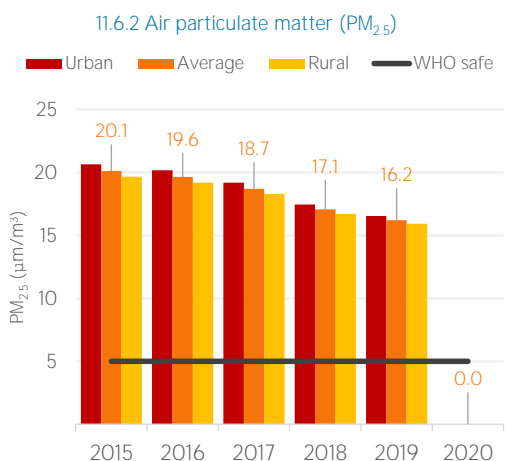
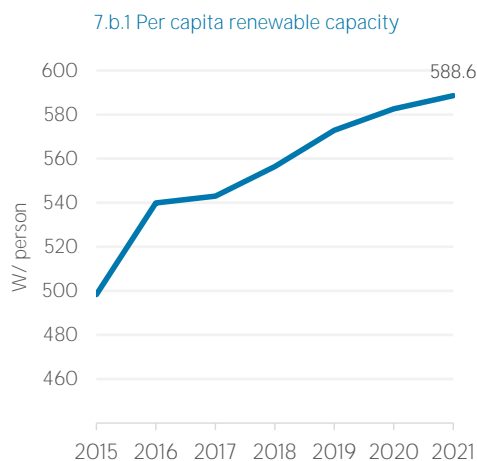
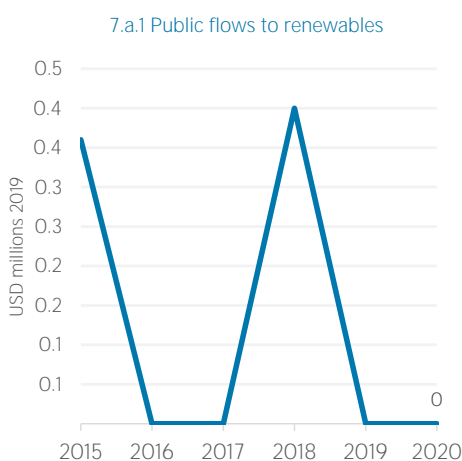
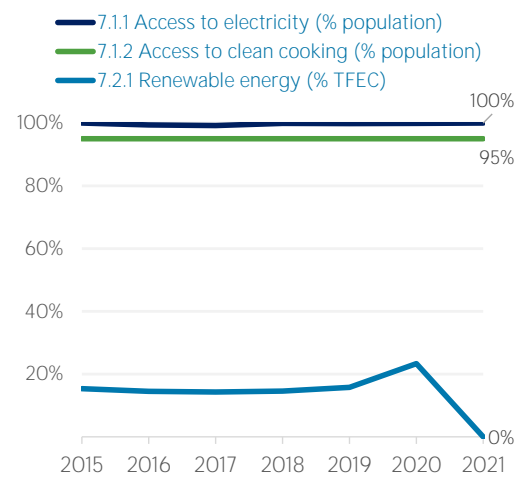
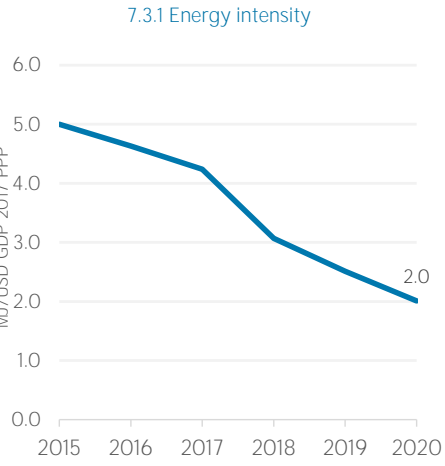
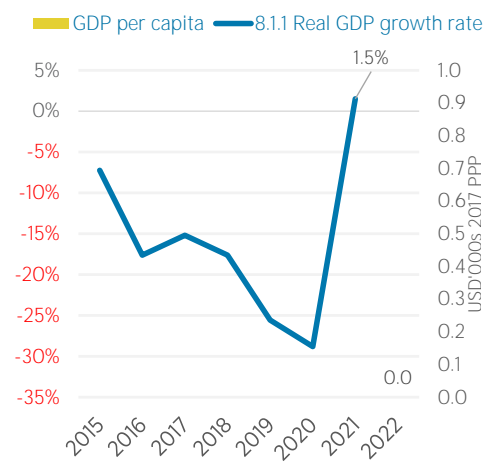


