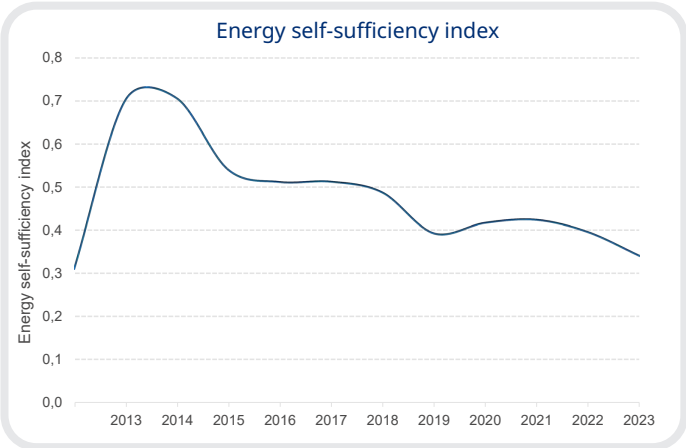
3) Data estimated by OLADE

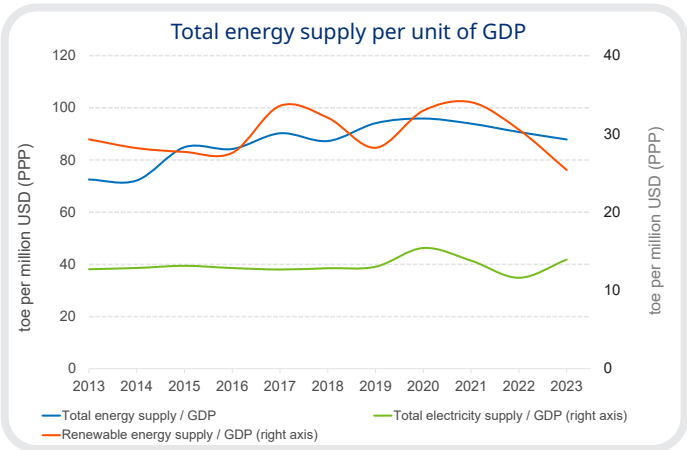
1. Primary Energy Supply and Balance





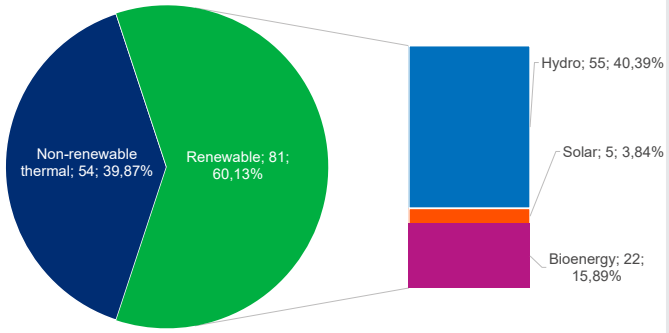




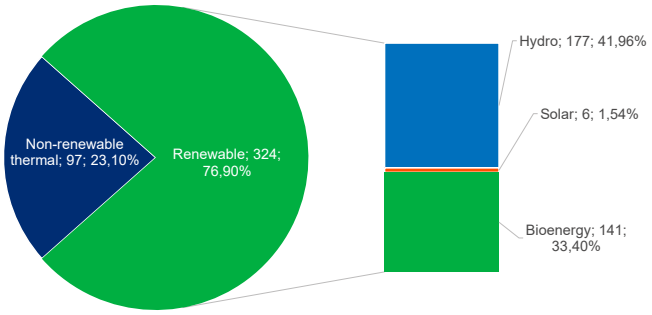


2. Electricity Sector Overview

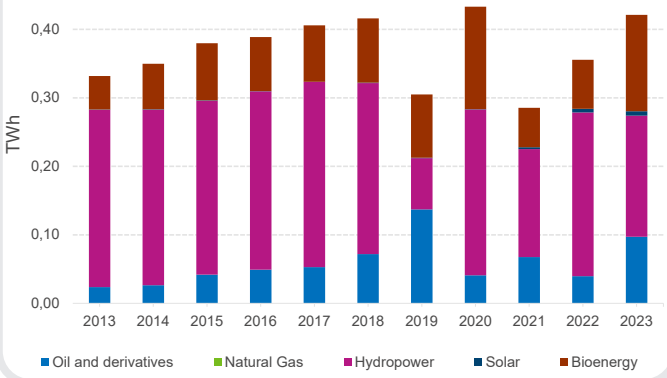
Installed electricity generation capacity [MW; %] – 2023



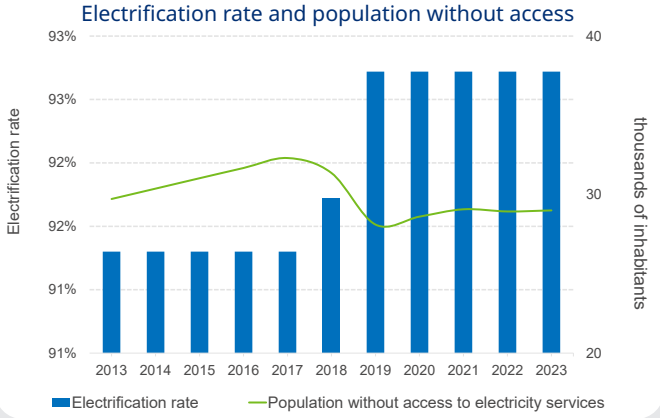
Power generation by source [GWh; %] – 2023



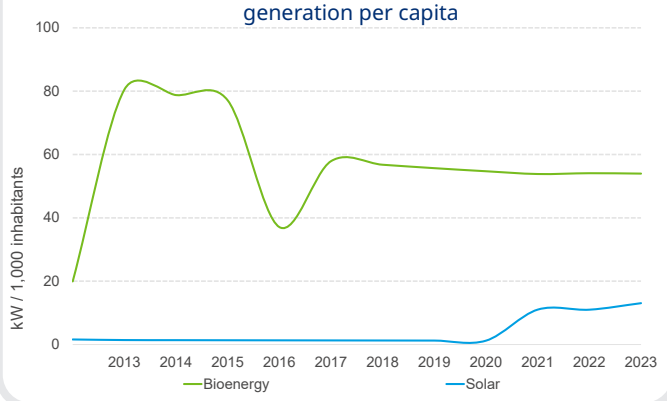
Power generation by Source (2001–2023)



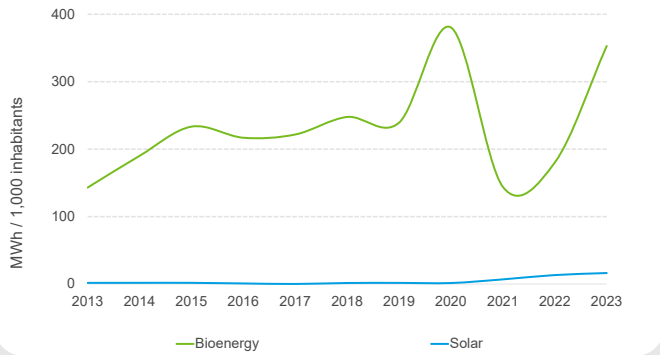
Electrification rate and population without access



Installed capacity of non-conventional renewable generation per capita

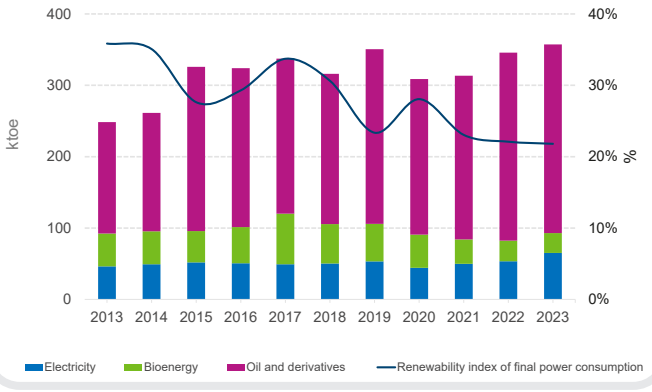


Non-conventional renewable power generation per capita

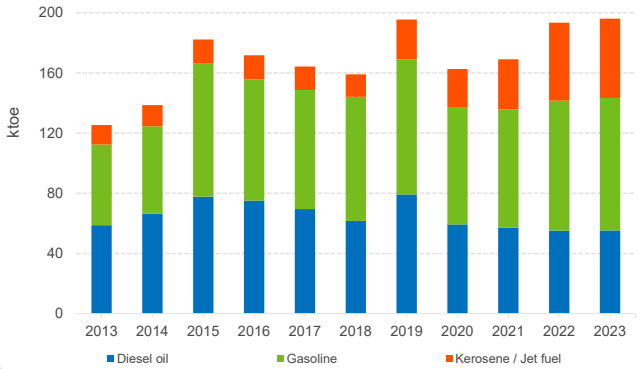


3. Final Energy Consumption

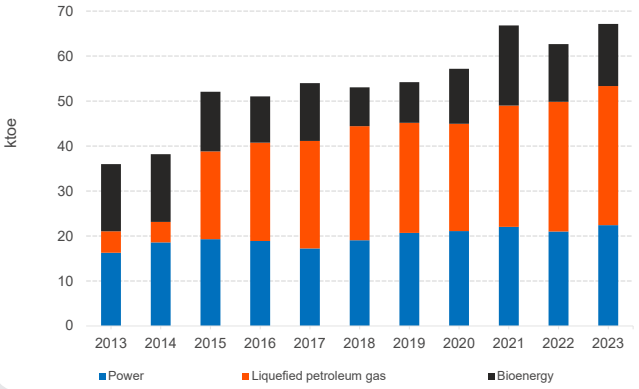
Final energy consumption by power source



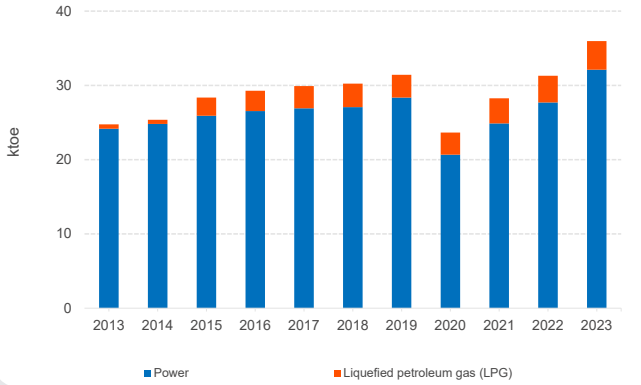
Final consumption – Transportation



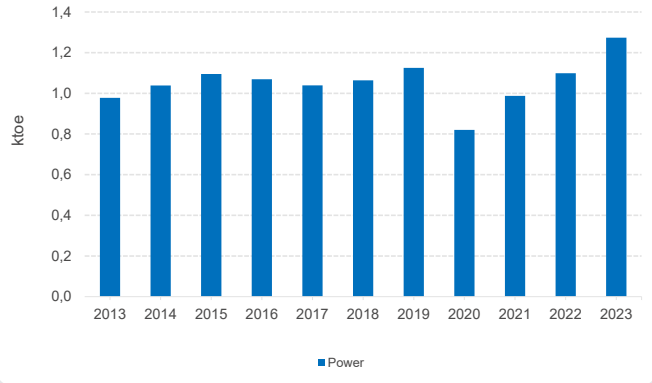
Final consumption – Residential



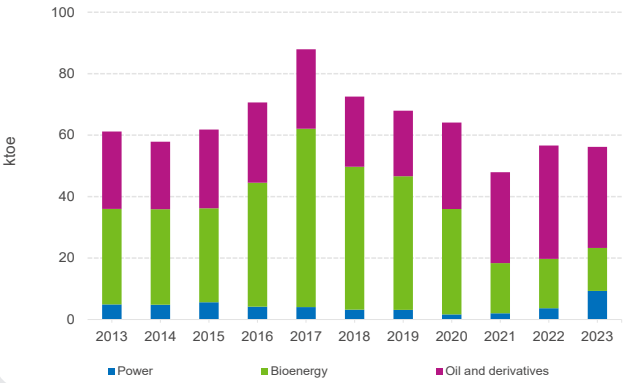
Final consumption – Commercial



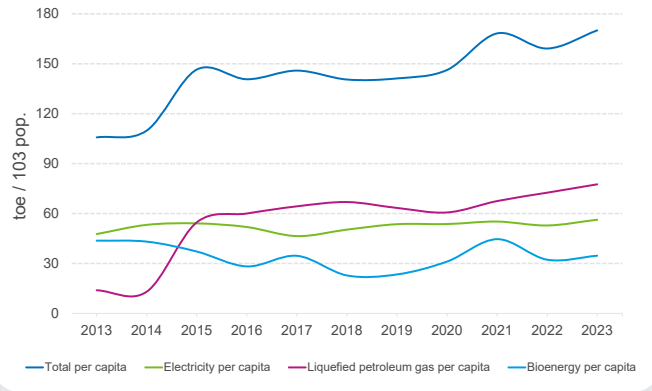
Final consumption of other sectors



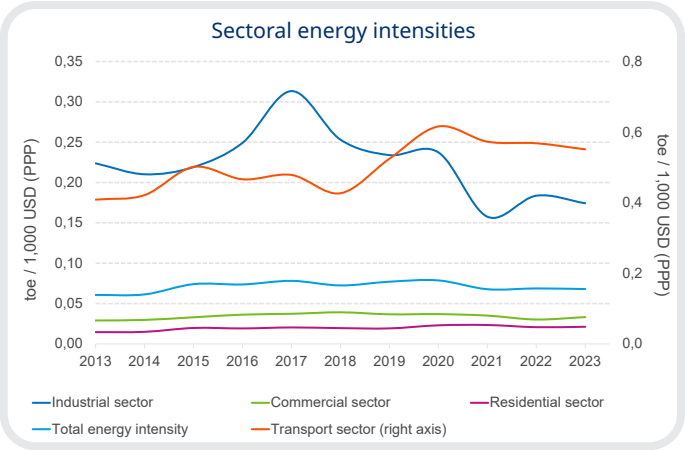
Industrial final consumption



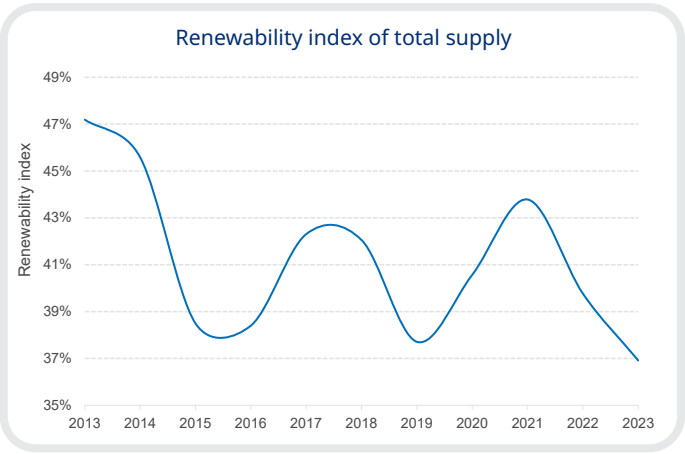
Final consumption per capita – Residential Sector

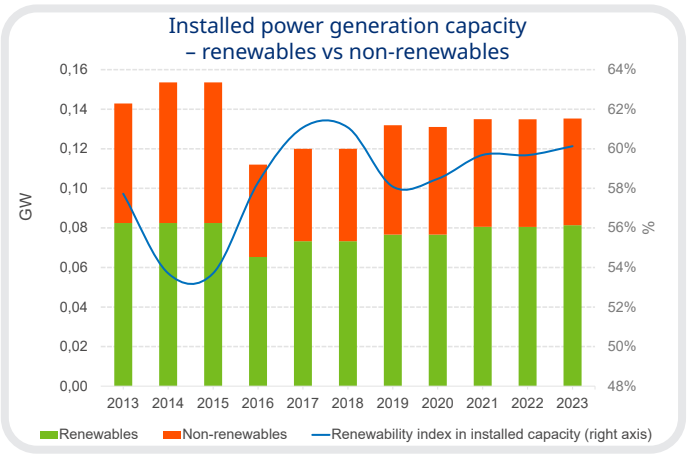


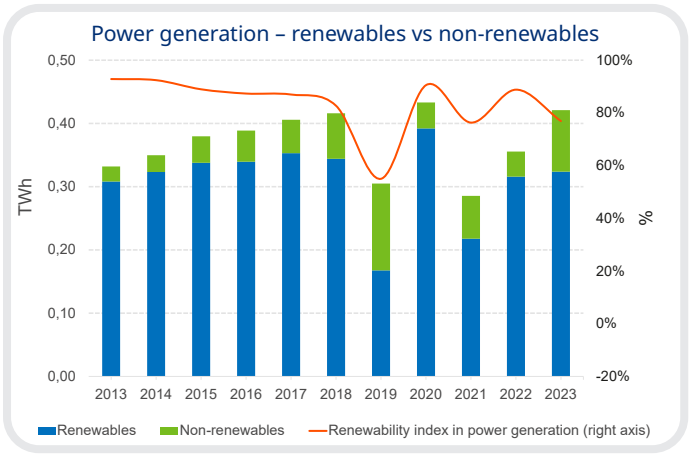
4. Sectoral Energy Intensity



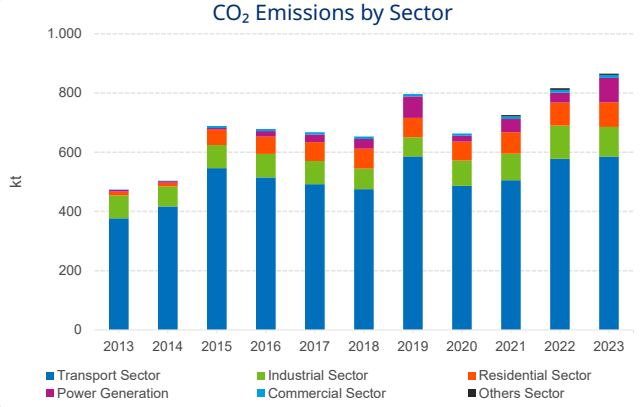
5. Renewability index of electricity generation

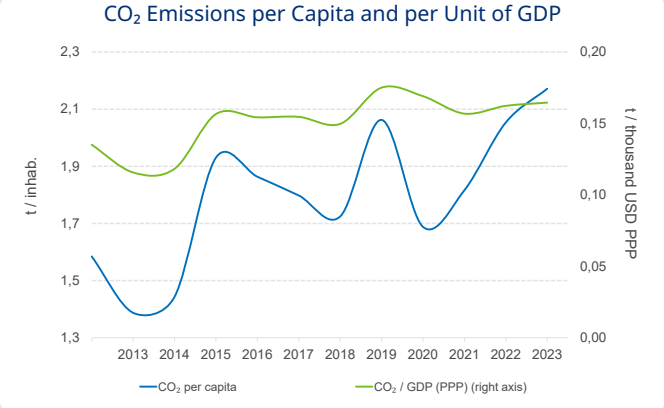


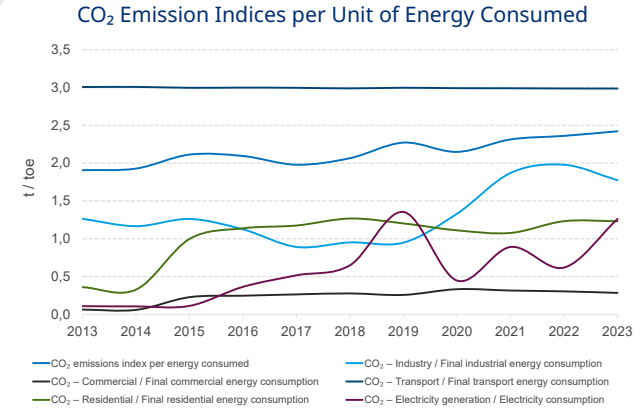


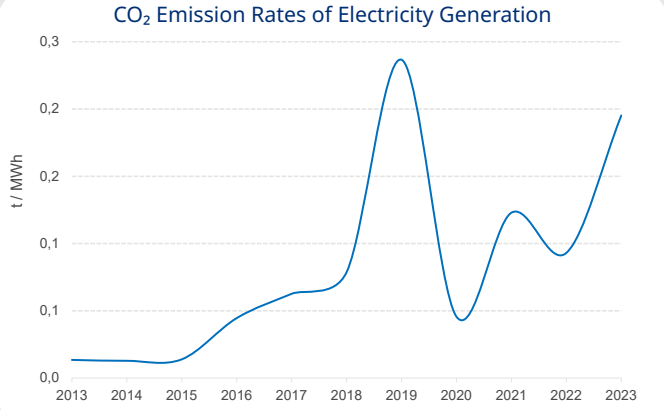


6. CO_2 Emissions and Environmental Indicators

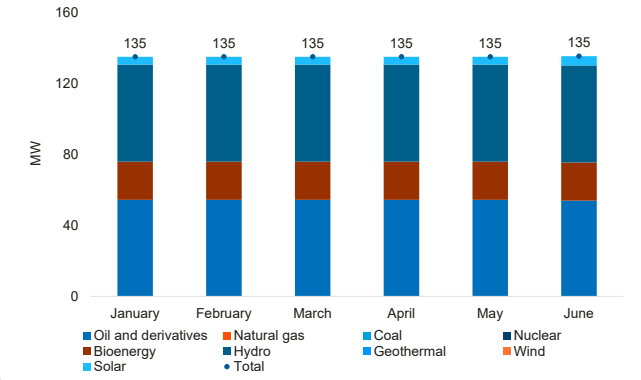


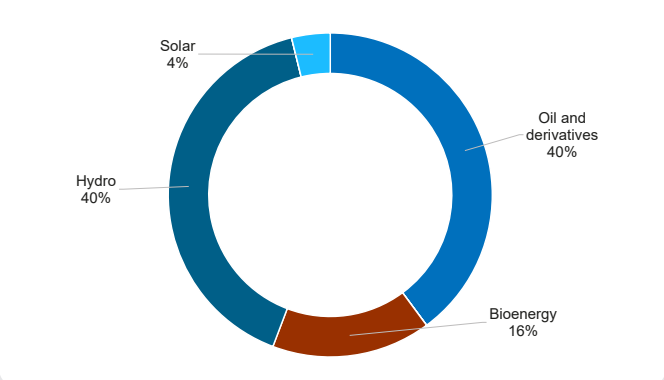






7. Recent Developments – Monthly Data





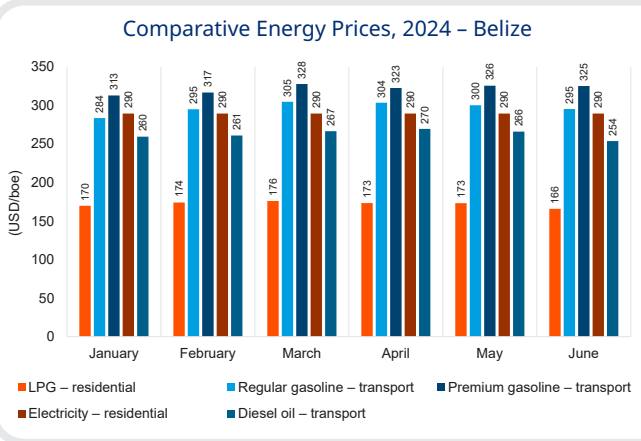


Table of monthly prices by energy source (Jan–Jun 2024)

	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June
LPG – residential	USD/bbl	113,80	116,64	118,00	116,22	116,10	111,17
Regular gasoline – transport	USD/bbl	253,47	263,76	272,37	271,32	268,38	263,97
Premium gasoline – transport	USD/bbl	279,72	283,08	292,95	288,33	291,06	290,64
Electricity – residential	USD/kWh	0,18	0,18	0,18	0,18	0,18	0,18
Diesel oil – transport	USD/bbl	259,98	261,45	267,12	270,06	266,49	254,31

Cuba

Cuba is progressing in diversifying its energy supply, even as it continues to rely heavily on imported hydrocarbons during its transition to a more sustainable energy future. The energy sector maintains a predominantly fossil fuel-based matrix, with petroleum products representing 84% of its Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES), equivalent to 9,482 kilotonnes of oil equivalent (ktoe) in 2022. Domestic energy production, mainly biomass from the sugar industry, covered about one third of demand. Renewable sources, primarily solar, wind, and hydro, accounted for 4% of supply.

The power sector remains largely thermal-based, with 86% of the 18,213 GWh of electricity generated in 2022 coming from fuel oil and diesel plants. Renewable generation—led by hydro and solar PV—accounts for 14%, supported by gradual expansion of solar farms. Installed capacity reached 6,200 MW. Despite challenges, Cuba provides nearly universal electricity access across the country.

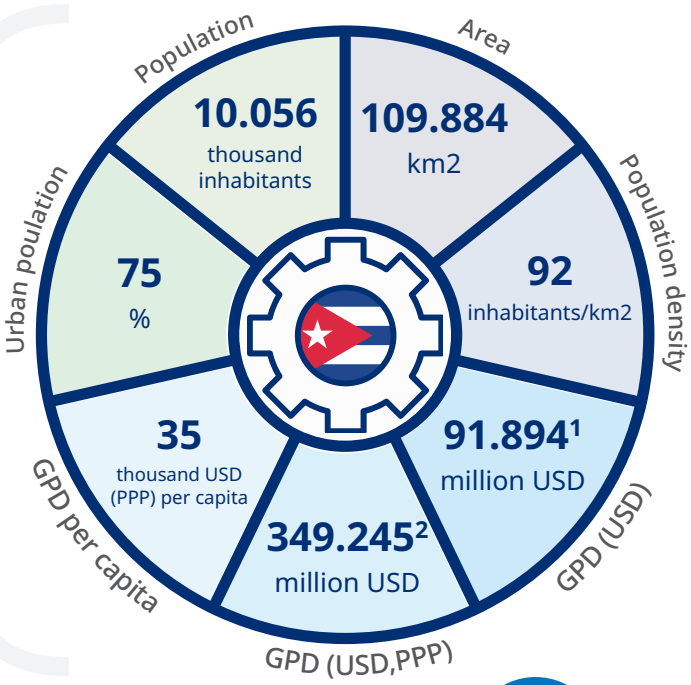
Final energy consumption reached 6,915 ktoe in 2022, with transport as the dominant sector (40%), followed by residential (28%), industrial (20%), and commercial use (12%). Energy intensity remains moderate, reflecting efficiency gains despite structural limitations.

Cuba has set ambitious targets to reach 37% renewable electricity by 2030. The government is prioritizing solar PV expansion, biomass cogeneration, and efficiency measures, supported by international cooperation.

Although carbon emissions from the energy sector totaled 25 $MtCO_2$ in 2022—mainly from power generation and transport—the country's decarbonization trajectory is aligned with its commitments under the Paris Agreement, aiming to strengthen resilience while reducing dependence on imported fuels.

Cuba

GENERAL DATA 2023



ENERGY SECTOR 2023*

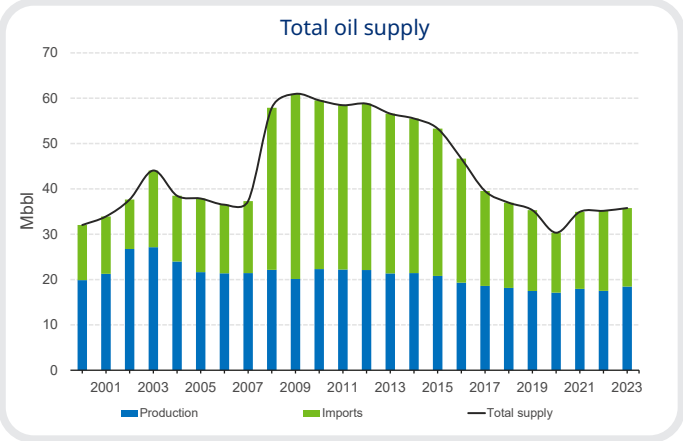
1.462	kWh per capita	Electricity consumption
0,50	toe per capita	Per capita final power consumption
99,98	%	Electrification rate
89	million barrels (Mbbl)	Oil reserves
69	billion cubic meters (Gm^3)	Natural gas reserves
n.a.	Mt	Coal reserves
4,8	years	Range of oil reserves
72,2	years	Range of natural gas reserves
n.a.	years	Range of coal reserves
8,63	Mtoe	Total power supply
4,09	Mtoe	Total power production
4,54	Mtoe	Total power imports
0,00	Mtoe	Total power exports
5,00	Mtoe	Total power consumption
0,44	Mtoe	Final consumption in the Transportation Sector
1,92	Mtoe	Final consumption in the Industrial Sector
1,34	Mtoe	Final consumption in the Residential Sector
0,23	Mtoe	Final consumption in the Commercial and Services Sector
1,07	Mtoe	Final consumption in the Agriculture, Livestock, Fishing, Mining, Other and Non-Energy Sector
123	thousand barrels/day (kbbl/d)	Refining capacity
5,37	GW	Installed capacity of electricity generation
0,01	toe per thousand USD (PPP)	Final energy intensity
4,08%	%	Renewability index of electricity generation
10,71%	%	Renewability index of final consumption
7,91%	%	Renewability index of total supply

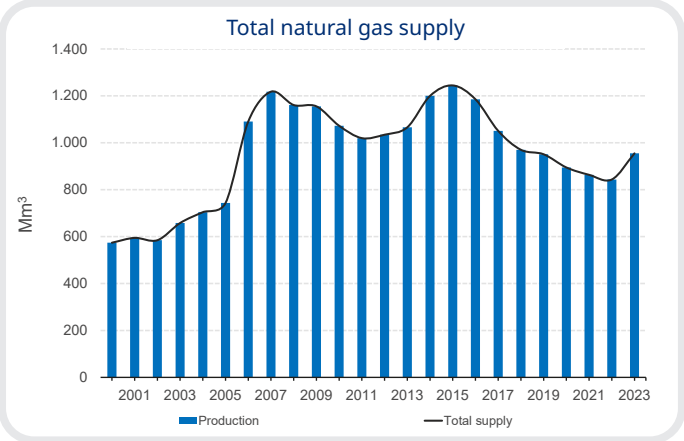
1) Source: ECLAC.

