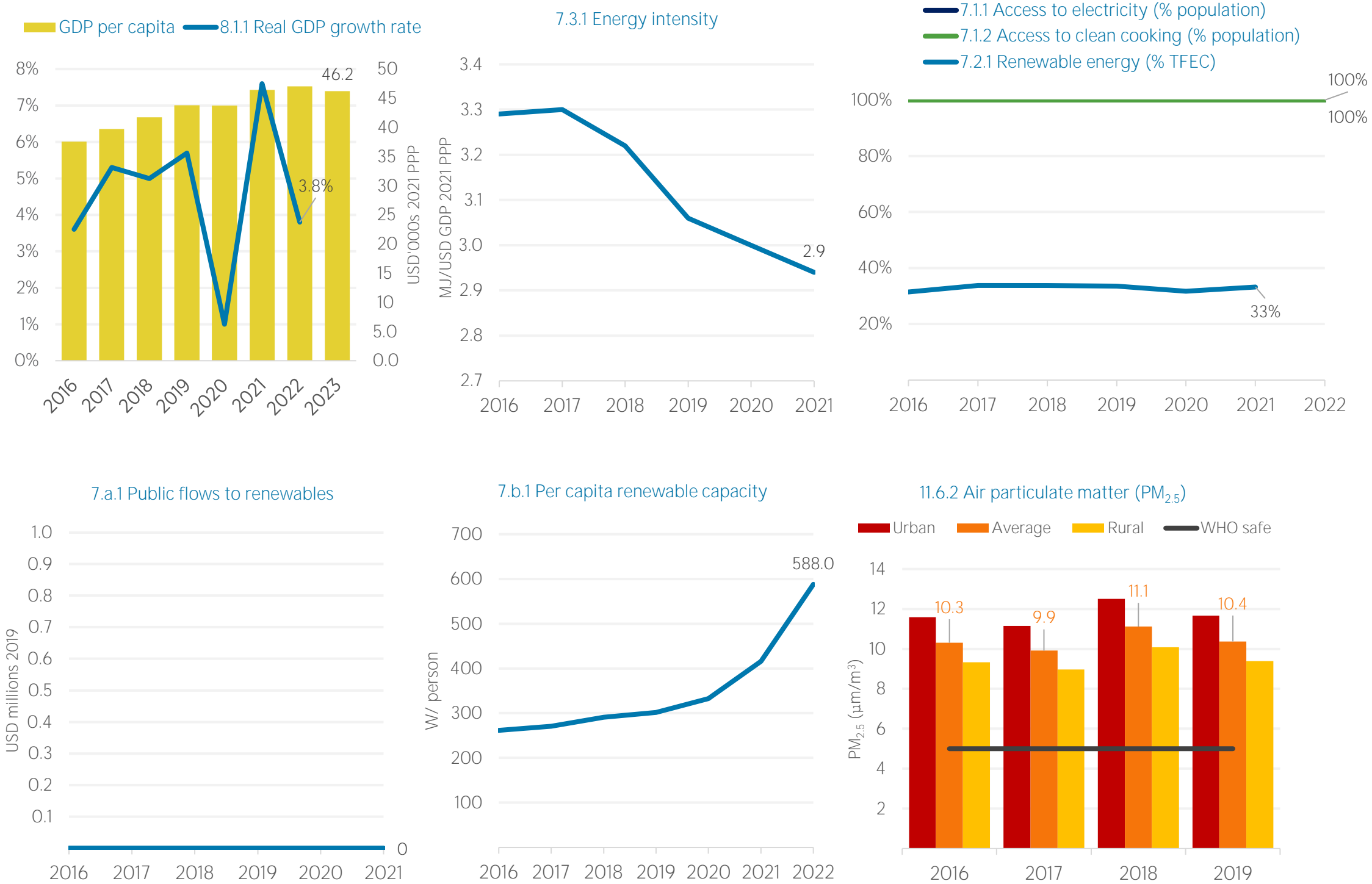


COUNTRY INDICATORS AND SDGS



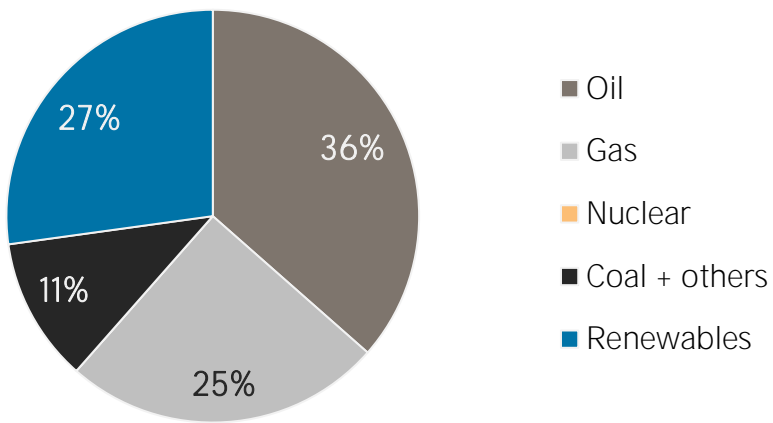
TOTAL ENERGY SUPPLY (TES)

