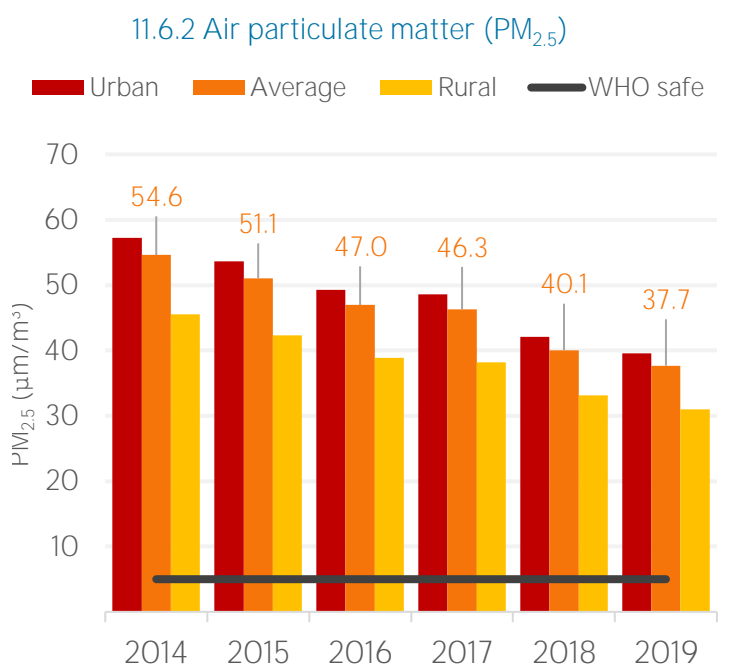
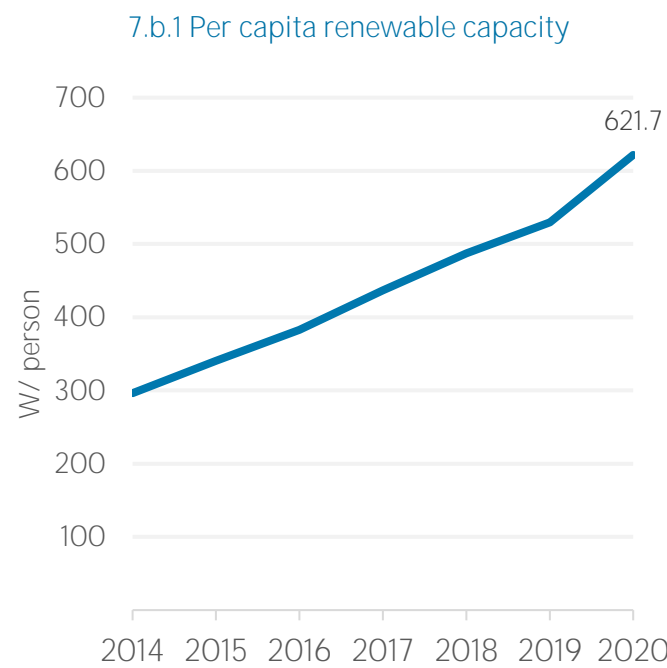
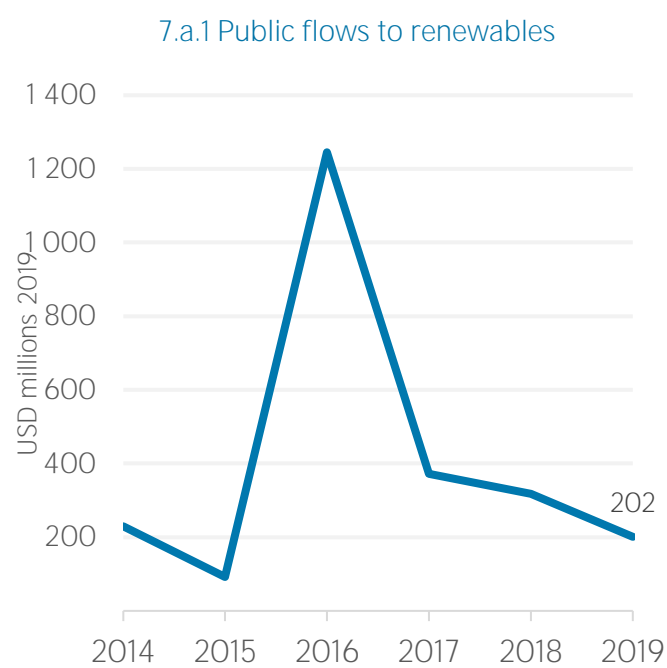
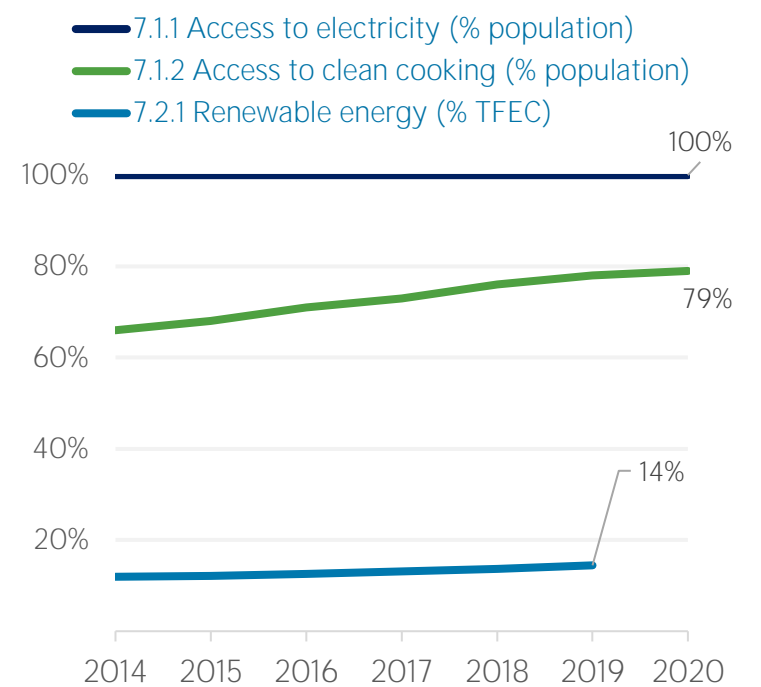
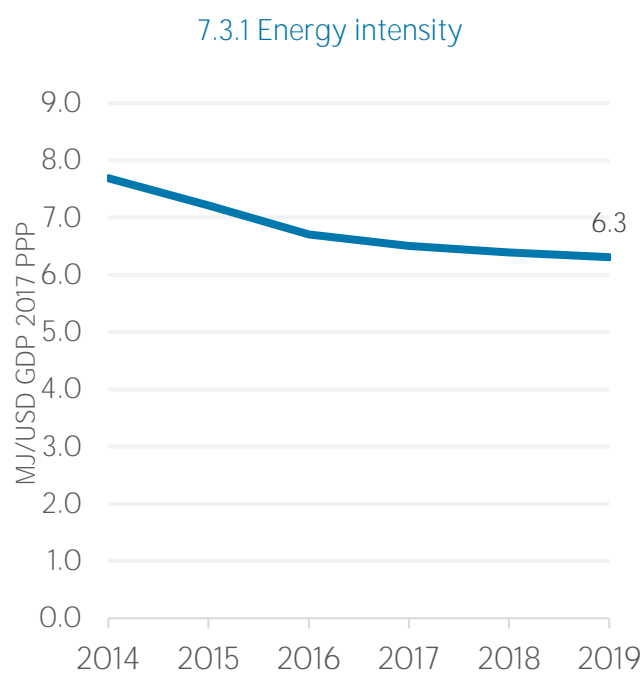
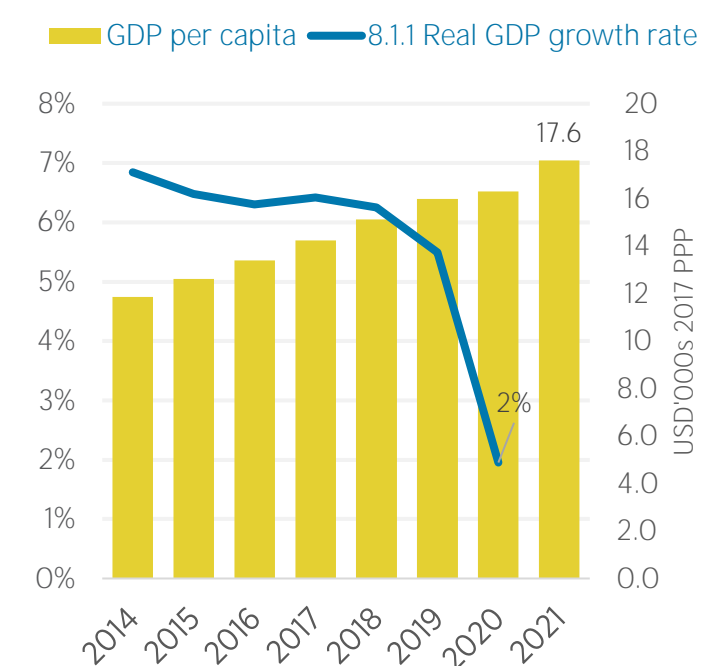


