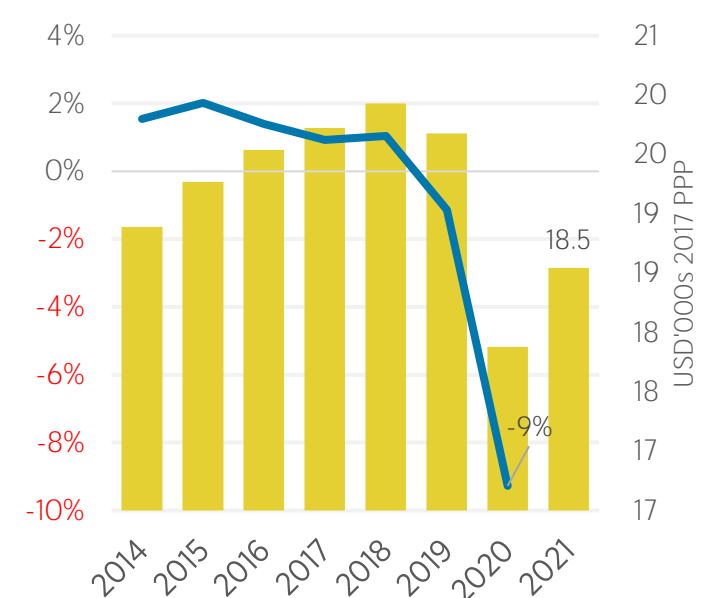
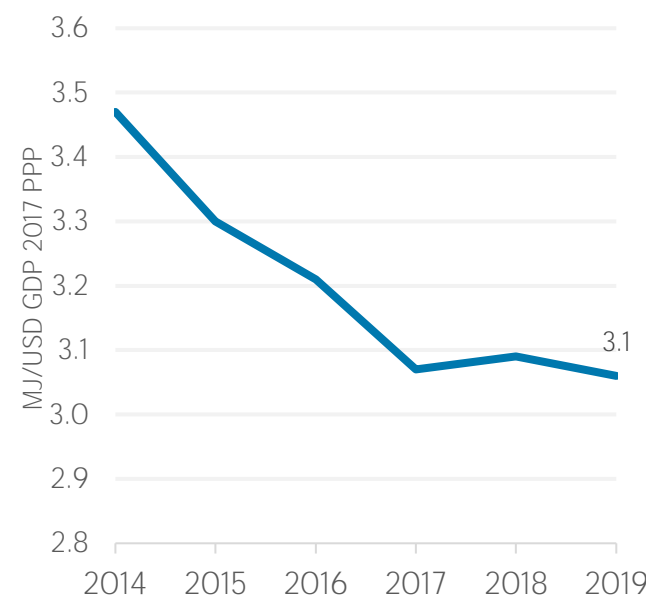


COUNTRY INDICATORS AND SDGS

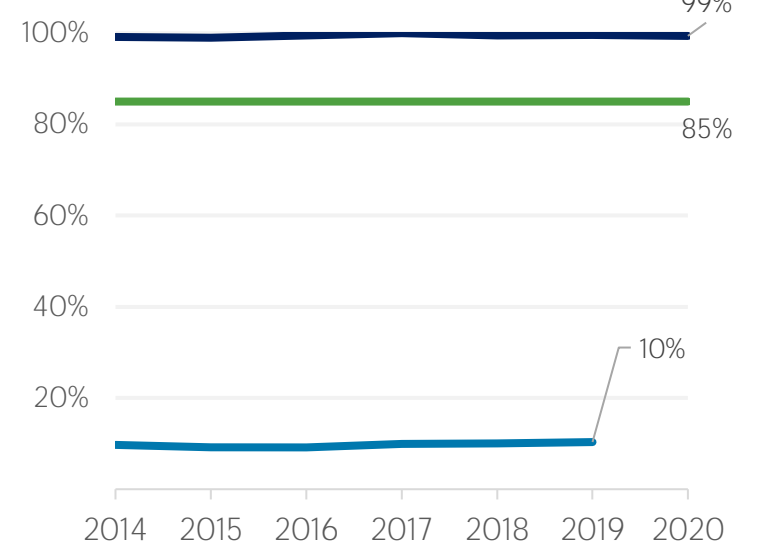
GDP per capita 8.1.1 Real GDP growth rate



