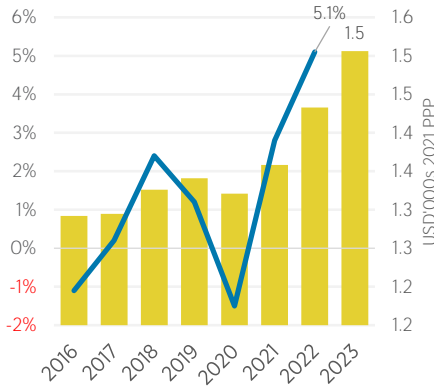


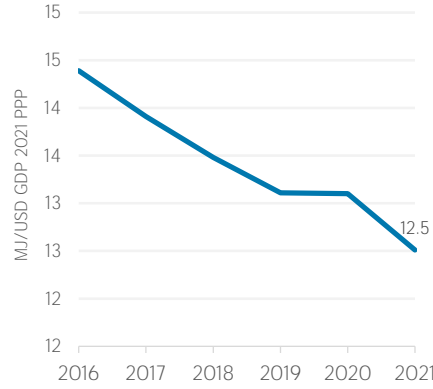
Democratic Republic of the Congo

COUNTRY INDICATORS AND SDGS

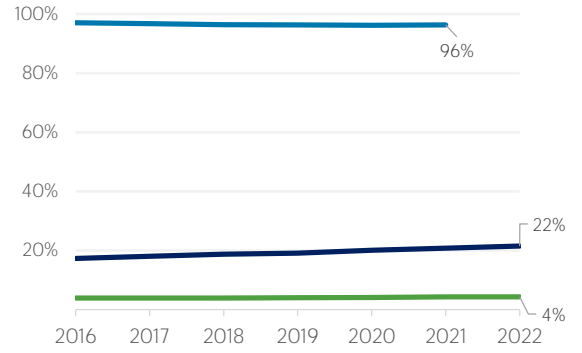
GDP per capita 8.1.1 Real GDP growth rate



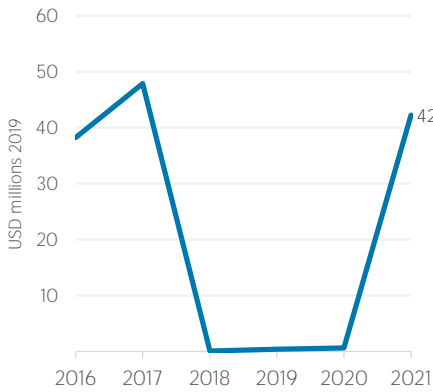
7.3.1 Energy intensity



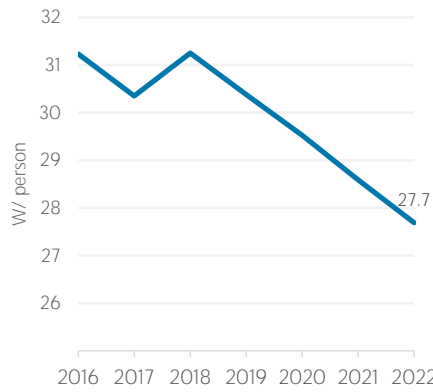
7.1.1 Access to electricity (% population)
7.1.2 Access to clean cooking (% population)
7.2.1 Renewable energy (% TFC)



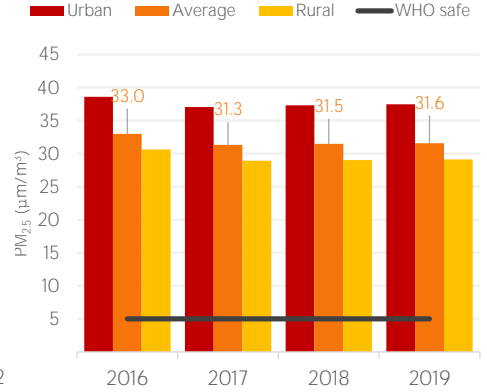
7.a.1 Public flows to renewables



7.b.1 Per capita renewable capacity



11.6.2 Air particulate matter (PM_{2.5})



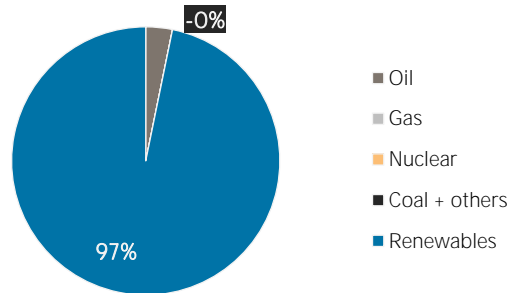
TOTAL ENERGY SUPPLY (TES)