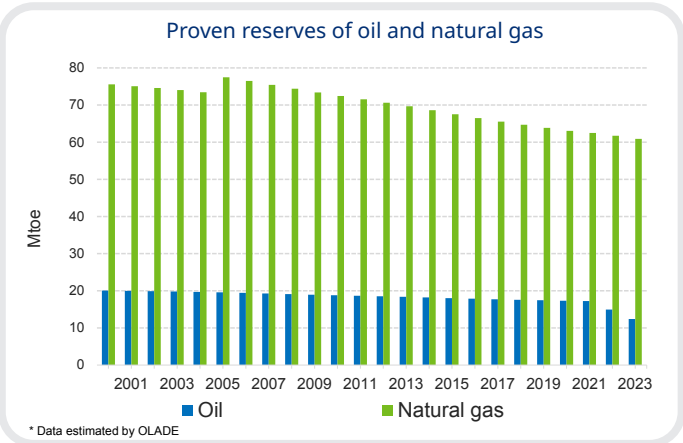
2) Source: World Bank.

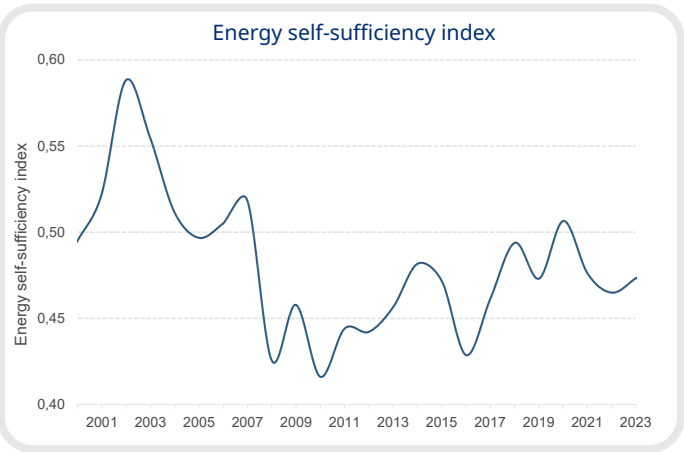
** Estimated figures for 2023*

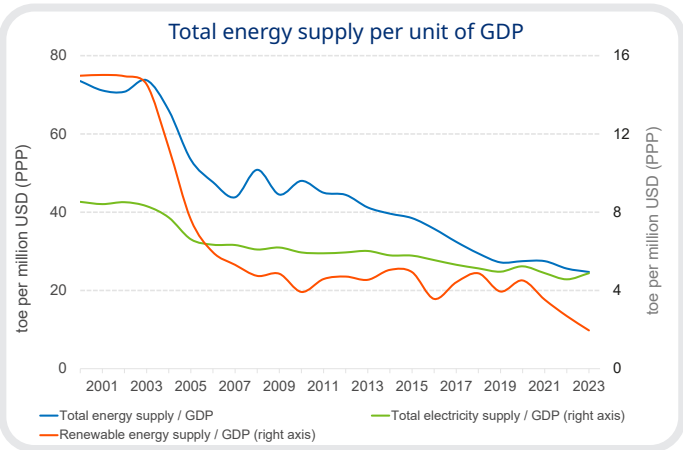
1. Primary Energy Supply and Balance





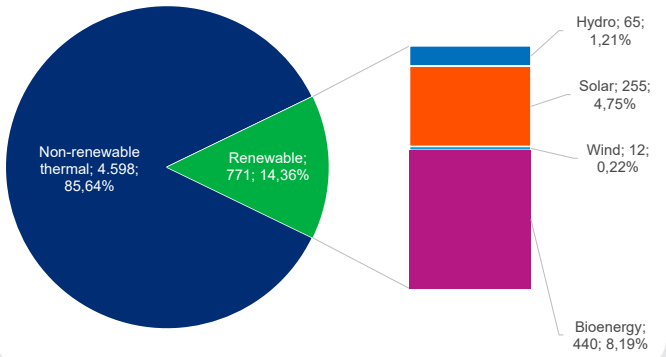




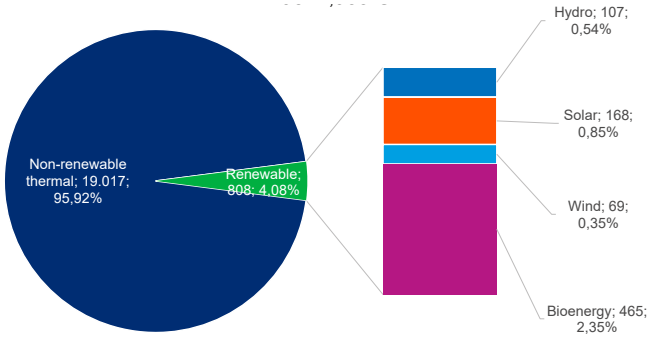


2. Electricity Sector Overview

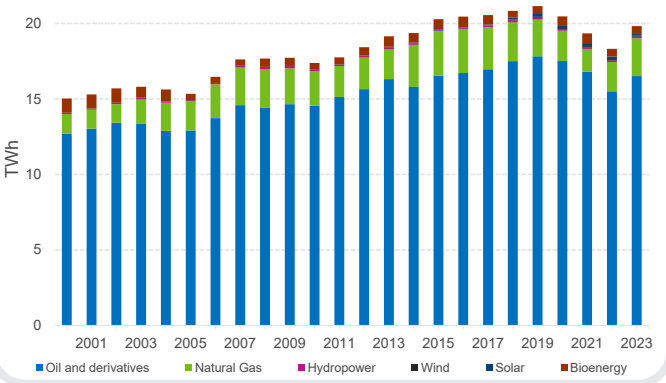
Installed electricity generation capacity [MW; %] – 2023



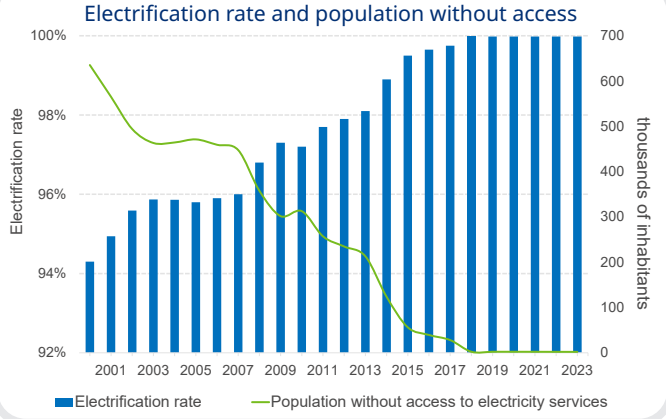
Power generation by source [GWh; %] – 2023



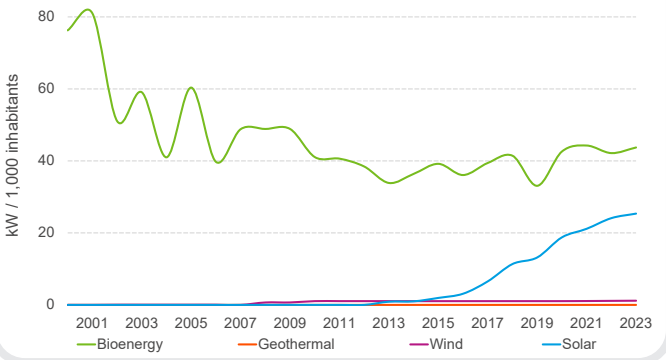
Power generation by Source (2001–2023)



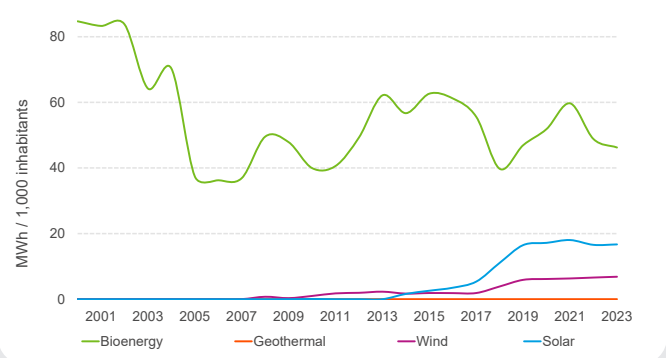
Electrification rate and population without access



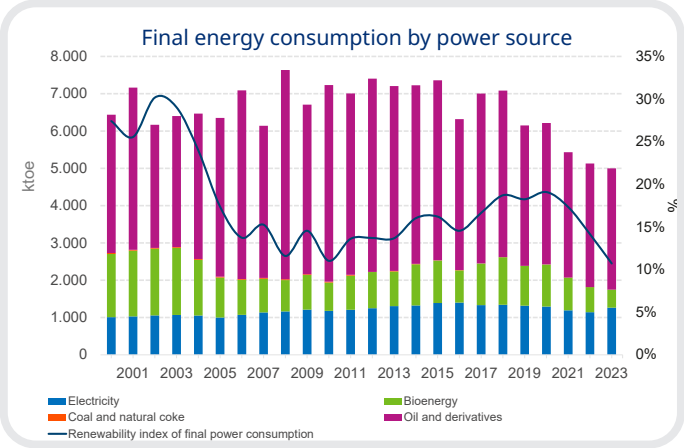
Installed capacity of non-conventional renewable generation per capita

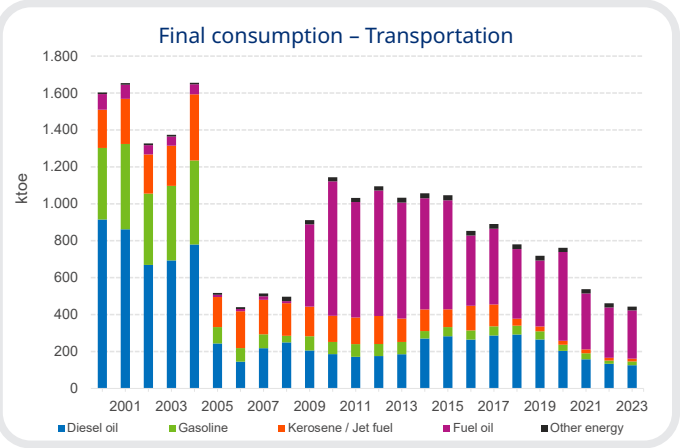


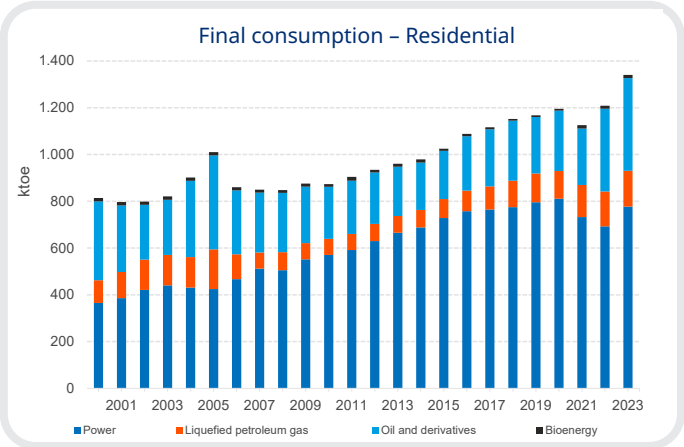
Non-conventional renewable power generation per capita

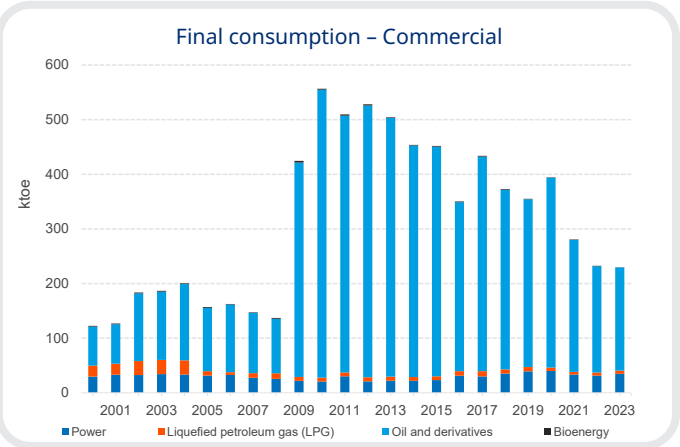


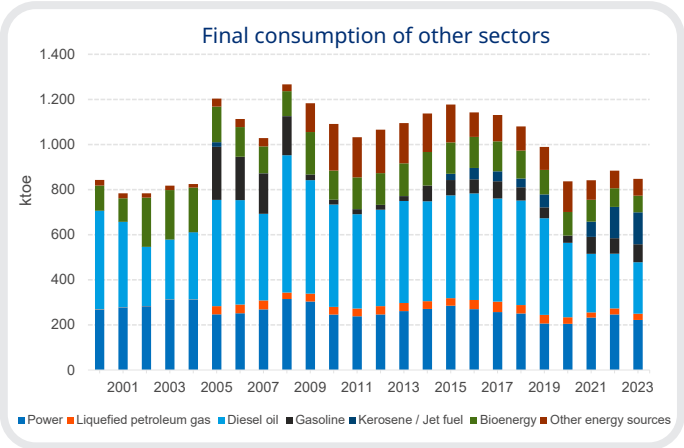
3. Final Energy Consumption

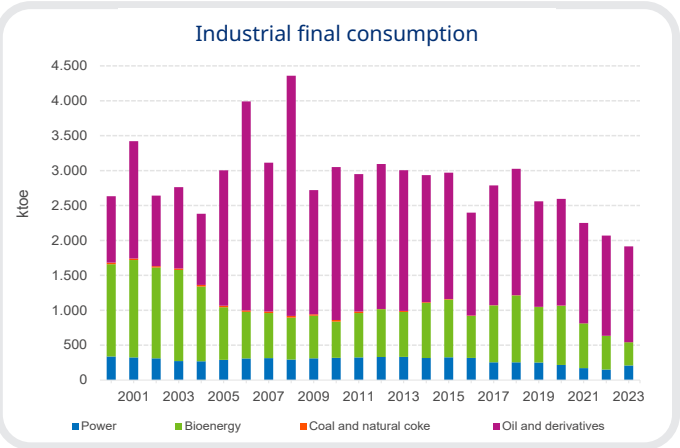


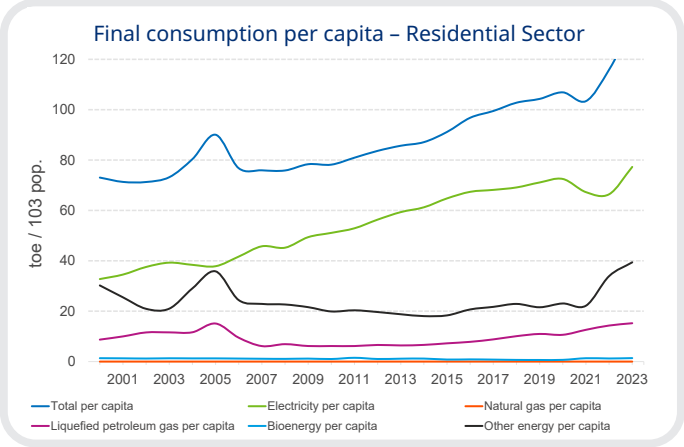




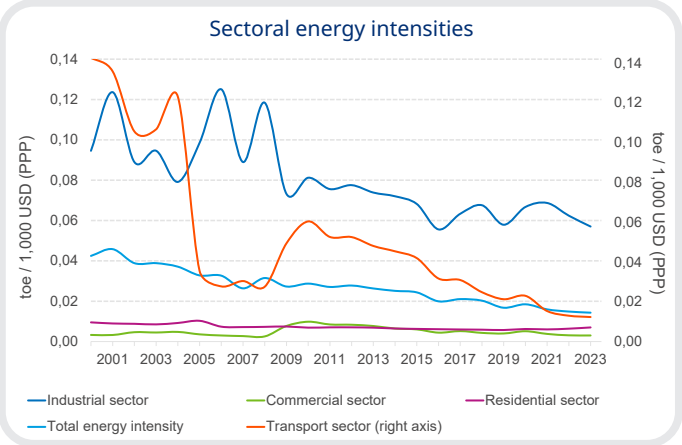




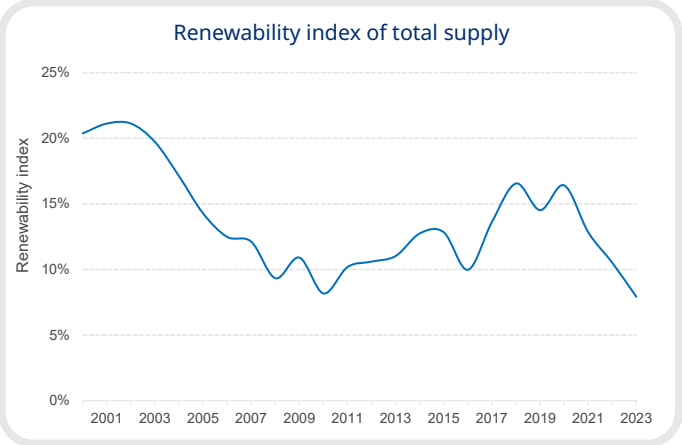


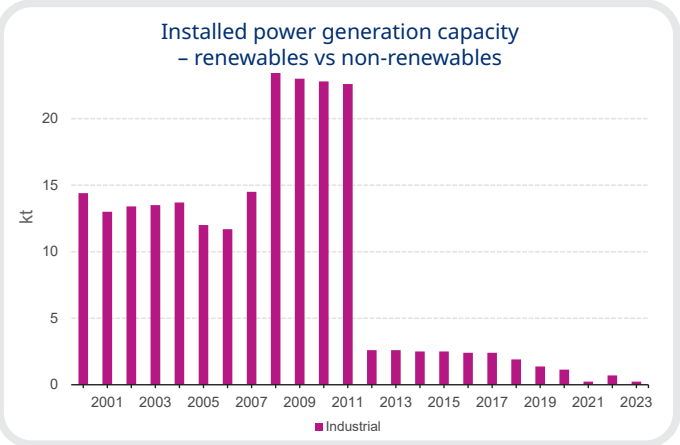


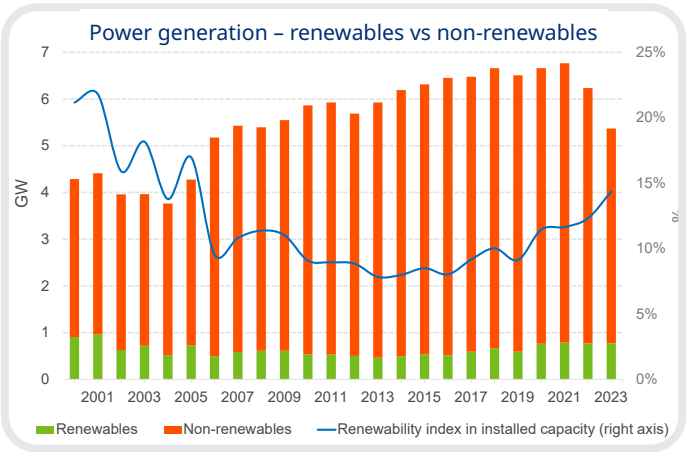
4. Sectoral Energy Intensity



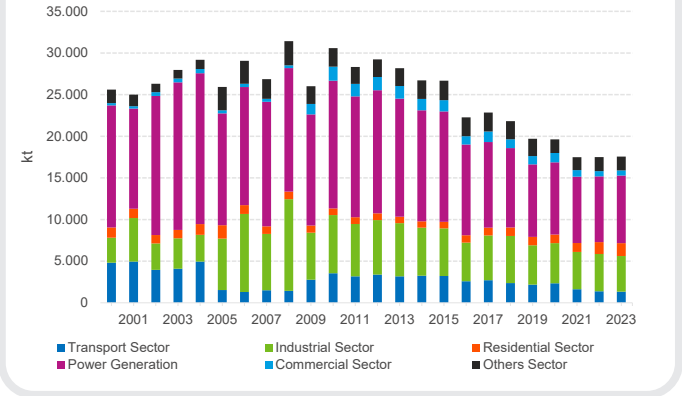
5. Renewability index of electricity generation

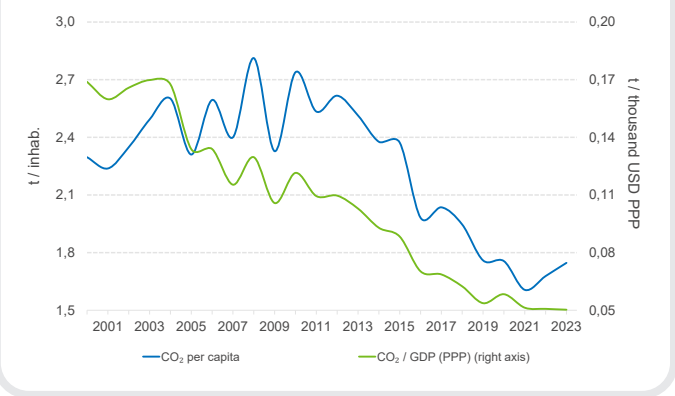


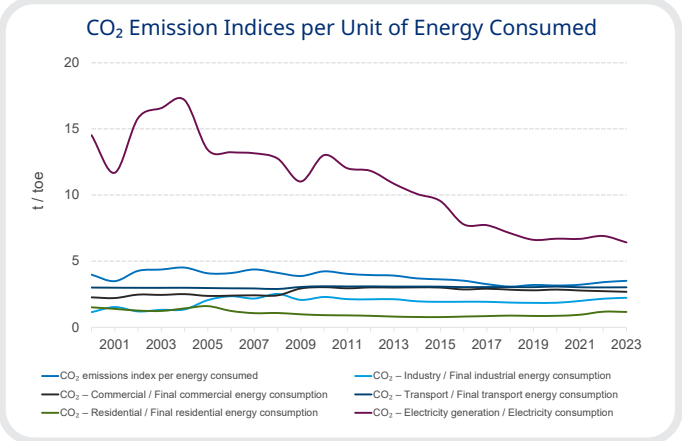


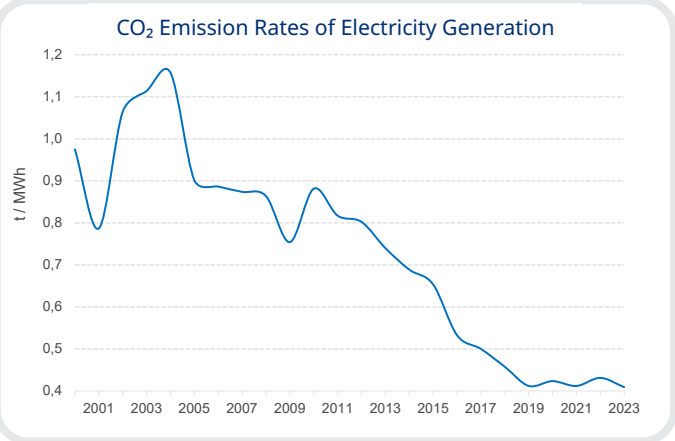


6. CO_2 Emissions and Environmental Indicators









Grenada

Grenada is making strides toward energy diversification, even as it continues to depend heavily on imported petroleum. In 2022, Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES) was 231 ktoe, with petroleum products representing 95% and renewables, mainly solar and wind, contributing 5%. Domestic energy production remains negligible.

The power sector generated 270 GWh in 2022, with 70 MW of installed capacity dominated by diesel. Solar PV is gradually increasing but still represents a small portion of the mix. Electricity access is universal.

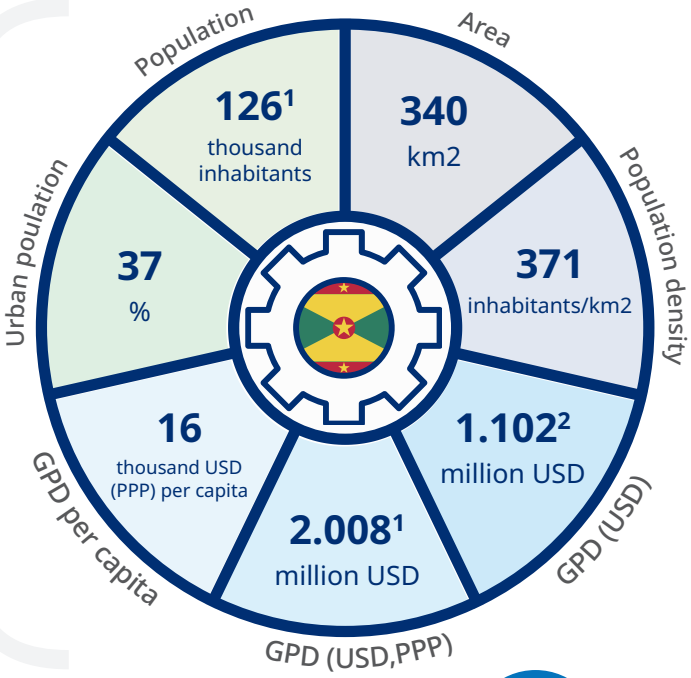
Final energy consumption reached 150 ktoe in 2022, with transport as the leading sector (50%), followed by residential (30%), commercial (12%), and industrial use (8%).

Grenada aims to achieve 100% renewable electricity by 2035, prioritizing solar PV deployment and exploring geothermal potential.

Carbon emissions totaled 0.6 $MtCO_2$ in 2022, mainly from transport and power generation. The national decarbonization pathway is designed to enhance energy security and climate resilience for this small island state.

Grenada

GENERAL DATA 2023



ENERGY SECTOR 2023

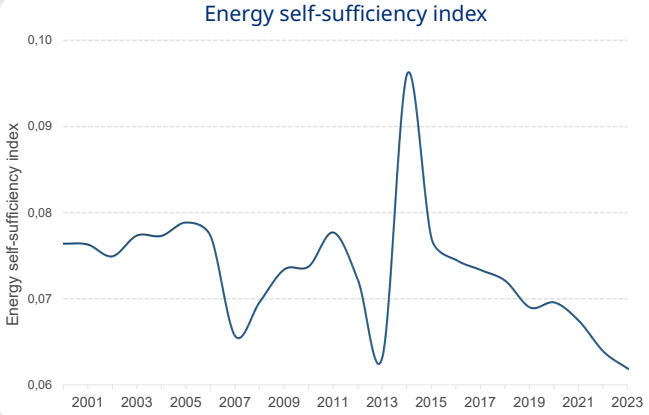
1.882	kWh per capita	Electricity consumption
0,77	toe per capita	Per capita final power consumption
93,59	%	Electrification rate
n.a.	million barrels (Mbbl)	Oil reserves
n.a.	billion cubic meters (Gm^3)	Natural gas reserves
n.a.	Mt	Coal reserves
n.a.	years	Range of oil reserves
n.a.	years	Range of natural gas reserves
n.a.	years	Range of coal reserves
0,14	Mtoe	Total power supply
0,01	Mtoe	Total power production
0,13	Mtoe	Total power imports
0,00	Mtoe	Total power exports
0,10	Mtoe	Total power consumption
0,04	Mtoe	Final consumption in the Transportation Sector
0,01	Mtoe	Final consumption in the Industrial Sector
0,02	Mtoe	Final consumption in the Residential Sector
0,01	Mtoe	Final consumption in the Commercial and Services Sector
0,01	Mtoe	Final consumption in the Agriculture, Livestock, Fishing, Mining, Other and Non-Energy Sector
n.a.	thousand barrels/day (kbbl/d)	Refining capacity
0,06	GW	Installed capacity of electricity generation
0,05	toe per thousand USD (PPP)	Final energy intensity
1,70%	%	Renewability index of electricity generation
8,42%	%	Renewability index of final consumption
6,19%	%	Renewability index of total supply

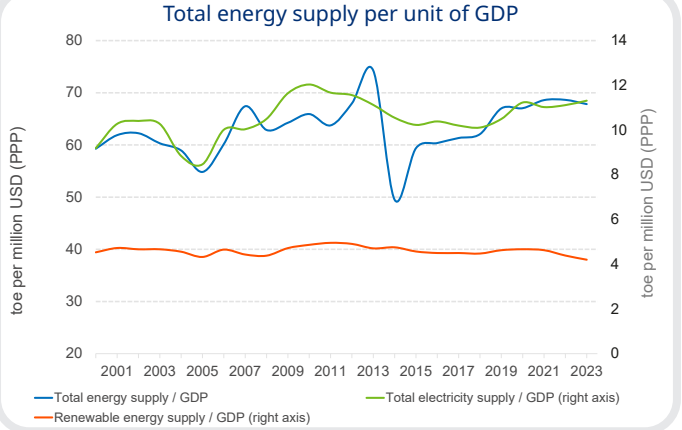
1) Source: World Bank

2) ource: ECLAC

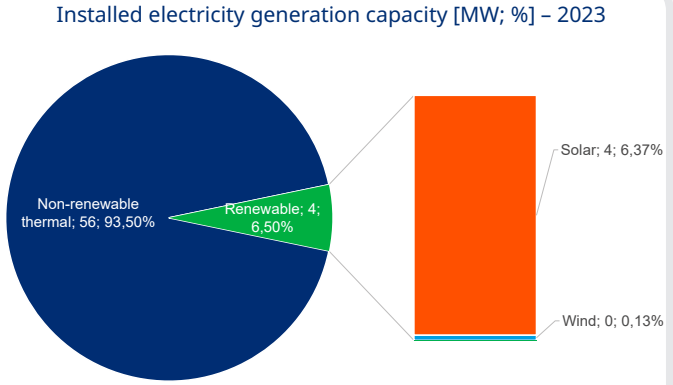
***Note**: The supply and demand data for 2023 presented correspond to estimates made by OLADE.*

