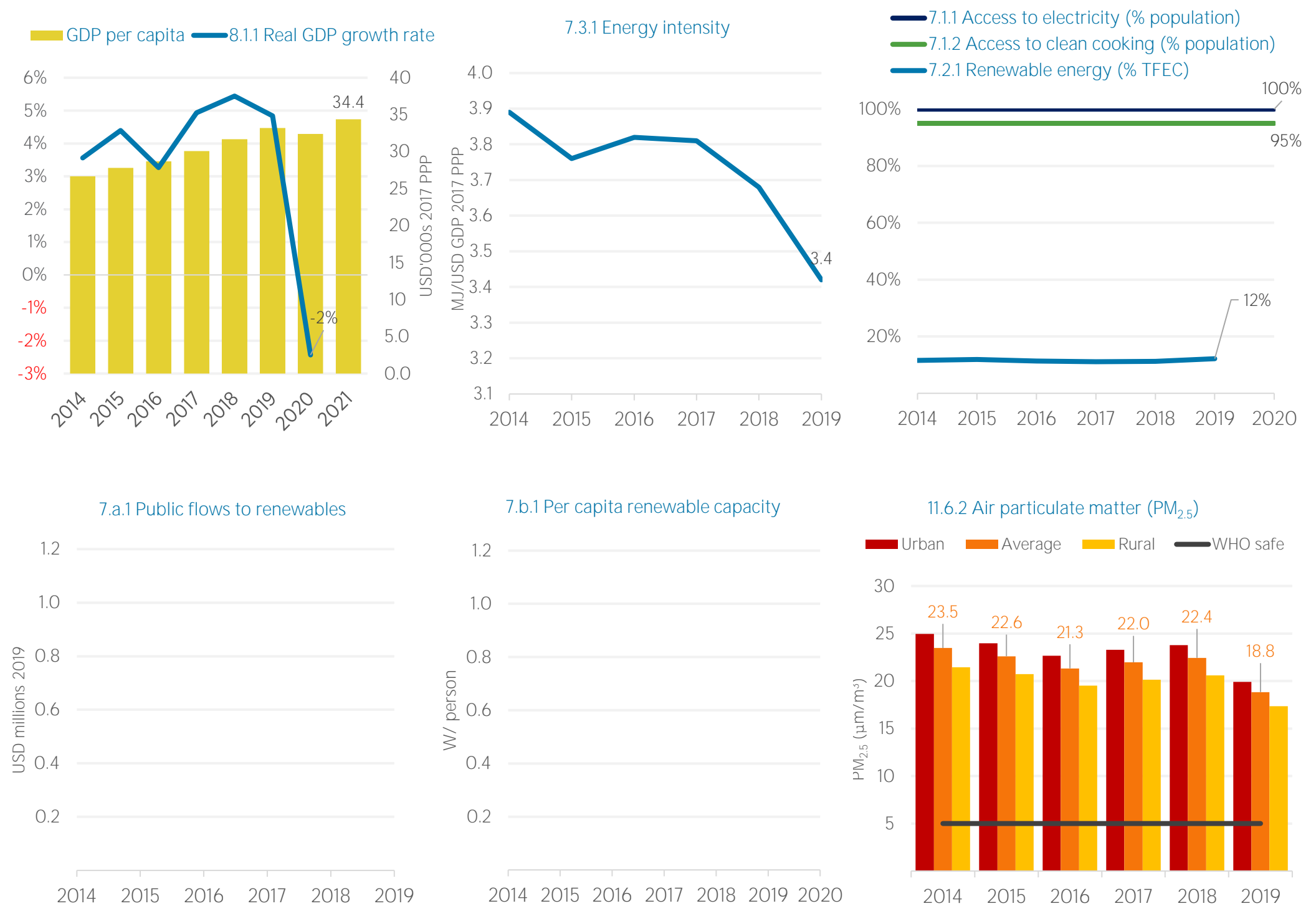


COUNTRY INDICATORS AND SDGS



TOTAL ENERGY SUPPLY (TES)

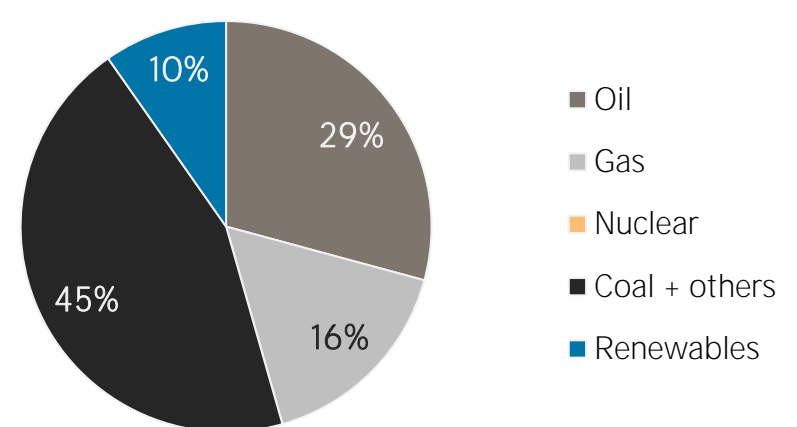
Total Energy Supply (TES)	2014	2019
Non-renewable (TJ)	3 609 187	3 908 755
Renewable (TJ)	371 052	421 595
Total (TJ)	3 980 240	4 330 350
Renewable share (%)	9	10