Total Energy Supply (TES)	2016	2021
Non-renewable (TJ)	222 435	228 771
Renewable (TJ)	68 177	85 408
Total (TJ)	290 612	314 180
Renewable share (%)	23	27

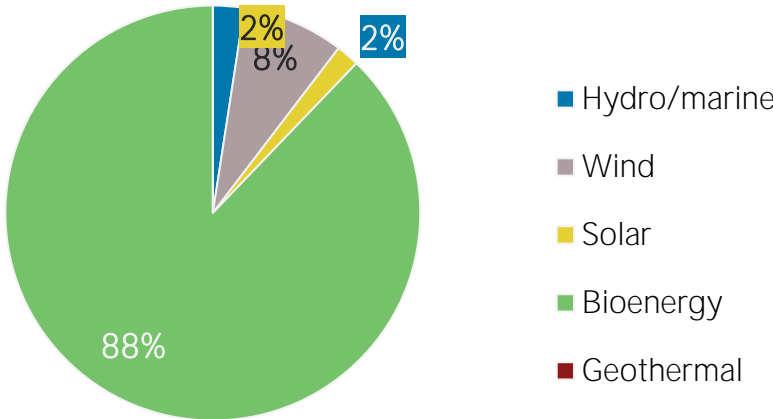
Growth in TES	2016-21	2020-21
Non-renewable (%)	+2.8	+0.2
Renewable (%)	+25.3	+16.8
Total (%)	+8.1	+4.2

Primary energy trade	2016	2021
Imports (TJ)	619 992	536 186
Exports (TJ)	387 407	291 005
Net trade (TJ)	- 232 585	- 245 181
Imports (% of supply)	213	171
Exports (% of production)	560	354
Energy self-sufficiency (%)	24	26