Total Energy Supply (TES)	2016	2021
Non-renewable (TJ)	27 250	45 580
Renewable (TJ)	1 213 595	1 375 456
Total (TJ)	1 240 845	1 421 036
Renewable share (%)	98	97

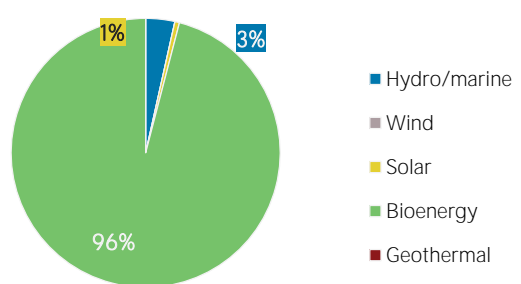
Growth in TES	2016-21	2020-21
Non-renewable (%)	+67.3	+17.6
Renewable (%)	+13.3	+7.6
Total (%)	+14.5	+7.9

Primary energy trade	2016	2021
Imports (TJ)	32 391	55 182
Exports (TJ)	43 643	49 884
Net trade (TJ)	11 252	- 5 298
Imports (% of supply)	3	4
Exports (% of production)	3	4
Energy self-sufficiency (%)	101	100

Total energy supply in 2021

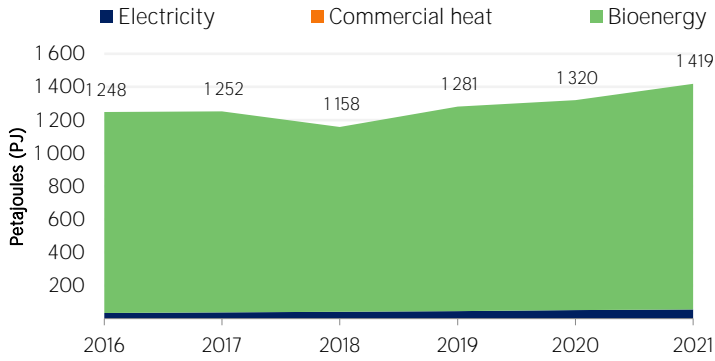


Renewable energy supply in 2021



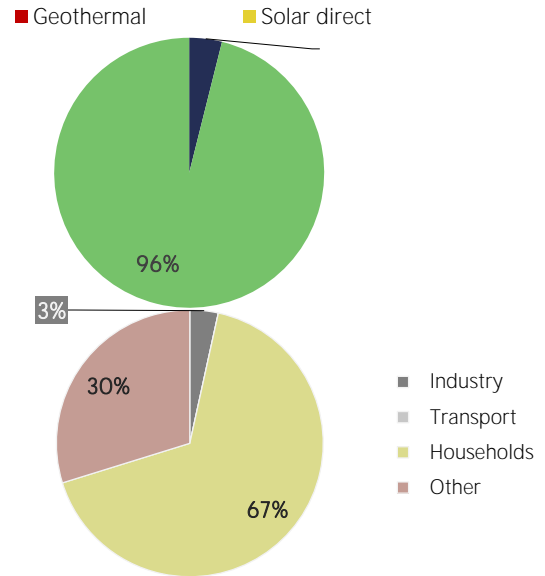
RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION (TFEC)

Renewable TFEC trend



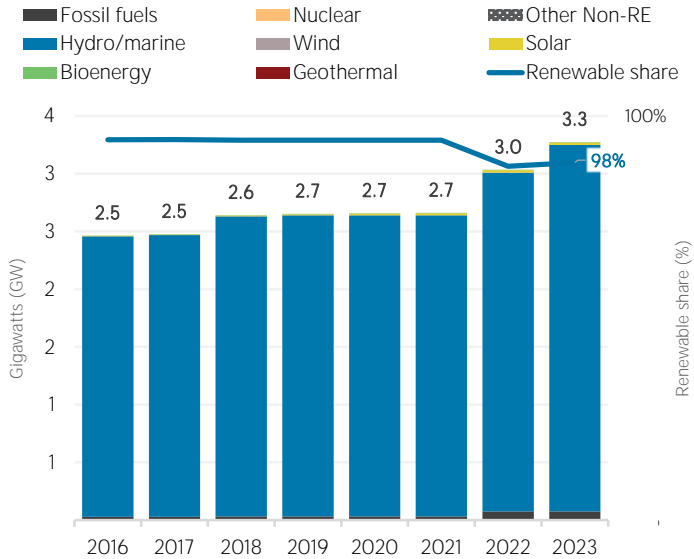
Consumption by sector	2016	2021
Industry (TJ)	151 337	48 750
Transport (TJ)	0	0
Households (TJ)	734 434	947 226
Other (TJ)	362 031	422 683