COUNTRY INDICATORS AND SDGS

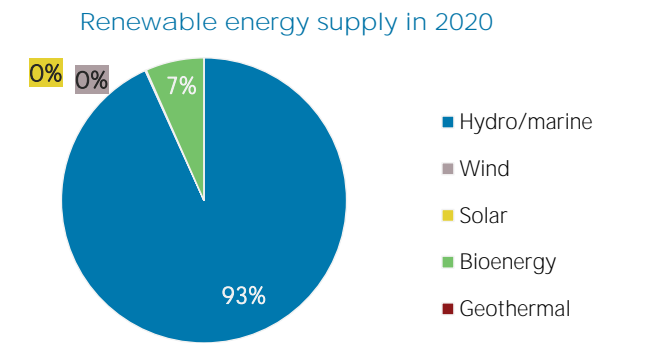
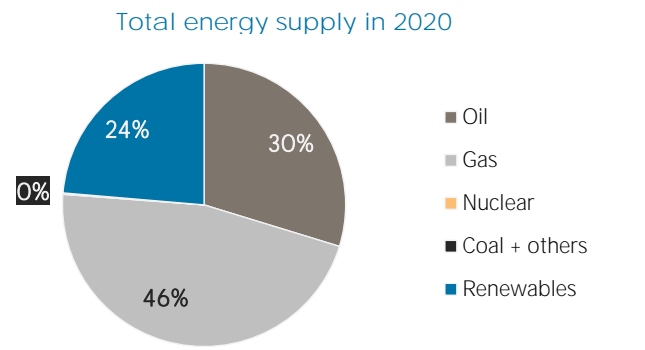


TOTAL ENERGY SUPPLY (TES)

Total Energy Supply (TES)	2015	2020
Non-renewable (TJ)	2 312 102	773 029
Renewable (TJ)	266 657	239 435
Total (TJ)	2 578 759	1 012 465
Renewable share (%)	10	24

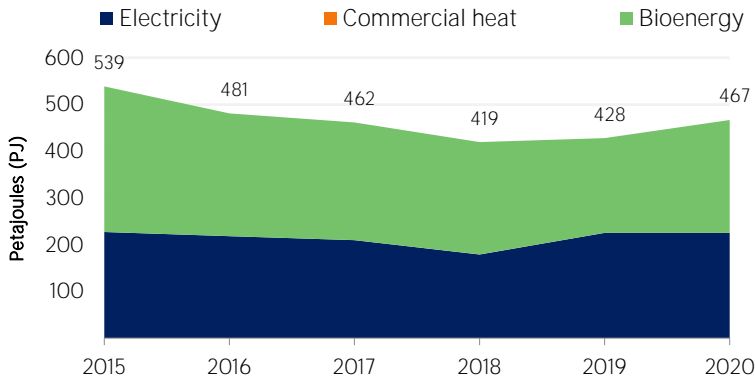
Growth in TES	2015-20	2019-20
Non-renewable (%)	-66.6	-33.4
Renewable (%)	-10.2	-3.1
Total (%)	-60.7	-28.1

Primary energy trade	2015	2020
Imports (TJ)	348 289	211 710
Exports (TJ)	5 093 267	1 263 839
Net trade (TJ)	4 744 978	1 052 129
Imports (% of supply)	14	21
Exports (% of production)	69	61
Energy self-sufficiency (%)	285	204



RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION (TFEC)