COUNTRY INDICATORS AND SDGS



TOTAL ENERGY SUPPLY (TES)

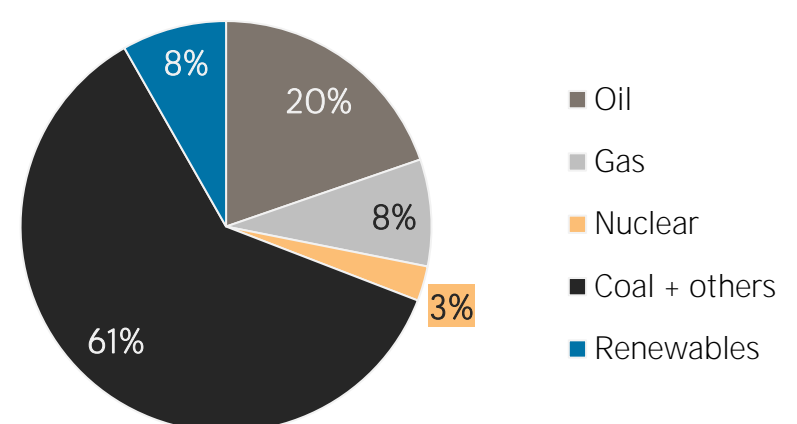
Total Energy Supply (TES)	2014	2019
Non-renewable (TJ)	111 810 251	125 834 903
Renewable (TJ)	8 649 339	11 303 340
Total (TJ)	120 459 589	137 138 243
Renewable share (%)	7	8

Growth in TES	2014-19	2018-19
Non-renewable (%)	+12.5	+4.5
Renewable (%)	+30.7	+4.1
Total (%)	+13.8	+4.5