Total energy supply in 2021

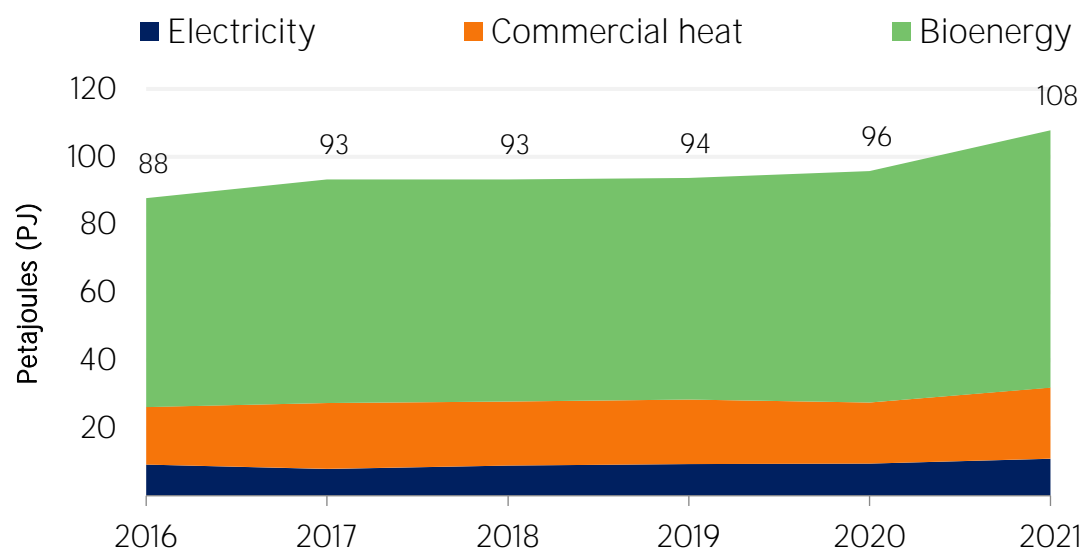


Renewable energy supply in 2021



## RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION (TFEC)

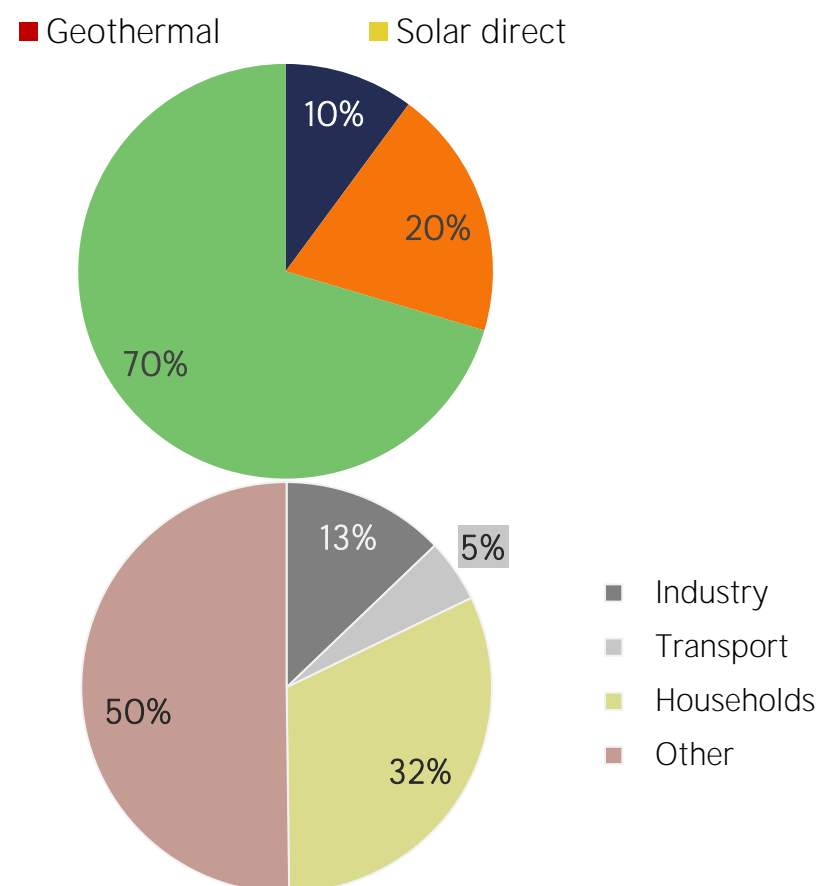
Renewable TFEC trend



Consumption by sector

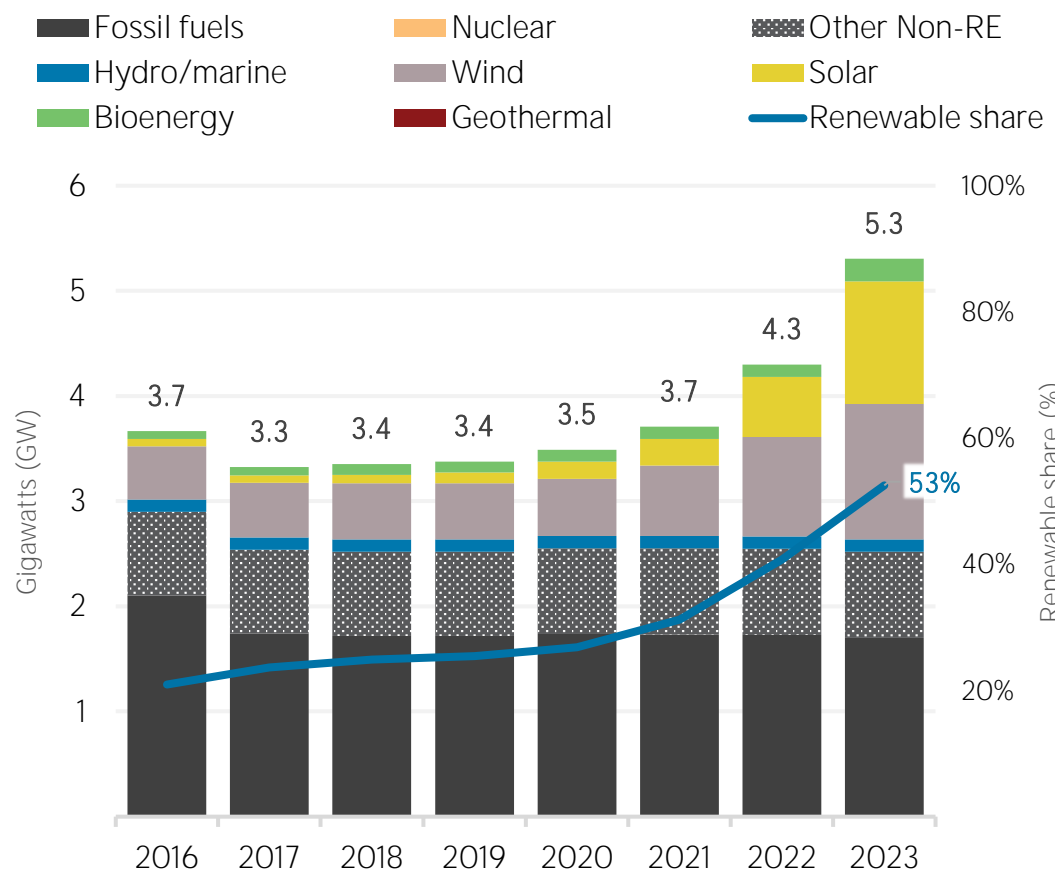
	2016	2021
Industry (TJ)	11 057	13 855
Transport (TJ)	2 433	5 356
Households (TJ)	32 372	34 480
Other (TJ)	41 913	54 120