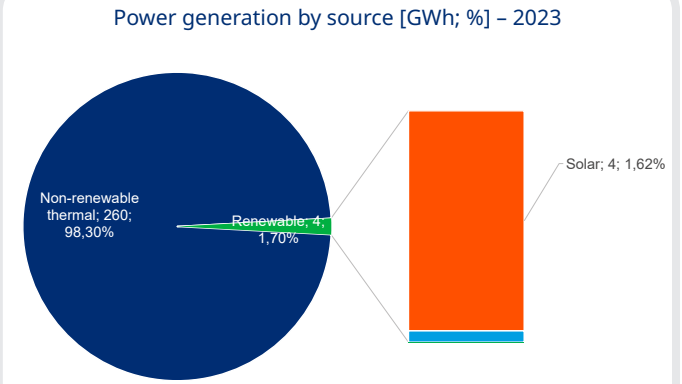
1. Primary Energy Supply and Balance

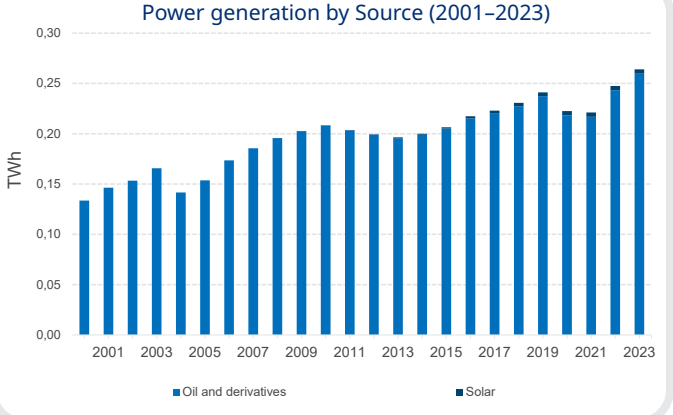


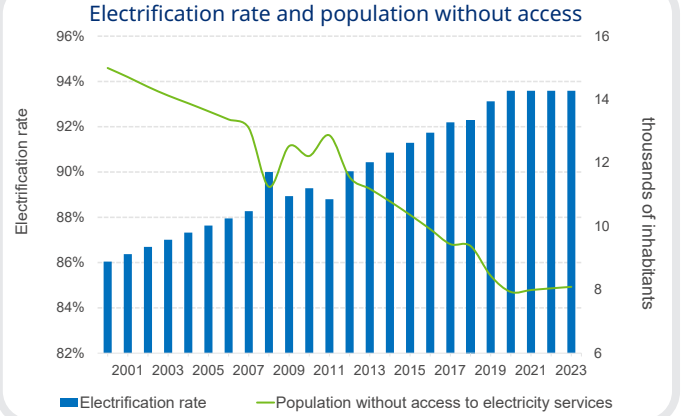


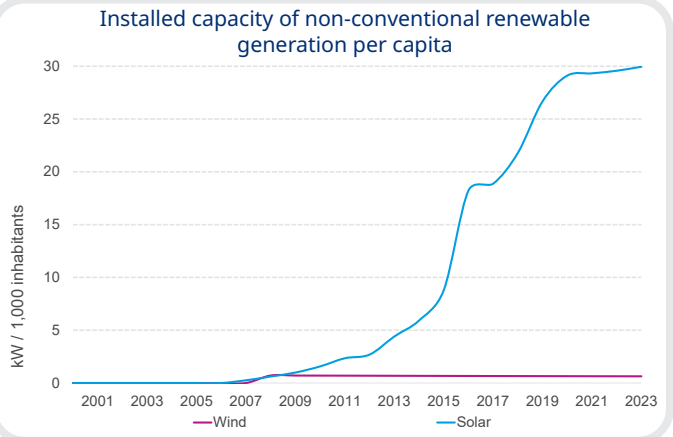
2. Electricity Sector Overview

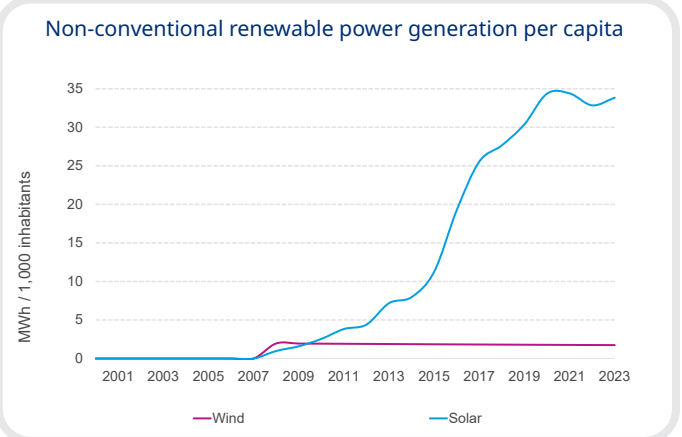




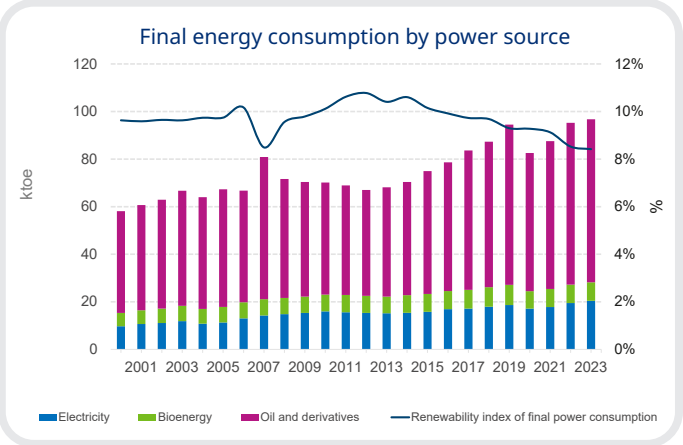


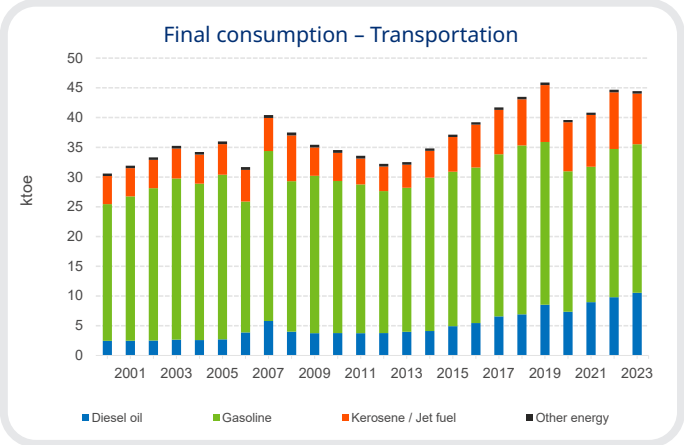


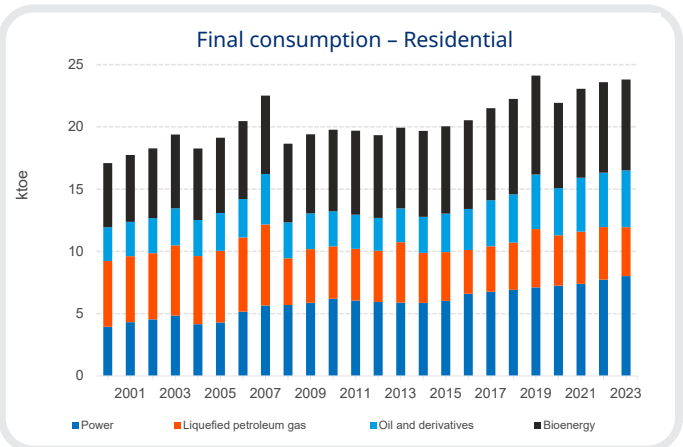


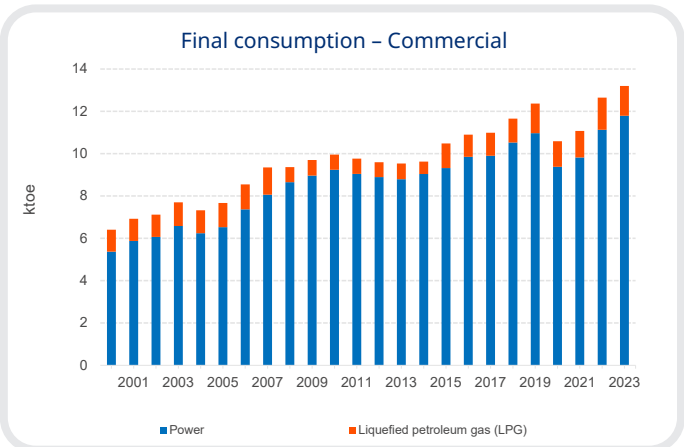


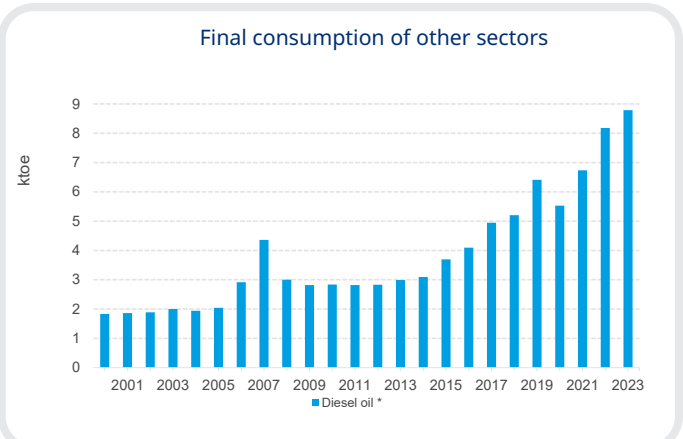
3. Final Energy Consumption

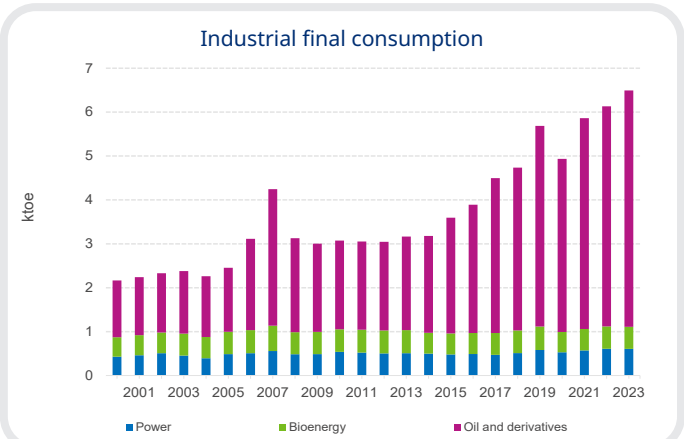


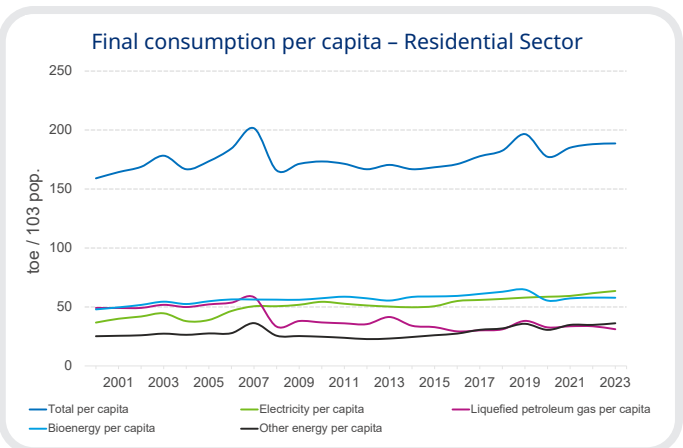




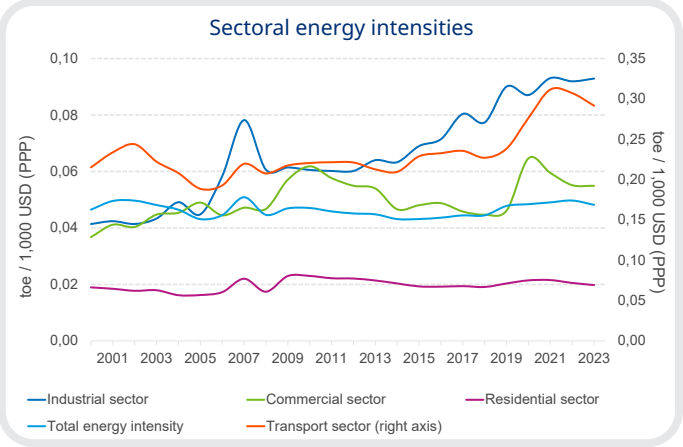




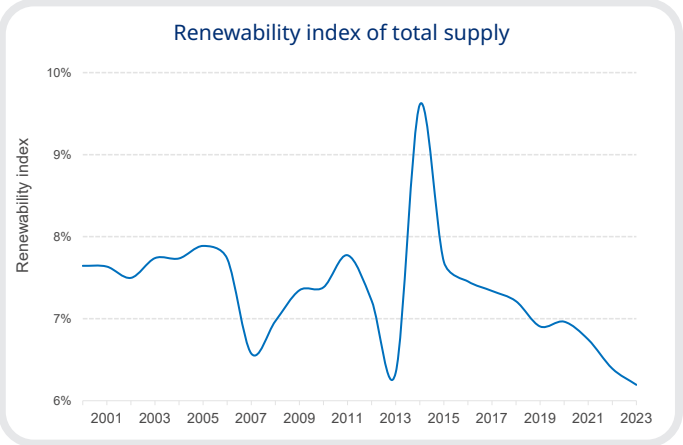


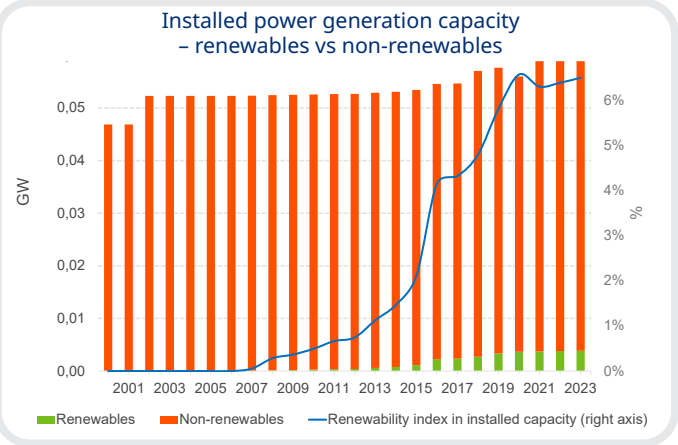


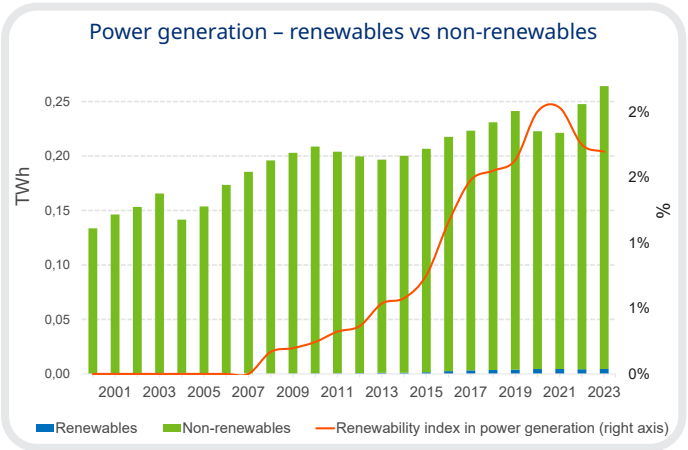
4. Sectoral Energy Intensity



5. Renewability index of electricity generation

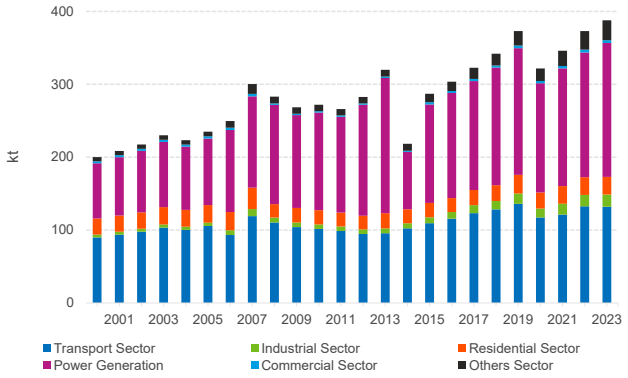




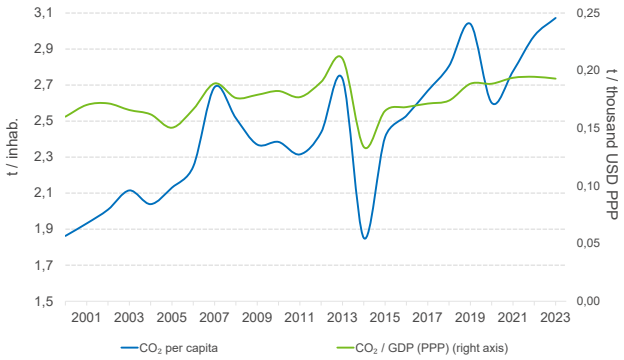


6. CO_2 Emissions and Environmental Indicators

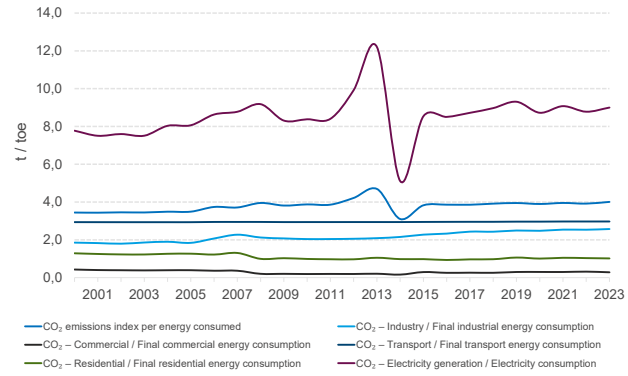
CO_2 Emissions by Sector



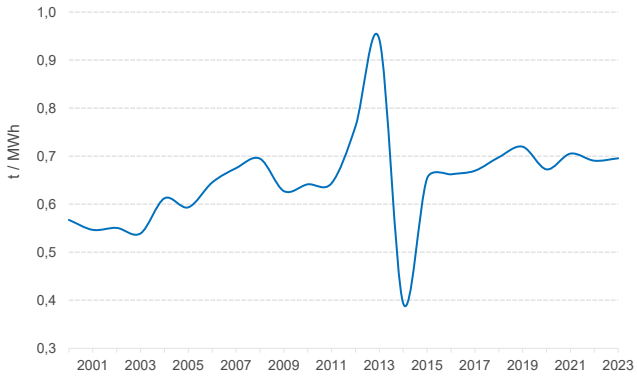
CO_2 Emissions per Capita and per Unit of GDP



CO_2 Emission Indices per Unit of Energy Consumed



CO_2 Emission Rates of Electricity Generation



7. Recent Developments – Monthly Data

Comparative Energy Prices, 2024 – Grenada

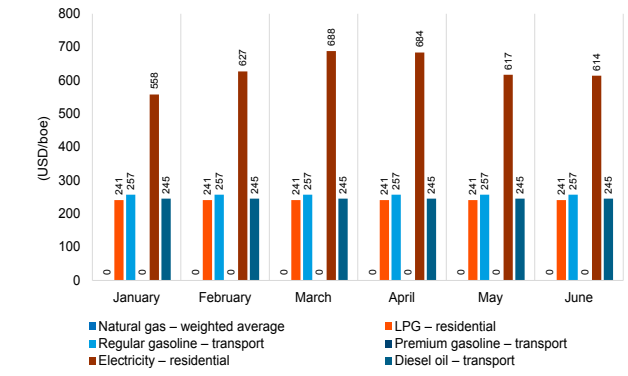


Table of monthly prices by energy source (Jan–Jun 2024)

	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June
LPG – residential	USD/bbl	161,51	161,51	161,51	161,51	161,51	161,51
Regular gasoline – transport	USD/bbl	229,91	229,91	229,91	229,91	229,91	229,91
Electricity – residential	USD/kWh	0,35	0,39	0,43	0,42	0,38	0,38
Diesel oil – transport	USD/bbl	245,78	245,78	245,78	245,78	245,78	245,78

Guyana

Guyana is reshaping its energy landscape with newfound petroleum resources, even as it continues to plan for a sustainable low-carbon future. The energy matrix remains dominated by fossil fuels, with hydrocarbons representing 94% of Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES), equivalent to 1,563 ktoe in 2022. Renewable sources, primarily hydropower and distributed solar, accounted for 6%.

The power sector remains mainly thermal, with 1,762 GWh of electricity generated in 2022. Installed capacity was 400 MW, with diesel plants providing the majority. Hydropower and solar have begun to contribute, though at modest levels. Electricity access is nearly universal.

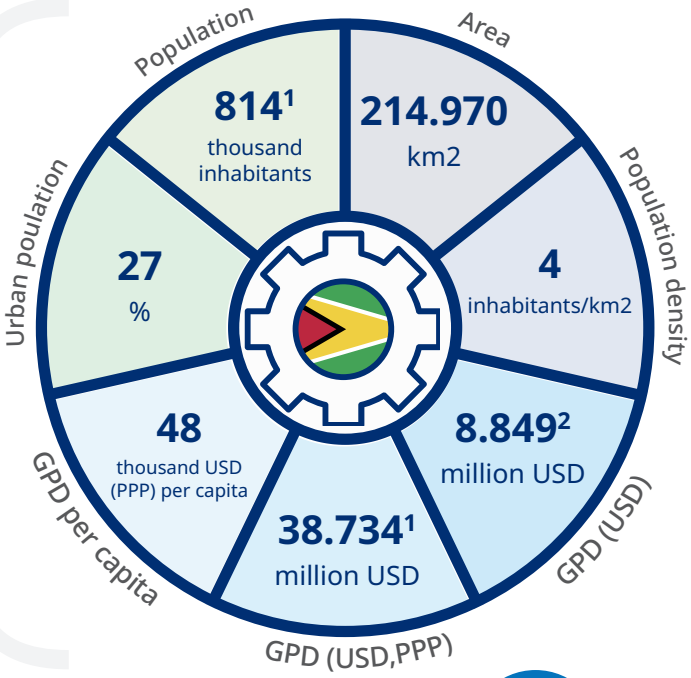
Final energy consumption reached 1,124 ktoe in 2022, with transport the leading sector (55%), followed by residential (25%), commercial (12%), and industrial use (8%). Energy intensity is relatively high, reflecting growing demand.

Guyana's Low Carbon Development Strategy 2030 prioritizes the development of hydropower projects such as Amaila Falls and expansion of community solar systems, aiming to reduce fossil dependence while leveraging petroleum revenues for sustainable development.

Carbon emissions reached 4.7 $MtCO_2$ in 2022, largely from transport and electricity. The country's decarbonization pathway reflects a dual approach: sustaining economic growth through petroleum exports while advancing renewable integration and climate resilience domestically.

Guyana

GENERAL DATA 2023



ENERGY SECTOR 2023

1.285	kWh per capita	Electricity consumption
1,27	toe per capita	Per capita final power consumption
93,00	%	Electrification rate
9.000[3]	million barrels (Mbbl)	Oil reserves
369[4]	billion cubic meters (Gm^3)	Natural gas reserves
n.a.	Mt	Coal reserves
63	years	Range of oil reserves
n.a.	years	Range of natural gas reserves
n.a.	years	Range of coal reserves
1,29	Mtoe	Total power supply
19,93	Mtoe	Total power production
1,23	Mtoe	Total power imports
19,88	Mtoe	Total power exports
1,03	Mtoe	Total power consumption
0,49	Mtoe	Final consumption in the Transportation Sector
0,14	Mtoe	Final consumption in the Industrial Sector
0,09	Mtoe	Final consumption in the Residential Sector
0,02	Mtoe	Final consumption in the Commercial and Services Sector
0,29	Mtoe	Final consumption in the Agriculture, Livestock, Fishing, Mining, Other and Non-Energy Sector
n.a.	thousand barrels/day (kbbl/d)	Refining capacity
0,34	GW	Installed capacity of electricity generation
0,03	toe per thousand USD (PPP)	Final energy intensity
3,04%	%	Renewability index of electricity generation
7,27%	%	Renewability index of final consumption
6,02%	%	Renewability index of total supply

1) Source: World Bank

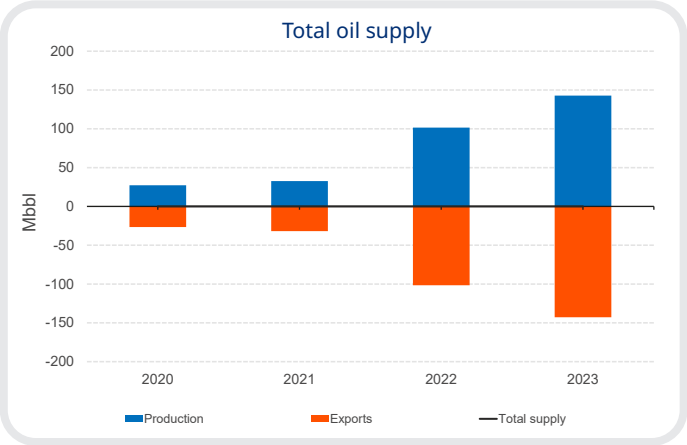
2) Source: ECLAC.

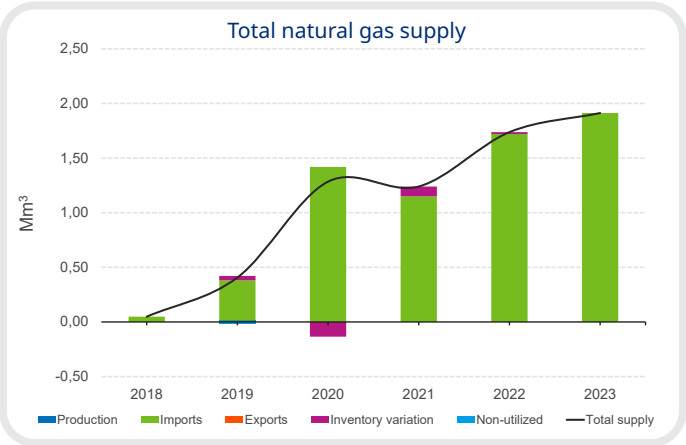
3) Source: Ministry of Natural Resources.

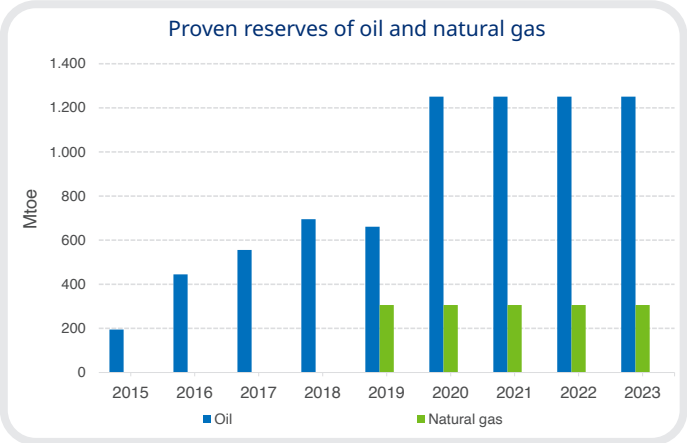
4) Data corresponding to 2019.