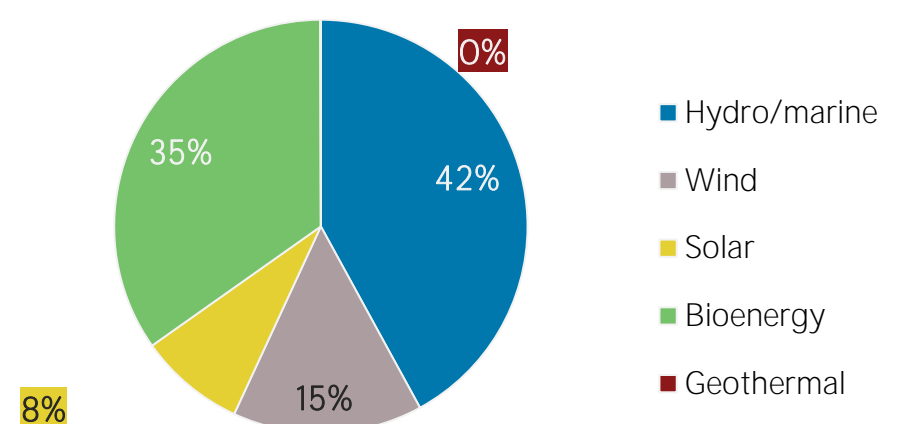
Primary energy trade	2014	2019
Imports (TJ)	22 302 469	34 033 233
Exports (TJ)	1 983 586	3 623 942
Net trade (TJ)	-20 318 883	-30 409 291

Imports (% of supply)	19	25
Exports (% of production)	2	3
Energy self-sufficiency (%)	85	80

Total energy supply in 2019

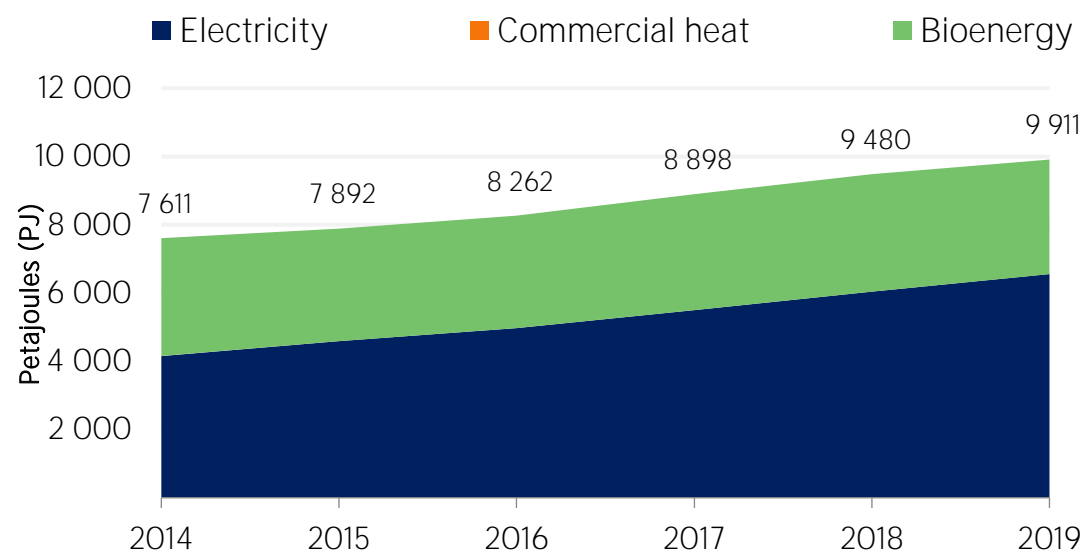


Renewable energy supply in 2019

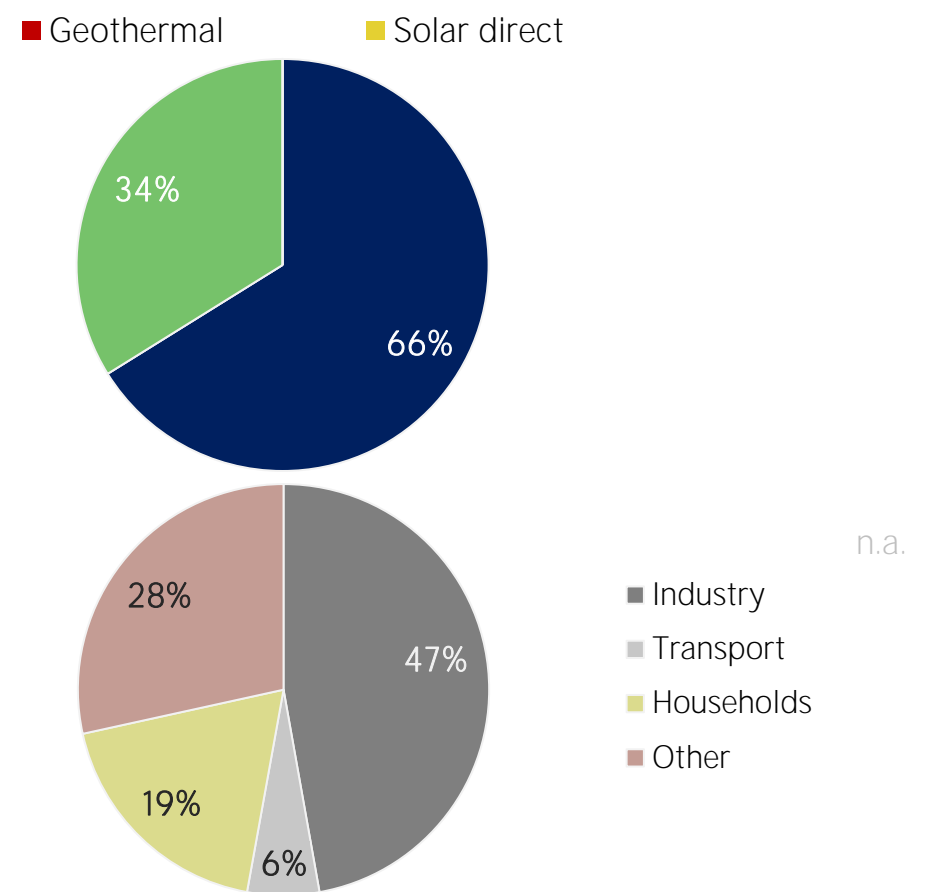


RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION (TFEC)