Renewable energy consumption in 2021

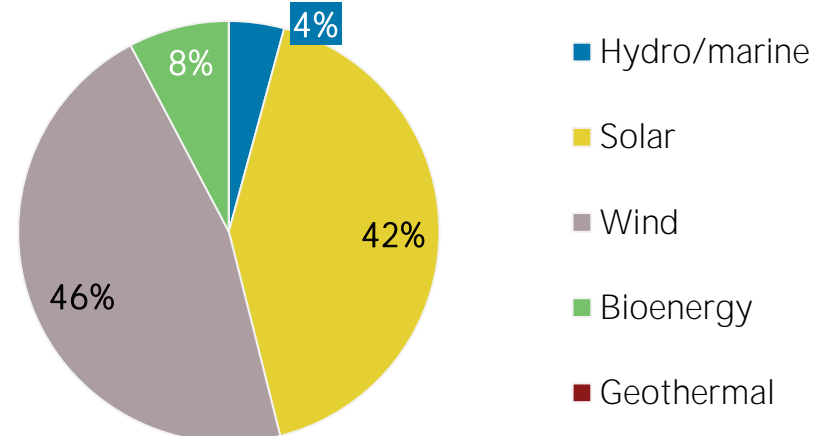


## ELECTRICITY CAPACITY

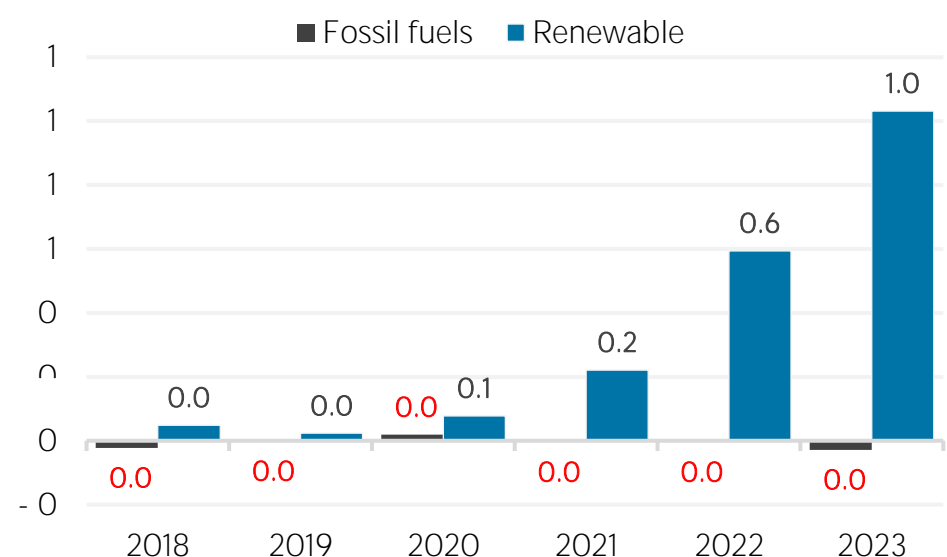
Installed capacity trend



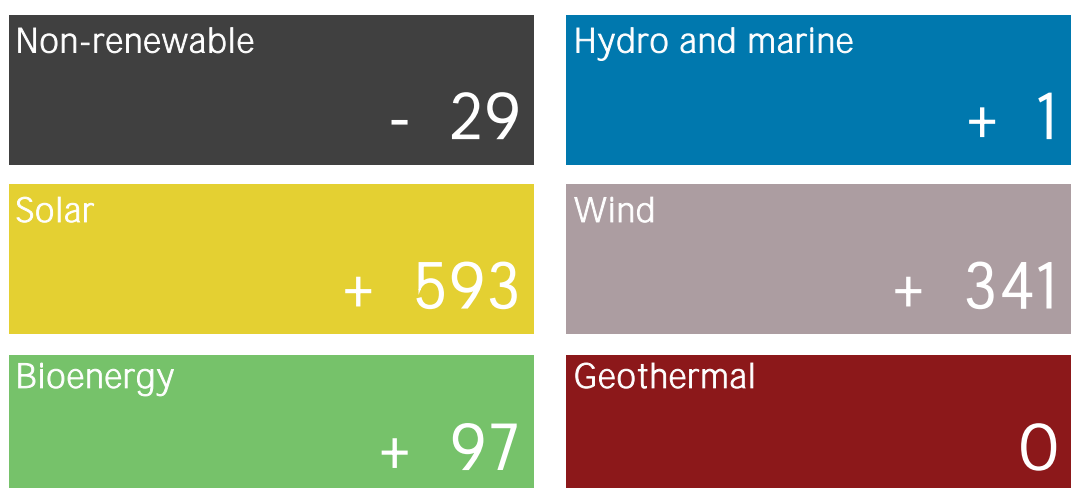
Renewable capacity in 2023



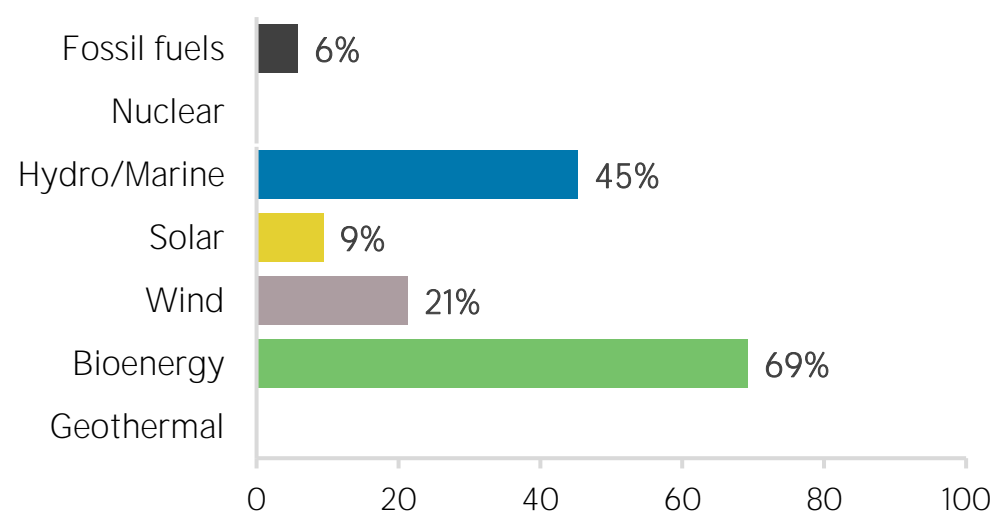
Net capacity change (GW)