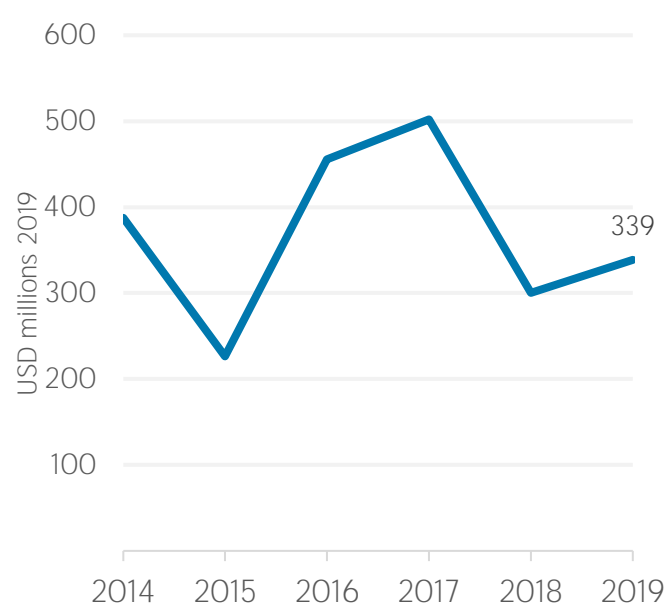
7.3.1 Energy intensity



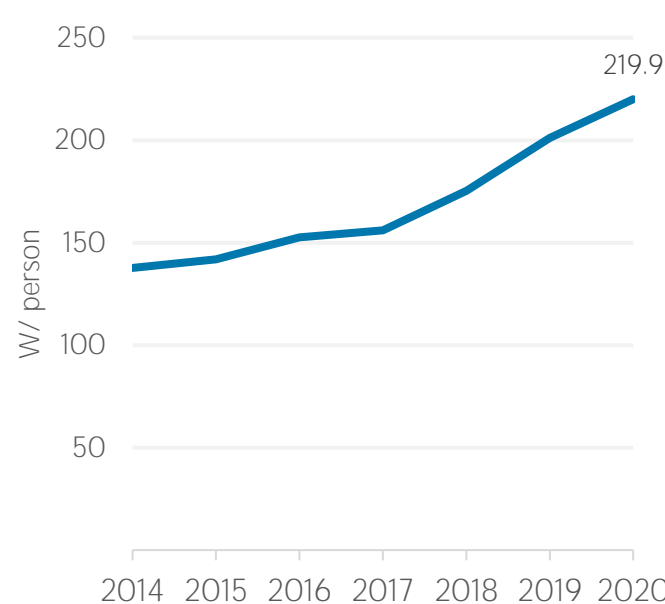
7.1.1 Access to electricity (% population)
7.1.2 Access to clean cooking (% population)
7.2.1 Renewable energy (% TREC)



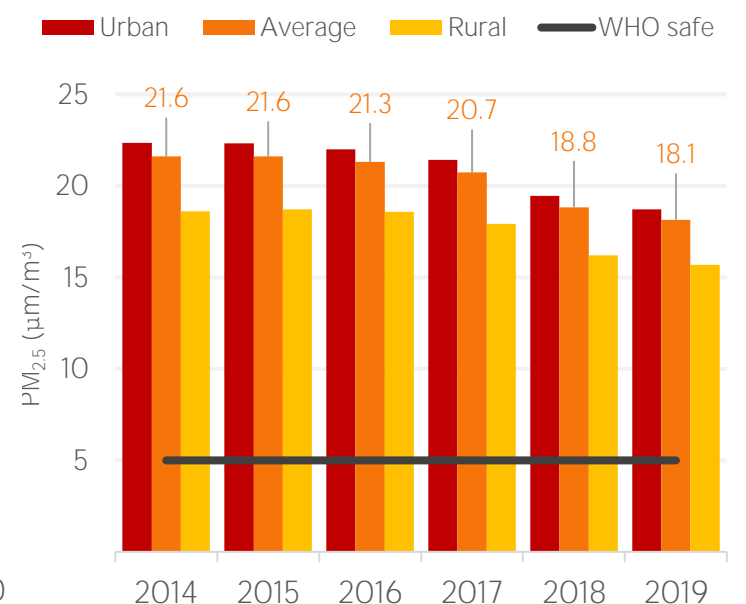
7.a.1 Public flows to renewables



7.b.1 Per capita renewable capacity



11.6.2 Air particulate matter (PM_{2.5})



TOTAL ENERGY SUPPLY (TES)