Renewable TFEC trend



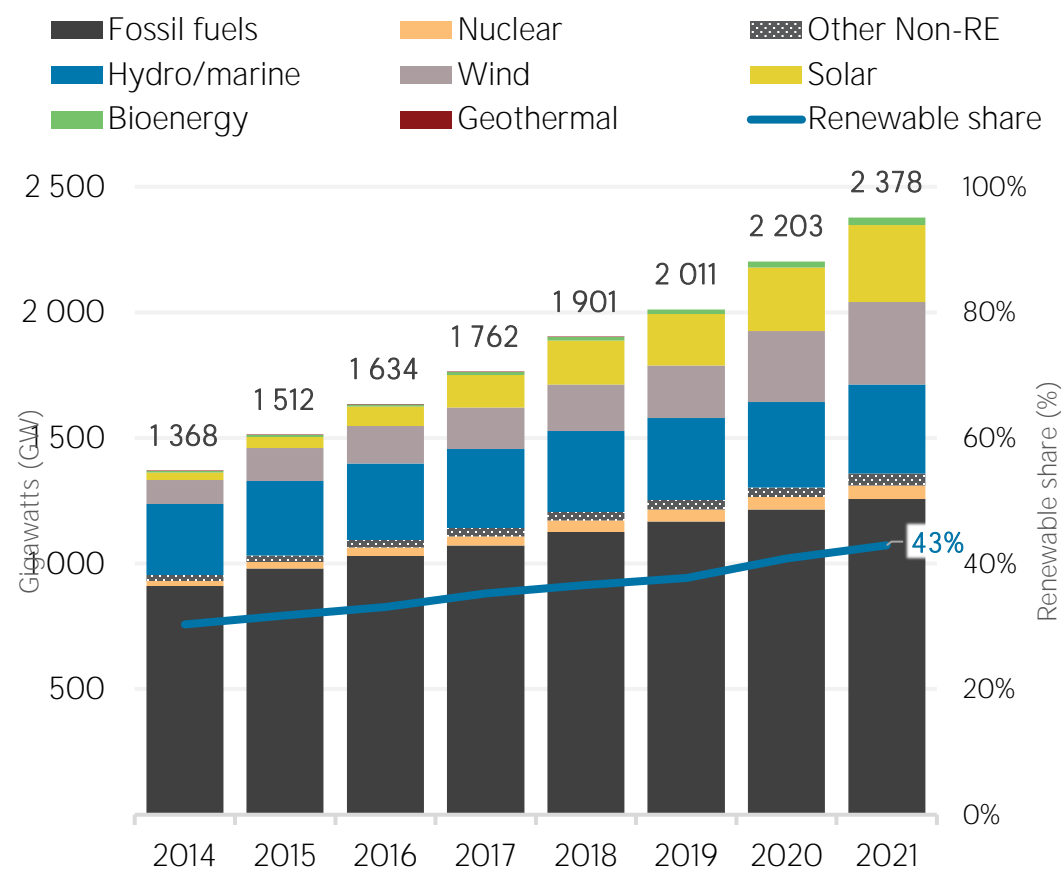
Renewable energy consumption in 2019



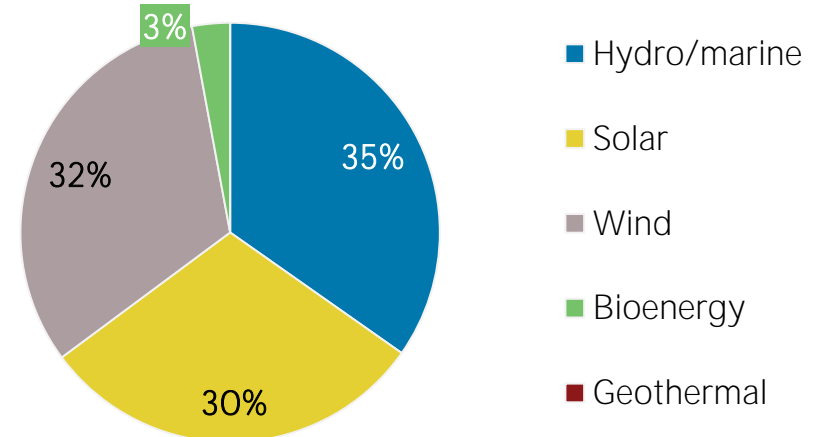
Consumption by sector	2014	2019
Industry (TJ)	3 675 761	4 677 824
Transport (TJ)	378 747	559 816
Households (TJ)	1 201 841	1 854 493
Other (TJ)	2 354 745	2 818 912