Net capacity change in 2023 (MW)



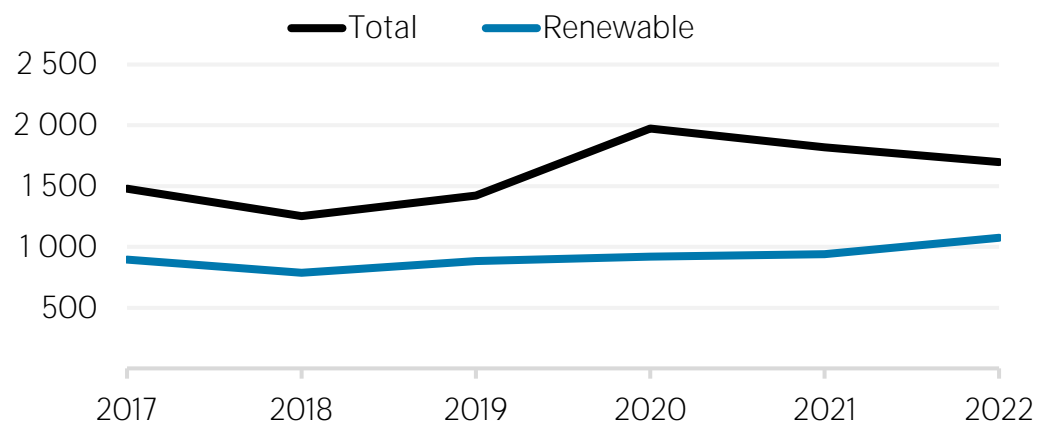
Capacity utilisation in 2022 (%)



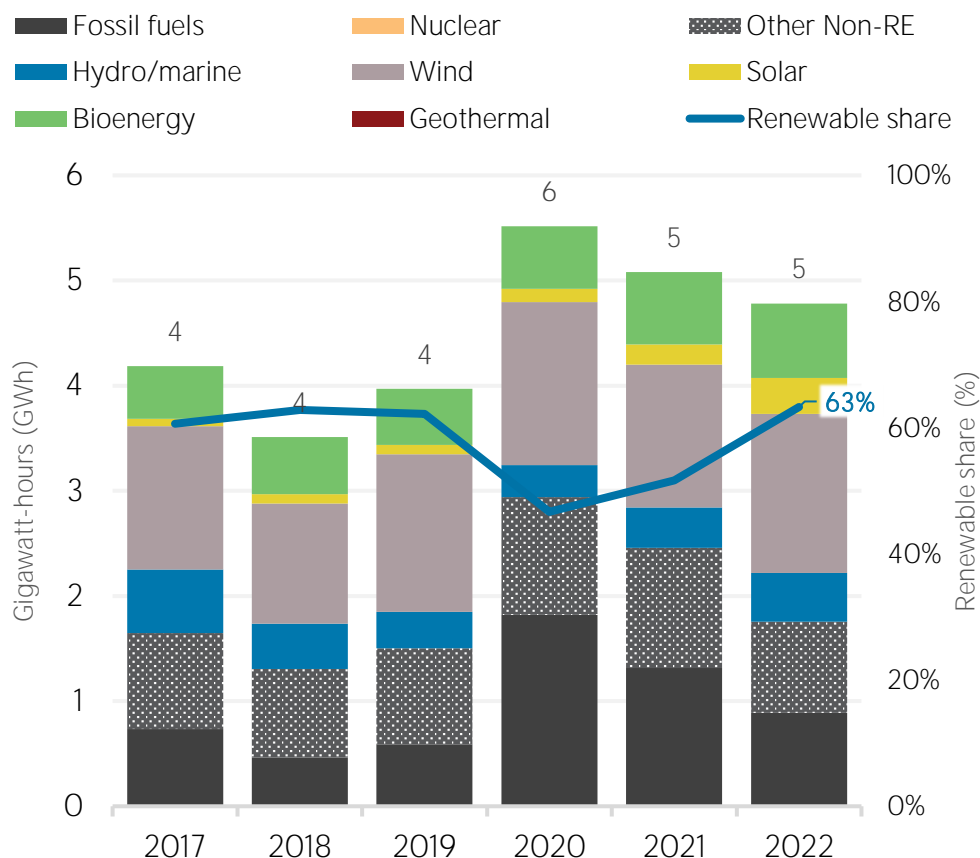
## ELECTRICITY GENERATION

Generation in 2022	GWh	%
Non-renewable	1 756	37
Renewable	3 027	63
Hydro and marine	464	10
Solar	342	7
Wind	1 512	32
Bioenergy	708	15
Geothermal	0	0
Total	4 783	100