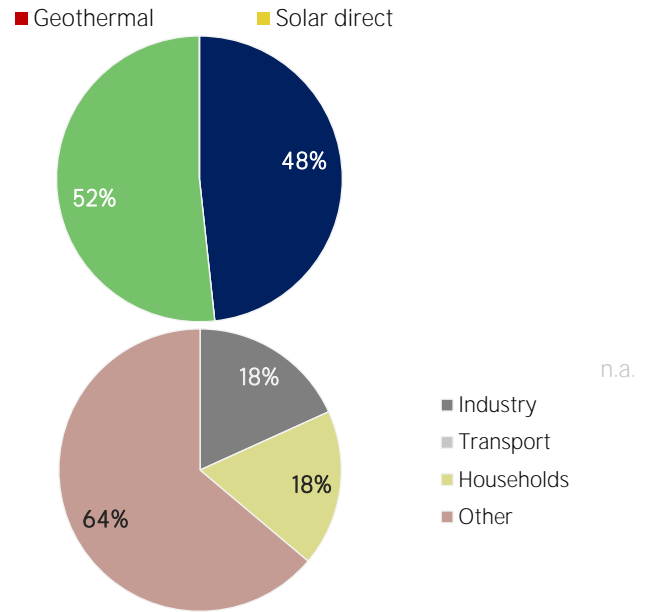
Renewable TFEC trend



Consumption by sector

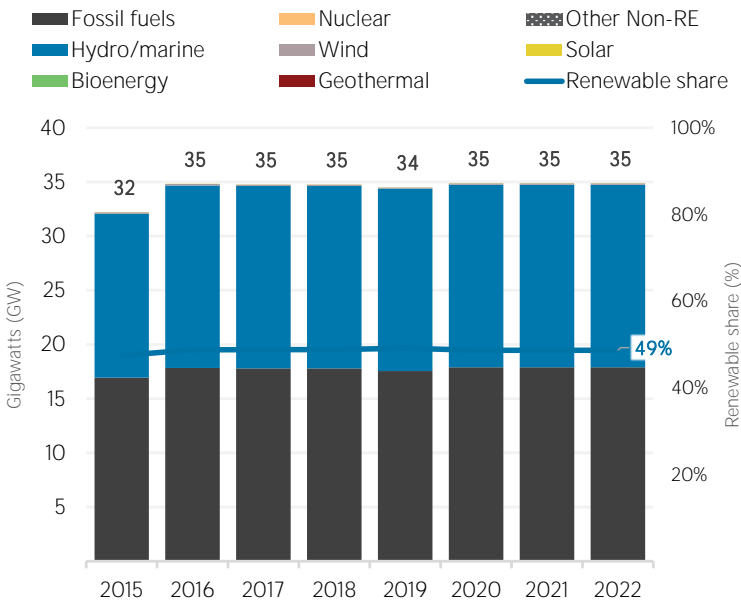
	2015	2020
Industry (TJ)	100 116	85 108
Transport (TJ)	0	0
Households (TJ)	104 293	83 643
Other (TJ)	334 278	298 046

Renewable energy consumption in 2020

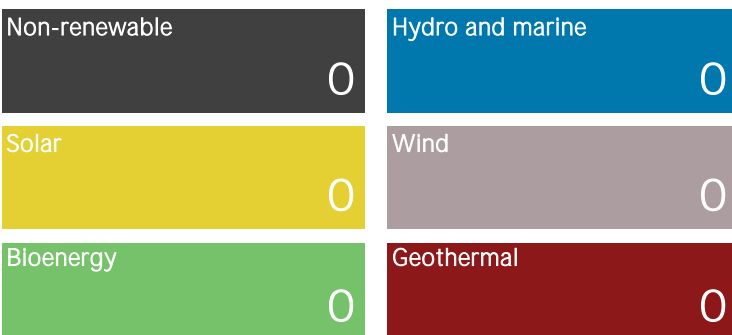


ELECTRICITY CAPACITY

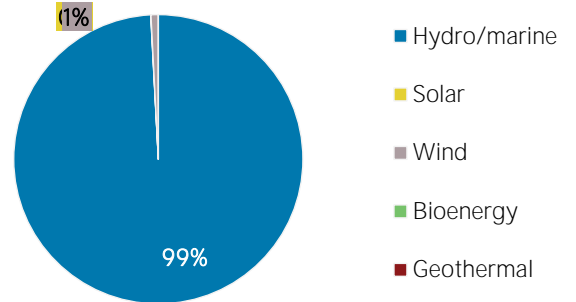
Installed capacity trend



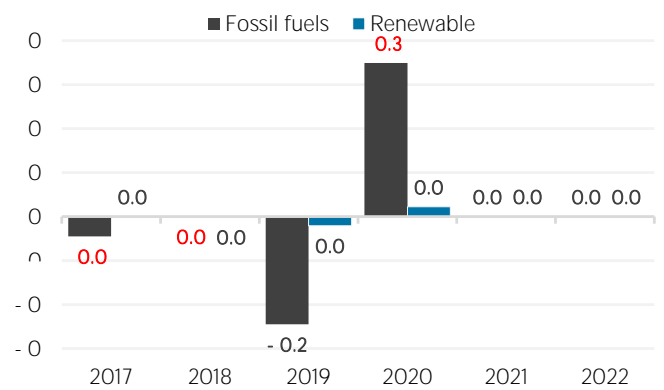
Net capacity change in 2022 (MW)