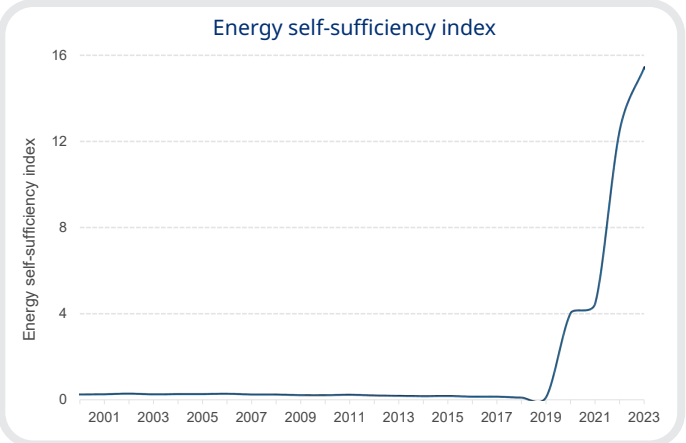
Notes: *The supply and demand data for 2023 presented correspond to estimates made by OLADE.*

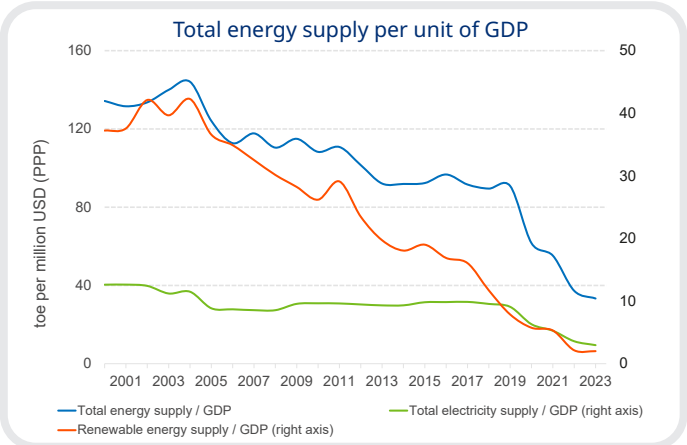
1. Primary Energy Supply and Balance





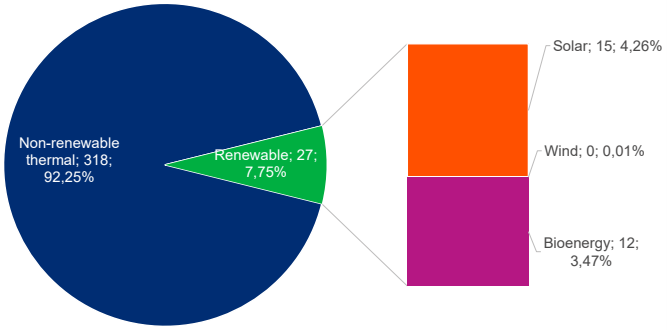




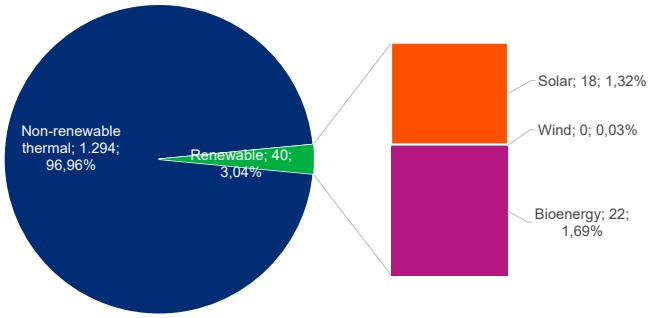


2. Electricity Sector Overview

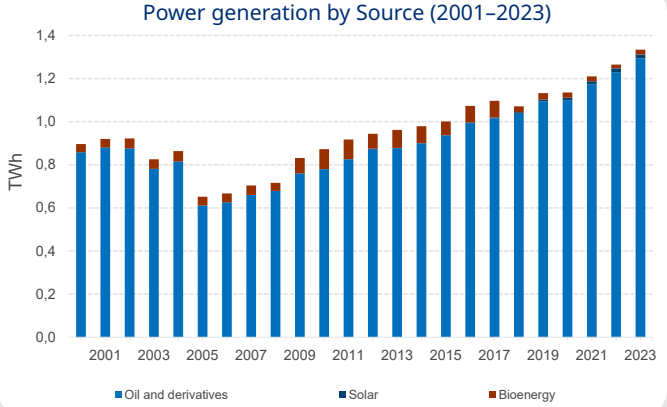
Installed electricity generation capacity [MW; %] – 2023



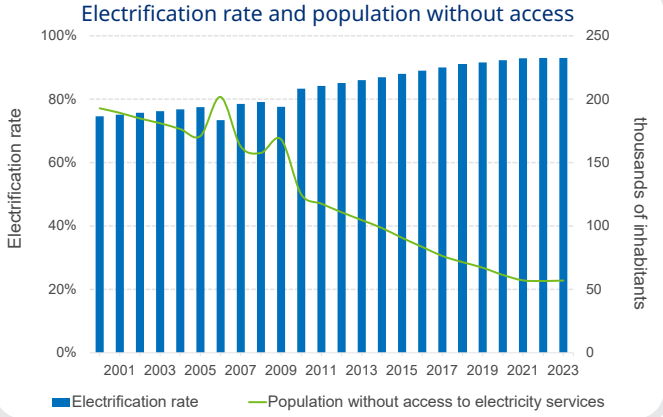
Power generation by source [GWh; %] – 2023



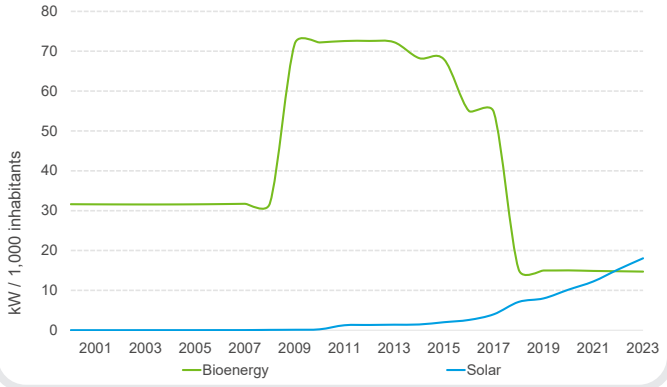
Power generation by Source (2001–2023)



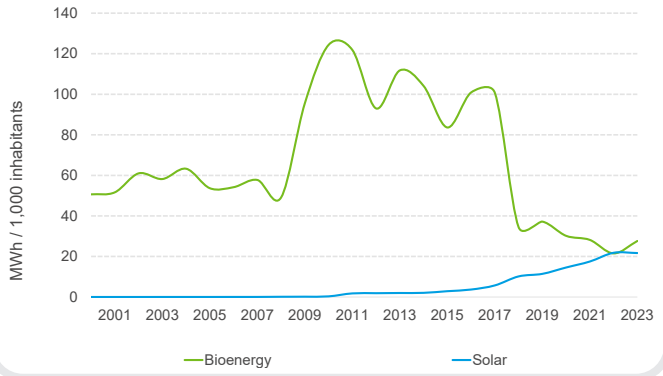
Electrification rate and population without access



Installed capacity of non-conventional renewable generation per capita

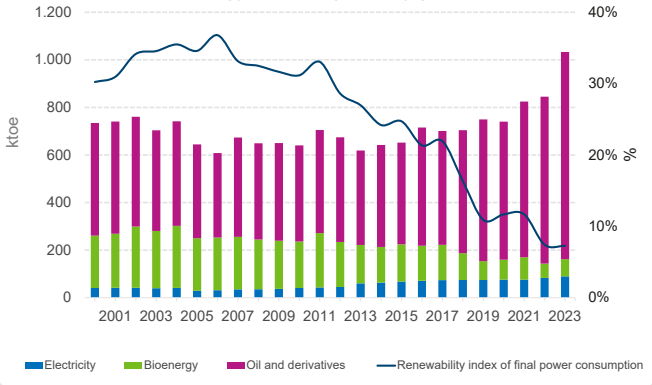


Non-conventional renewable power generation per capita

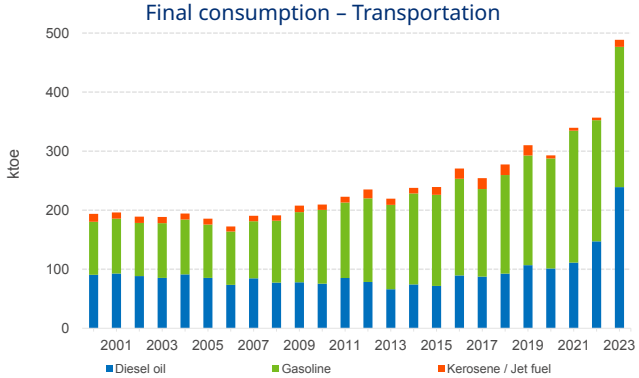


3. Final Energy Consumption

Final energy consumption by power source

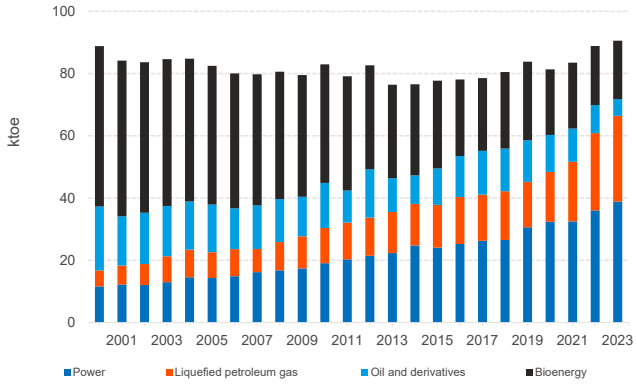


Final consumption – Transportation

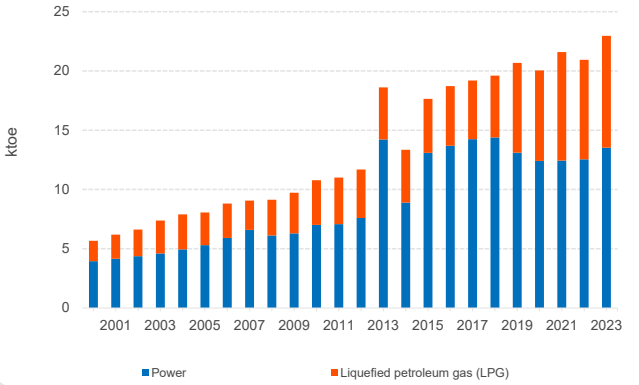


* Diesel oil includes with and without biodiesel.
** Gasoline includes with and without ethanol.

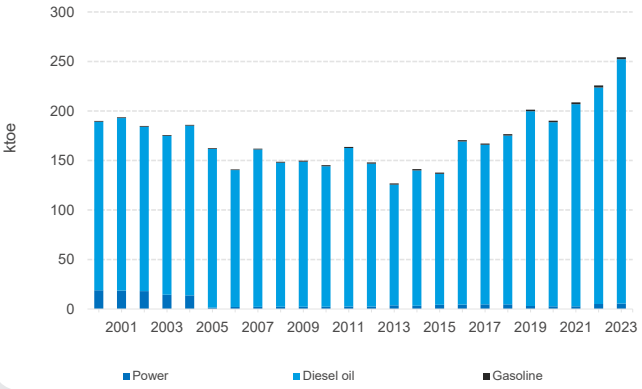
Final consumption – Residential



Final consumption – Commercial

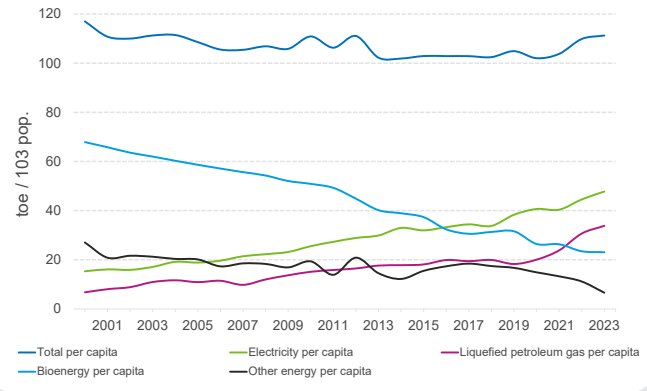


Final consumption of other sectors

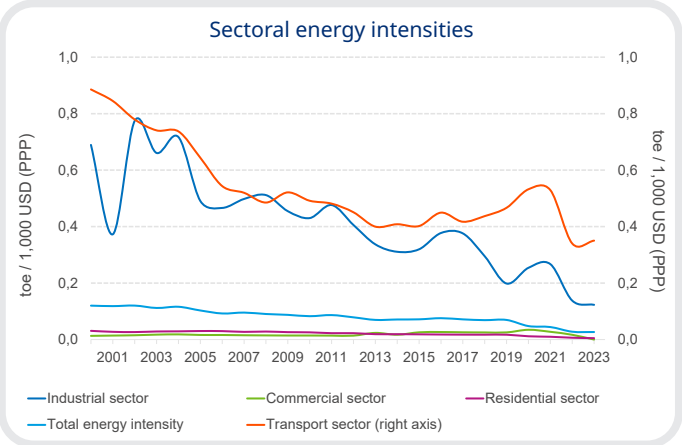


Industrial final consumption

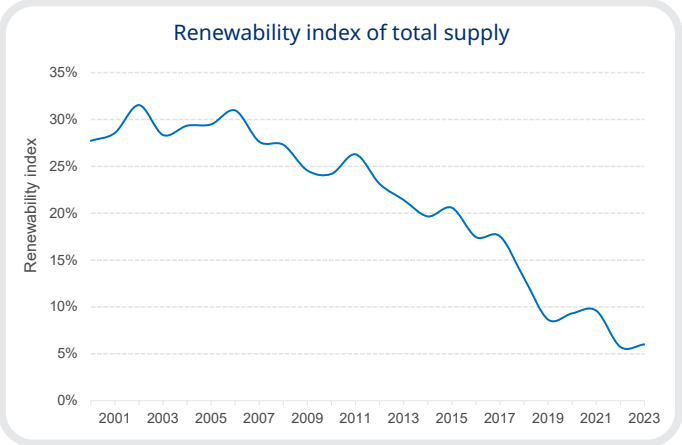
Final consumption per capita – Residential Sector

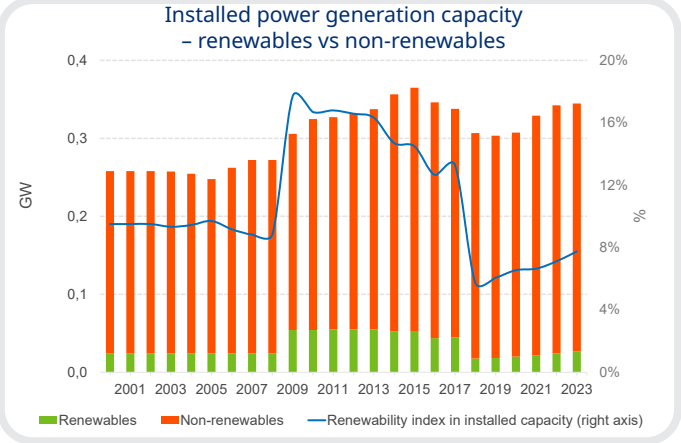


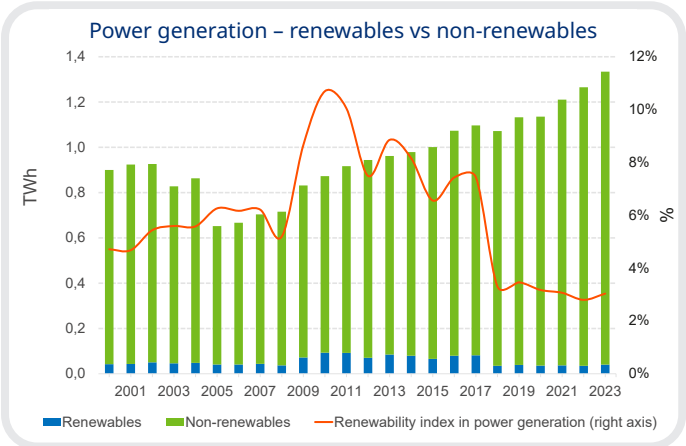
4. Sectoral Energy Intensity



5. Renewability index of electricity generation

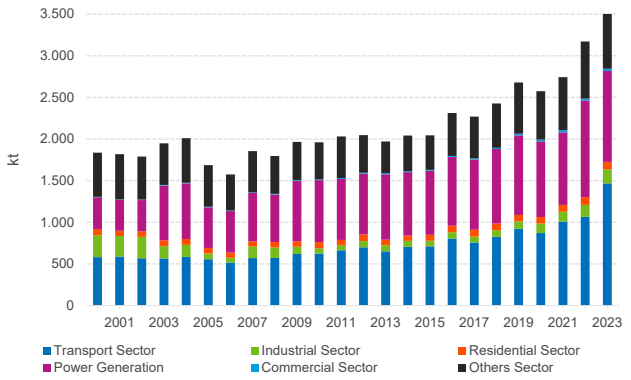




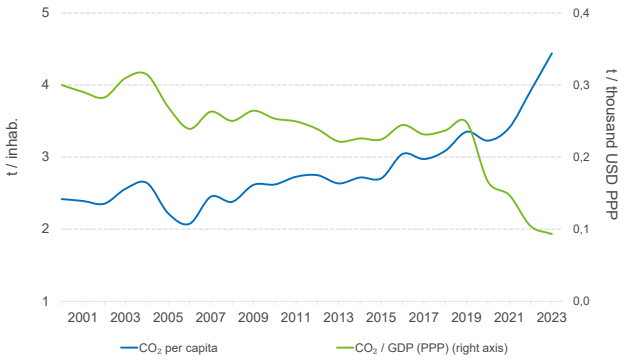


6. CO_2 Emissions and Environmental Indicators

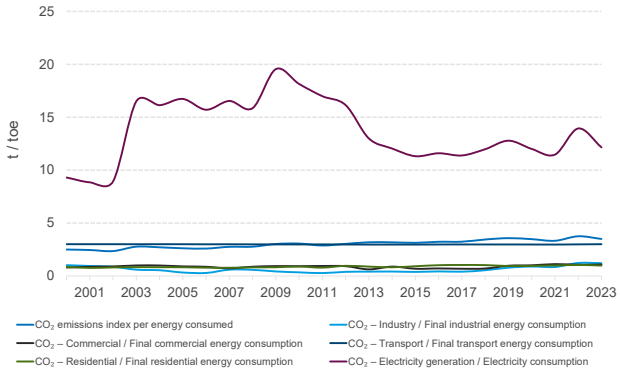
CO_2 Emissions by Sector



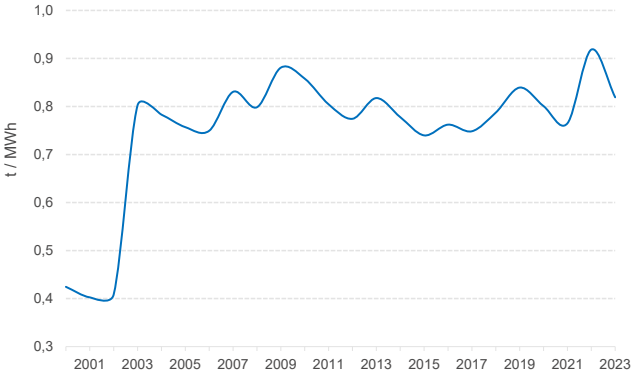
CO_2 Emissions per Capita and per Unit of GDP



CO_2 Emission Indices per Unit of Energy Consumed



CO_2 Emission Rates of Electricity Generation



Haiti

Haiti continues to face major challenges in energy access and sustainability. In 2022, Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES) was 3,260 ktoe, with biomass—mainly wood and charcoal—accounting for 71%, petroleum 27%, and modern renewables just 2%.

The power sector produced 1,350 GWh in 2022, with 270 MW of installed capacity, mainly diesel and hydro. National electricity access remains limited at around 45%, the lowest in the Caribbean.

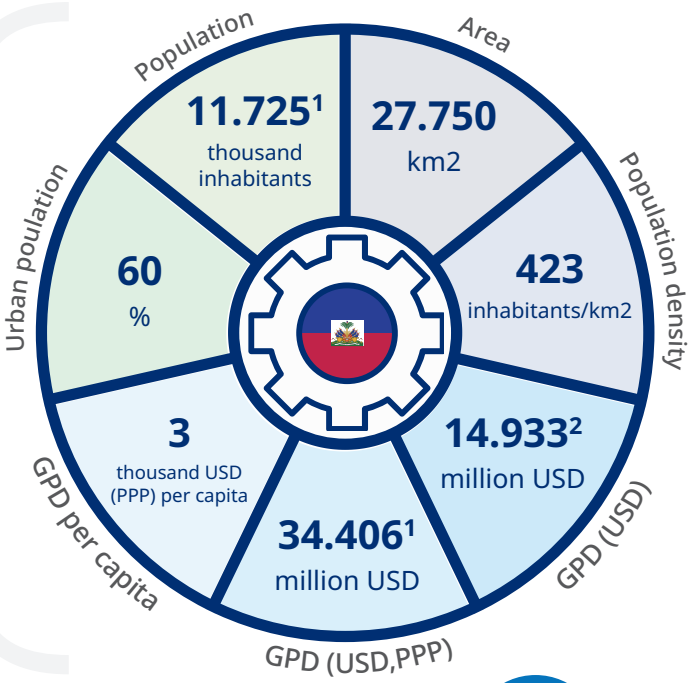
Final energy consumption was 2,780 ktoe in 2022, with the residential sector dominant at 65%, reflecting high reliance on traditional biomass. Transport accounted for 20%, and other uses the remainder.

Haiti's strategy includes rural electrification programs and expansion of mini-grid solar systems, supported by international development partners such as the World Bank and IDB.

Carbon emissions were 8.2 $MtCO_2$ in 2022, despite low per capita electricity consumption, due to heavy biomass use and inefficient diesel generation. The country's transition efforts aim to gradually expand clean energy access while addressing severe infrastructure challenges.

Haiti

GENERAL DATA 2023



ENERGY SECTOR 2023

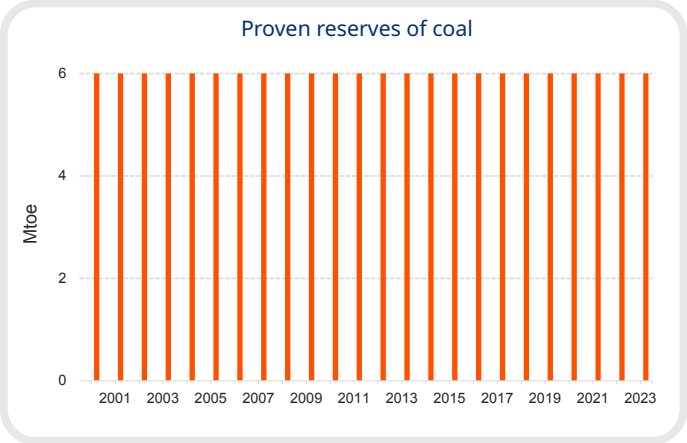
27	kWh per capita	Electricity consumption
0,24	toe per capita	Per capita final power consumption
49,30	%	Electrification rate
n.a.	million barrels (Mbbl)	Oil reserves
n.a.	billion cubic meters (Gm^3)	Natural gas reserves
9	Mt	Coal reserves
n.a.	years	Range of oil reserves
n.a.	years	Range of natural gas reserves
n.a.	years	Range of coal reserves
3,93	Mtoe	Total power supply
3,39	Mtoe	Total power production
0,54	Mtoe	Total power imports
0,00	Mtoe	Total power exports
2,86	Mtoe	Total power consumption
0,29	Mtoe	Final consumption in the Transportation Sector
0,16	Mtoe	Final consumption in the Industrial Sector
2,36	Mtoe	Final consumption in the Residential Sector
0,05	Mtoe	Final consumption in the Commercial and Services Sector
0,01	Mtoe	Final consumption in the Agriculture, Livestock, Fishing, Mining, Other and Non-Energy Sector
0	thousand barrels/day (kbbl/d)	Refining capacity
0,48	GW	Installed capacity of electricity generation
0,08	toe per thousand USD (PPP)	Final energy intensity
23,54%	%	Renewability index of electricity generation
85,35%	%	Renewability index of final consumption
86,35%	%	Renewability index of total supply

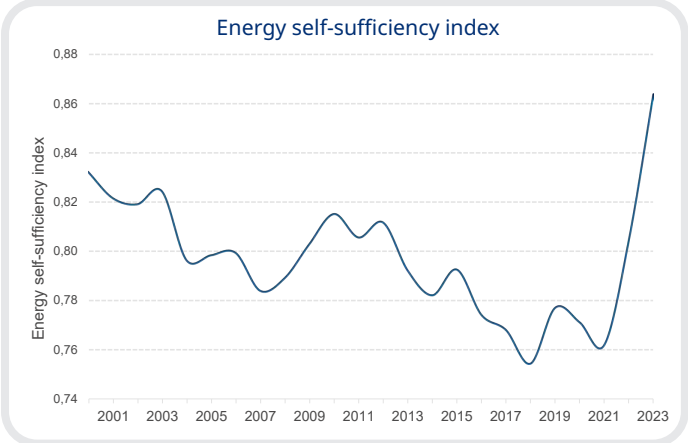
1) Source: World Bank

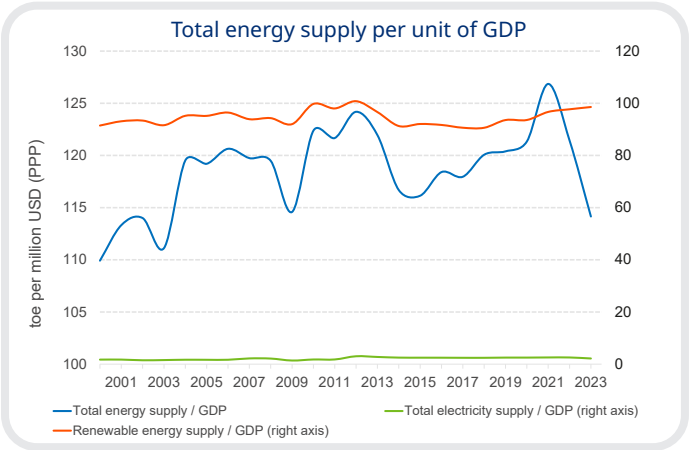
2) Source: ECLAC.

Notes: *The supply and demand data for the period 2000 - 2023 correspond to estimates made by OLADE.*

1. Primary Energy Supply and Balance

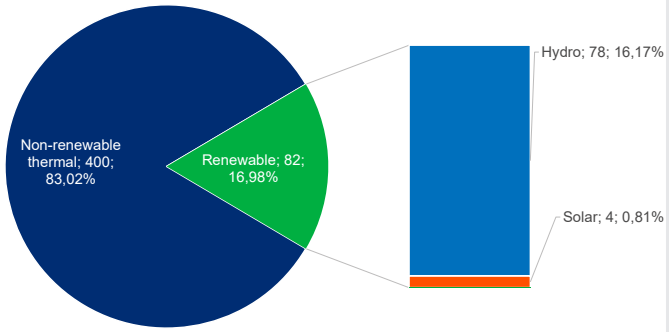




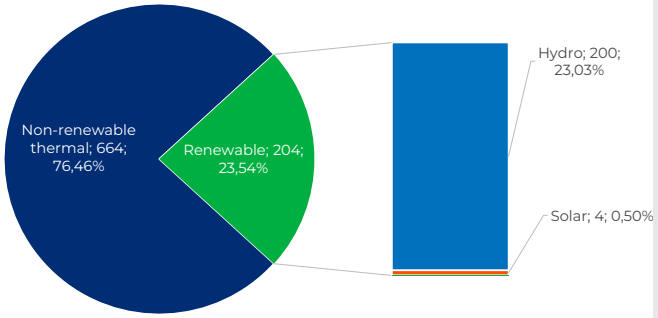


2. Electricity Sector Overview

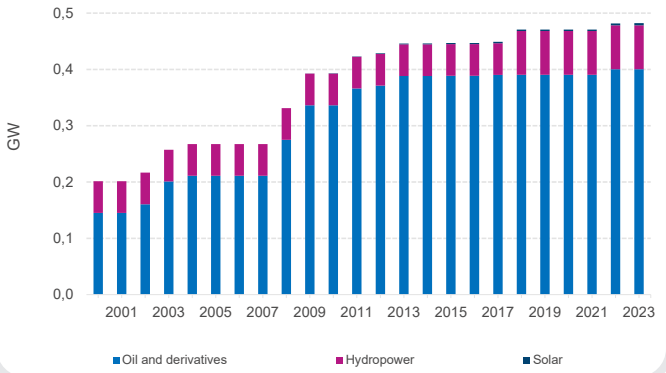
Installed electricity generation capacity [MW; %] – 2023



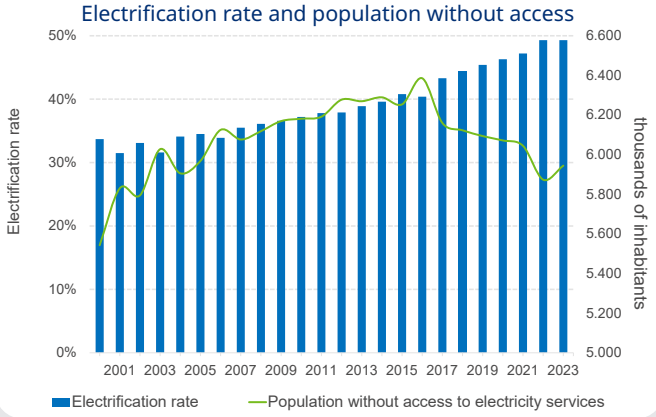
Power generation by source [GWh; %] – 2023



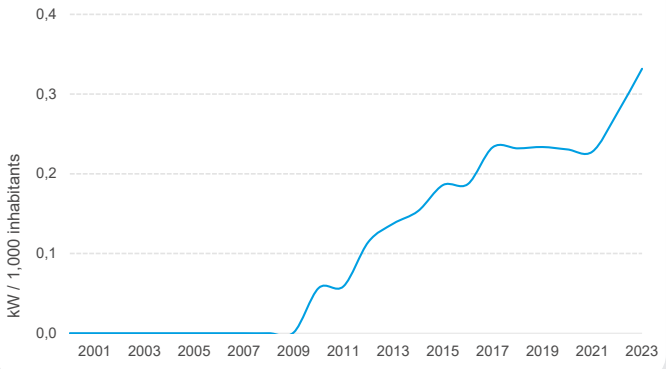
Power generation by Source (2001–2023)



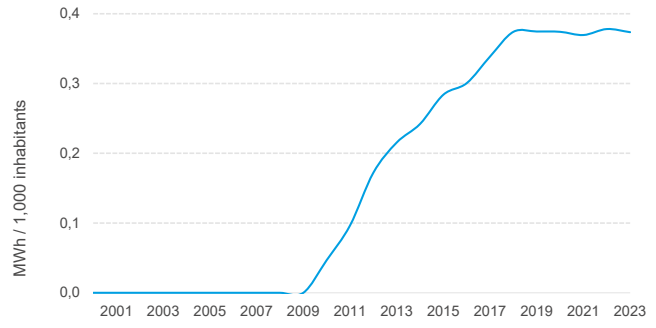
Electrification rate and population without access



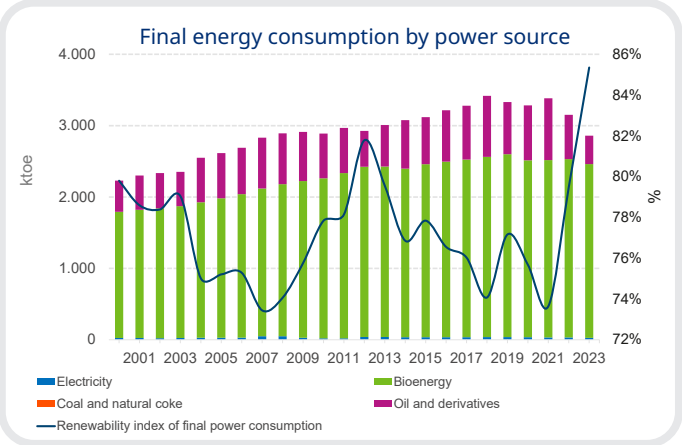
Installed capacity of solar generation per capita