Growth in TES	2014-19	2018-19
Non-renewable (%)	+8.3	-3.9
Renewable (%)	+13.6	+7.6
Total (%)	+8.8	-2.9

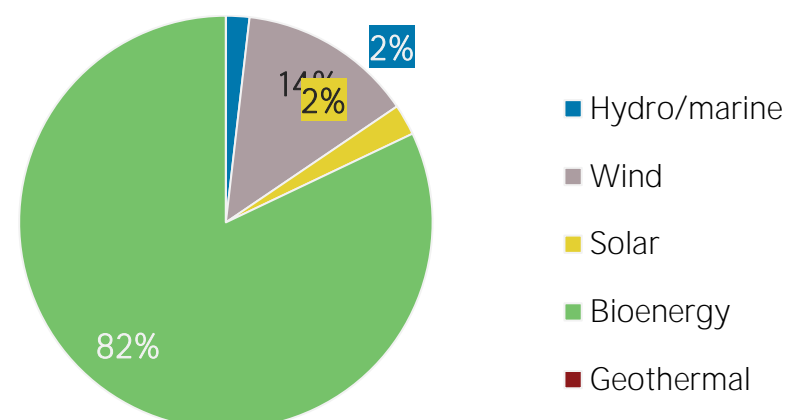
Primary energy trade	2014	2019
Imports (TJ)	1 991 818	2 664 058
Exports (TJ)	787 532	594 478
Net trade (TJ)	-1 204 286	-2 069 580

Imports (% of supply)	50	62
Exports (% of production)	28	24
Energy self-sufficiency (%)	71	58