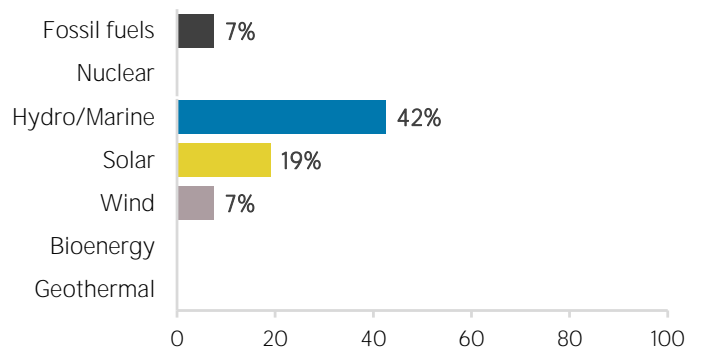
Renewable capacity in 2022



Net capacity change (GW)



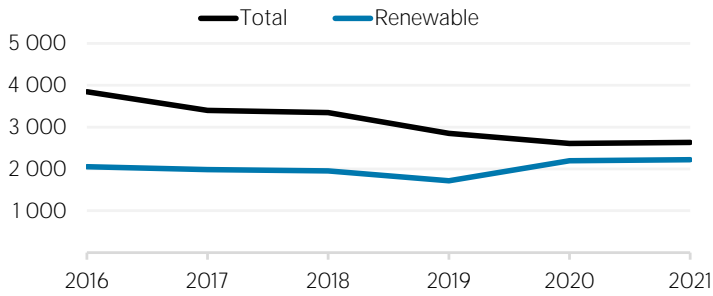
Capacity utilisation in 2021 (%)



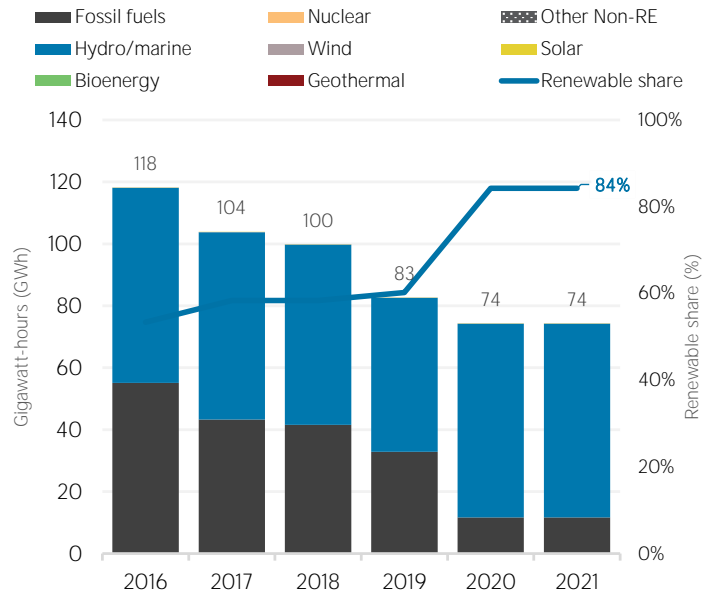
ELECTRICITY GENERATION

Generation in 2021	GWh	%
Non-renewable	11 711	16
Renewable	62 614	84
Hydro and marine	62 516	84
Solar	9	0
Wind	89	0
Bioenergy	0	0
Geothermal	0	0
Total	74 324	100

Per capita electricity generation (kWh)