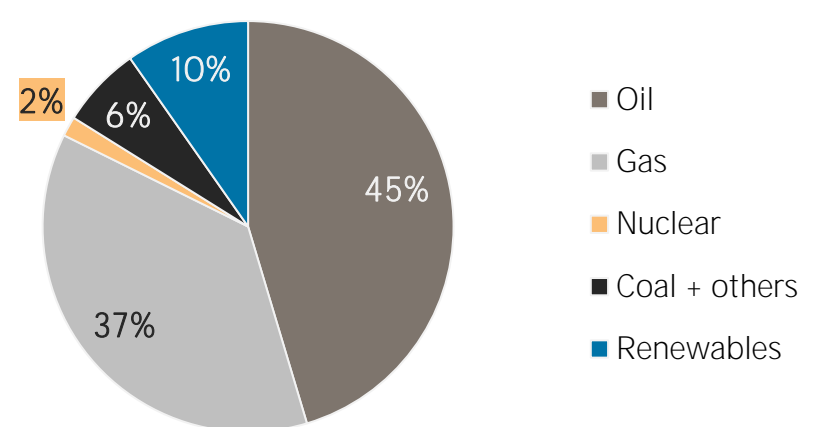
Total Energy Supply (TES)	2014	2019
Non-renewable (TJ)	7 207 975	7 022 027
Renewable (TJ)	744 107	757 149
Total (TJ)	7 952 082	7 779 177
Renewable share (%)	9	10

Growth in TES	2014-19	2018-19
Non-renewable (%)	-2.6	-1.3
Renewable (%)	+1.8	+2.9
Total (%)	-2.2	-0.9

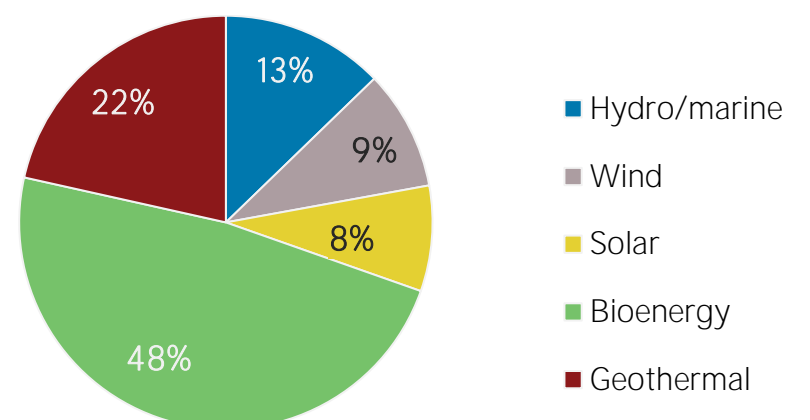
Primary energy trade	2014	2019
Imports (TJ)	2 482 431	4 308 973
Exports (TJ)	3 111 954	2 843 783
Net trade (TJ)	629 523	-1 465 190

Imports (% of supply)	31	55
Exports (% of production)	35	45
Energy self-sufficiency (%)	111	82