Total energy supply in 2019

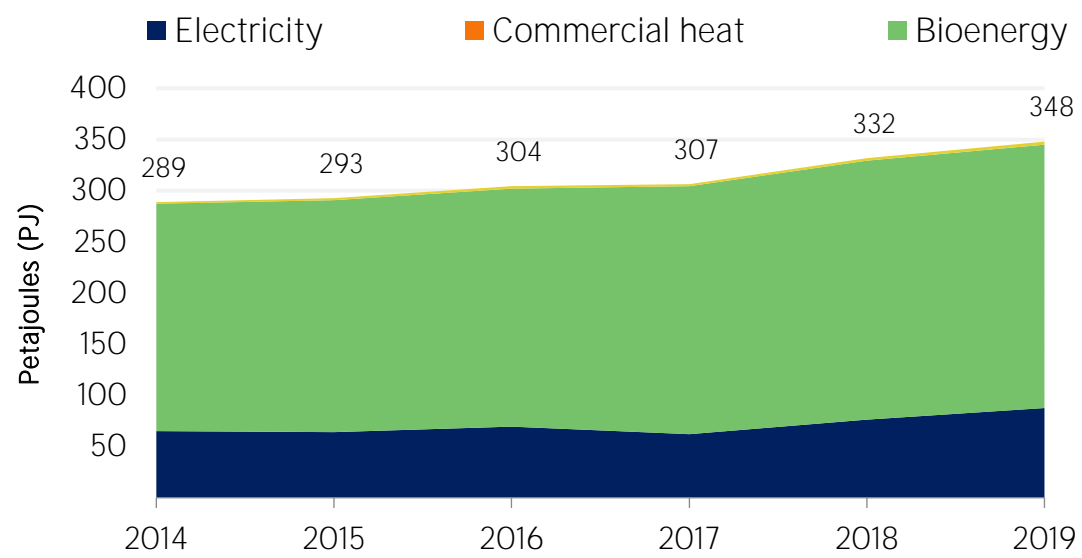


Renewable energy supply in 2019



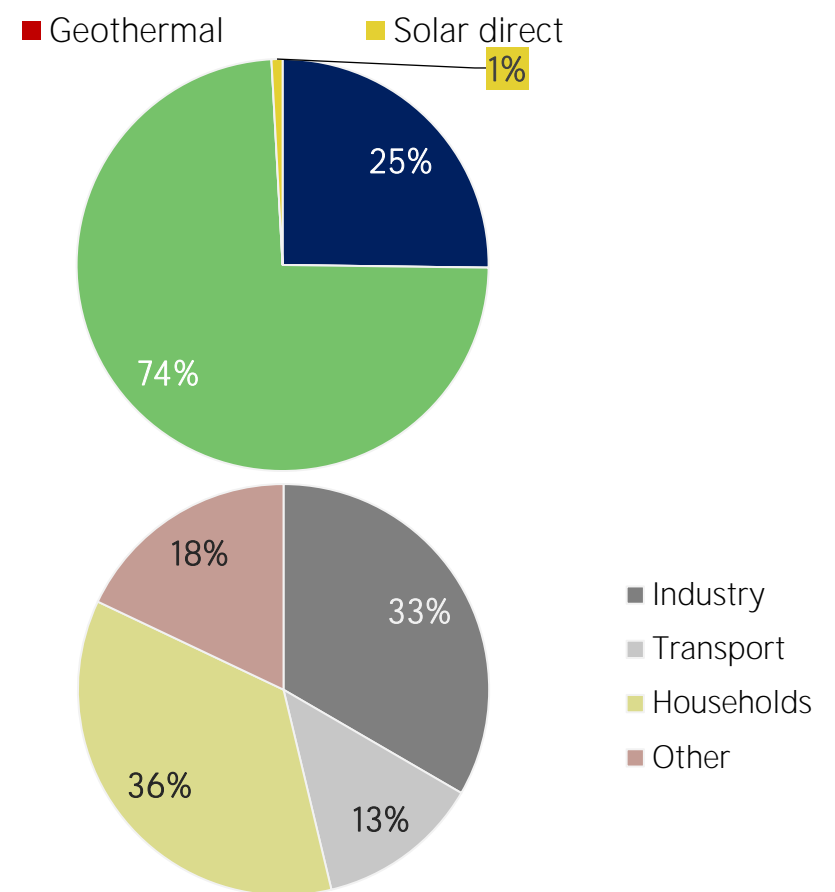
RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION (TFEC)

Renewable TFEC trend



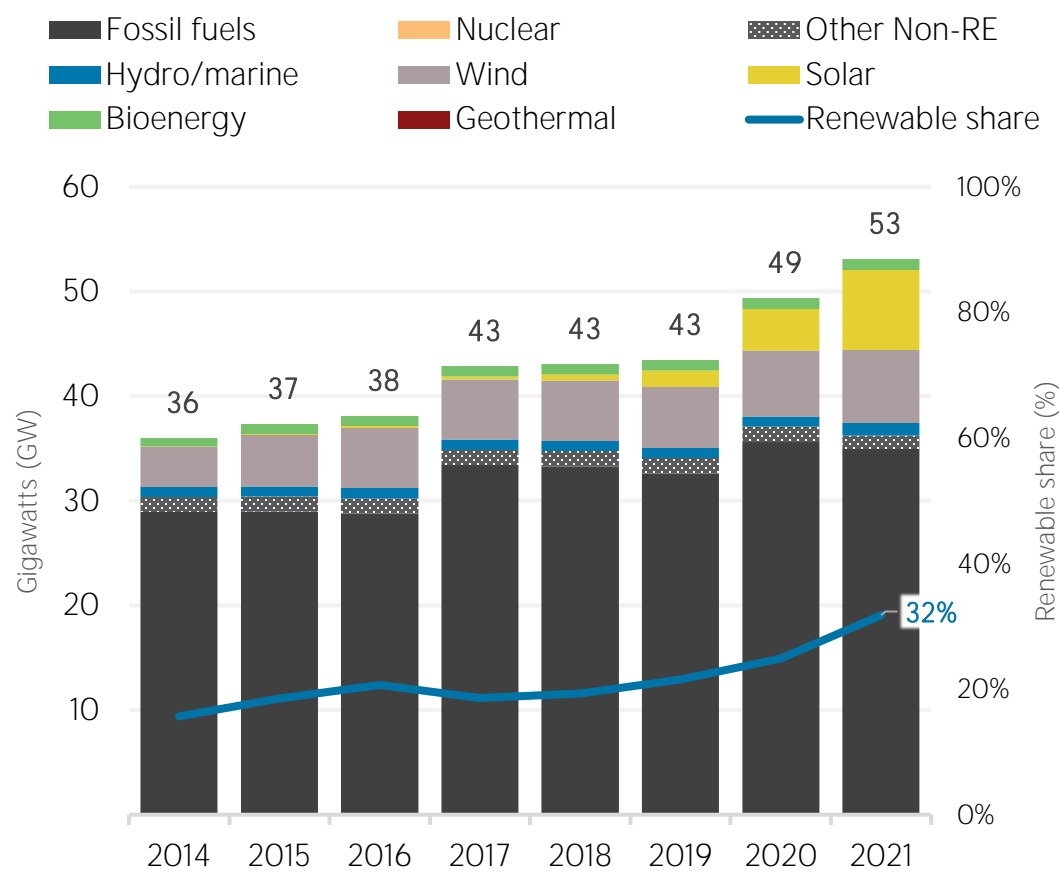
Consumption by sector	2014	2019
Industry (TJ)	82 581	116 127
Transport (TJ)	30 933	44 803
Households (TJ)	121 943	124 510
Other (TJ)	53 140	62 464