ELECTRICITY CAPACITY

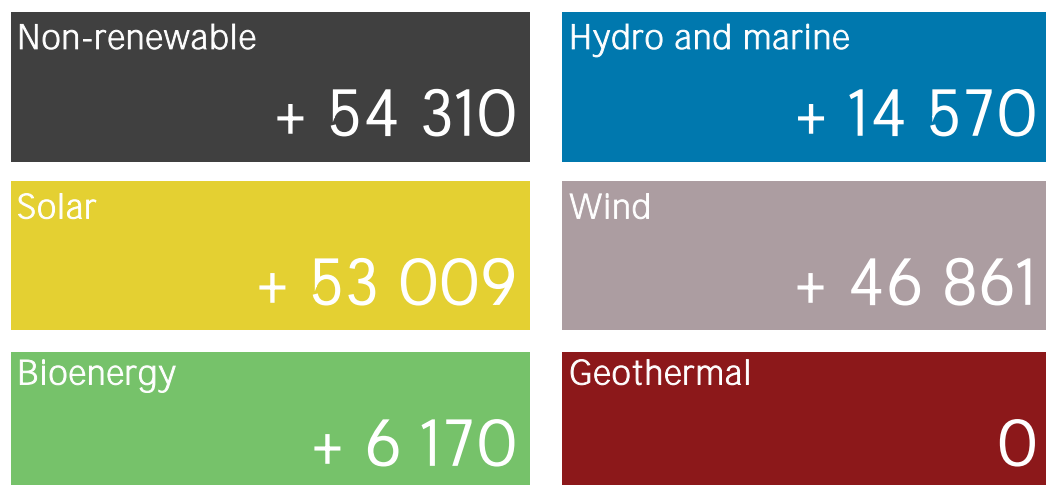
Installed capacity trend



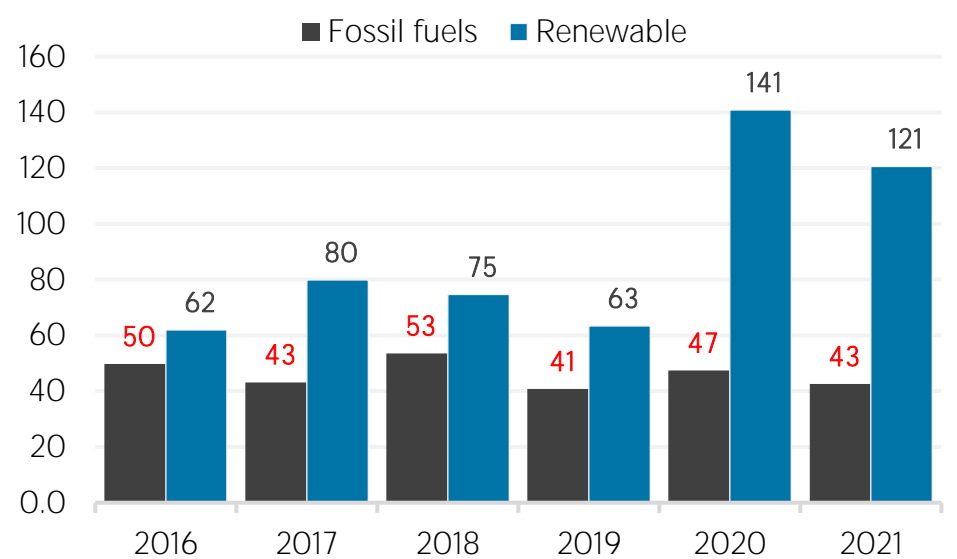
Renewable capacity in 2021



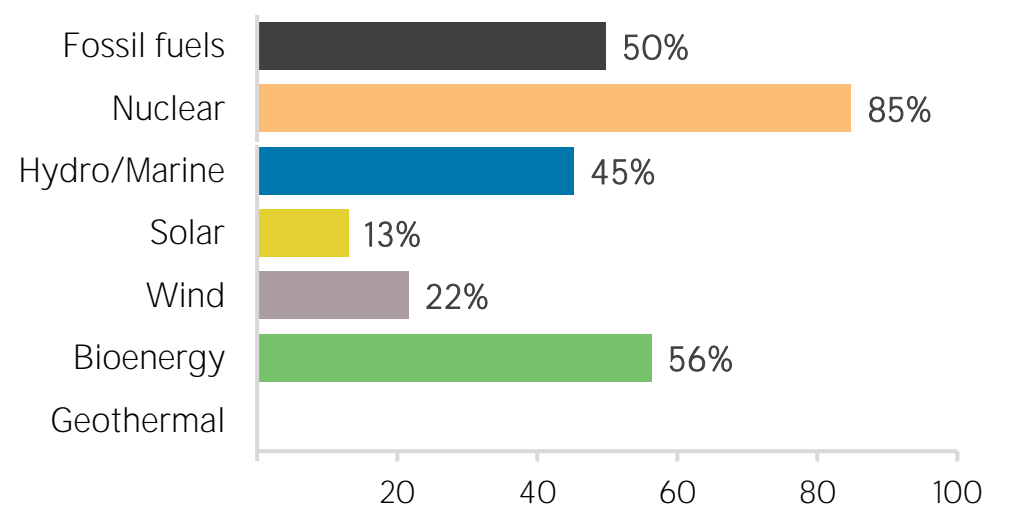
Net capacity change in 2021 (MW)



Net capacity change (GW)