Per capita electricity generation (kWh)



Electricity generation trend

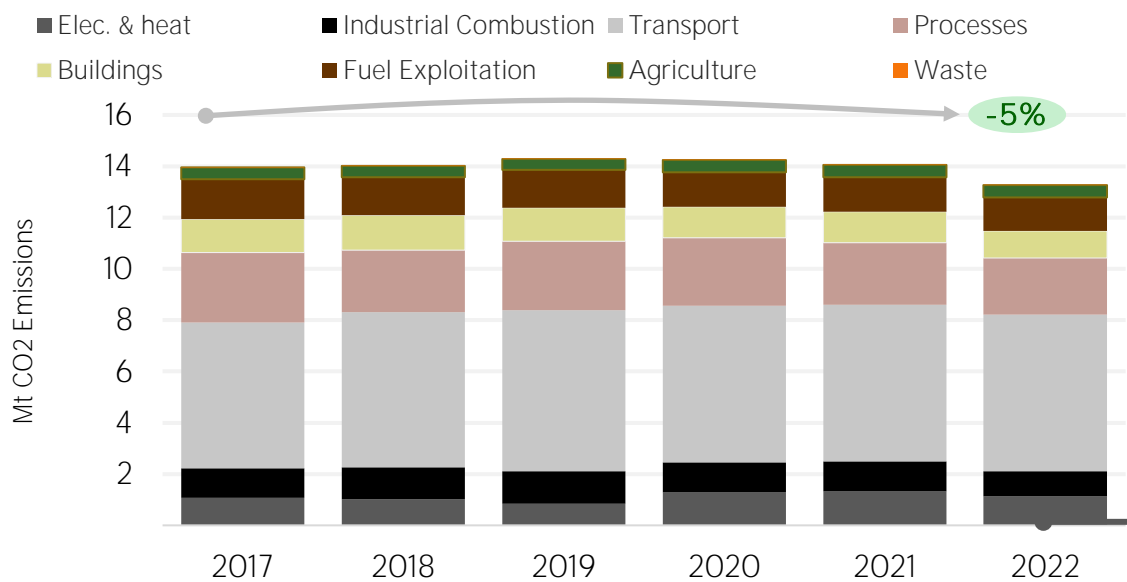


## LATEST POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND LEGISLATION

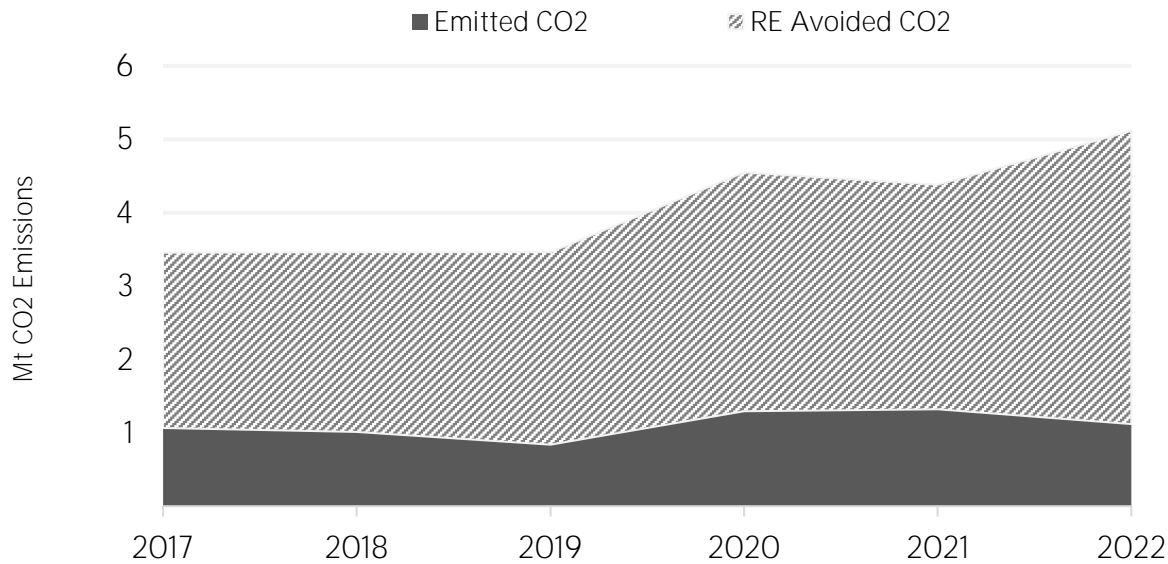
- 2023 natural gas and power subsidies for households 2023
- Package to Counter the Effects of Inflation and to Strengthen Energy Independence 2022
- Updated legislation easing fuel switching for heat supply companies 2022
- 200MW Battery storage project 2021
- Agreement with Lithuanian Railways for energy savings 2021