Renewable energy consumption in 2021

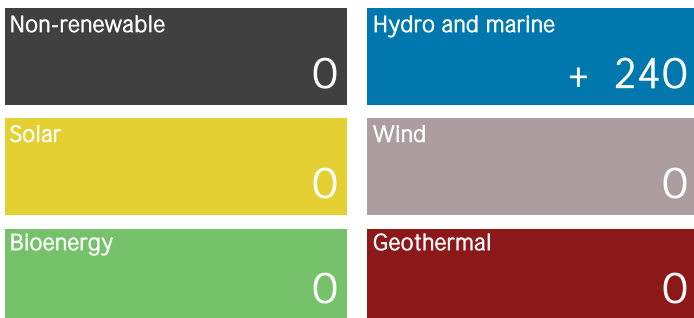


ELECTRICITY CAPACITY

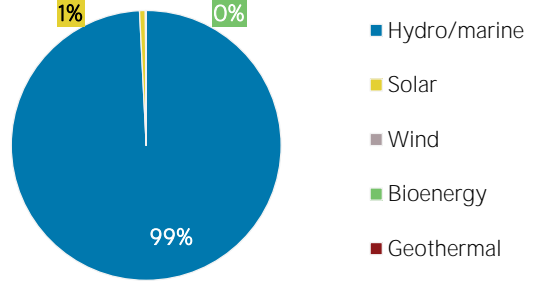
Installed capacity trend



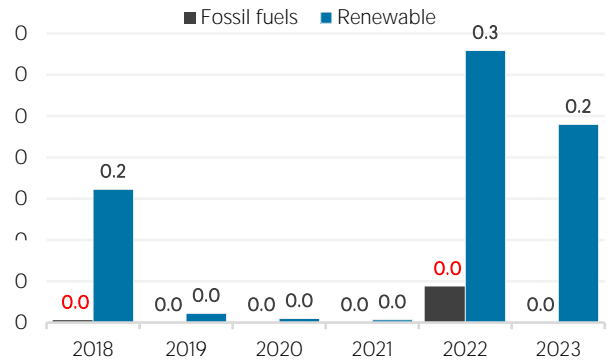
Net capacity change in 2023 (MW)



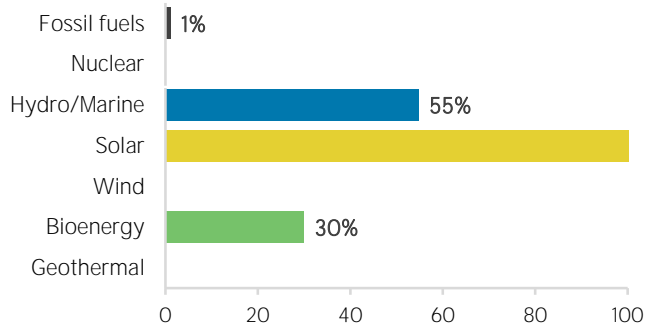
Renewable capacity in 2023



Net capacity change (GW)