Total energy supply in 2019

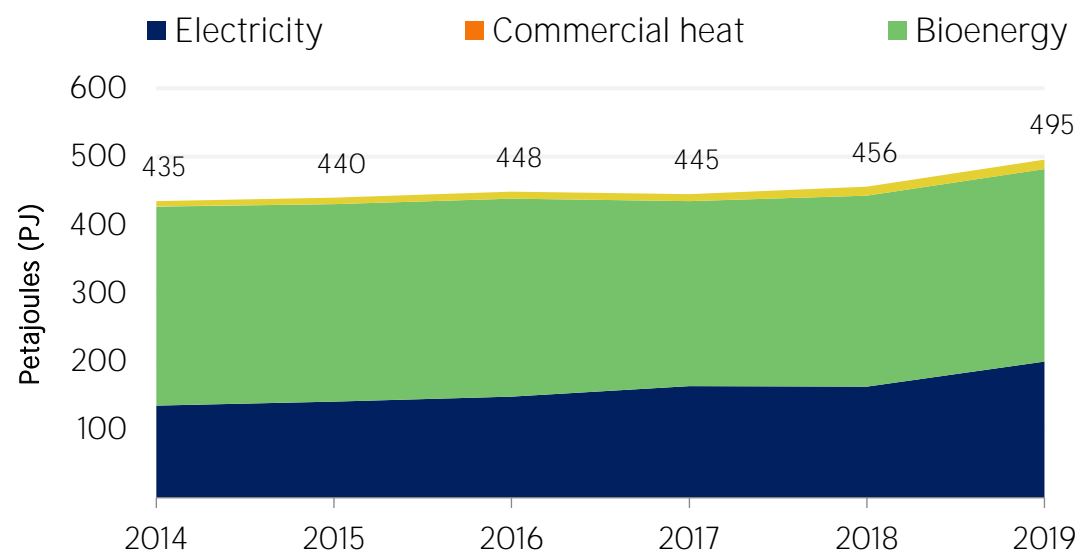


Renewable energy supply in 2019



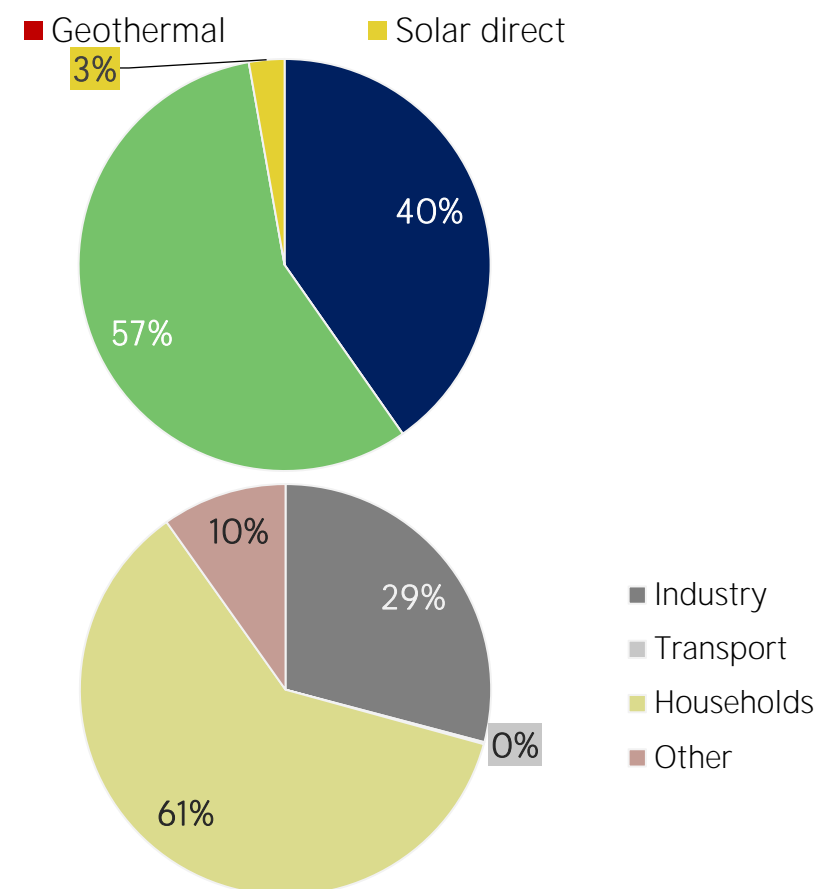
RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION (TFEC)