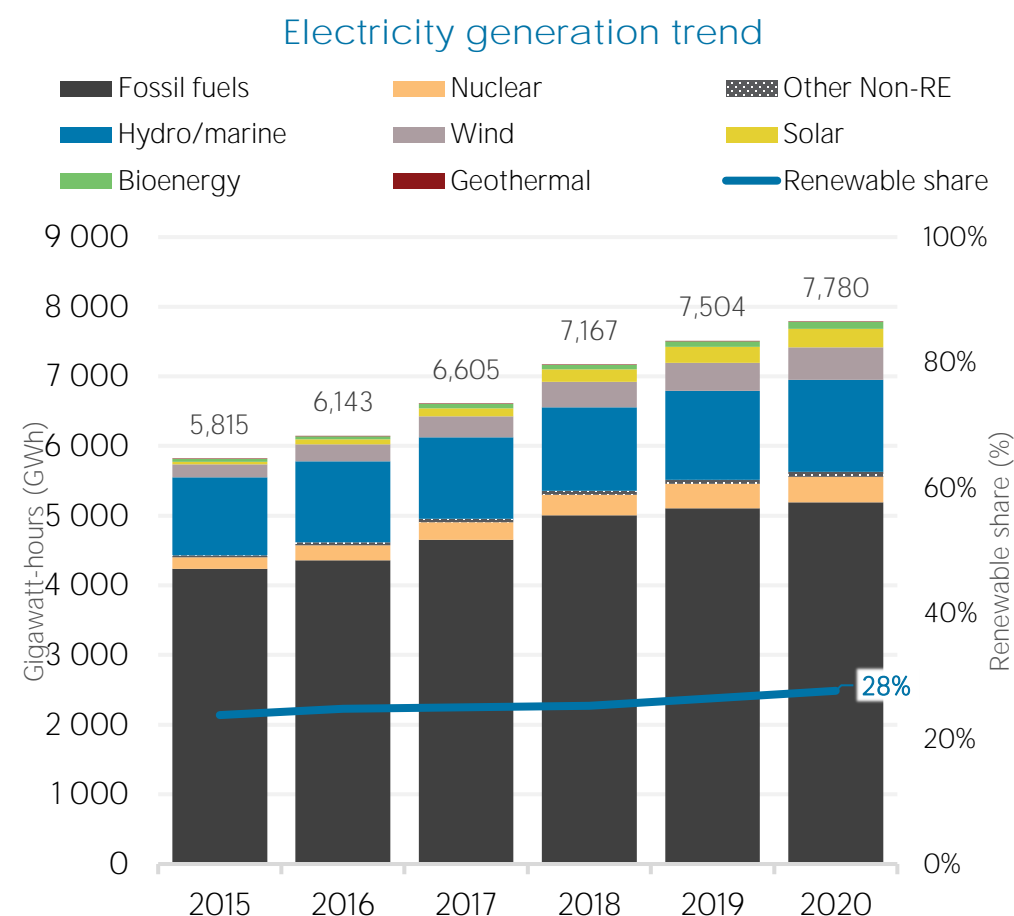
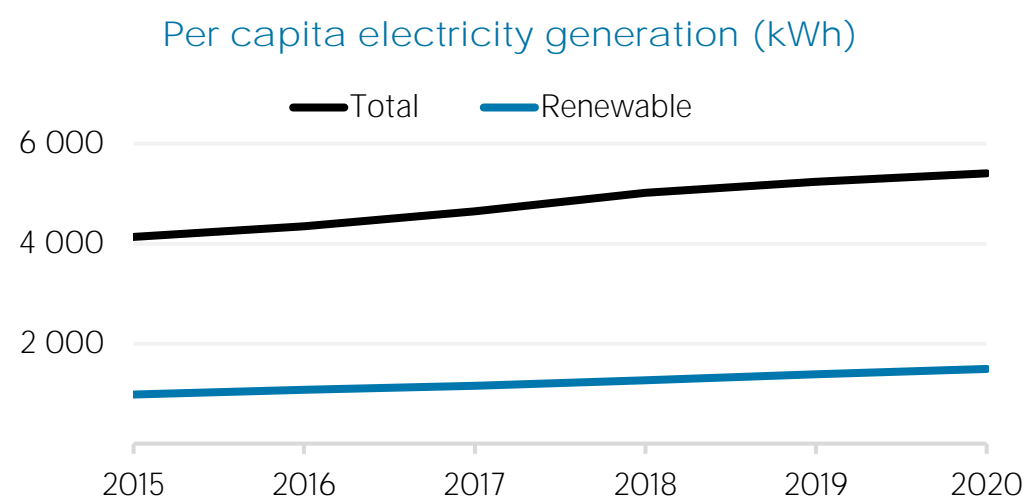


Capacity utilisation in 2020 (%)



ELECTRICITY GENERATION

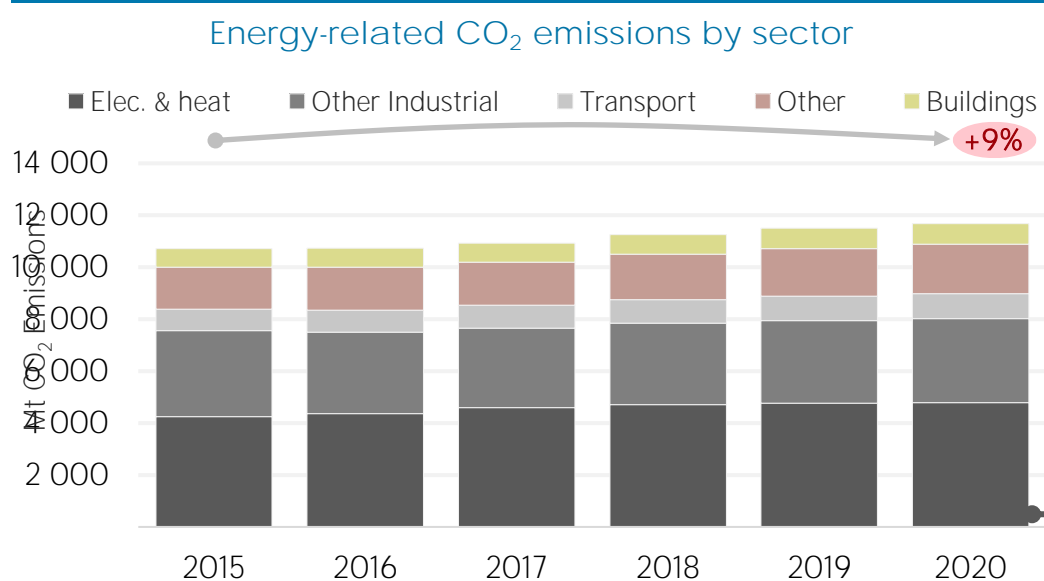
Generation in 2020	GWh	%
Non-renewable	5 630 632	72
Renewable	2 149 534	28
Hydro and marine	1 321 717	17
Solar	261 659	3
Wind	467 037	6
Bioenergy	98 978	1
Geothermal	144	0
Total	7 780 166	100