Renewable energy consumption in 2019

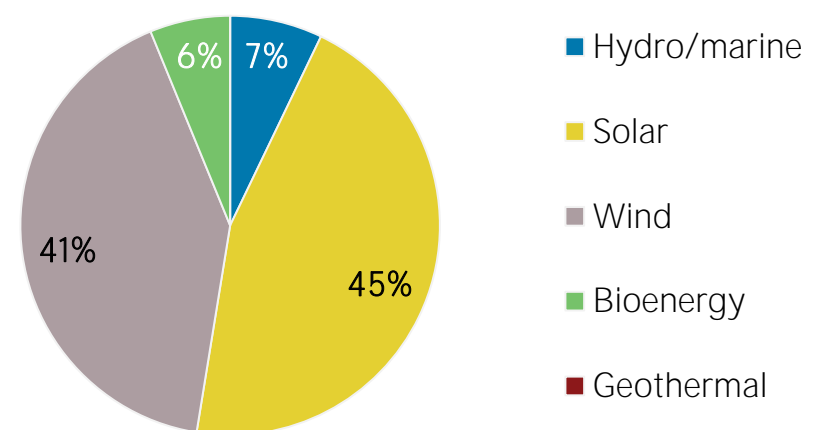


ELECTRICITY CAPACITY

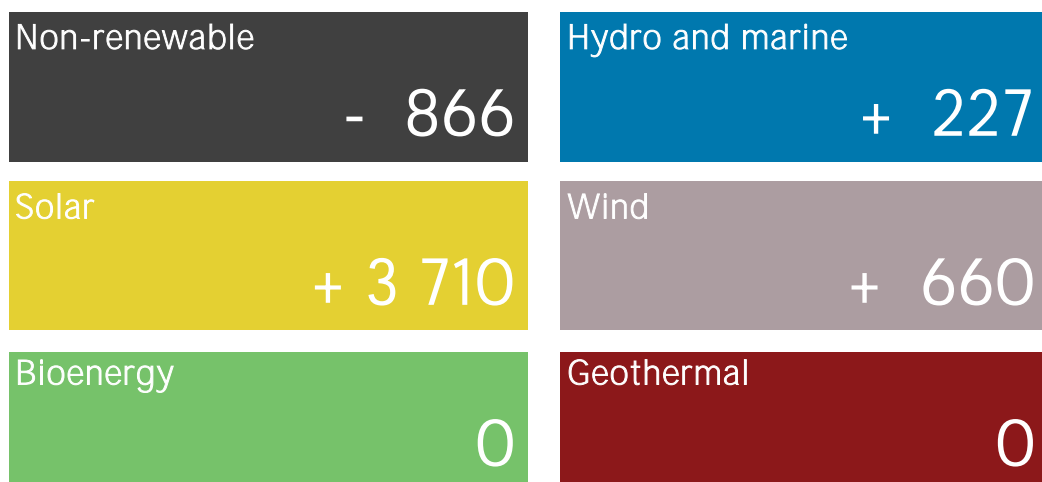
Installed capacity trend



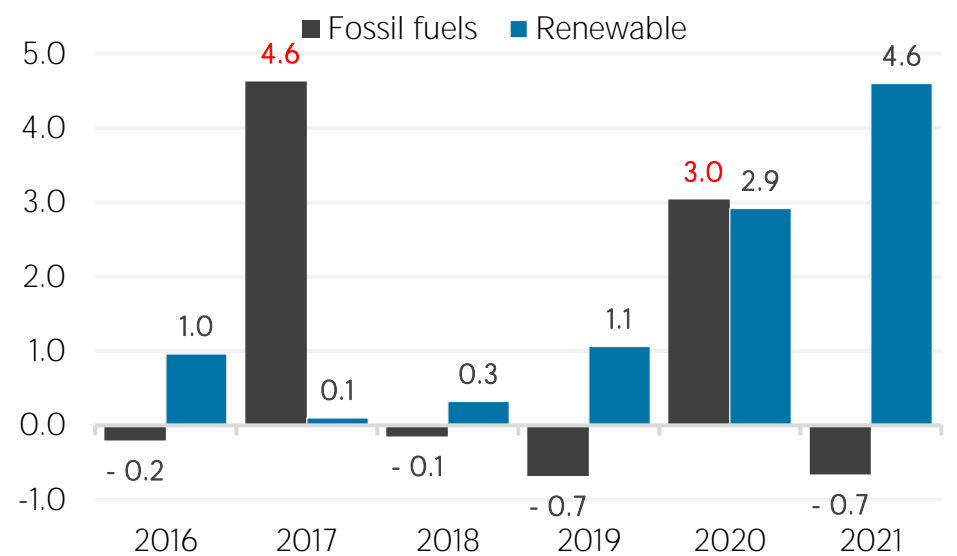