Renewable TFEC trend



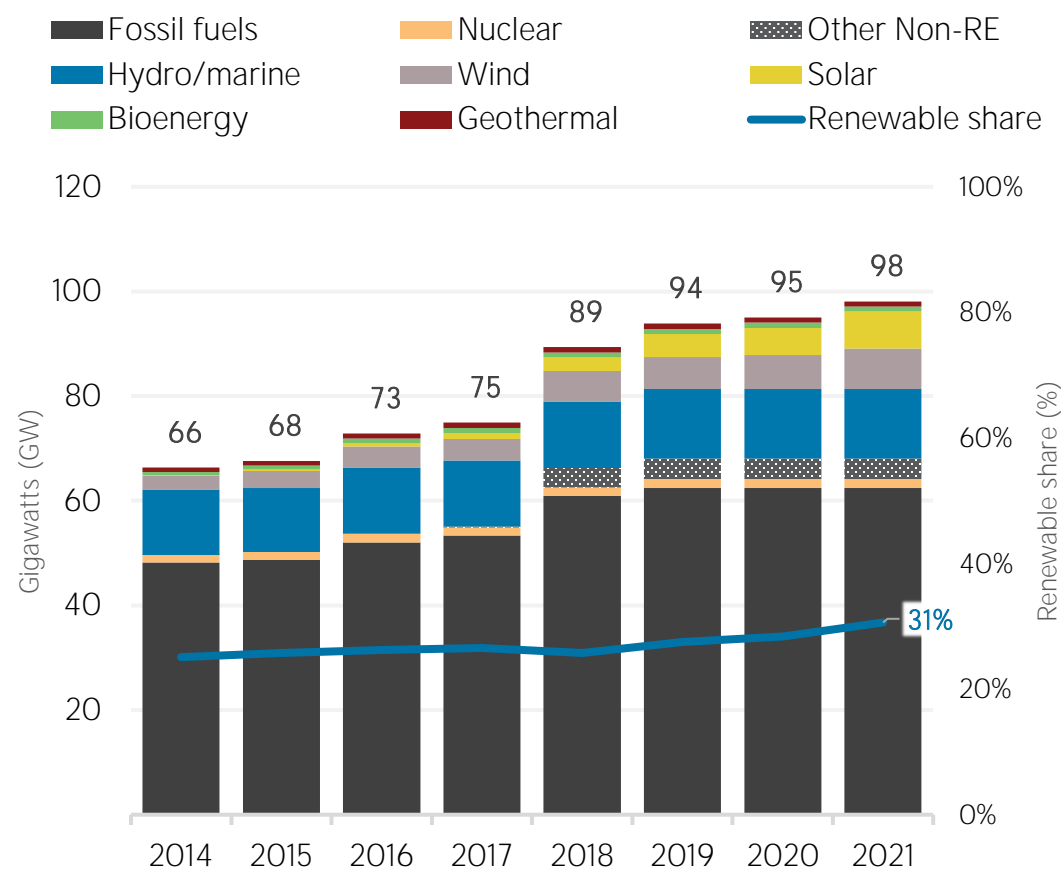
Consumption by sector	2014	2019
Industry (TJ)	114 350	144 225
Transport (TJ)	605	788
Households (TJ)	287 517	301 754
Other (TJ)	32 500	48 677