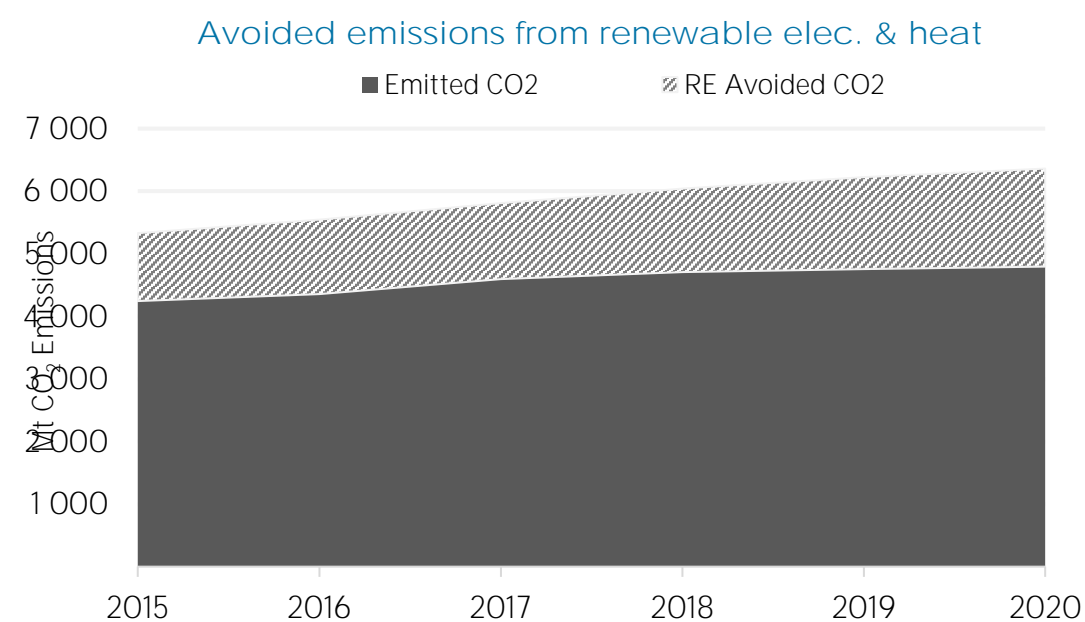
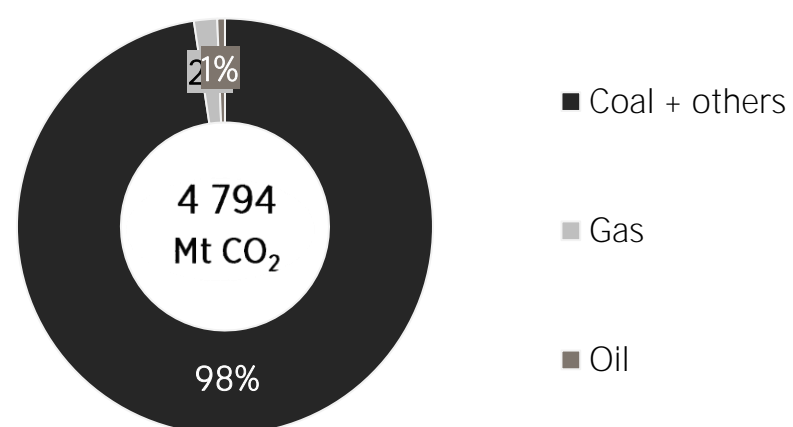
LATEST POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND LEGISLATION

- 1 (Inner Mongolia) Coal Industry Development 14th Five-Year Plan - Coalbed Methane Development and Utilization Supporting Scheme 2022
- 2 Carbon Peaking, carbon neutral energy sector plan 2021
- 3 Emission Standard of Air Pollutants for Onshore Oil and Gas Exploitation and Production Industry 2021
- 4 Government Work Report: 13th National People's Congress - Development of transportation project 2021
- 5 Guiding Opinions on Accelerating the Development of New Energy Storage 2021