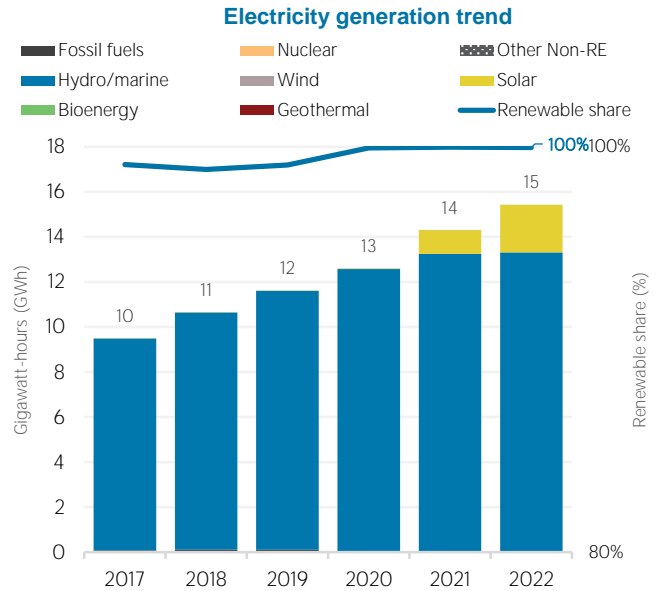
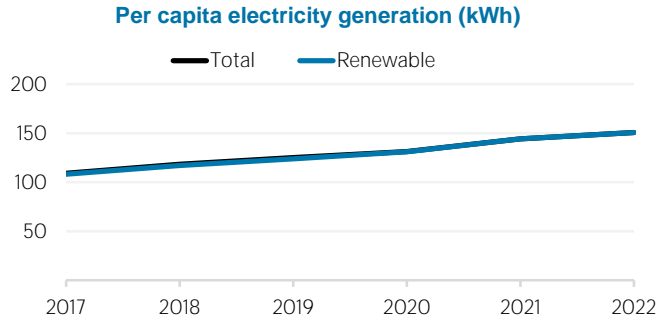


Capacity utilisation in 2022 (%)



ELECTRICITY GENERATION

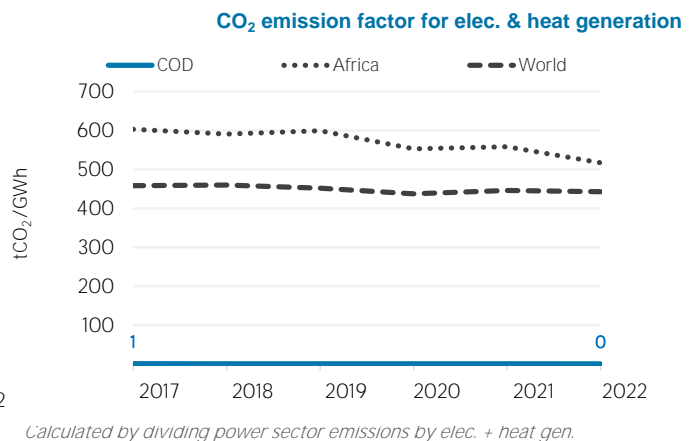
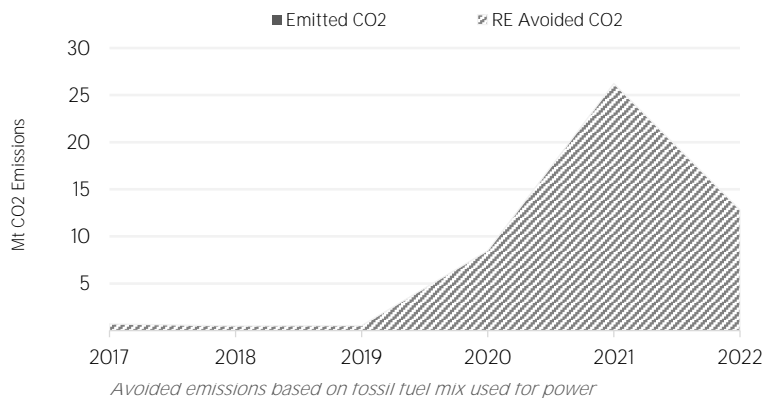
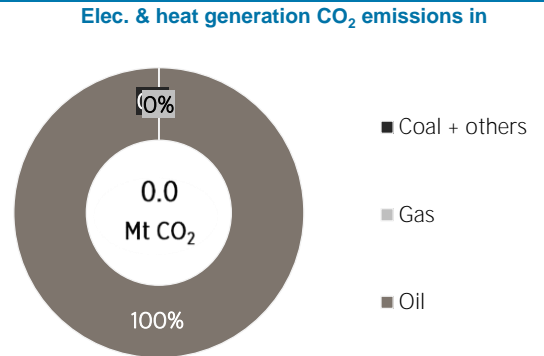
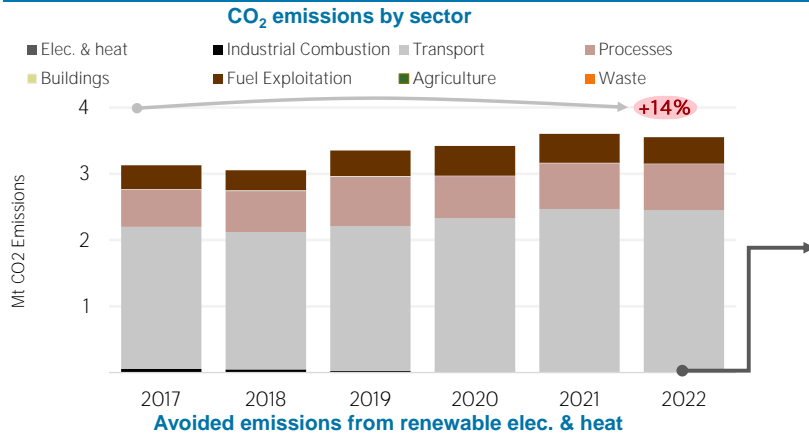
Generation in 2022	GWh	%
Non-renewable	6	0
Renewable	15 424	100
Hydro and marine	13 303	86
Solar	2 114	14
Wind	0	0
Bioenergy	8	0
Geothermal	0	0
Total	15 430	100