Renewable energy consumption in 2019

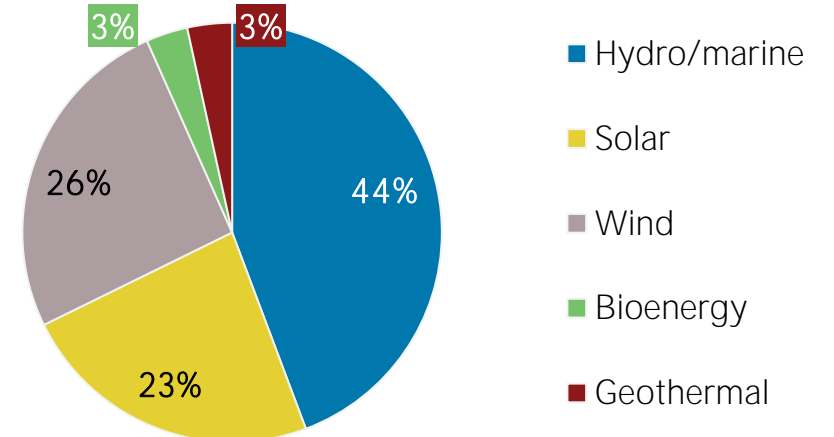


ELECTRICITY CAPACITY

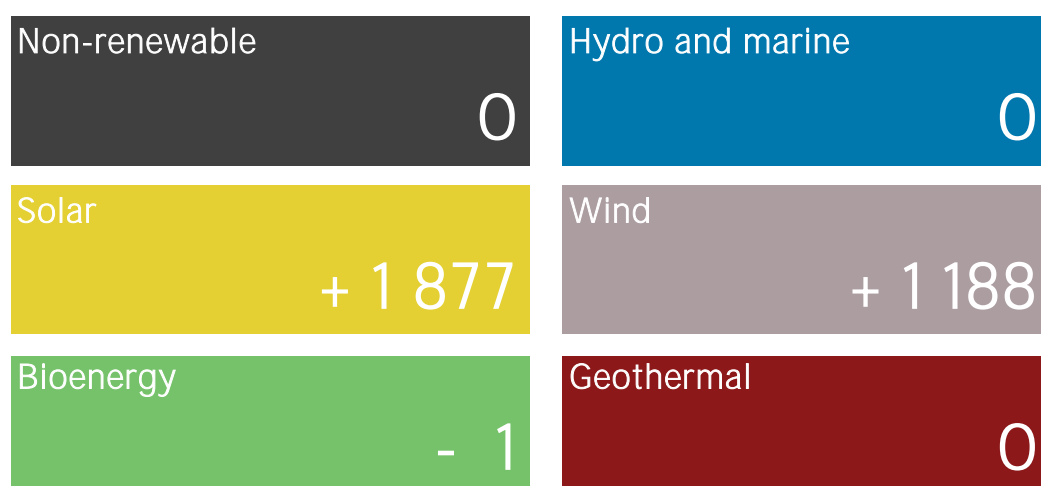
Installed capacity trend



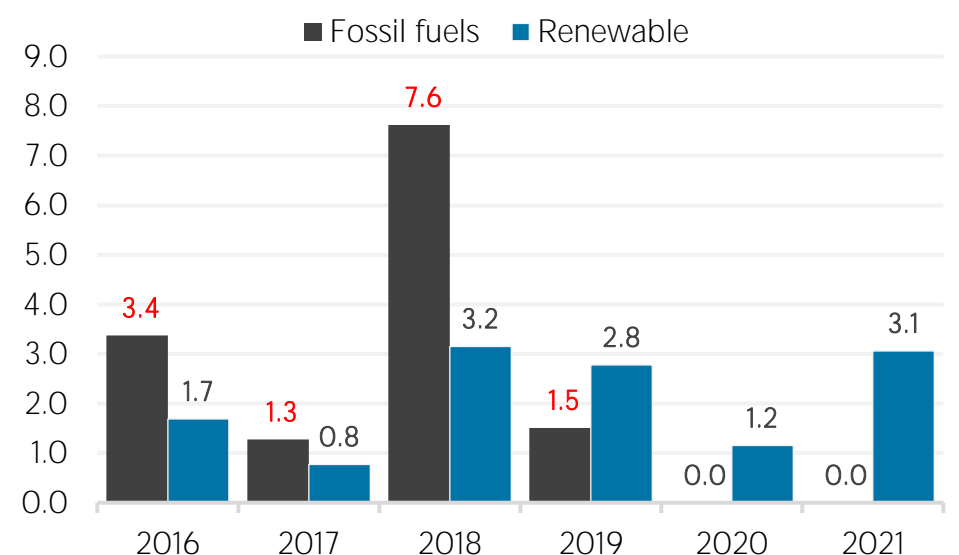
Renewable capacity in 2021



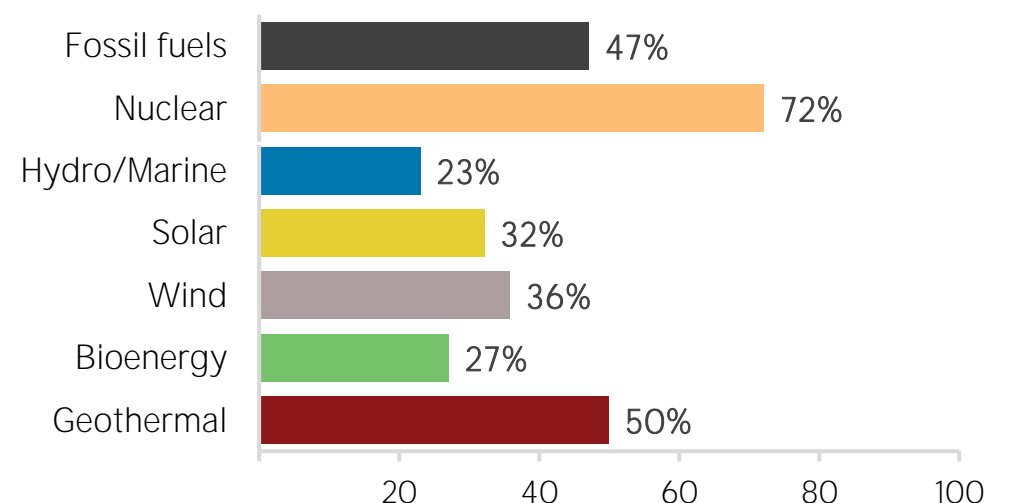
Net capacity change in 2021 (MW)



Net capacity change (GW)