## ENERGY AND EMISSIONS

CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by sector

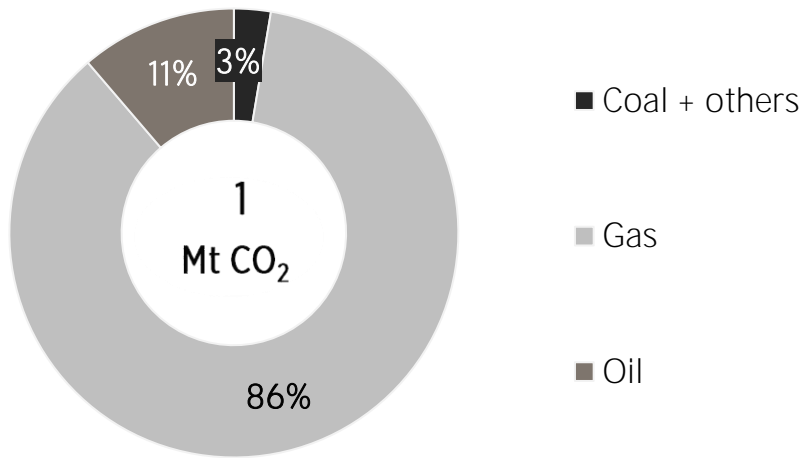


Avoided emissions from renewable elec. & heat

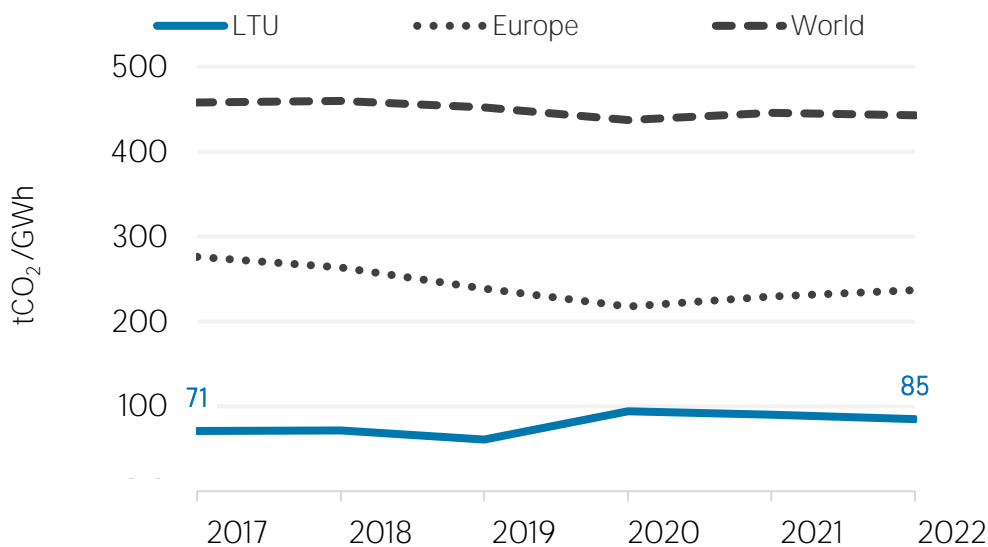


Avoided emissions based on fossil fuel mix used for power

Elec. & heat generation CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in