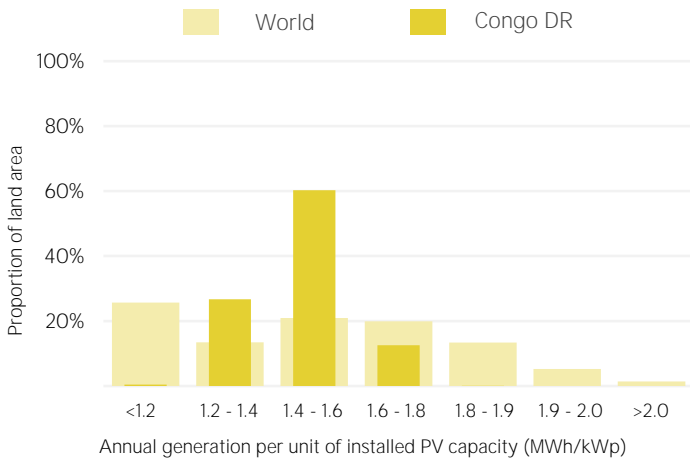
LATEST POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND LEGISLATION

- 1 DRC - EU Strategic Partnership on sustainable raw materials value chains 2023
- 2 Ministerial Decree #19/15 about the safeguarding of the activities related to artisanally exploited strategic minerals 2019
- 3 Mining Code of the Democratic Republic of Congo 2018
- 4 Ministerial Decree #18/042 declaring cobalt, germanium and colombo-tantalite strategic mineral substances 2018
- 5 Law No. 14/011 (Electricity Sector) 2014

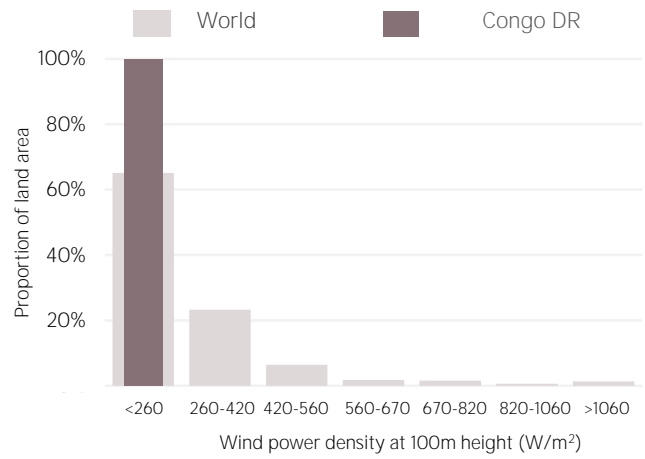
ENERGY AND EMISSIONS



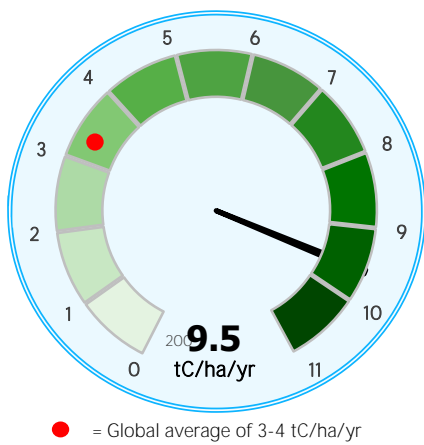
Distribution of solar potential



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/m²) 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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