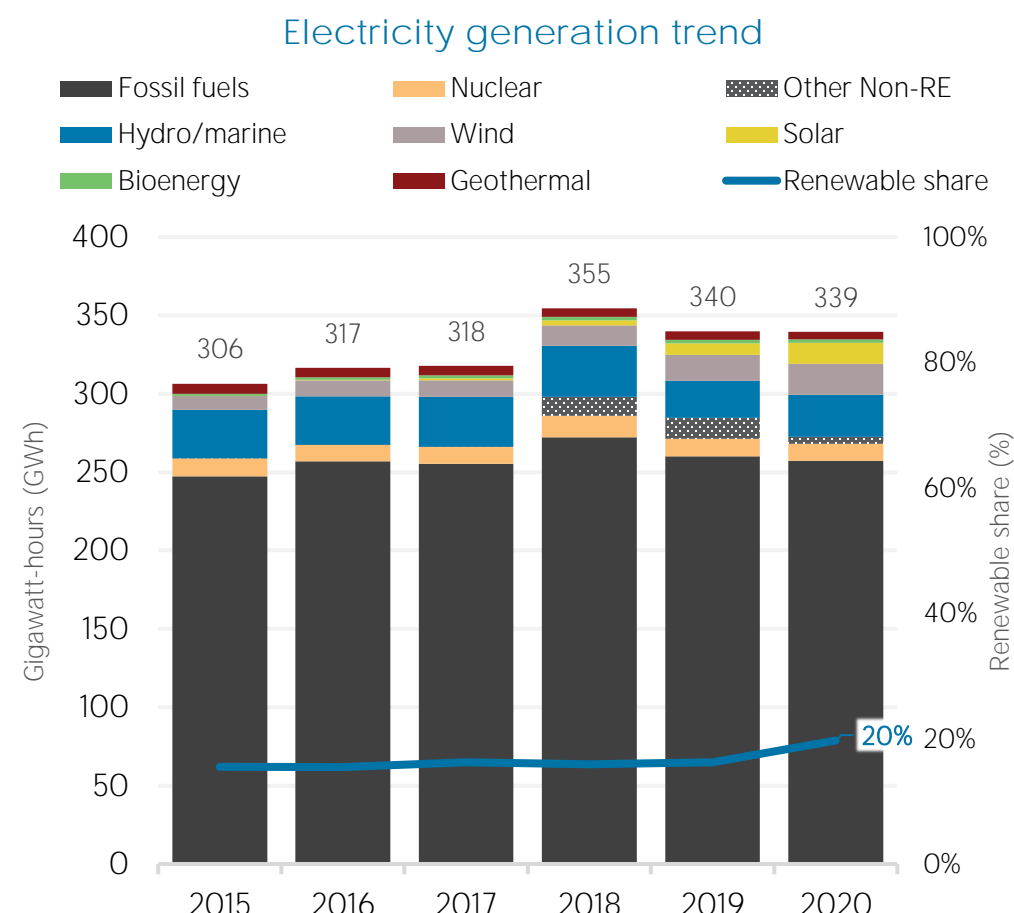
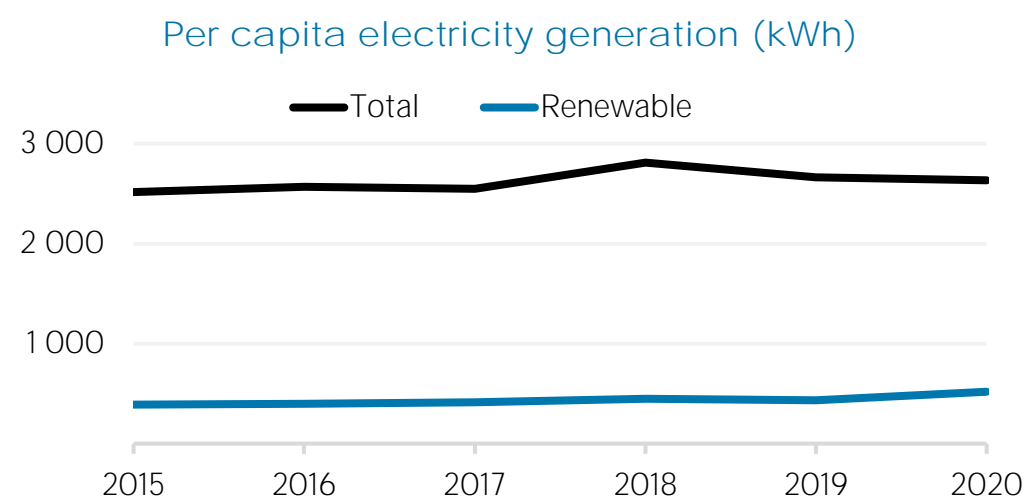


Capacity utilisation in 2020 (%)