Renewable capacity in 2021



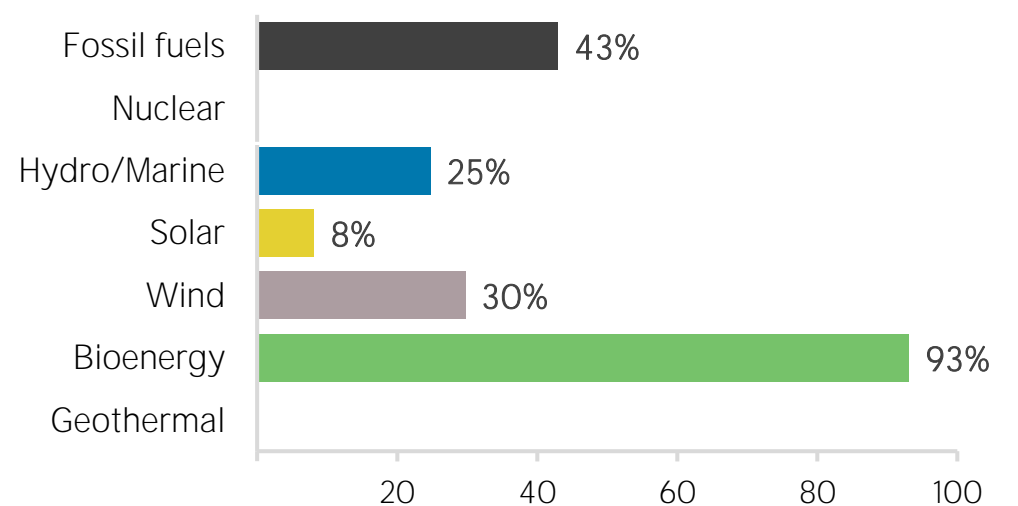
Net capacity change in 2021 (MW)



Net capacity change (GW)



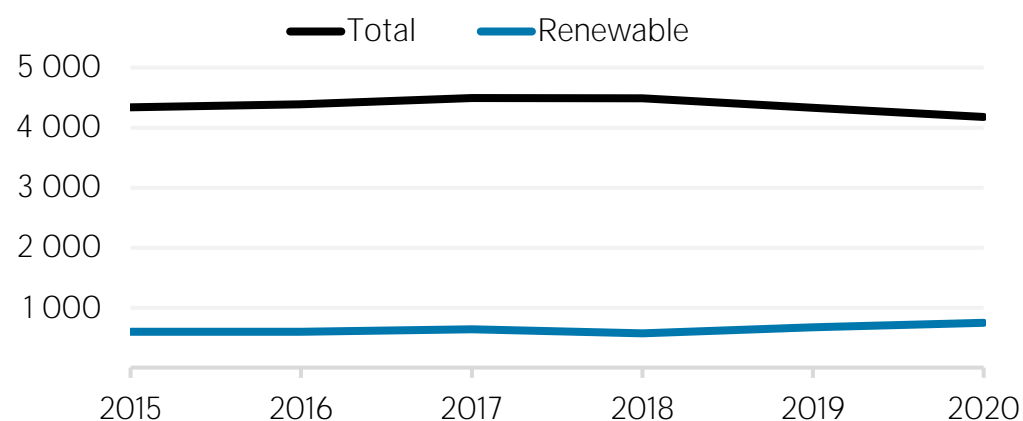
Capacity utilisation in 2020 (%)