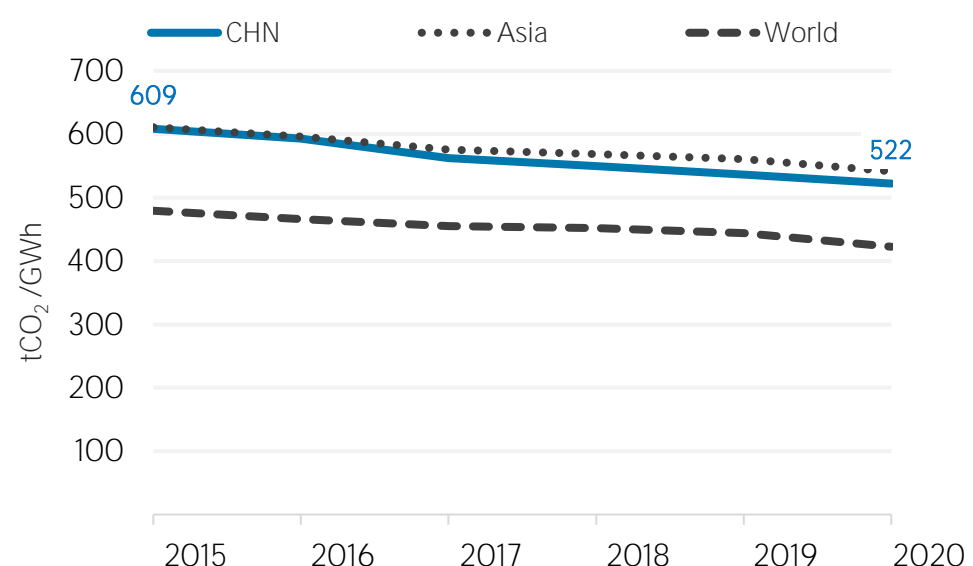
ENERGY AND EMISSIONS



Elec. & heat generation CO₂ emissions in



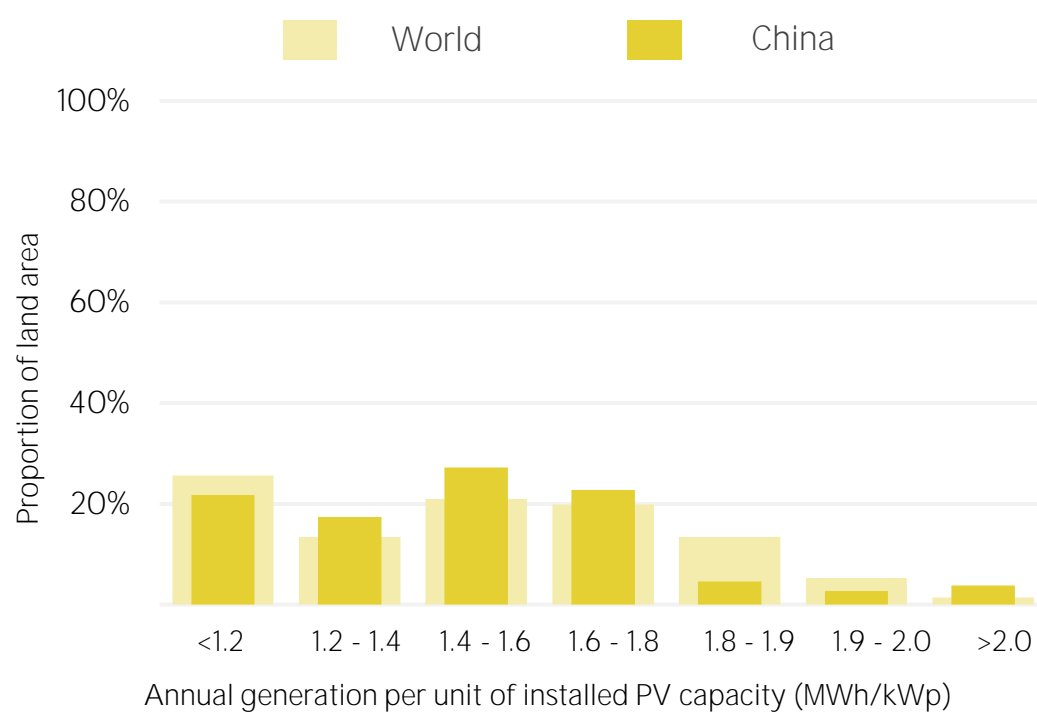
CO₂ emission factor for elec. & heat generation



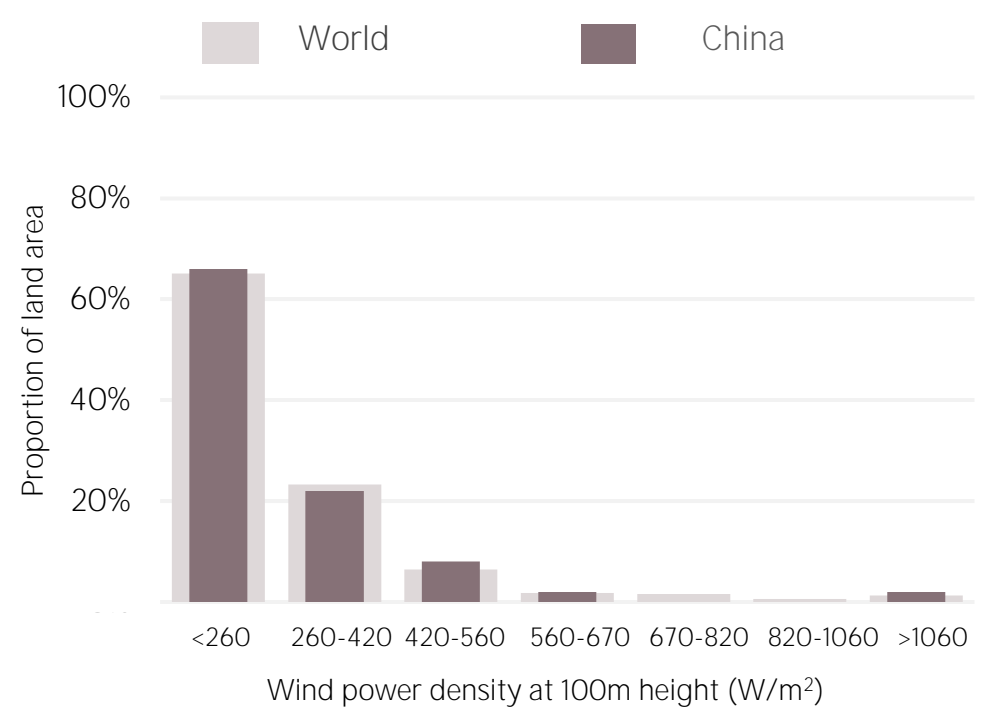
Avoided emissions based on fossil fuel mix used for power

Calculated by dividing power sector emissions by elec. + heat gen.

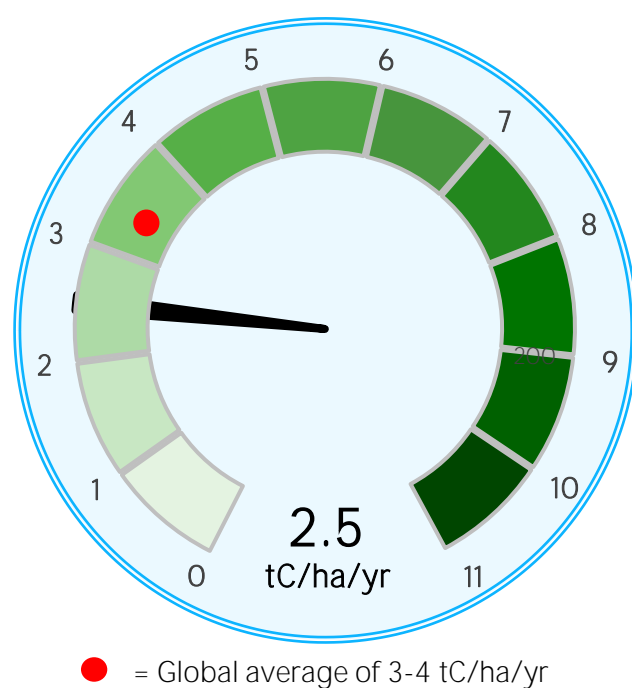
Distribution of solar potential



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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