Electricity generation trend

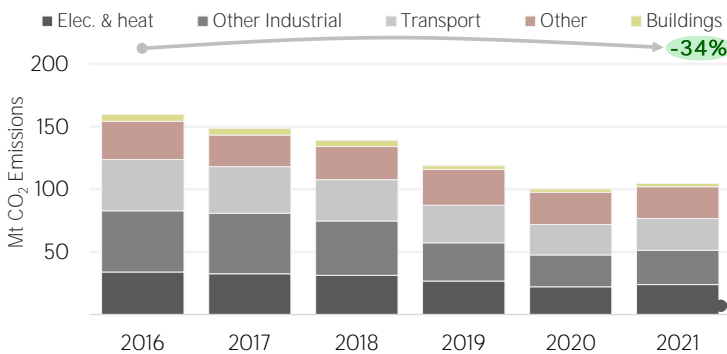


LATEST POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND LEGISLATION

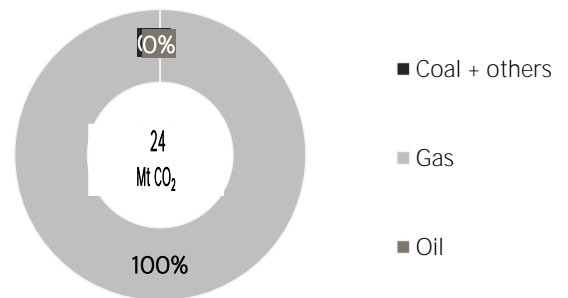
- 1 Law on Rational and Efficient Use of Energy 2011
- 2 Organic Law to reserve to the State the related goods and services from the hydrocarbons primary activities 2009
- 3 National renewable energy registry 2007
- 4 Hydrocarbons Organic Law 2006
- 5 Sowing Light Programme 2005

ENERGY AND EMISSIONS

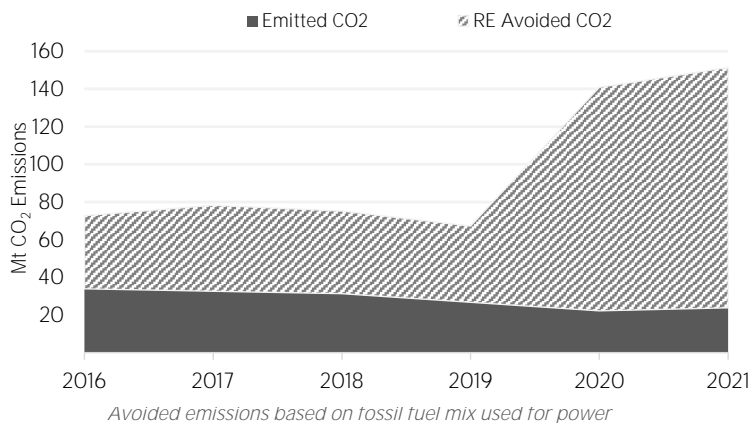
Energy-related CO₂ emissions by sector



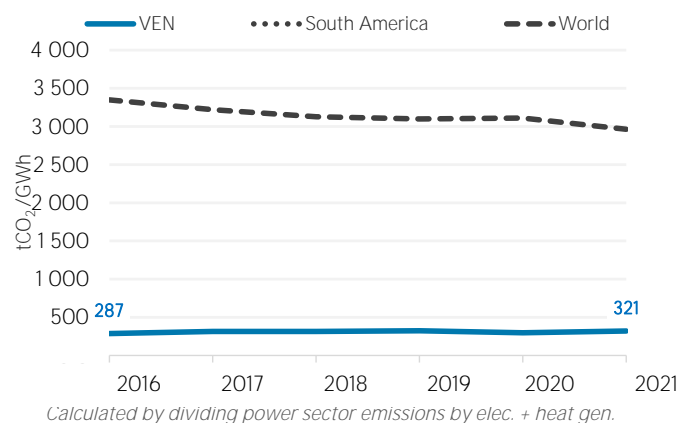
Elec. & heat generation CO₂ emissions in



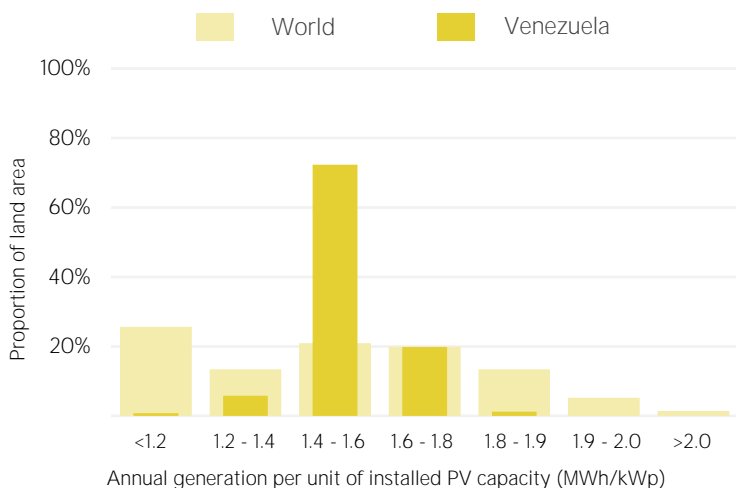
Avoided emissions from renewable elec. & heat