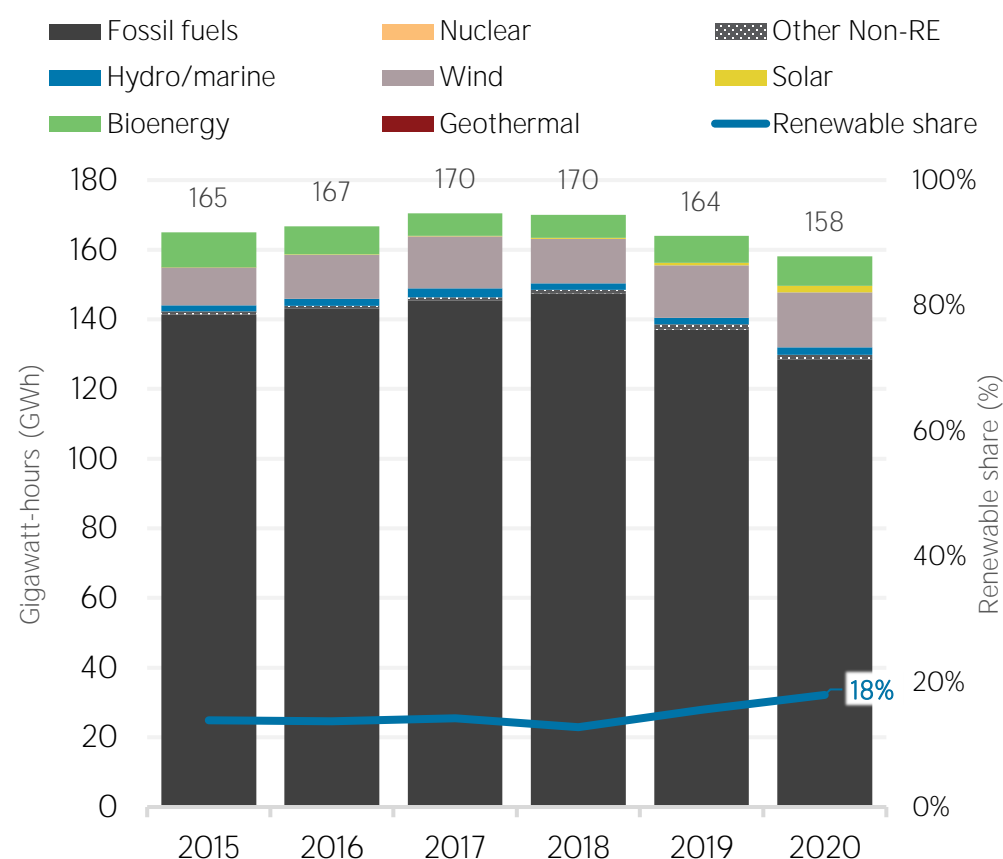
ELECTRICITY GENERATION

Generation in 2020	GWh	%
Non-renewable	129 816	82
Renewable	28 260	18
Hydro and marine	2 118	1
Solar	1 958	1
Wind	15 800	10
Bioenergy	8 384	5
Geothermal	0	0
Total	158 076	100

Per capita electricity generation (kWh)



Electricity generation trend

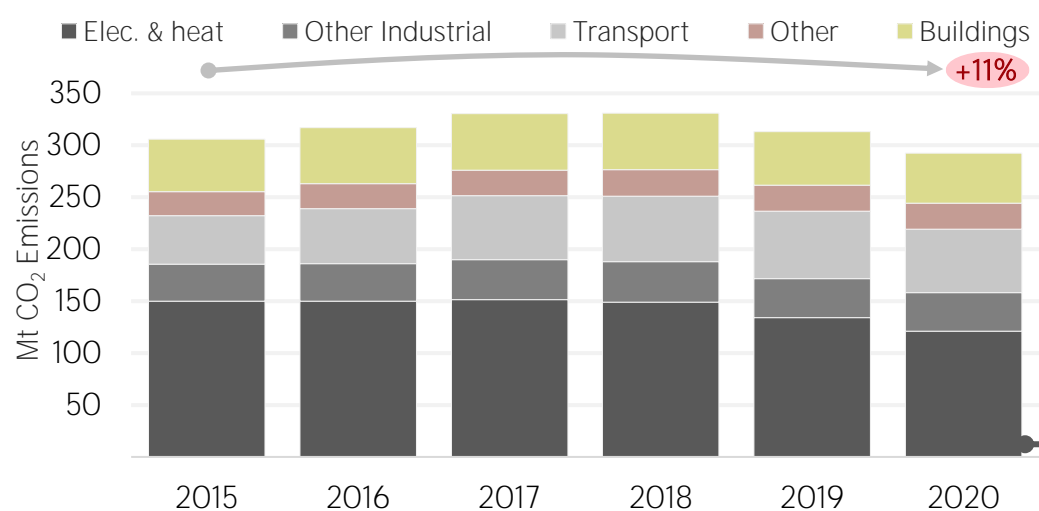


LATEST POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND LEGISLATION

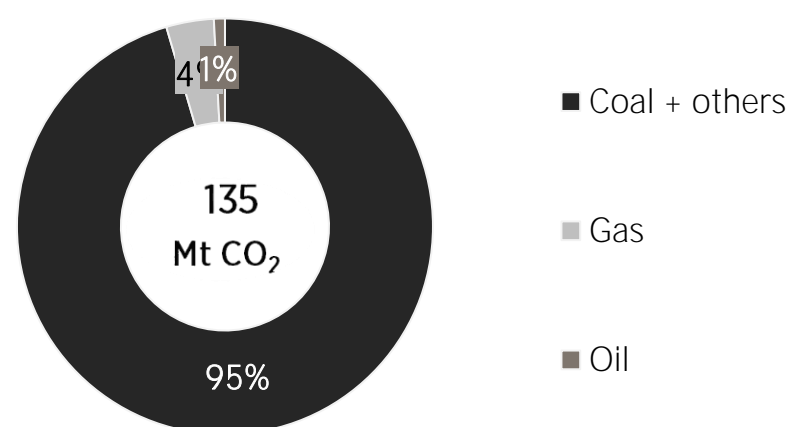
- Green Loan to support onshore wind farm projects 2022
- Biofuel Targets for 2021-2024 2021
- Energy Law - Amendment 2021
- Energy Policy of Poland until 2040 (PEP2040) 2021
- Green Public Transport Program 2021