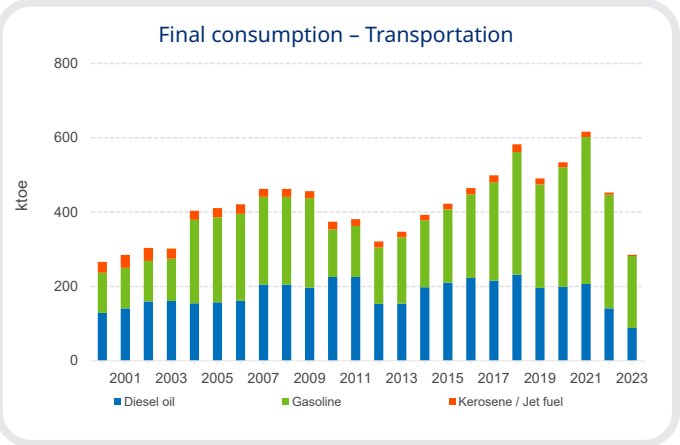


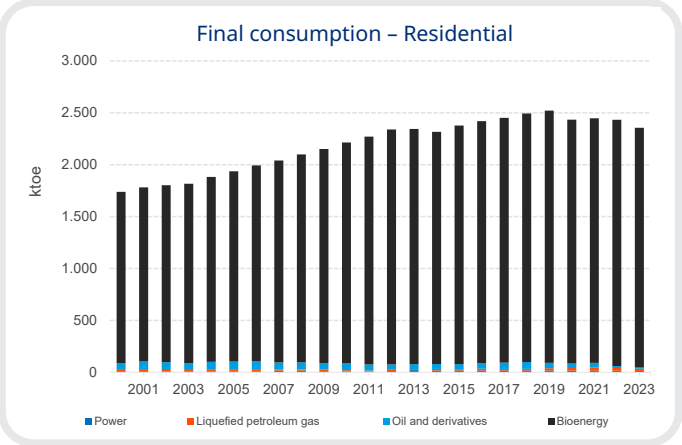
Solar electricity generation per capita

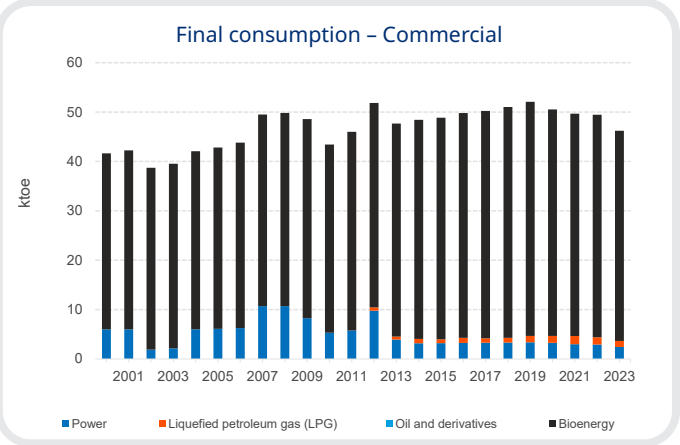


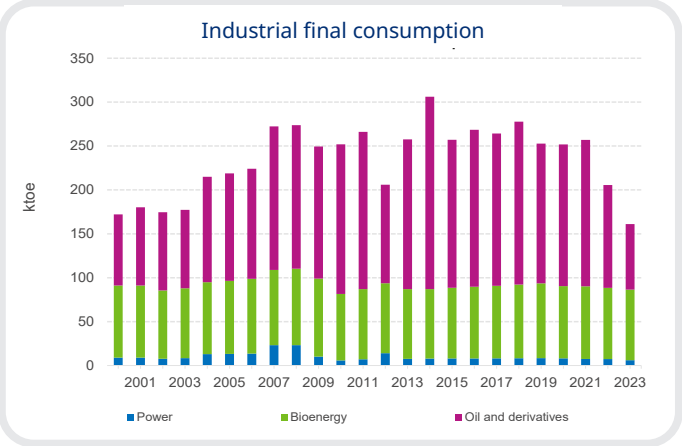
3. Final Energy Consumption

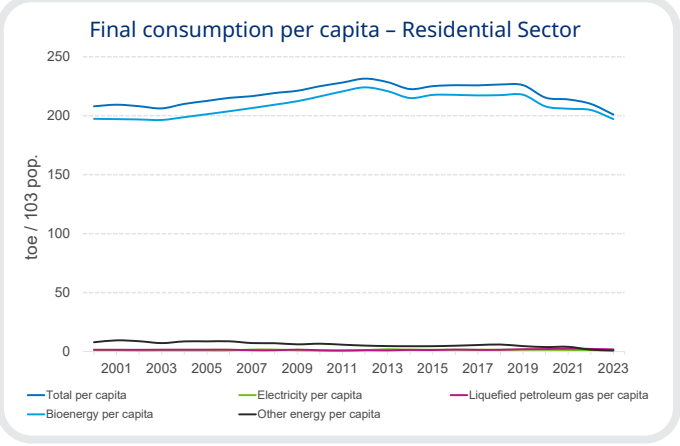




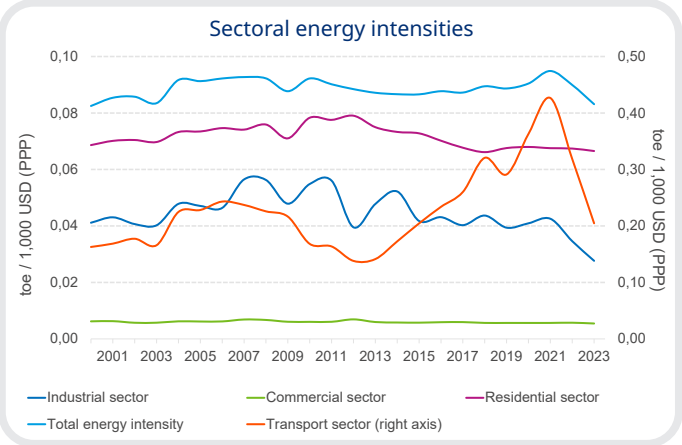




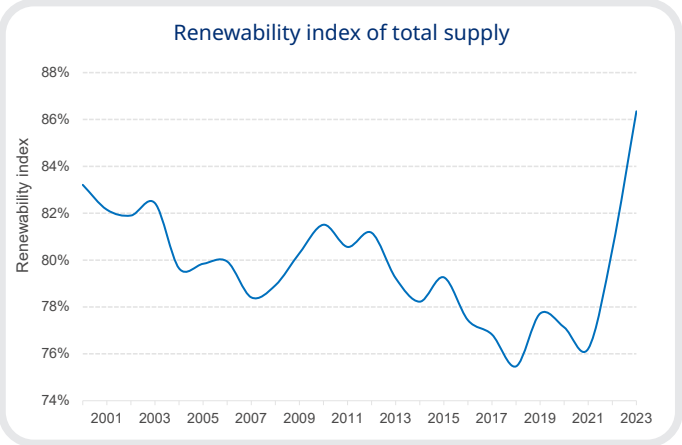


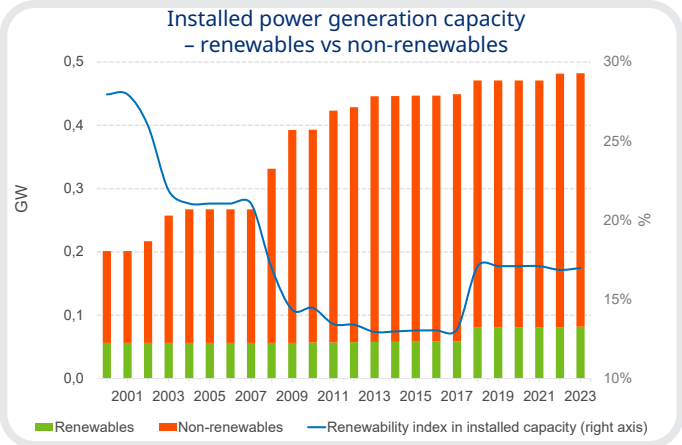


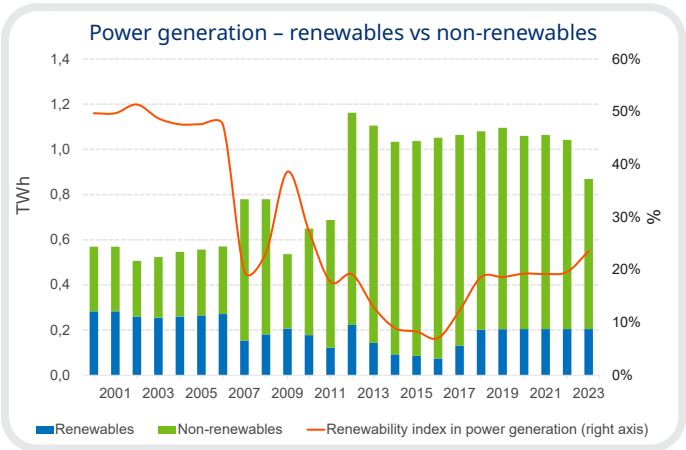
4. Sectoral Energy Intensity



5. Renewability index of electricity generation

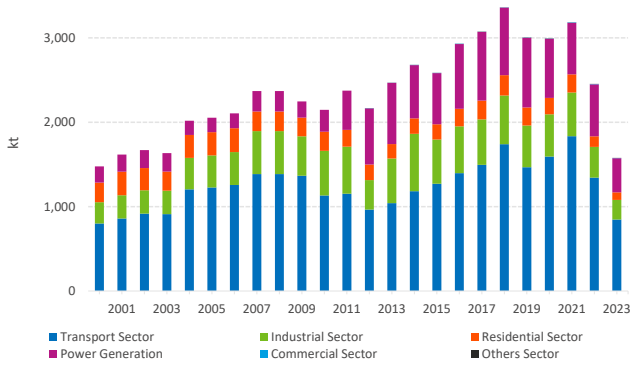




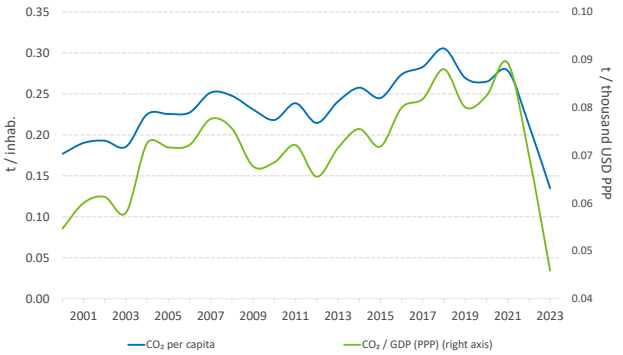


6. CO_2 Emissions and Environmental Indicators

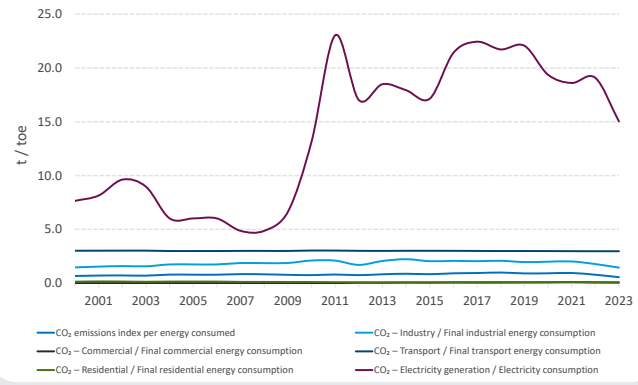
CO_2 Emissions by Sector



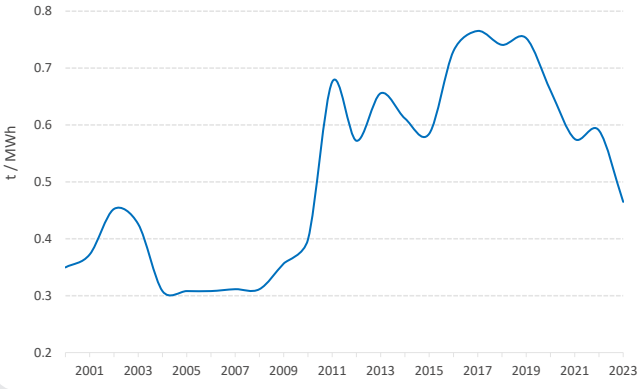
CO_2 Emissions per Capita and per Unit of GDP



CO_2 Emission Indices per Unit of Energy Consumed



CO_2 Emission Rates of Electricity Generation



Jamaica

Jamaica is advancing its renewable energy agenda, even as petroleum remains the backbone of its energy supply. In 2022, Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES) was 4,913 ktoe, with petroleum products providing 76%, renewables 18% (wind, hydro, and solar), and coal 6%.

The power sector generated 4,513 GWh in 2022, with 1,050 MW of installed capacity. Renewables accounted for 20% of electricity generation, led by wind and hydro. Universal access to electricity has been achieved.

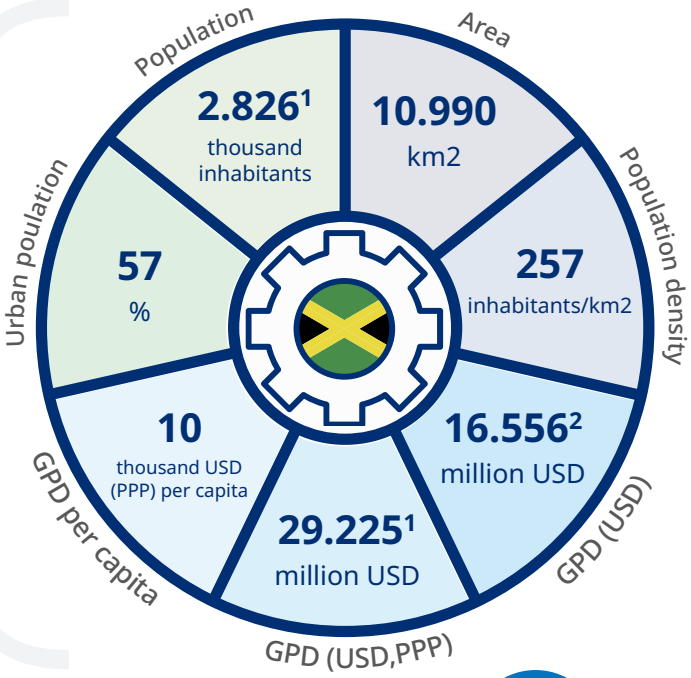
Final energy consumption reached 3,650 ktoe in 2022, with transport dominating at 43%, followed by residential (28%), commercial (18%), and industrial (11%).

The government targets 30% renewable electricity by 2030, supported by policies to expand electromobility and efficiency programs.

Carbon emissions totaled 12 $MtCO_2$ in 2022, mainly from petroleum-based electricity and transport. Jamaica's energy transition reflects a steady shift toward sustainability and climate-aligned development.

Jamaica

GENERAL DATA 2023



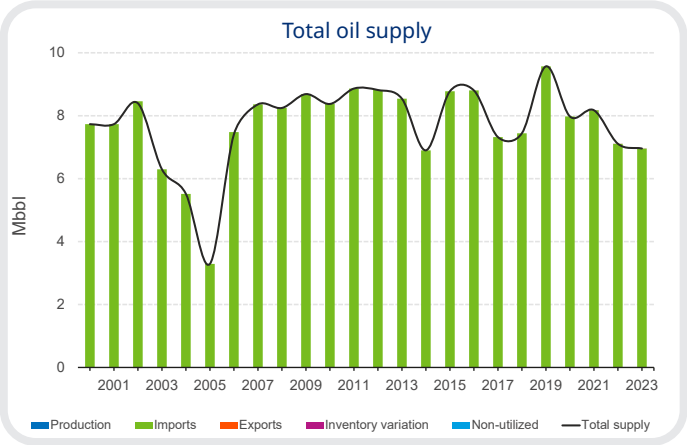
ENERGY SECTOR 2023

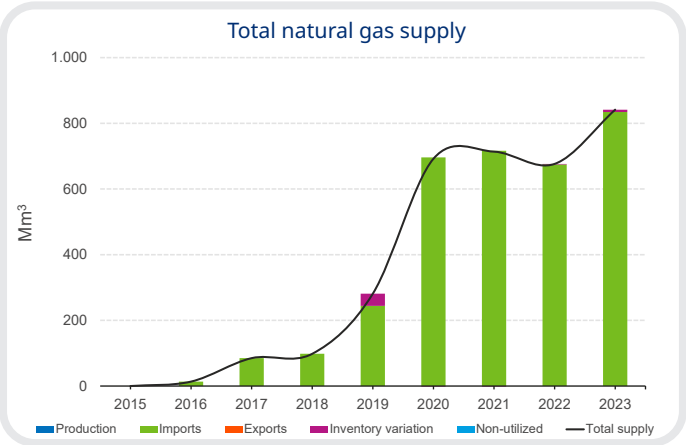
1.388	kWh per capita	Electricity consumption
0,96	toe per capita	Per capita final power consumption
97,50	%	Electrification rate
n.a.	million barrels (Mbbl)	Oil reserves
n.a.	billion cubic meters (Gm^3)	Natural gas reserves
n.a.	Mt	Coal reserves
n.a.	years	Range of oil reserves
n.a.	years	Range of natural gas reserves
n.a.	years	Range of coal reserves
3,71	Mtoe	Total power supply
0,28	Mtoe	Total power production
3,44	Mtoe	Total power imports
0,01	Mtoe	Total power exports
2,71	Mtoe	Total power consumption
1,33	Mtoe	Final consumption in the Transportation Sector
0,34	Mtoe	Final consumption in the Industrial Sector
0,24	Mtoe	Final consumption in the Residential Sector
0,32	Mtoe	Final consumption in the Commercial and Services Sector
0,48	Mtoe	Final consumption in the Agriculture, Livestock, Fishing, Mining, Other and Non-Energy Sector
36	thousand barrels/day (kbbl/d)	Refining capacity
1,06	GW	Installed capacity of electricity generation
0,09	toe per thousand USD (PPP)	Final energy intensity
9,18%	%	Renewability index of electricity generation
5,52%	%	Renewability index of final consumption
7,47%	%	Renewability index of total supply

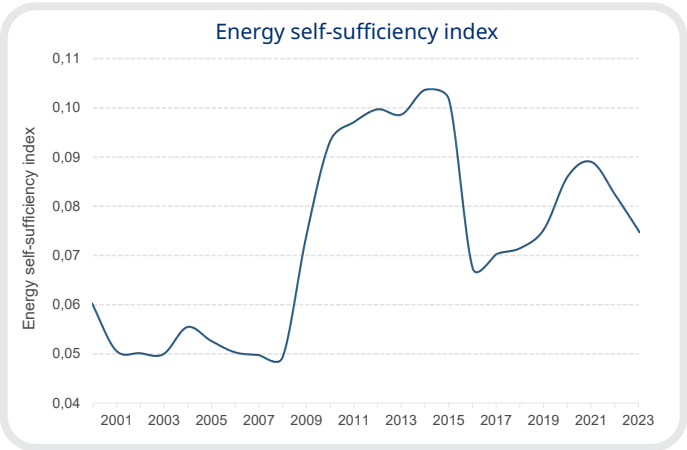
1) Source: World Bank

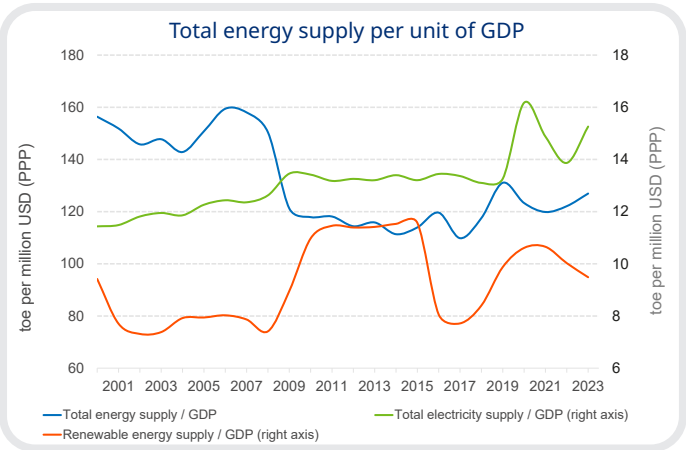
2) Source: ECLAC.

1. Primary Energy Supply and Balance



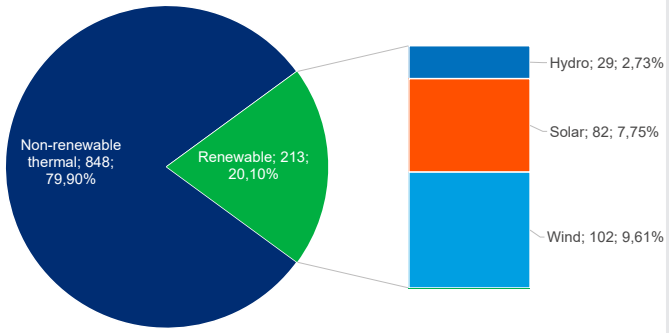




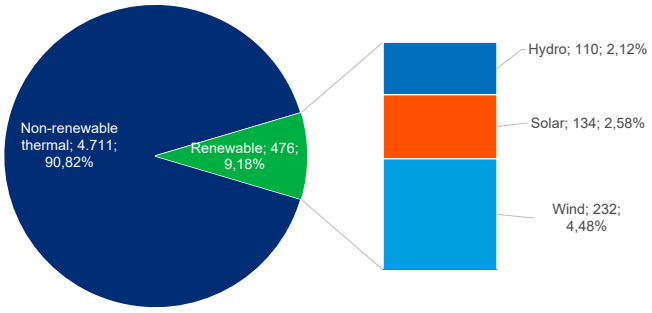


2. Electricity Sector Overview

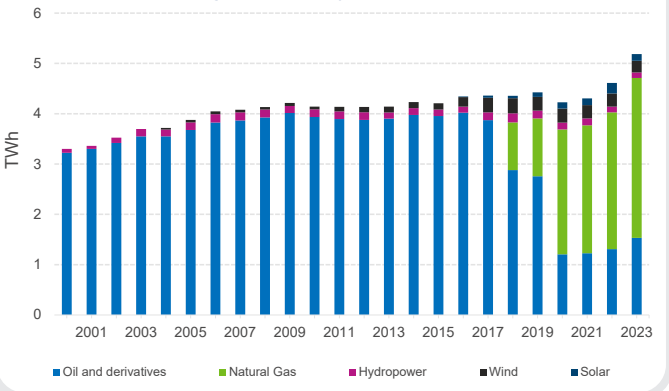
Installed electricity generation capacity [MW; %] – 2023



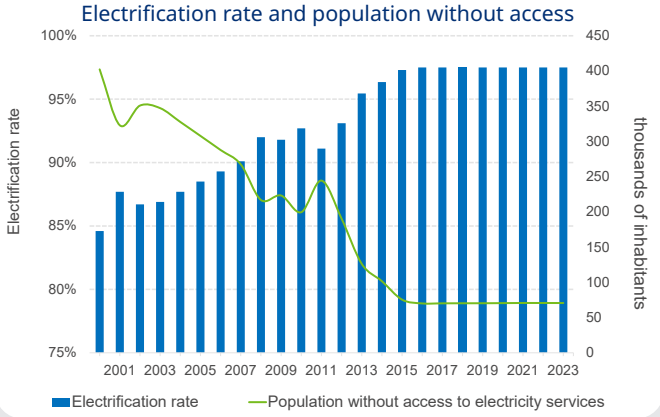
Power generation by source [GWh; %] – 2023



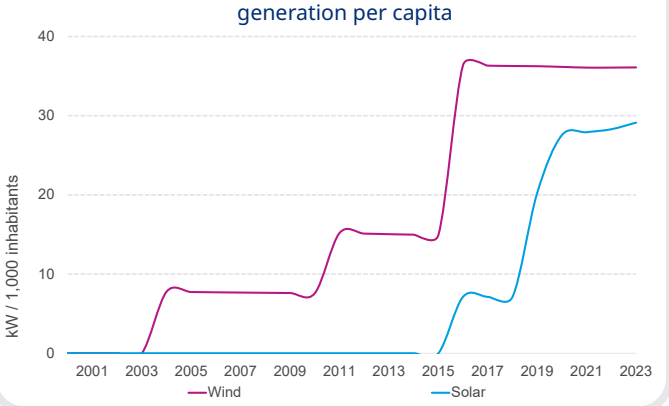
Power generation by Source (2001–2023)



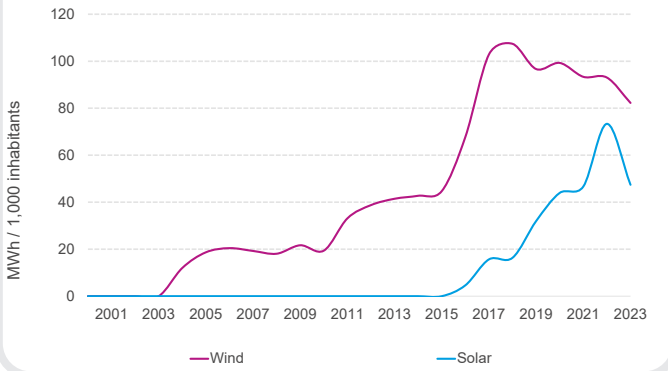
Electrification rate and population without access



Installed capacity of non-conventional renewable generation per capita

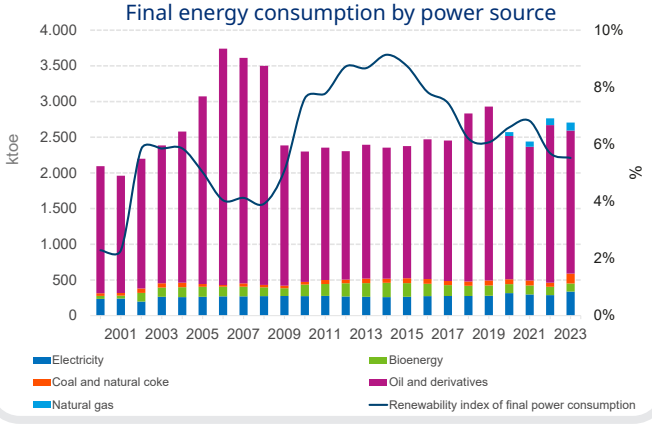


Non-conventional renewable power generation per capita

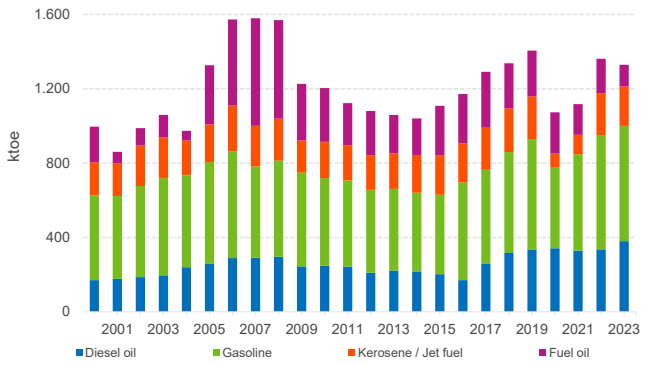


3. Final Energy Consumption

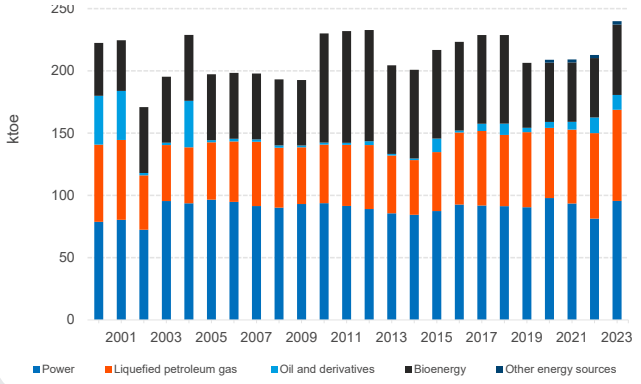
Final energy consumption by power source



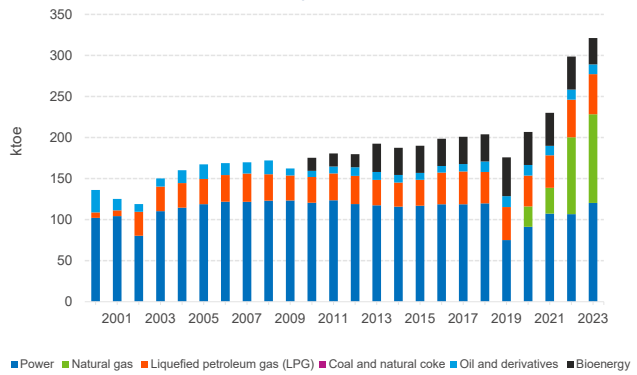
Final consumption – Transportation



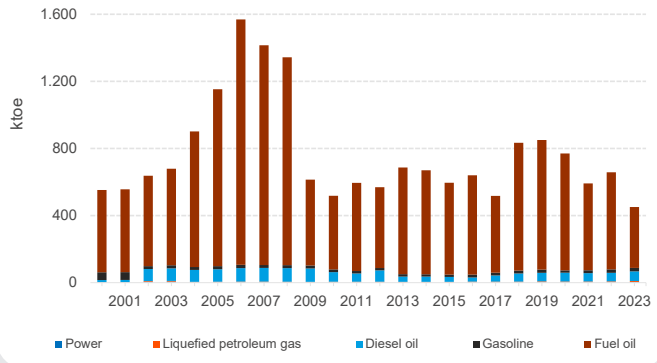
Final consumption – Residential



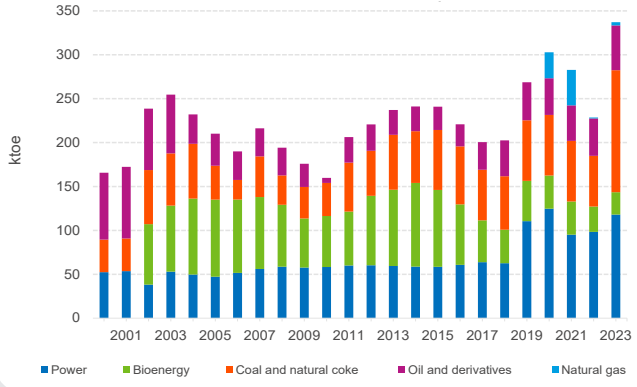
Final consumption – Commercial



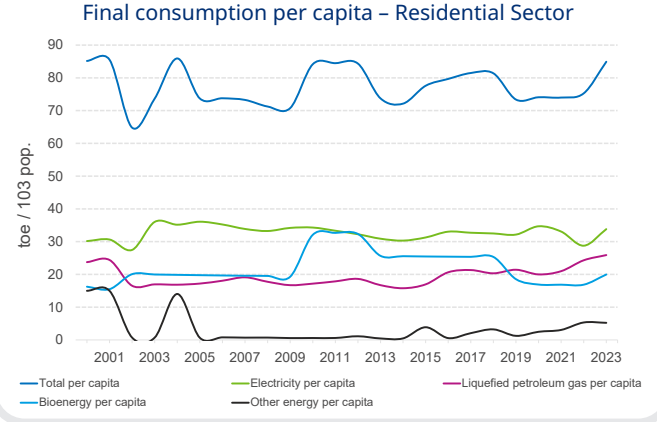
Final consumption of other sectors



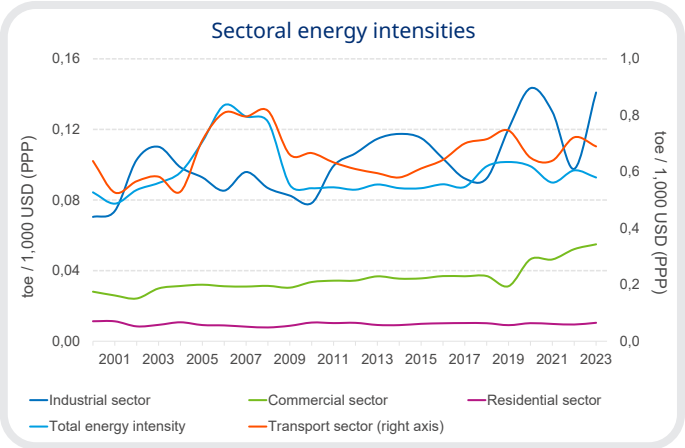
Industrial final consumption



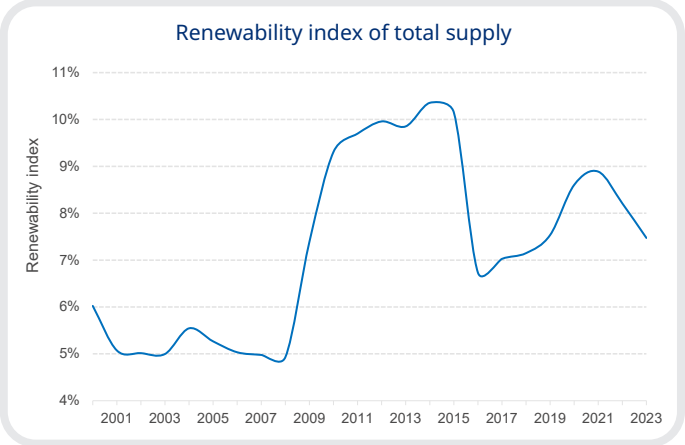
Final consumption per capita – Residential Sector