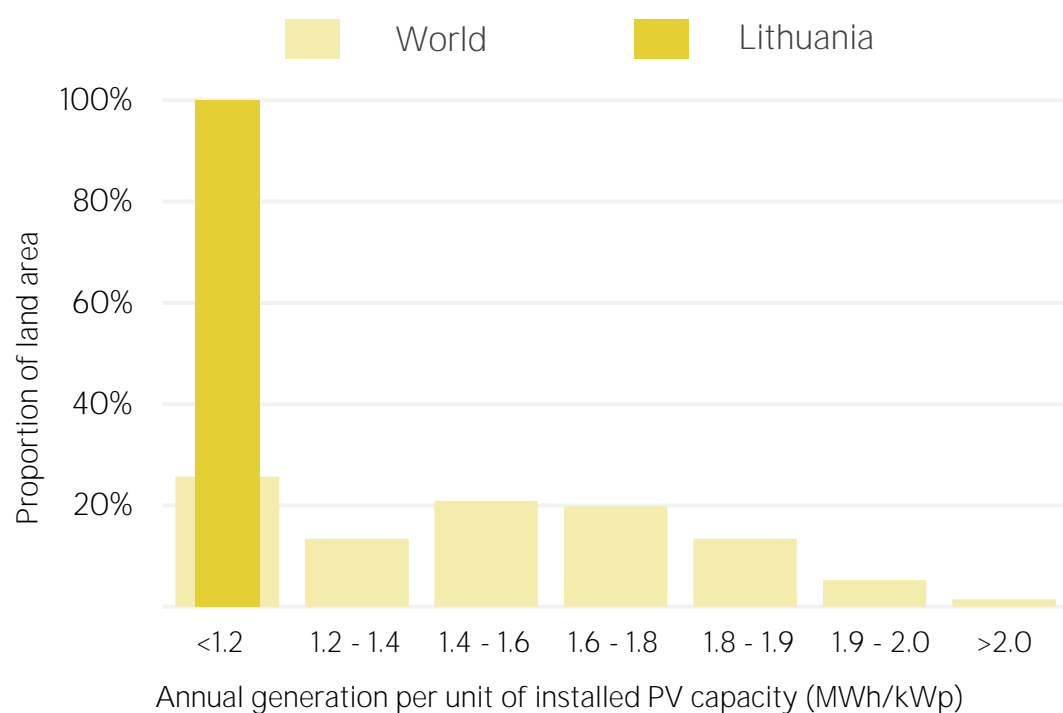


CO<sub>2</sub> emission factor for elec. & heat generation

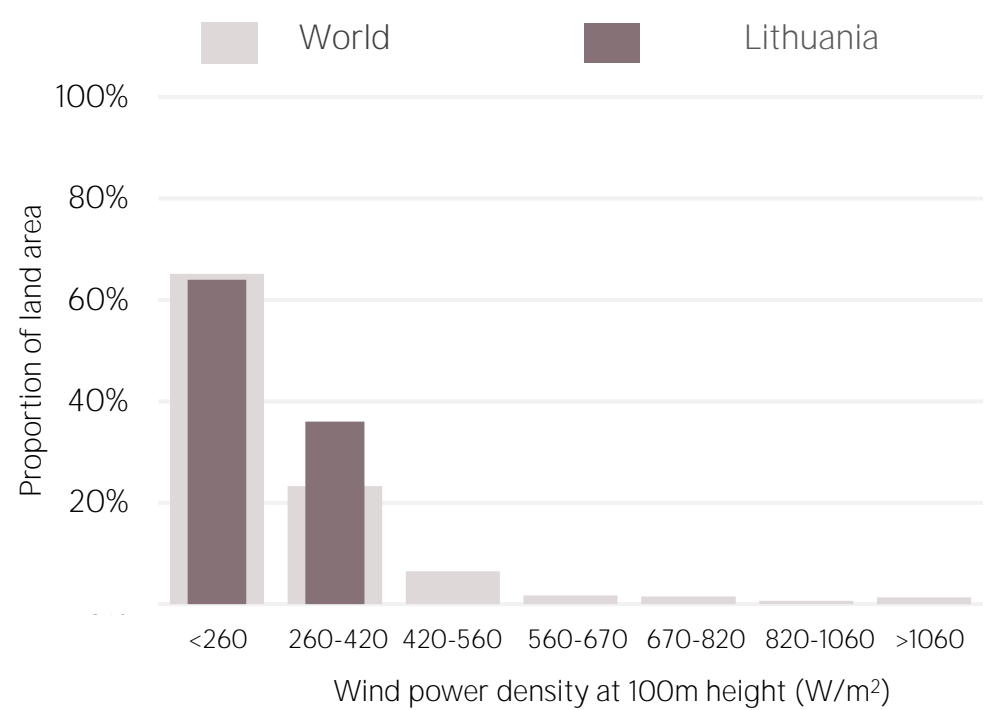


Calculated by dividing power sector emissions by elec. + heat gen.

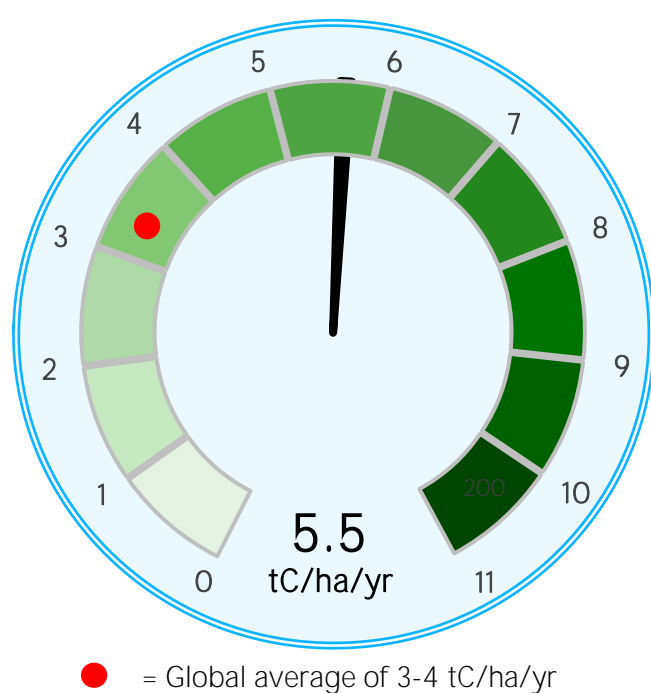
Distribution of solar potential



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](mailto:statistics@irena.org).

Last updated on: 31 July, 2024