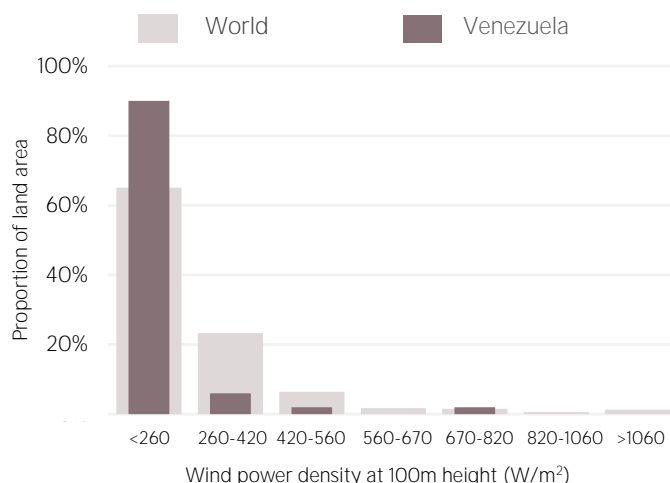
CO₂ emission factor for elec. & heat generation



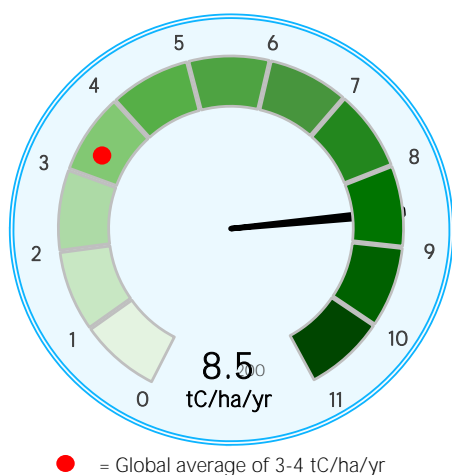
Distribution of solar potential



Distribution of wind potential



Biomass potential: net primary production



Indicators of renewable resource potential

Solar PV: Solar resource potential has been divided into seven classes, each representing a range of annual PV output per unit of capacity (kWh/kWp/yr). The bar chart shows the proportion of a country's land area in each of these classes and the global distribution of land area across the classes (for comparison).

Onshore wind: Potential wind power density (W/m^2) is shown in the seven classes used by NREL, measured at a height of 100m. The bar chart shows the distribution of the country's land area in each of these classes compared to the global distribution of wind resources. Areas in the third class or above are considered to be a good wind resource.

Biomass: Net primary production (NPP) is the amount of carbon fixed by plants and accumulated as biomass each year. It is a basic measure of biomass productivity. The chart shows the average NPP in the country (tC/ha/yr), compared to the global average NPP of 3-4 tonnes of carbon

Sources: IRENA statistics, plus data from the following sources: UN SDG Database (original sources: WHO; World Bank; IEA; IRENA; and UNSD); UN World Population Prospects; UNSD Energy Balances; UN COMTRADE; World Bank World Development Indicators; EDGAR; REN21 Global Status Report; IEA-IRENA Joint Policies and Measures Database; IRENA Global Atlas; and World Bank Global Solar Atlas and Global Wind Atlas.

Additional notes: Capacity per capita and public investments SDGs only apply to developing areas. Energy self-sufficiency has been defined as total primary energy production divided by total primary energy supply. Energy trade includes all commodities in Chapter 27 of the Harmonised System (HS). Capacity utilisation is calculated as annual generation divided by year-end capacity x 8,760h/year. Avoided emissions from renewable power is calculated as renewable generation divided by fossil fuel generation multiplied by reported emissions from the power sector. This assumes that, if renewable power did not exist, fossil fuels would be used in its place to generate the same amount of power and using the same mix of fossil fuels. In countries and years where no fossil fuel generation occurs, an average fossil fuel emission factor has been used to calculate the avoided emissions.

These profiles have been produced to provide an overview of developments in renewable energy in different countries and areas. The IRENA statistics team would welcome comments and feedback on its structure and content, which can be sent to statistics@irena.org.

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