ENERGY AND EMISSIONS

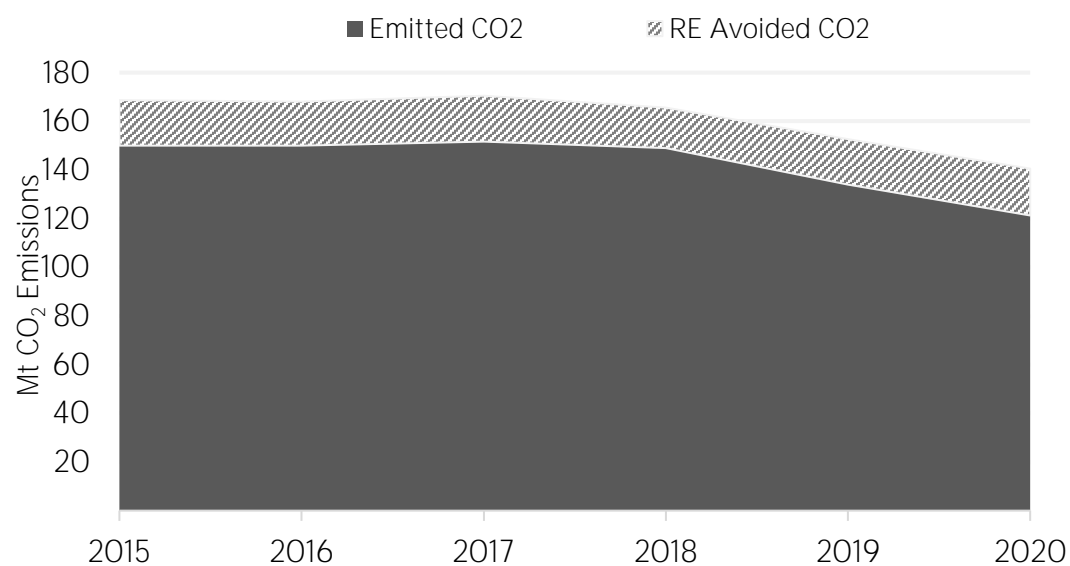
Energy-related CO₂ emissions by sector



Elec. & heat generation CO₂ emissions in

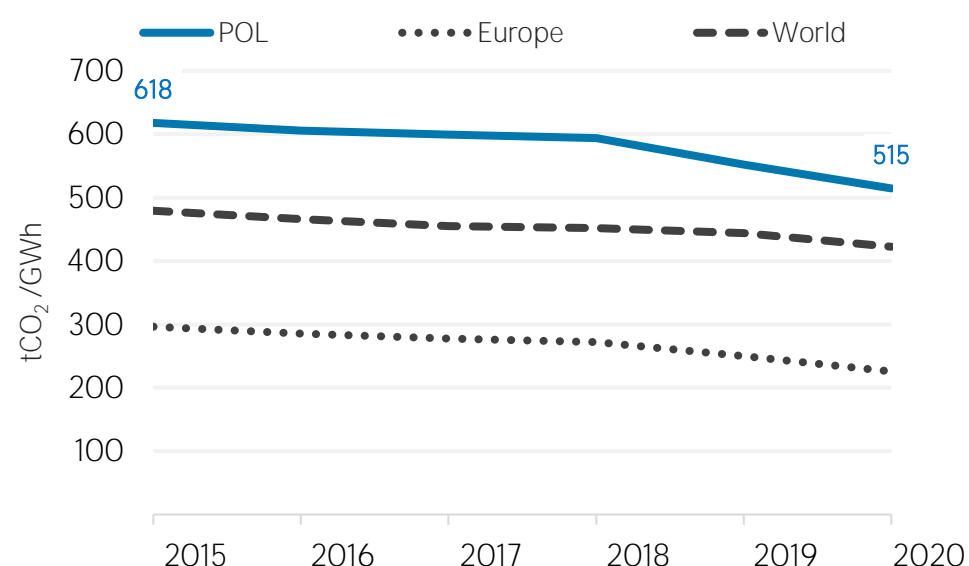


Avoided emissions from renewable elec. & heat



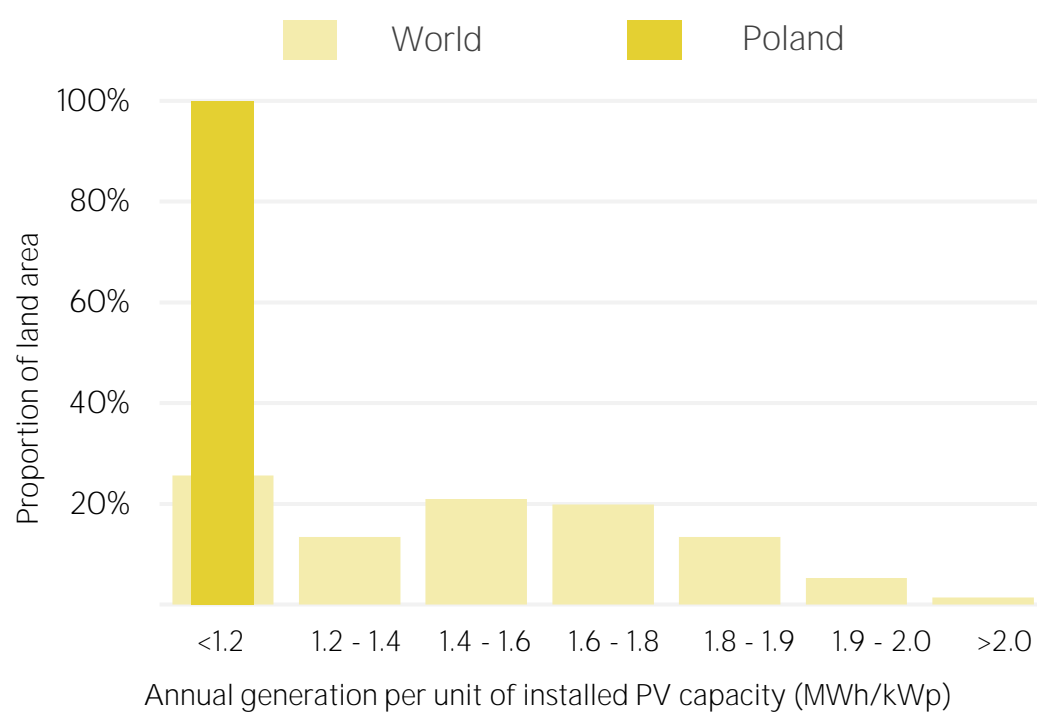
Avoided emissions based on fossil fuel mix used for power