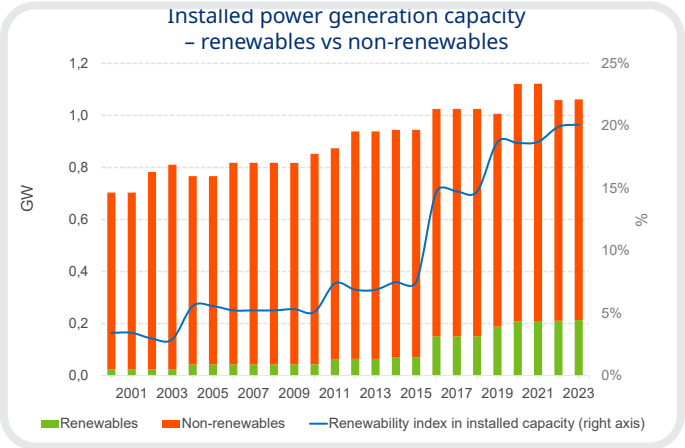


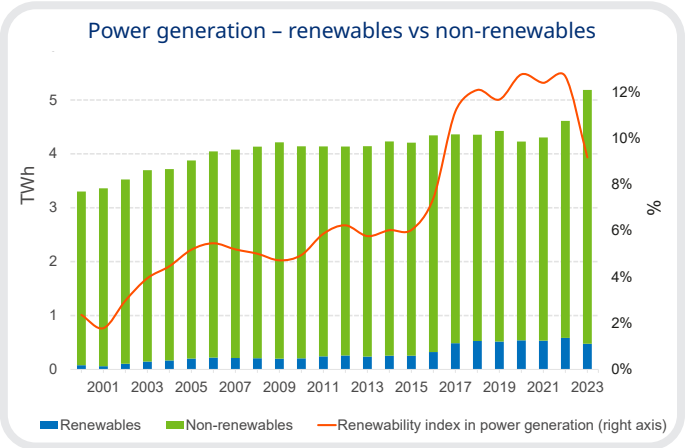
4. Sectoral Energy Intensity



5. Renewability index of electricity generation

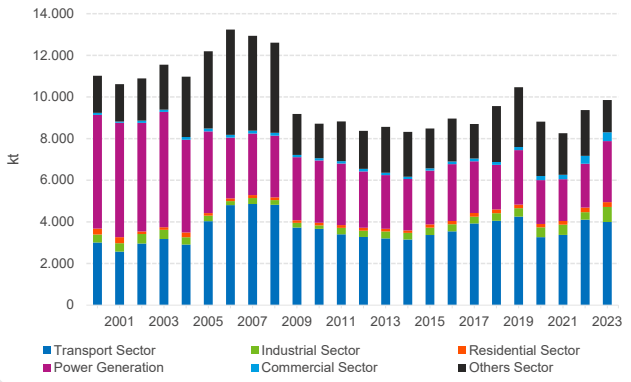




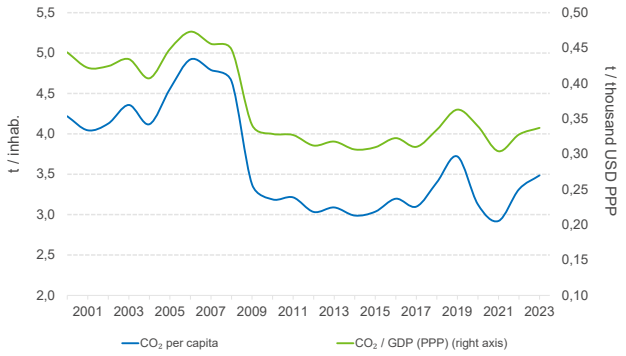


6. CO_2 Emissions and Environmental Indicators

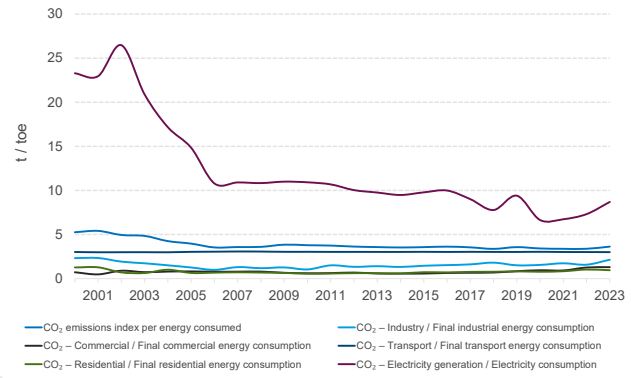
CO_2 Emissions by Sector



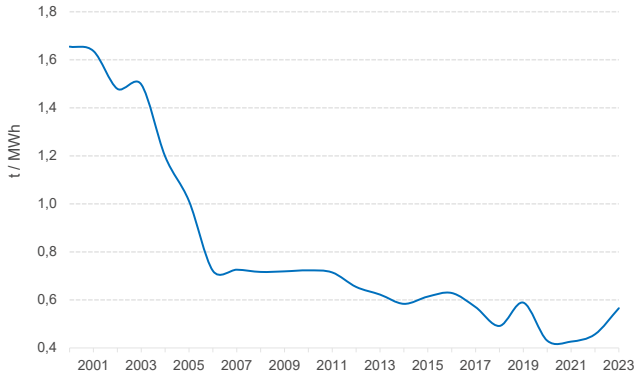
CO_2 Emissions per Capita and per Unit of GDP



CO_2 Emission Indices per Unit of Energy Consumed

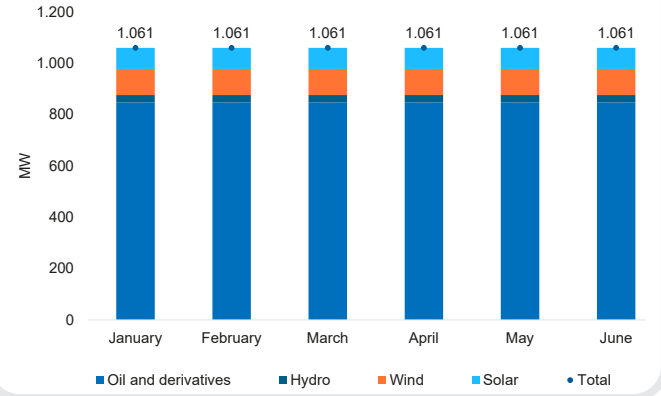


CO_2 Emission Rates of Electricity Generation

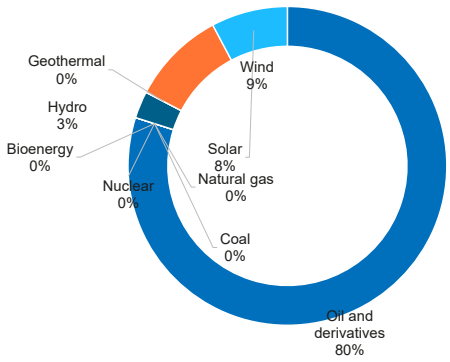


7. Recent Developments – Monthly Data

Installed capacity by monthly source – Jan to Jun 2024



Generation by source – Jan to Jun 2024



Comparative Energy Prices, 2024 – Jamaica

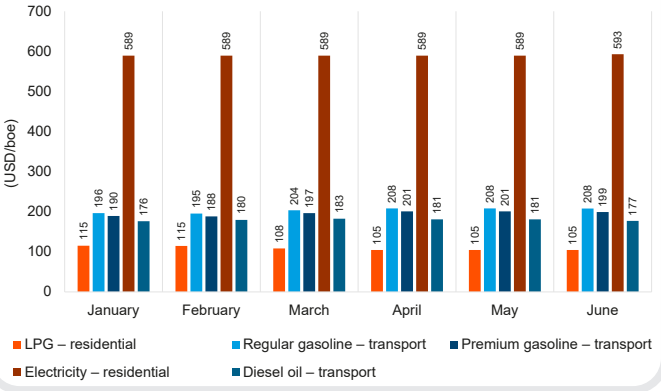


Table of monthly prices by energy source (Jan–Jun 2024)

	Unit	January	February	March	April	May	June
LPG – residential	USD/bbl	77,27	76,88	72,64	70,04	70,04	70,04
Regular gasoline – transport	USD/bbl	175,54	174,55	181,91	185,97	185,97	185,88
Premium gasoline – transport	USD/bbl	169,32	168,33	175,69	179,57	179,57	178,00
Electricity – residential	USD/kWh	0,37	0,37	0,37	0,37	0,37	0,37
Diesel oil – transport	USD/bbl	176,52	180,02	182,98	181,18	181,18	177,31

Dominican Republic

The Dominican Republic is advancing its energy transition, even as it continues to depend heavily on fossil fuels during its pathway to greater sustainability. The energy sector remains fossil fuel-dominated, with petroleum products representing 68% of Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES), equivalent to 9,015 ktoe in 2022. Natural gas accounted for 22%, while renewable sources such as solar, hydro, and wind contributed 10%.

The power sector has diversified, with 21,418 GWh of electricity generated in 2022. Thermal generation remains dominant, but renewable sources—led by solar and wind—provided 16%. Installed capacity stood at 5,200 MW. Modern plants, including the SIBA Energy facility, have enhanced reliability and efficiency. Universal electricity access has been maintained.

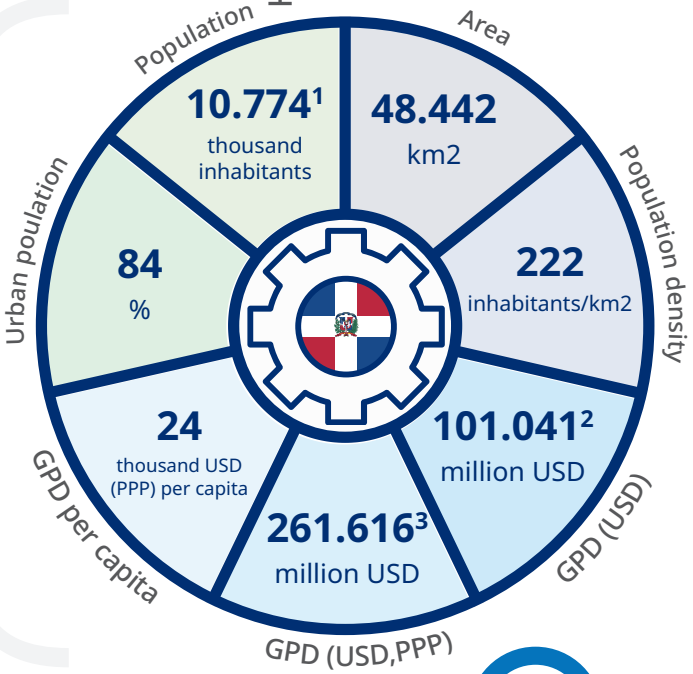
Final energy consumption reached 6,723 ktoe in 2022, with transport leading (45%), followed by residential (22%), commercial (18%), and industrial (15%). Energy intensity remains relatively efficient compared to regional peers.

The Dominican Republic has set strong targets to expand renewable energy and enhance grid reliability. Government policies include fiscal incentives and private investment partnerships, with the goal of achieving a more balanced and resilient energy system.

Carbon emissions totaled 23 $MtCO_2$ in 2022—primarily from the transport and electricity sectors. The country's energy transition strategy is in line with its Paris Agreement commitments, with continued emphasis on reducing dependency on oil imports and expanding clean generation.

Dominican Republic

GENERAL DATA 2023



ENERGY SECTOR 2023*

1.853	kWh per capita	Electricity consumption
0,72	toe per capita	Per capita final power consumption
97,98[4]	%	Electrification rate
n.a.	million barrels (Mbbl)	Oil reserves
n.a.	billion cubic meters (Gm^3)	Natural gas reserves
n.a.	Mt	Coal reserves
n.a.	years	Range of oil reserves
n.a.	years	Range of natural gas reserves
n.a.	years	Range of coal reserves
12,37	Mtoe	Total power supply
2,26	Mtoe	Total power production
10,75	Mtoe	Total power imports
0,50[5]	Mtoe	Total power exports
7,78	Mtoe	Total power consumption
2,82	Mtoe	Final consumption in the Transportation Sector
2,19	Mtoe	Final consumption in the Industrial Sector
1,59	Mtoe	Final consumption in the Residential Sector
0,54	Mtoe	Final consumption in the Commercial and Services Sector
0,64	Mtoe	Final consumption in the Agriculture, Livestock, Fishing, Mining, Other and Non-Energy Sector
34[6]	thousand barrels/day (kbbl/d)	Refining capacity
5,68[7]	GW	Installed capacity of electricity generation
0,03	toe per thousand USD (PPP)	Final energy intensity
15,14%	%	Renewability index of electricity generation
12,61%	%	Renewability index of final consumption
18,24%	%	Renewability index of total supply

1) Result of the Population and Housing Census 2022.

2) ECLAC.

3) World Bank.

4) SIEN, CNE's own estimates based on intercensal growth rate.

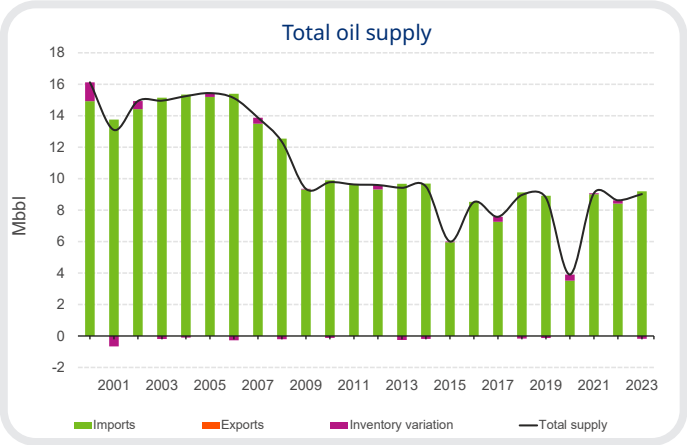
5) Exports include AVTUR bunker.

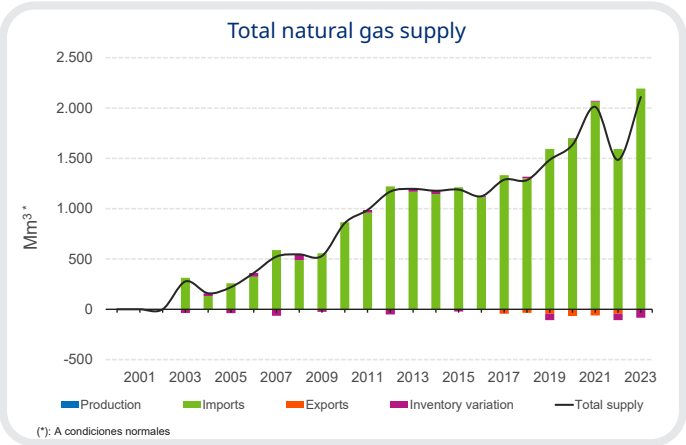
6) REFIDOMSA - 34 kbbl/day and FALCONDO - 16 kbbl/day which is out of service.

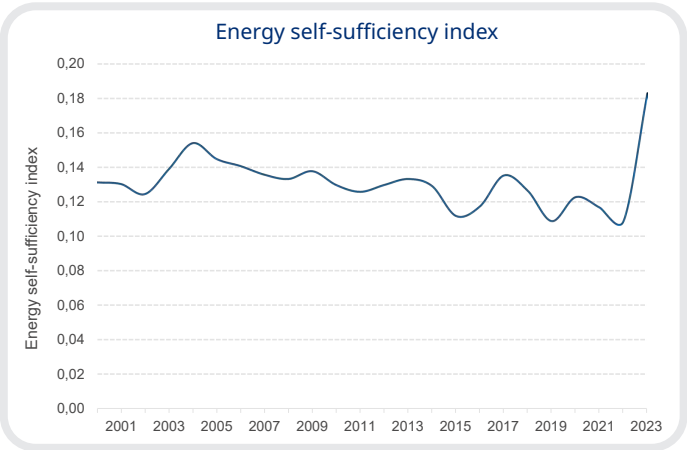
7) Memoria 2023, Organismo Coordinador del Sistema Eléctrico Nacional Interconectado de la República Dominicana, does not include isolated systems, autoproducers and emergency systems.

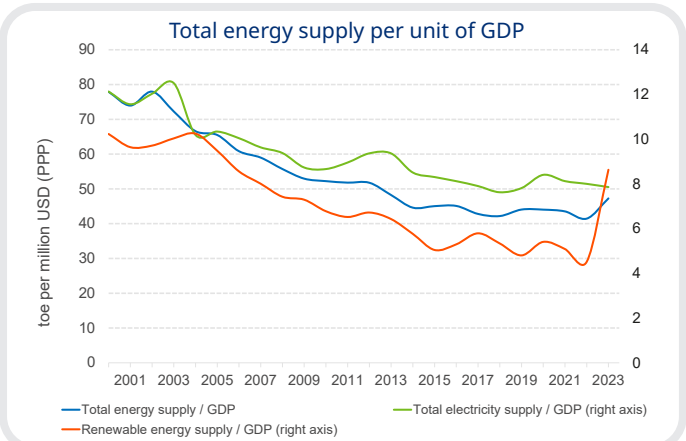
***Note(*):** The power supply and demand data for the year 2023 are preliminary and were estimated by OLADE.*

1. Primary Energy Supply and Balance



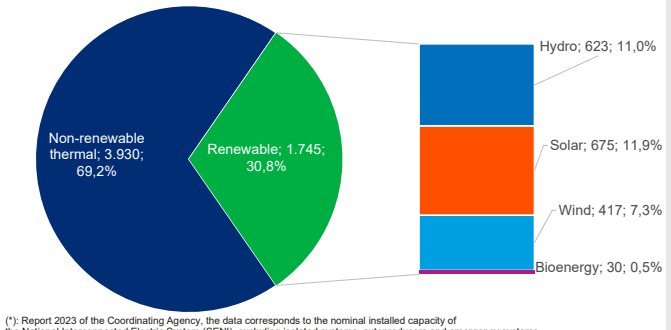






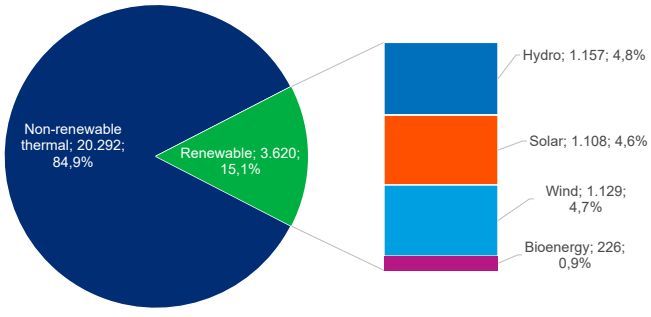
2. Electricity Sector Overview

Installed electricity generation capacity [MW; %] – 2023



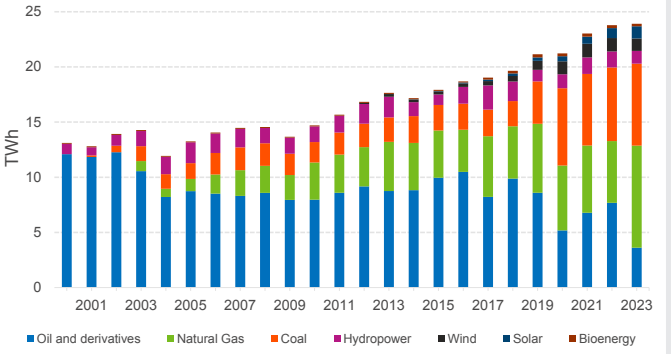
(*): Report 2023 of the Coordinating Agency, the data corresponds to the nominal installed capacity of the National Interconnected Electric System (SENI), excluding isolated systems, autoproducers and emergency systems.

Power generation by source [GWh; %] – 2023



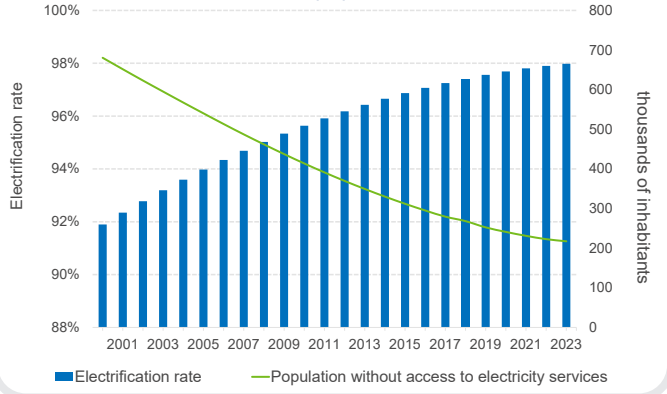
(*): Report 2023 of the Coordinating Agency, the data corresponds to the nominal installed capacity of the National Interconnected Electric System (SENI), excluding isolated systems, autoproducers and emergency systems.

Power generation by Source (2001–2023)

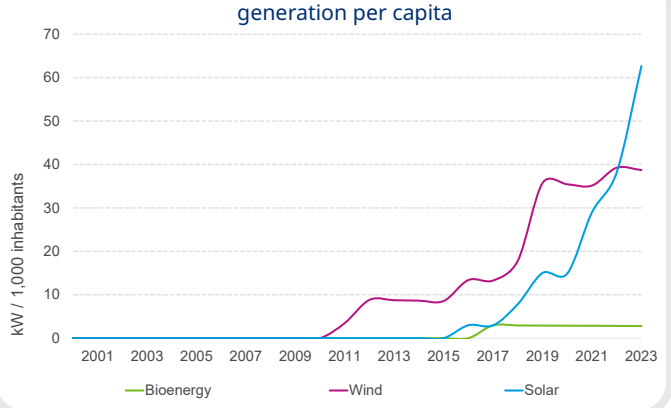


(*): 2023 Report of the Coordinating Agency, data corresponds to gross generation of the National Interconnected Electric System (SENI), excluding isolated systems, independent power producers, and emergency systems.

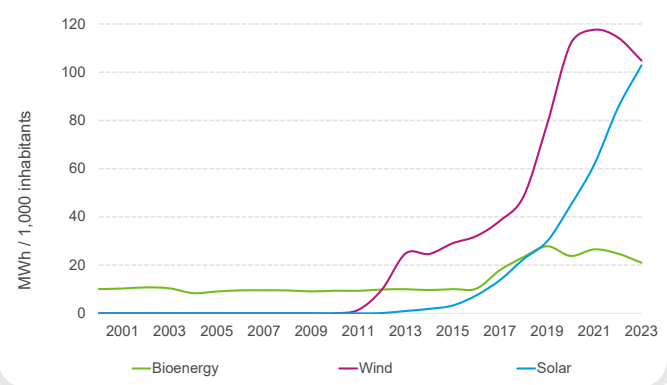
Electrification rate and population without access



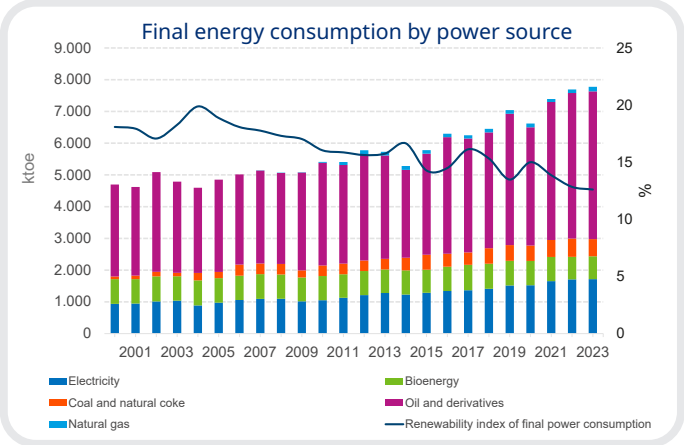
Installed capacity of non-conventional renewable generation per capita

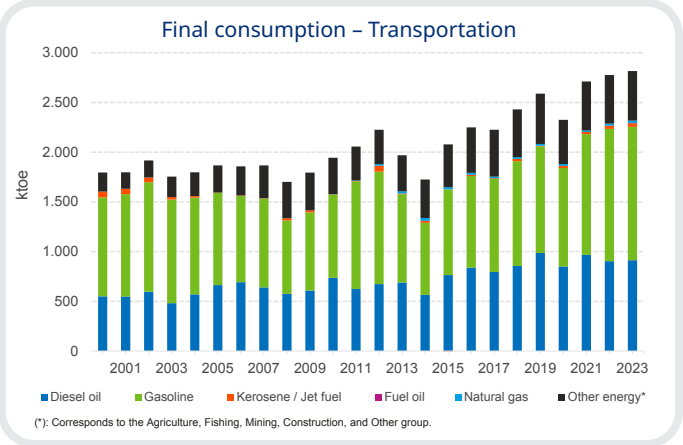


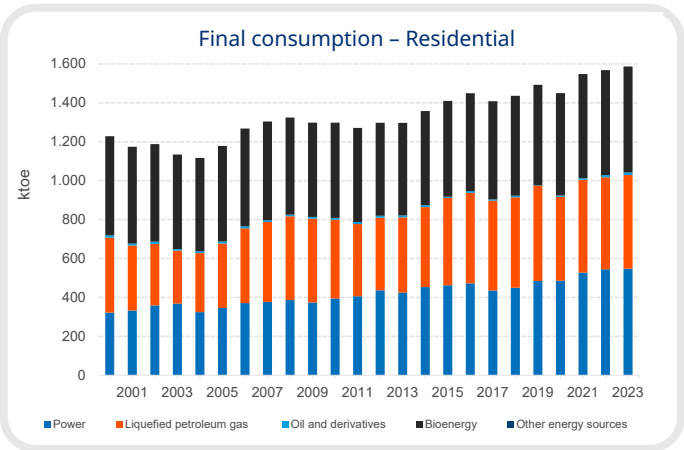
Non-conventional renewable power generation per capita

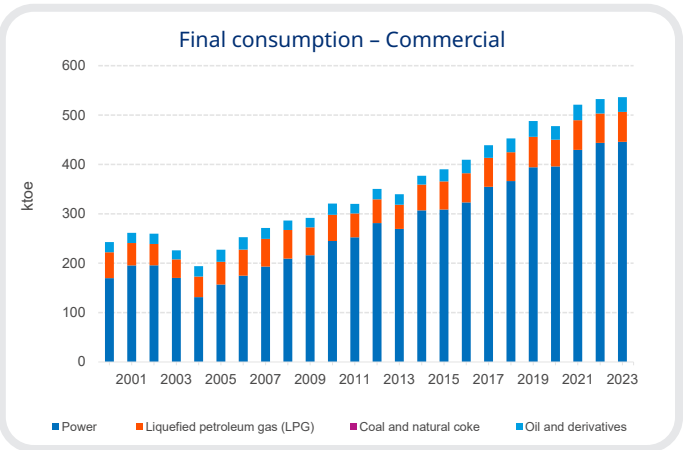


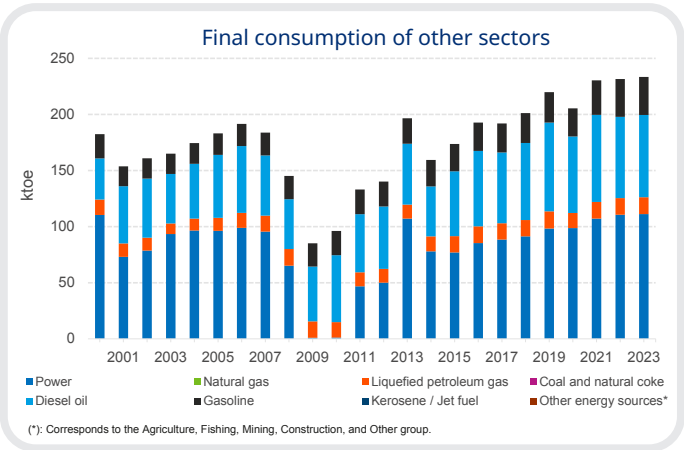
3. Final Energy Consumption

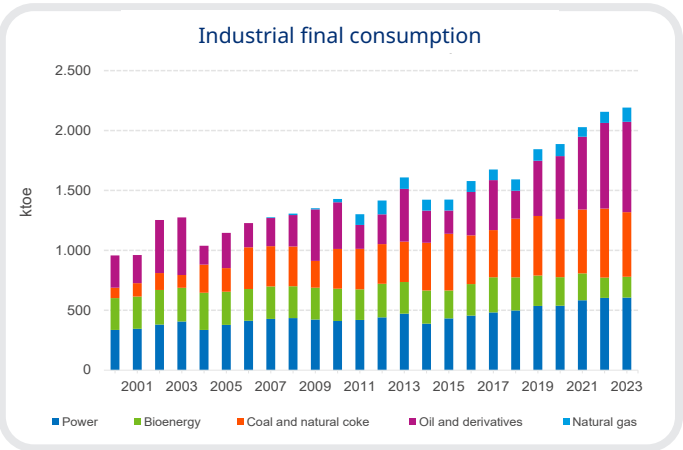


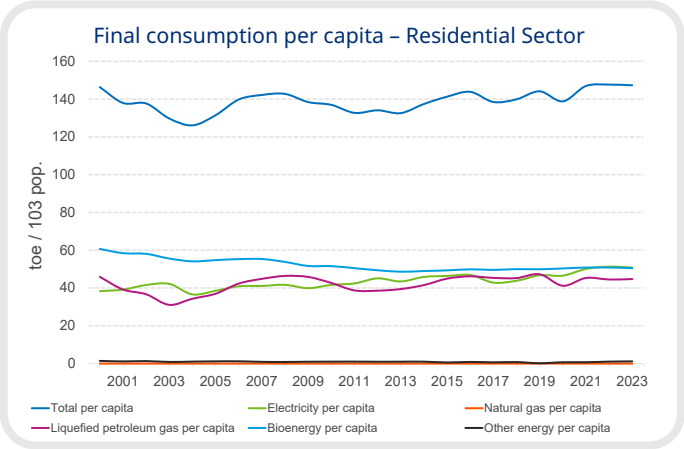




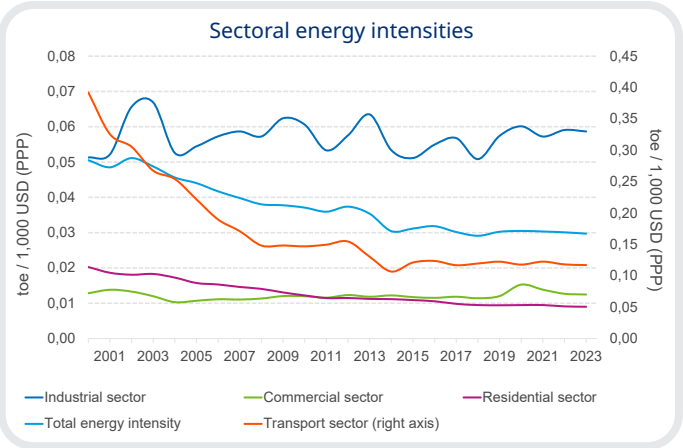




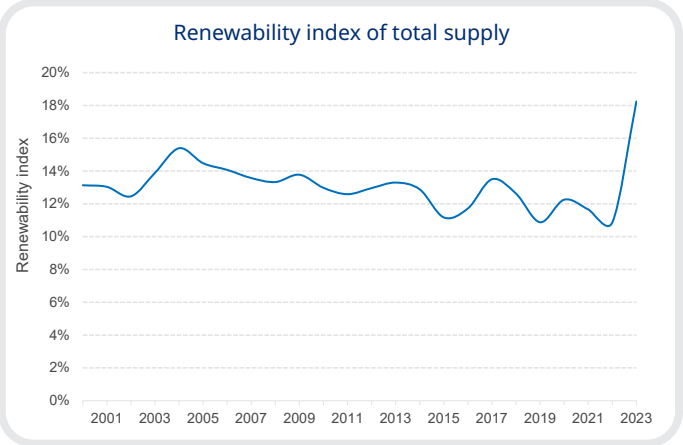


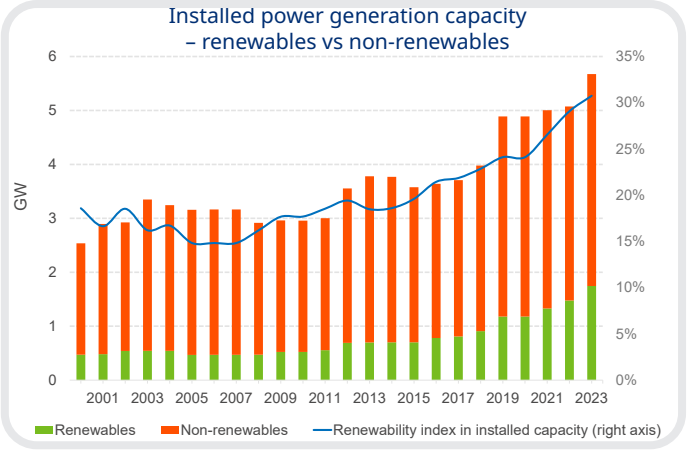


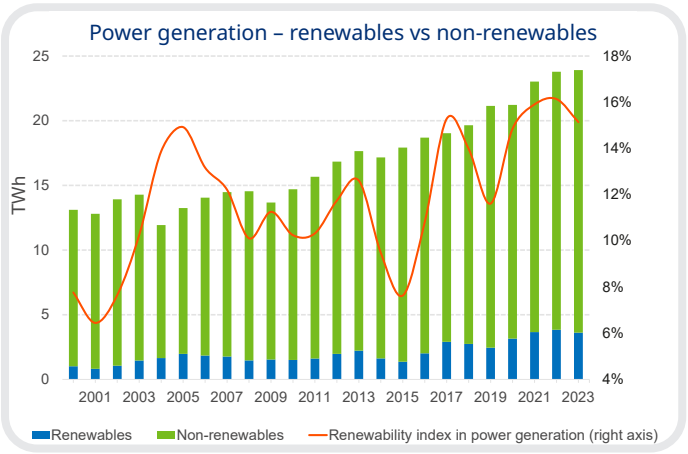
4. Sectoral Energy Intensity



5. Renewability index of electricity generation

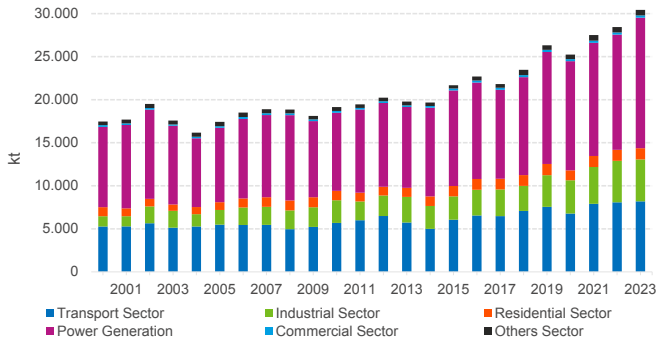






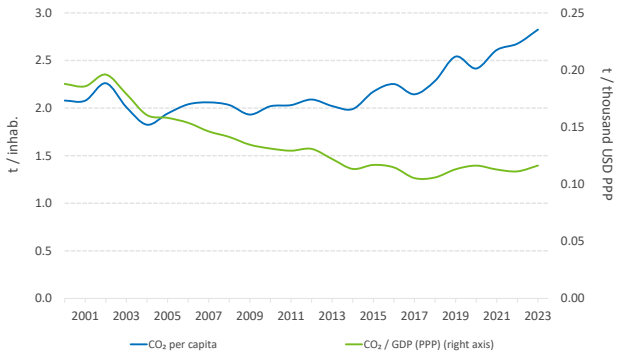
6. CO_2 Emissions and Environmental Indicators

CO_2 Emissions by Sector*

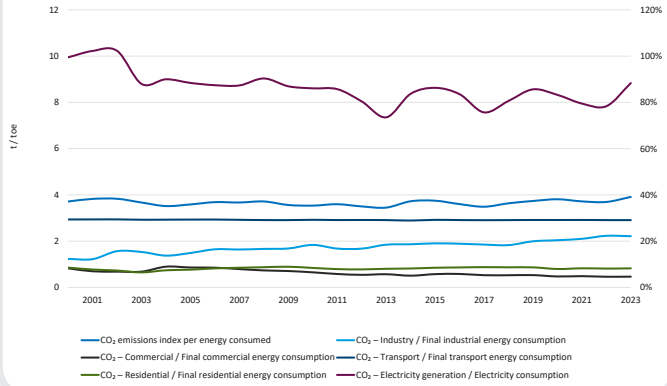


(*): CO_2 emissions correspond to end-use sectors related to the energy balance and are calculated in accordance with the 2006 IPCC guidelines. They do not refer to CO_2 equivalent data.

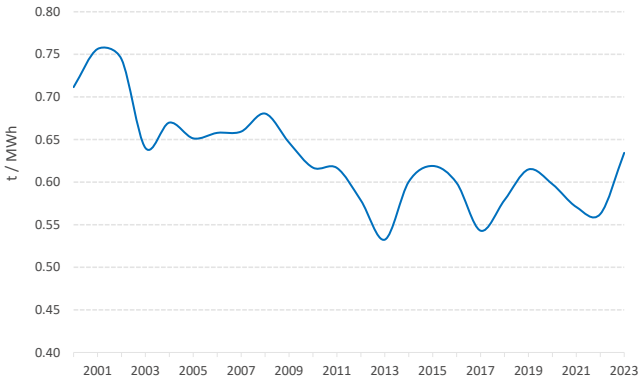
CO_2 Emissions per Capita and per Unit of GDP



CO_2 Emission Indices per Unit of Energy Consumed



CO_2 Emission Rates of Electricity Generation



Suriname

Suriname continues to balance fossil fuel dependence with significant hydropower contributions. Petroleum products represented 79% of its Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES), equivalent to 2,034 ktoe in 2022, while hydropower contributed 20% and solar 1%. Domestic oil production reduces reliance on imports.

The power sector generated 2,350 GWh in 2022, with 550 MW of installed capacity, around 40% from hydropower. Solar contributions remain small but are increasing. Electricity access is nearly universal, supported by national and community-level projects.

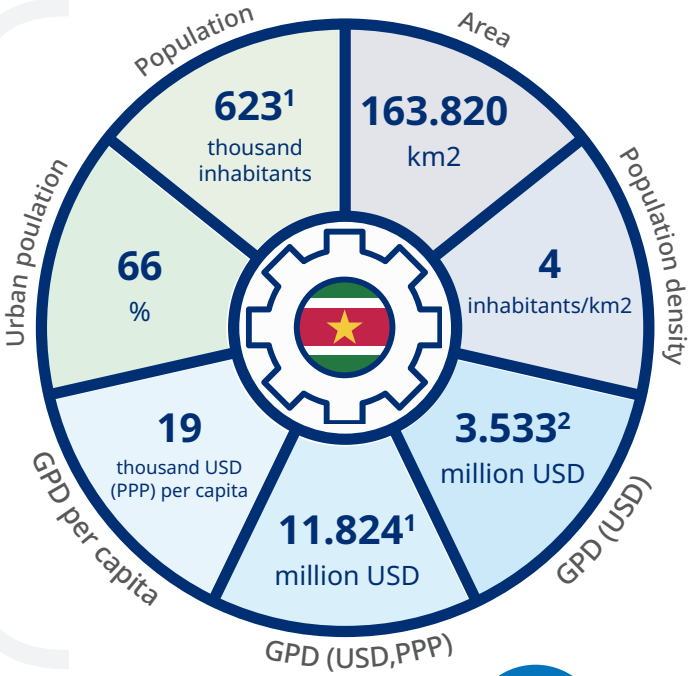
Final energy consumption was 1,567 ktoe in 2022, distributed mainly across residential (35%) and transport (30%) sectors, followed by commercial and industrial uses. Energy intensity has remained stable.

Government plans prioritize further hydropower expansion and rural mini-grid solar projects, with a national target of 50% renewable electricity by 2030.

Carbon emissions were 5.1 $MtCO_2$ in 2022, primarily from transport and fossil-based electricity. The national energy transition aims to balance economic growth from oil production with commitments to renewable energy and climate resilience.

Suriname

GENERAL DATA 2023



ENERGY SECTOR 2023

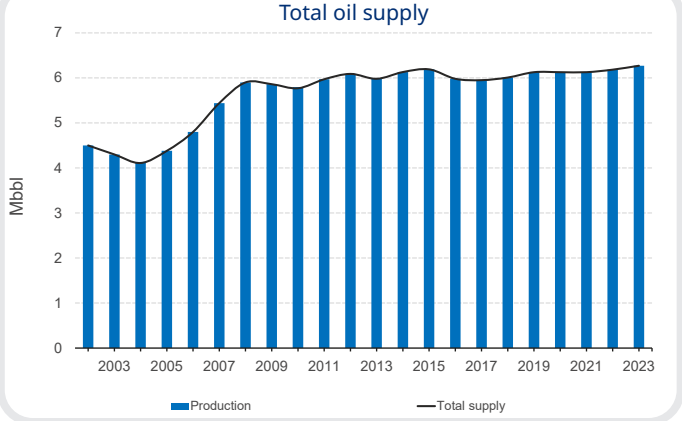
2.978	kWh per capita	Electricity consumption
0,94	toe per capita	Per capita final power consumption
99,00	%	Electrification rate
89	million barrels (Mbbl)	Oil reserves
n.a.	billion cubic meters (Gm^3)	Natural gas reserves
n.a.	Mt	Coal reserves
14	years	Range of oil reserves
n.a.	years	Range of natural gas reserves
n.a.	years	Range of coal reserves
0,94	Mtoe	Total power supply
1,02	Mtoe	Total power production
0,47	Mtoe	Total power imports
0,55	Mtoe	Total power exports
0,59	Mtoe	Total power consumption
0,23	Mtoe	Final consumption in the Transportation Sector
0,11	Mtoe	Final consumption in the Industrial Sector
0,09	Mtoe	Final consumption in the Residential Sector
0,04	Mtoe	Final consumption in the Commercial and Services Sector
0,12	Mtoe	Final consumption in the Agriculture, Livestock, Fishing, Mining, Other and Non-Energy Sector
15	thousand barrels/day (kbbl/d)	Refining capacity
0,59	GW	Installed capacity of electricity generation
0,05	toe per thousand USD (PPP)	Final energy intensity
49,59%	%	Renewability index of electricity generation
20,33%	%	Renewability index of final consumption
15,12%	%	Renewability index of total supply

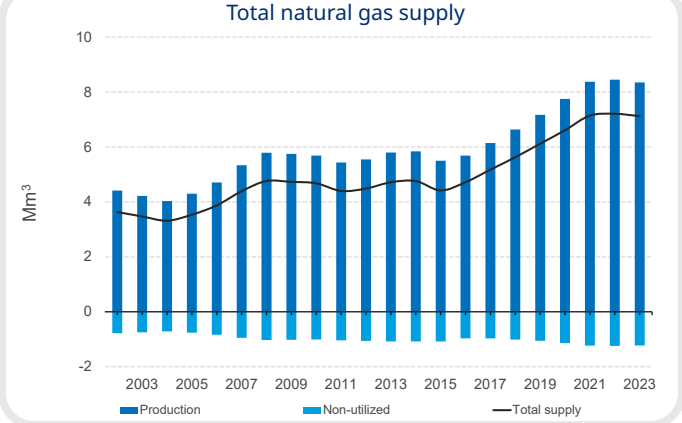
1) Source: World Bank

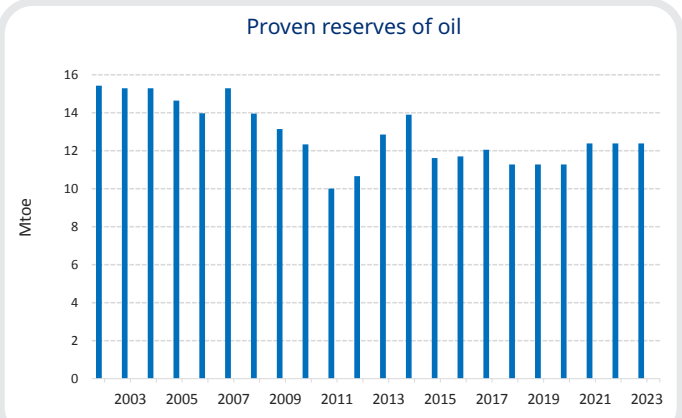
2) Source: ECLAC.

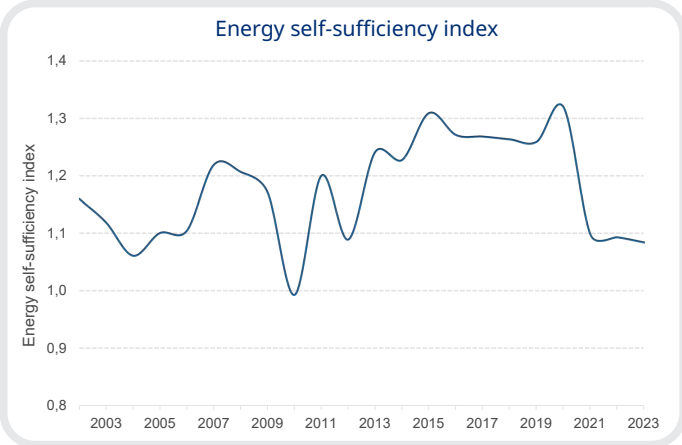
***Note:** The supply and demand data for 2023 presented correspond to estimates made by OLADE.*

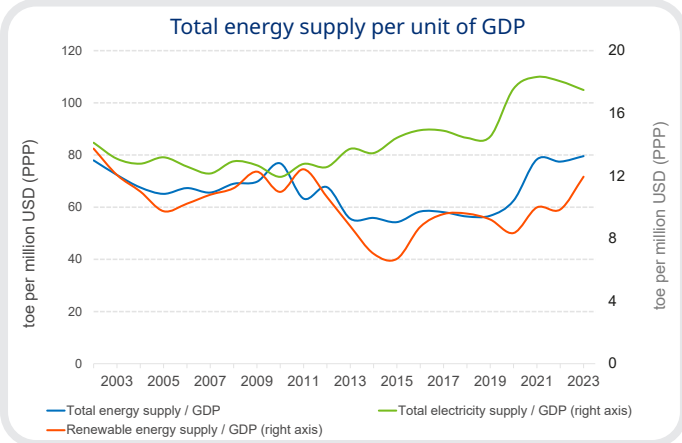
1. Primary Energy Supply and Balance





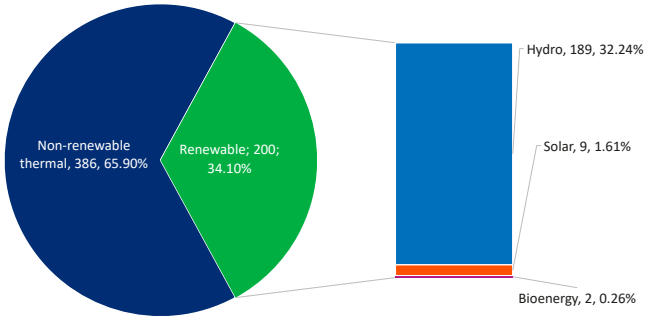




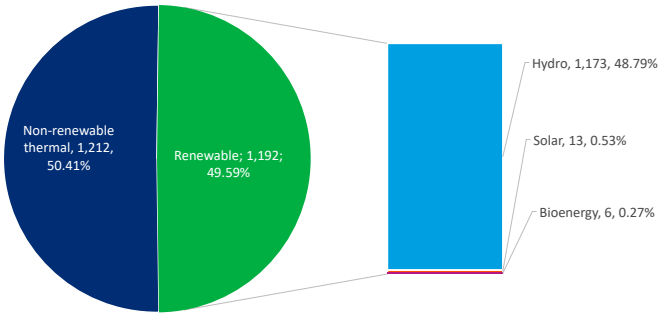


2. Electricity Sector Overview

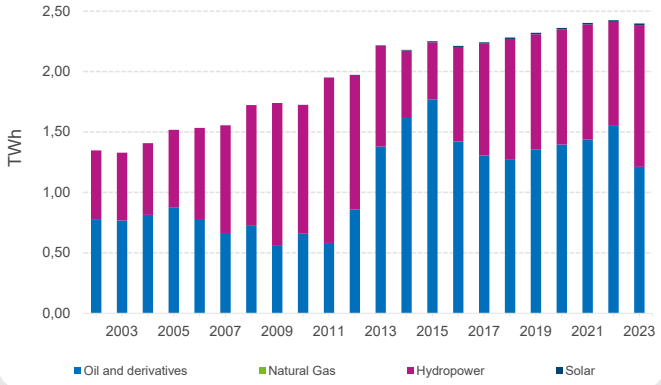
Installed electricity generation capacity [MW; %] – 2023



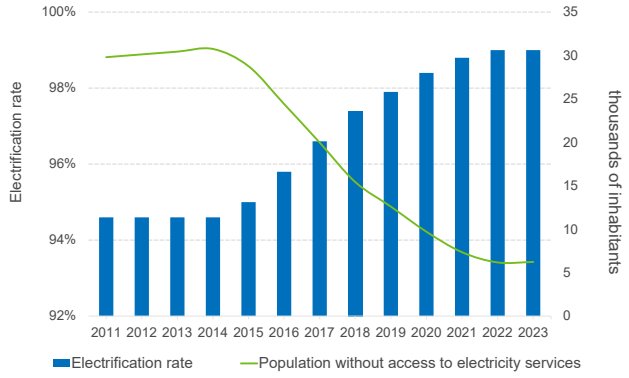
Power generation by source [GWh; %] – 2023



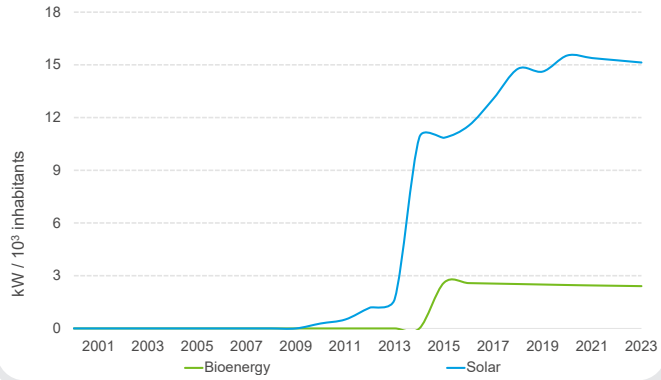
Power generation by Source (2001–2023)



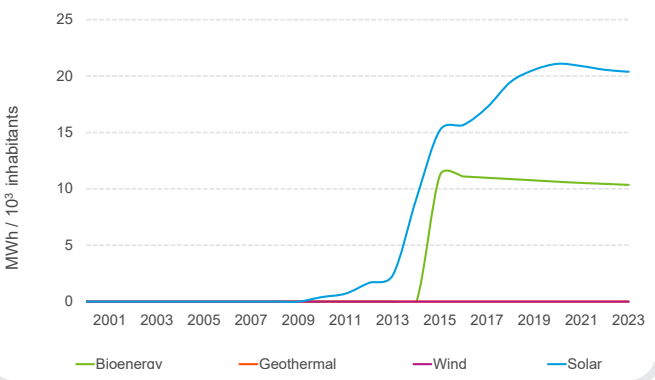
Electrification rate and population without access



Installed capacity of non-conventional renewable generation per capita

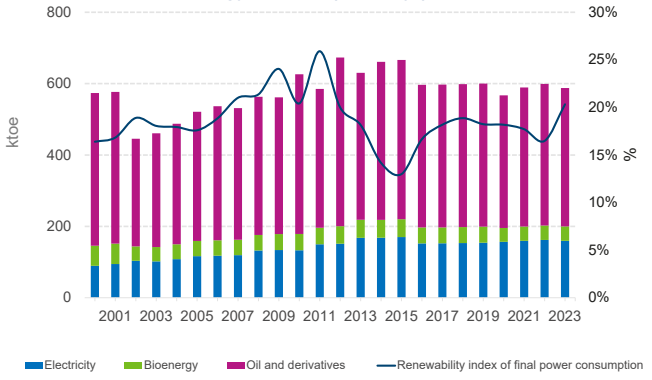


Non-conventional renewable power generation per capita

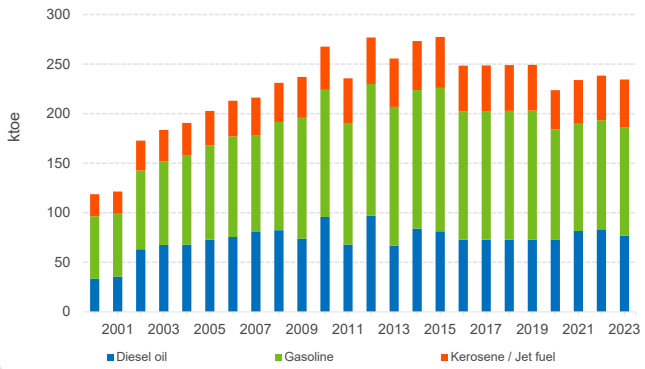


3. Final Energy Consumption

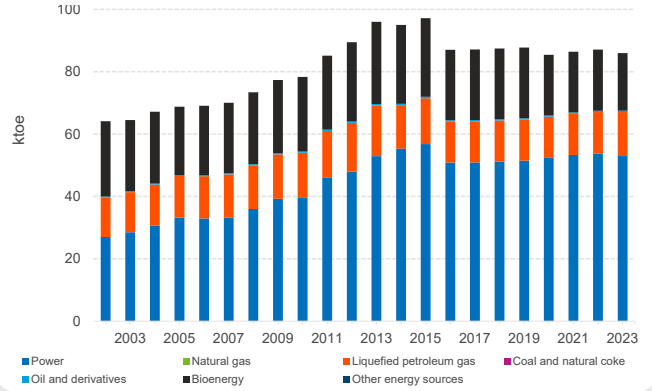
Final energy consumption by power source



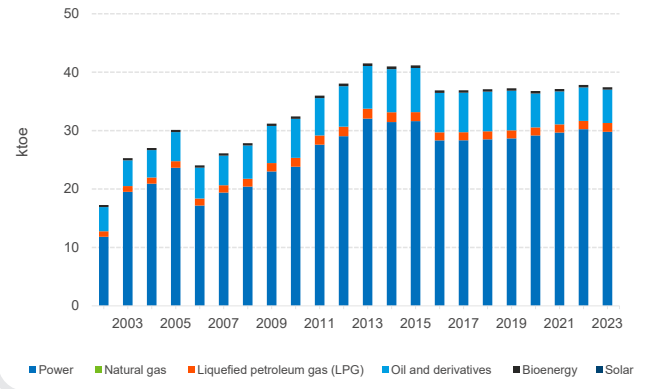
Final consumption – Transportation



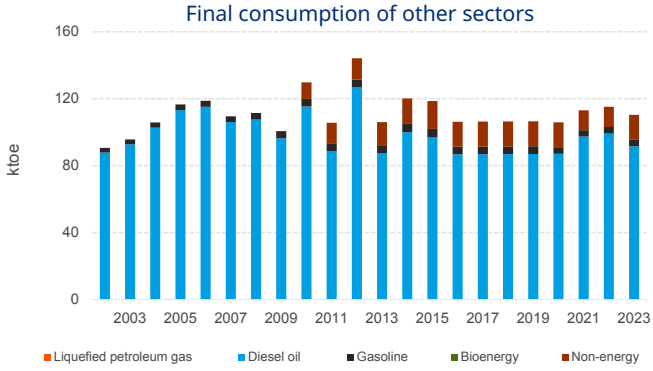
Final consumption – Residential



Final consumption – Commercial

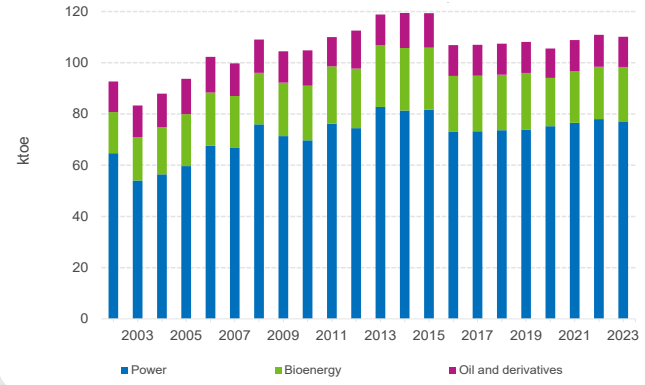


Final consumption of other sectors

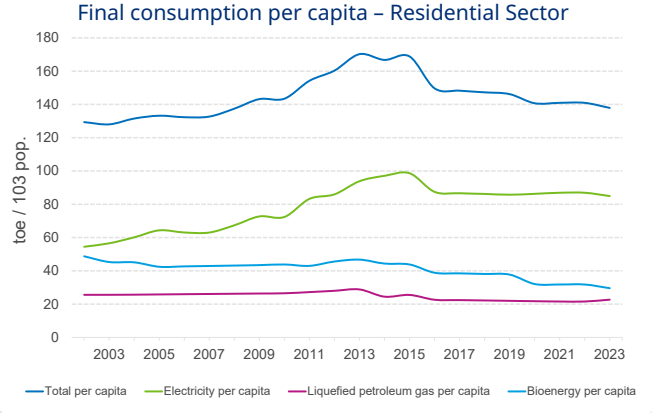


* Diesel oil includes with and without biodiesel.
** Gasoline includes with and without ethanol.