CO₂ emission factor for elec. & heat generation

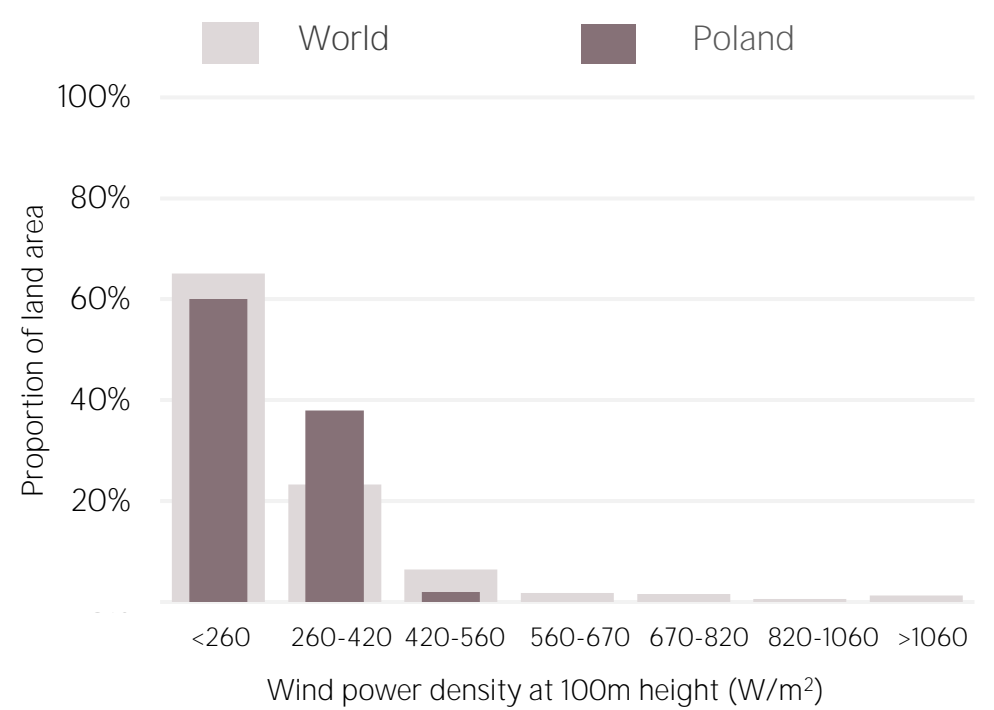


Calculated by dividing power sector emissions by elec. + heat gen.

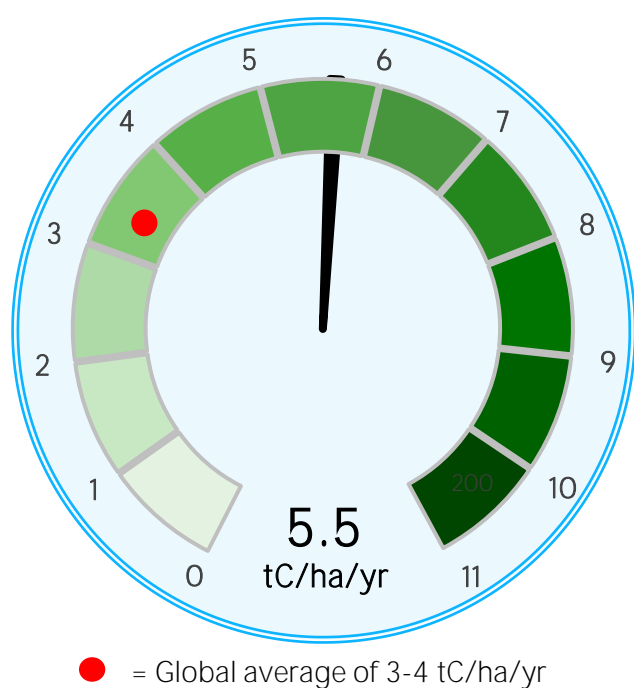
Distribution of solar potential



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.

Last updated on: 24th August, 2022