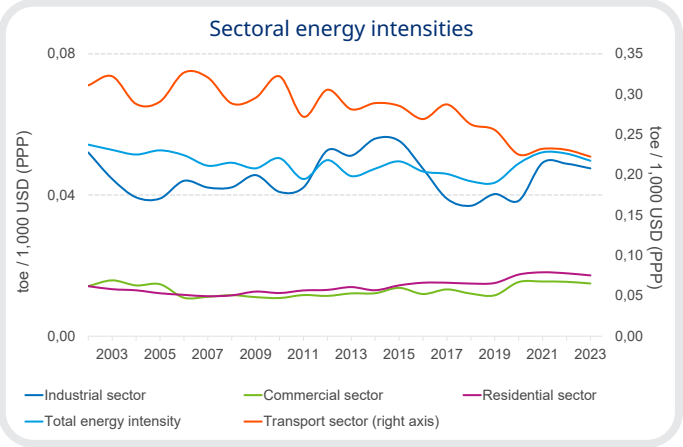
Industrial final consumption



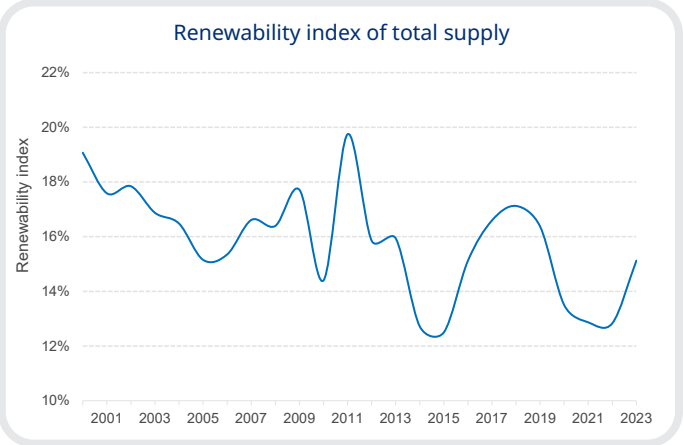
Final consumption per capita – Residential Sector

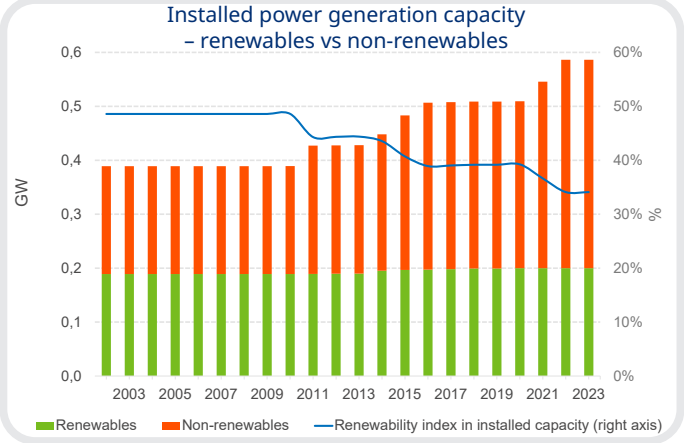


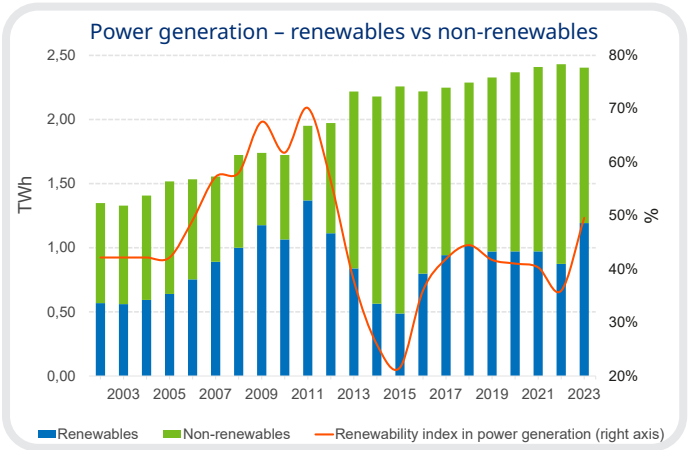
4. Sectoral Energy Intensity



5. Renewability index of electricity generation

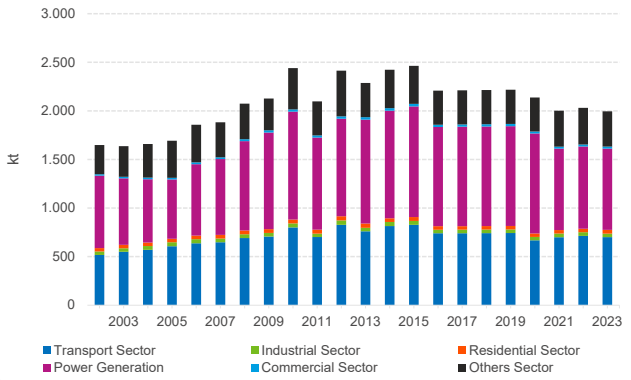




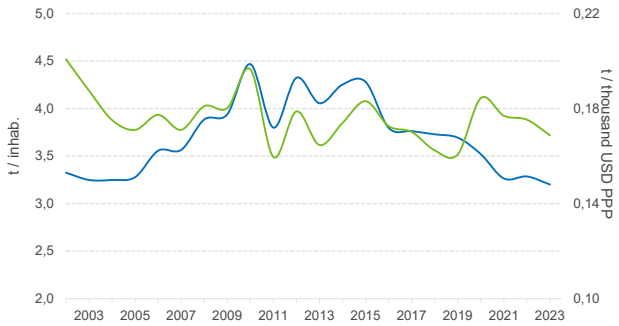


6. CO_2 Emissions and Environmental Indicators

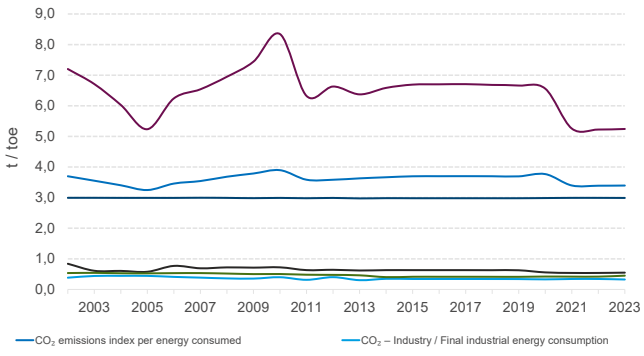
CO_2 Emissions by Sector



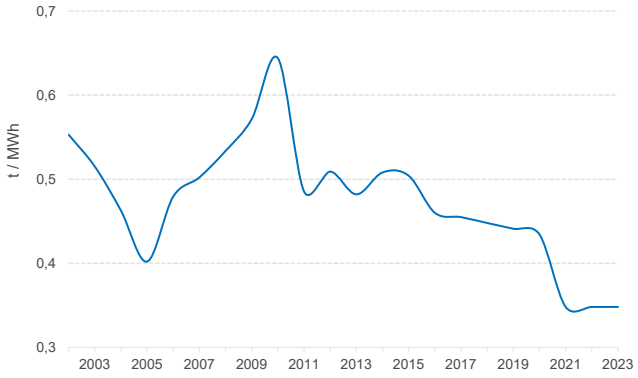
CO_2 Emissions per Capita and per Unit of GDP



CO_2 Emission Indices per Unit of Energy Consumed



CO_2 Emission Rates of Electricity Generation



Trinidad & Tobago

Trinidad and Tobago remains heavily reliant on natural gas, even as it begins to explore diversification toward cleaner sources. In 2022, Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES) was 25,800 ktoe, with natural gas accounting for 84%, petroleum 15%, and renewables just 1%.

The power sector generated 9,680 GWh in 2022, almost entirely gas-fired. Installed capacity reached 2,100 MW, with negligible renewable penetration. Despite the fossil-based mix, the country maintains universal electricity access.

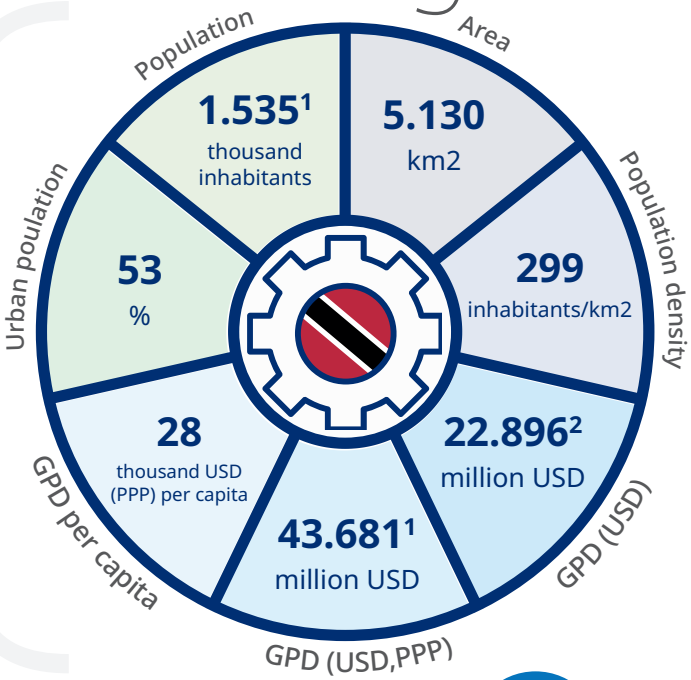
Final energy consumption was 16,340 ktoe in 2022, led by industrial use (60%), followed by transport (25%), commercial (10%), and residential (5%). Energy intensity remains among the highest in the region.

Trinidad and Tobago is advancing large-scale solar projects totaling 112 MW, while promoting efficiency and gradually diversifying its generation base.

Carbon emissions reached 38 $MtCO_2$ in 2022, among the highest per capita in the hemisphere. The country's energy transition strategy aims to balance its role as a major LNG exporter with domestic commitments to cleaner energy and sustainability goals.

Trinidad & Tobago

GENERAL DATA 2023



ENERGY SECTOR 2023

5.712	kWh per capita	Electricity consumption
7,09	toe per capita	Per capita final power consumption
100	%	Electrification rate
220	million barrels (Mbbl)	Oil reserves
289	billion cubic meters (Gm^3)	Natural gas reserves
n.a.	Mt	Coal reserves
11	years	Range of oil reserves
8	years	Range of natural gas reserves
n.a.	years	Range of coal reserves
14,12	Mtoe	Total power supply
31,50	Mtoe	Total power production
1,60	Mtoe	Total power imports
18,15	Mtoe	Total power exports
10,89	Mtoe	Total power consumption
0,84	Mtoe	Final consumption in the Transportation Sector
5,69	Mtoe	Final consumption in the Industrial Sector
0,30	Mtoe	Final consumption in the Residential Sector
0,09	Mtoe	Final consumption in the Commercial and Services Sector
3,96	Mtoe	Final consumption in the Agriculture, Livestock, Fishing, Mining, Other and Non-Energy Sector
190	thousand barrels/day (kbbl/d)	Refining capacity
2,03	GW	Installed capacity of electricity generation
0,25	toe per thousand USD (PPP)	Final energy intensity
0,00%	%	Renewability index of electricity generation
0,00%	%	Renewability index of final consumption
0,00%	%	Renewability index of total supply

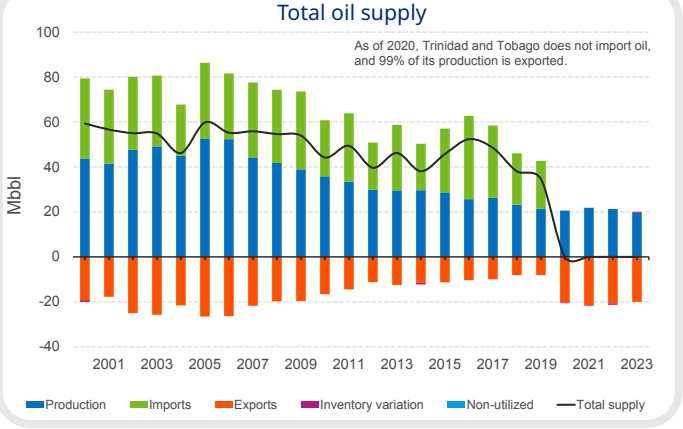
1) Source: World Bank

2) Source: ECLAC.

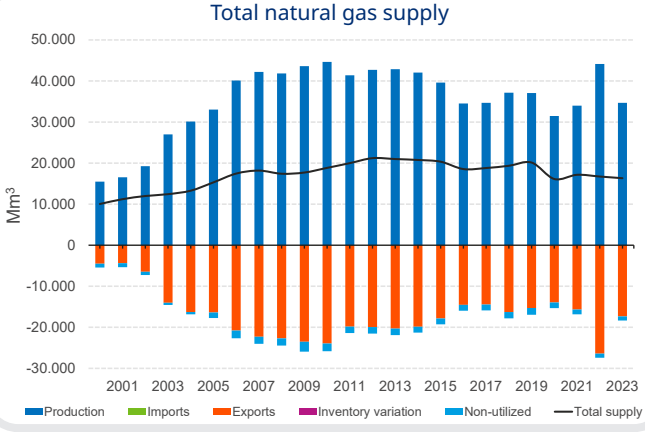
***Note:** The supply and demand data for 2023 presented correspond to estimates made by OLADE.*

1. Primary Energy Supply and Balance

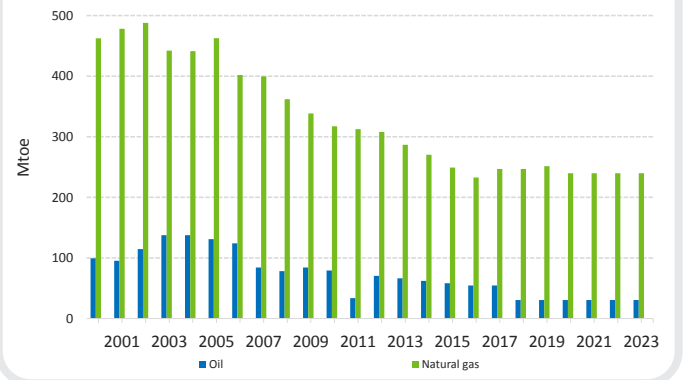
Total oil supply



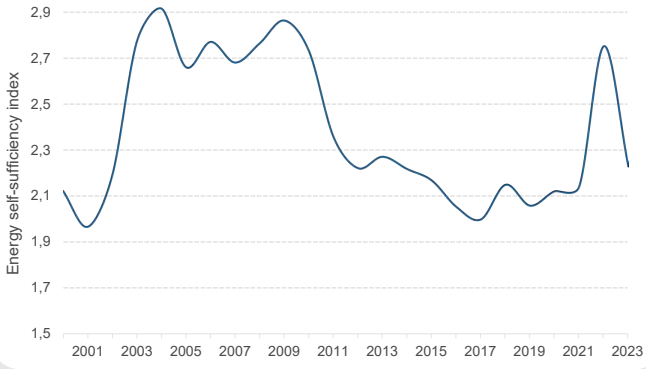
Total natural gas supply



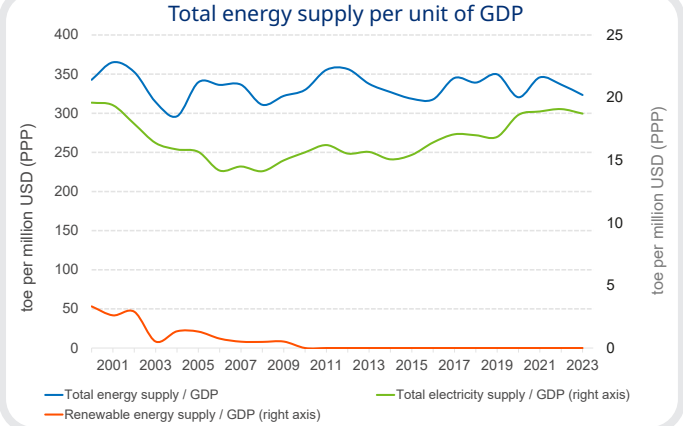
Proven reserves of oil and natural gas



Energy self-sufficiency index

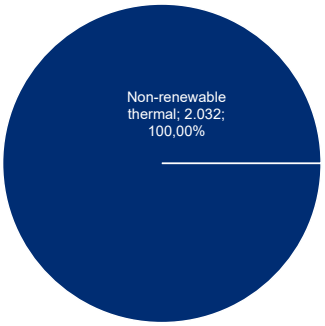


Total energy supply per unit of GDP

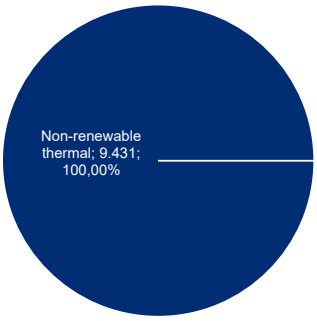


2. Electricity Sector Overview

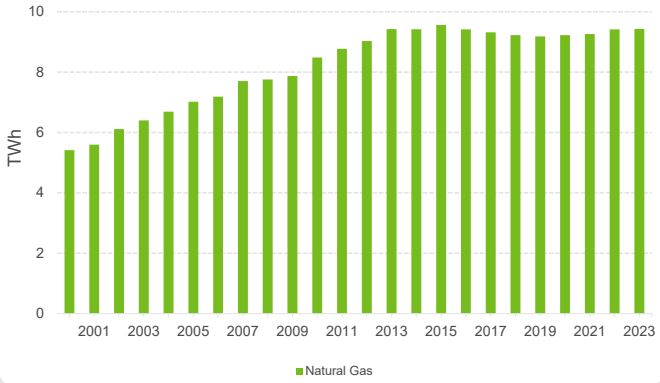
Installed electricity generation capacity [MW; %] – 2023



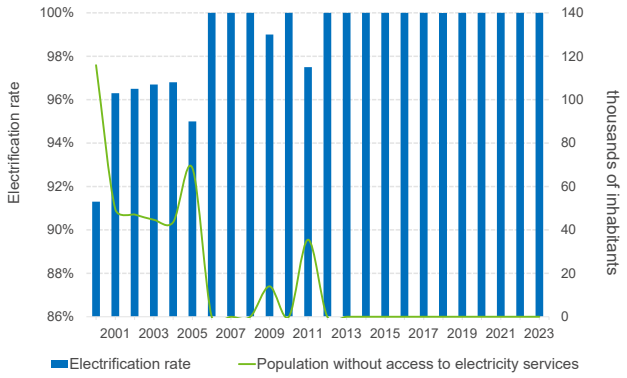
Power generation by source [GWh; %] – 2023



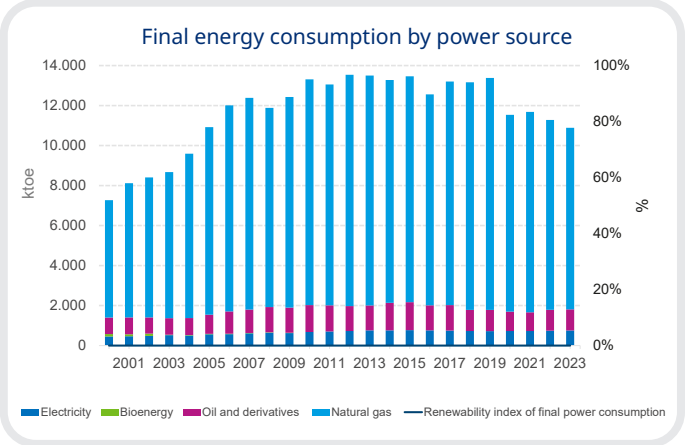
Power generation by Source (2001–2023)

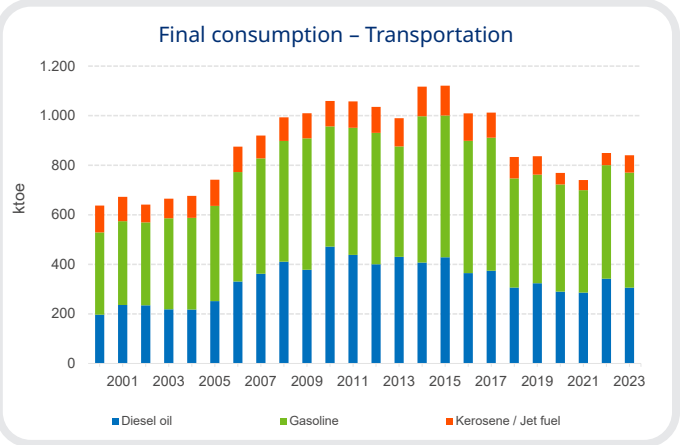


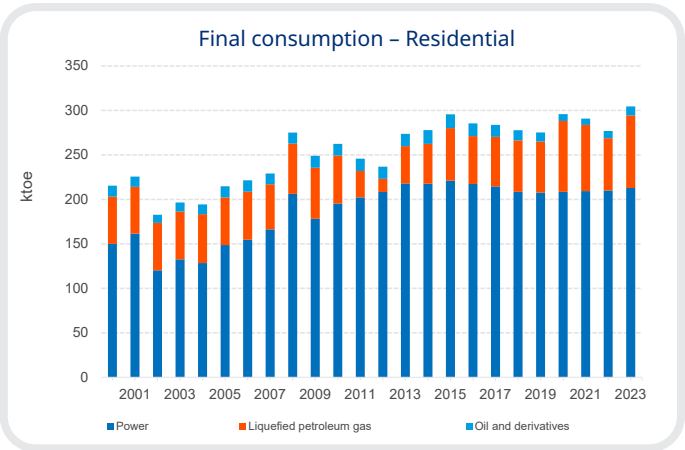
Electrification rate and population without access

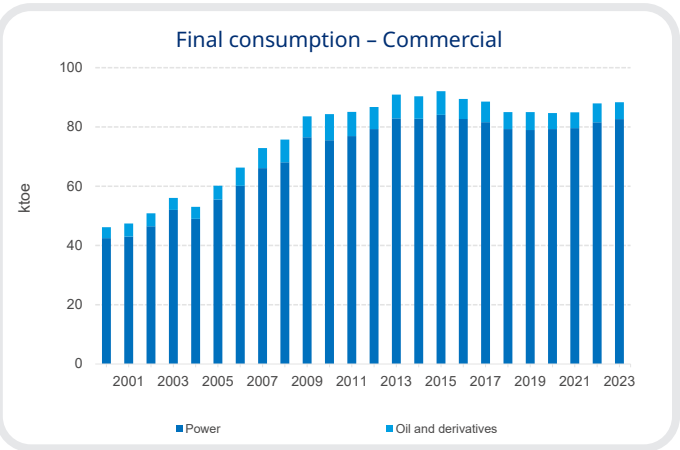


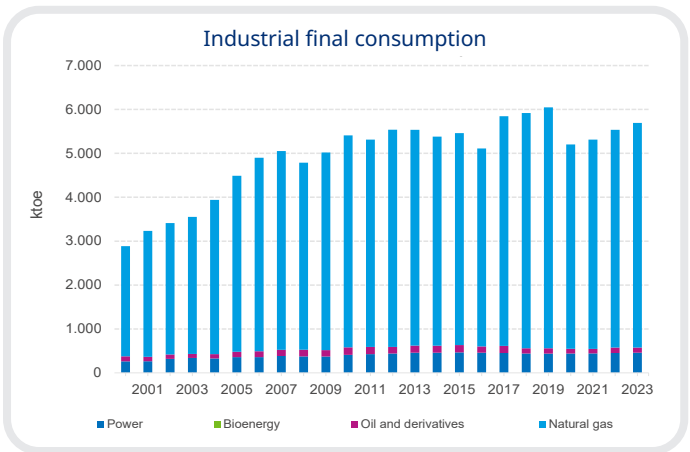
3. Final Energy Consumption

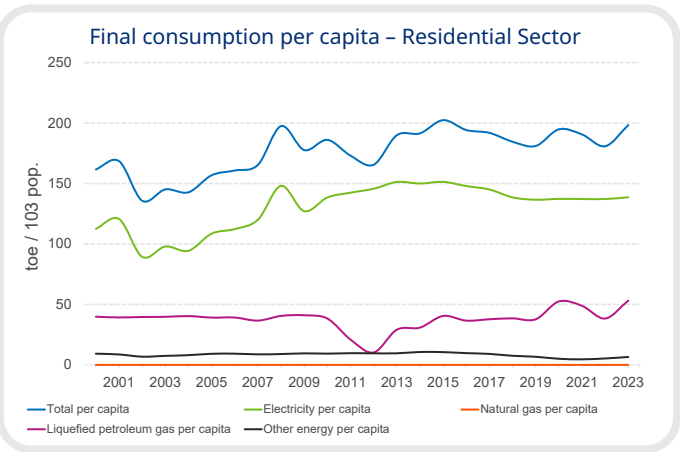




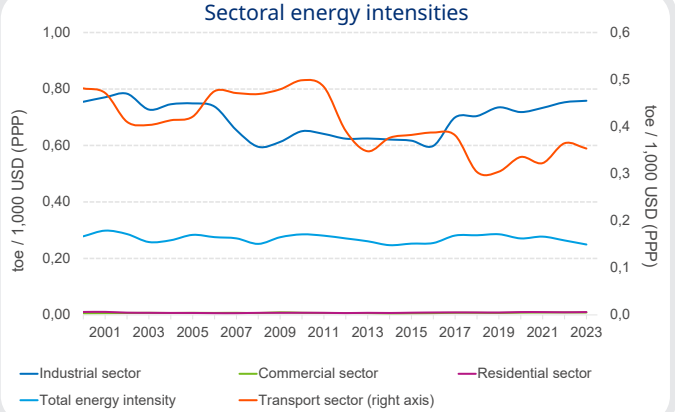




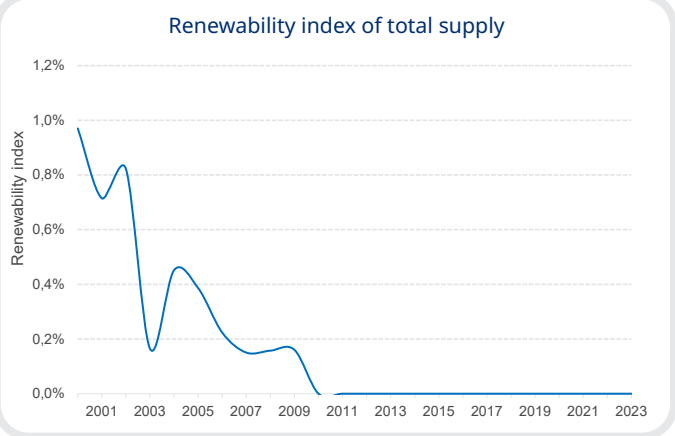


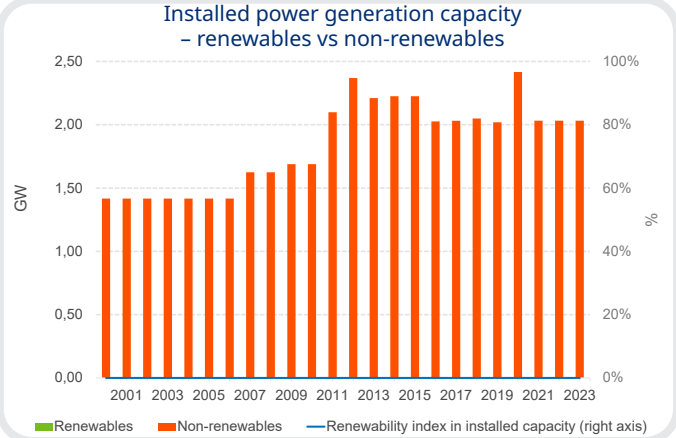


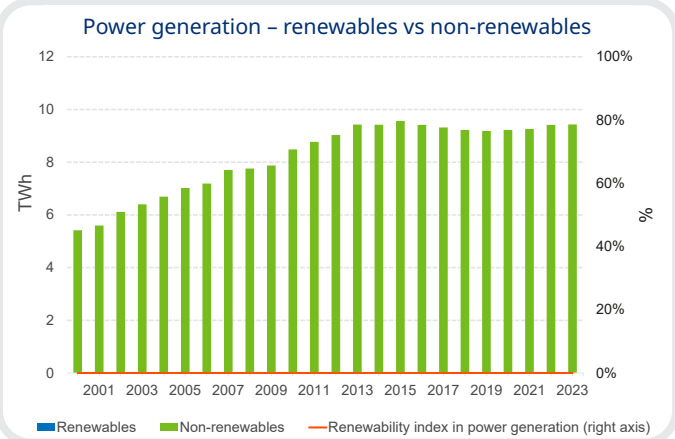
4. Sectoral Energy Intensity



5. Renewability index of electricity generation

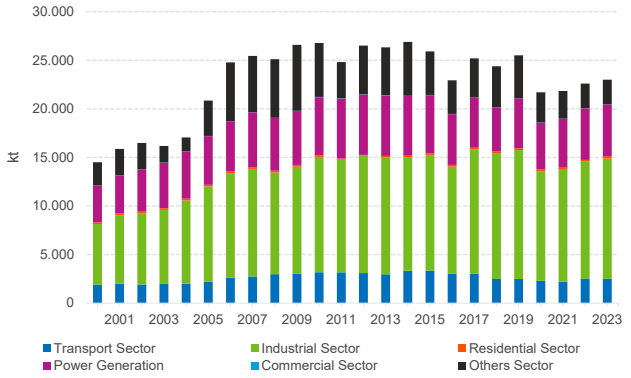




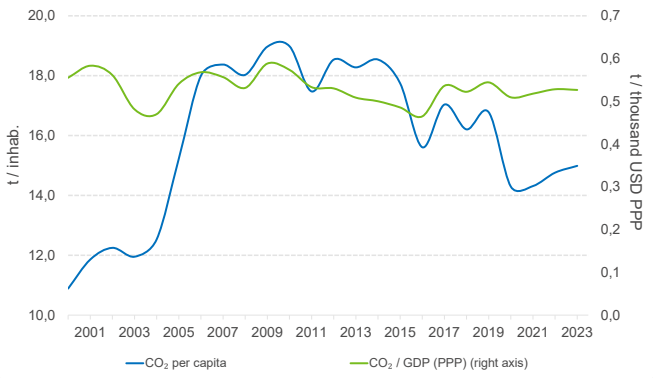


6. CO_2 Emissions and Environmental Indicators

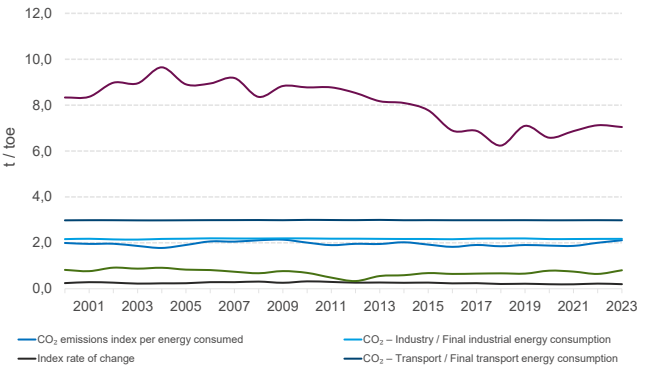
CO_2 Emissions by Sector



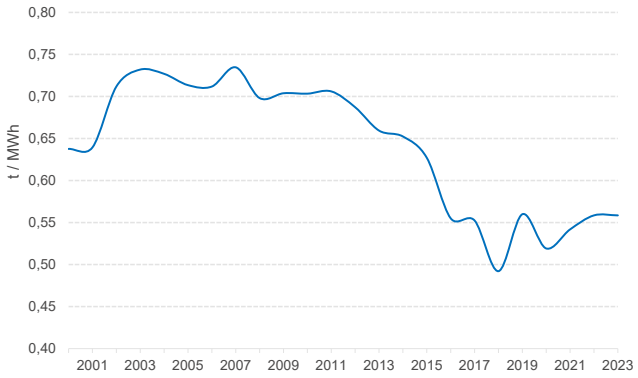
CO_2 Emissions per Capita and per Unit of GDP



CO_2 Emission Indices per Unit of Energy Consumed



CO_2 Emission Rates of Electricity Generation



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