ELECTRICITY GENERATION

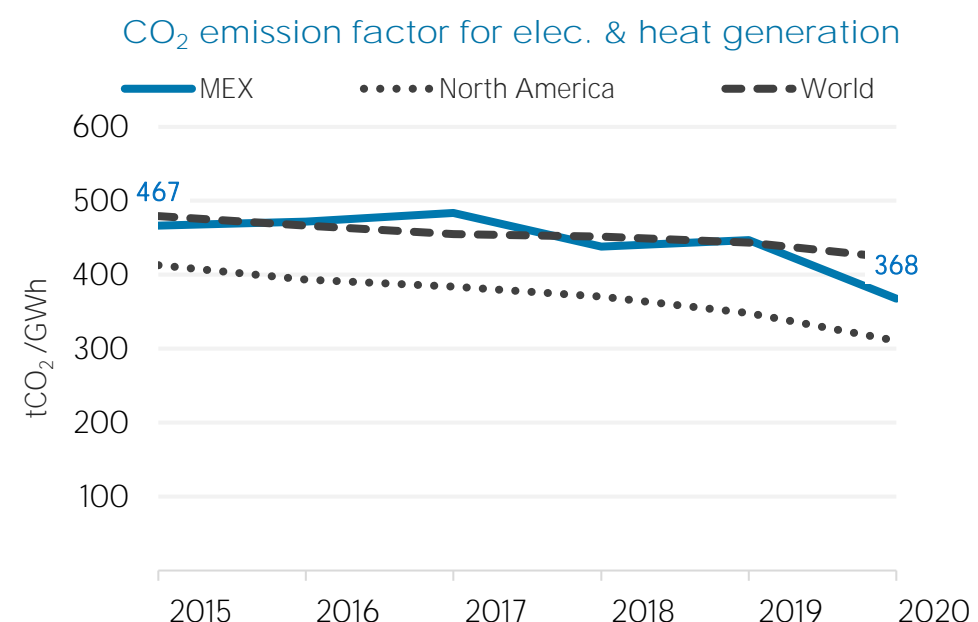
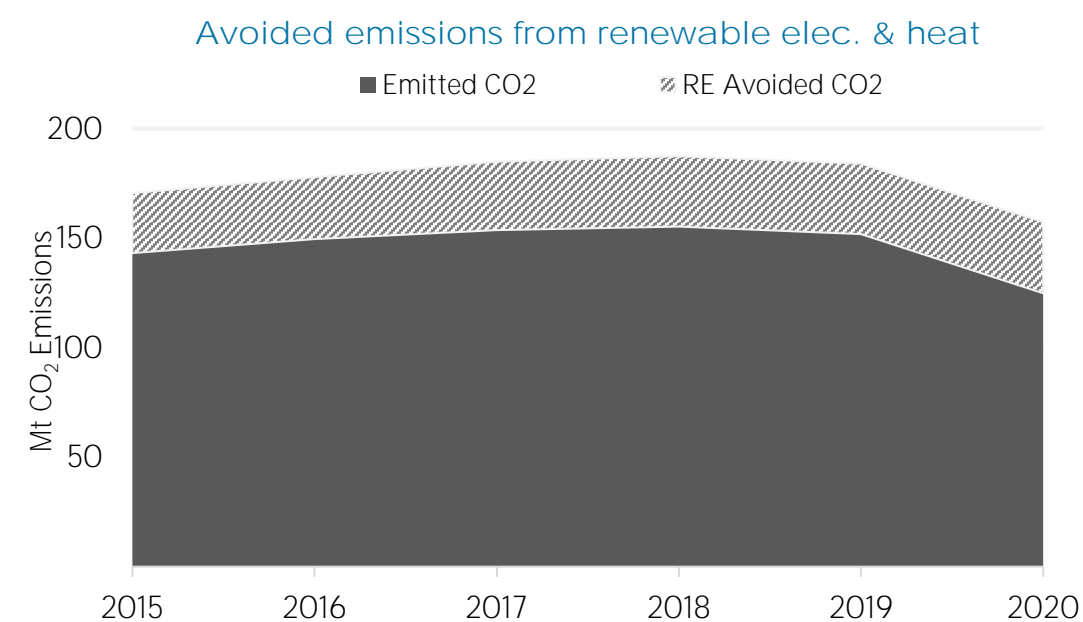
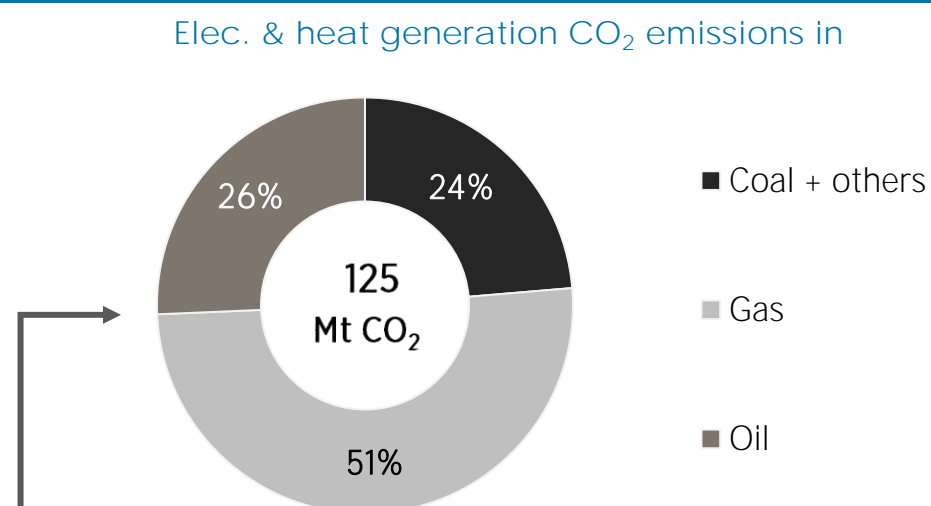
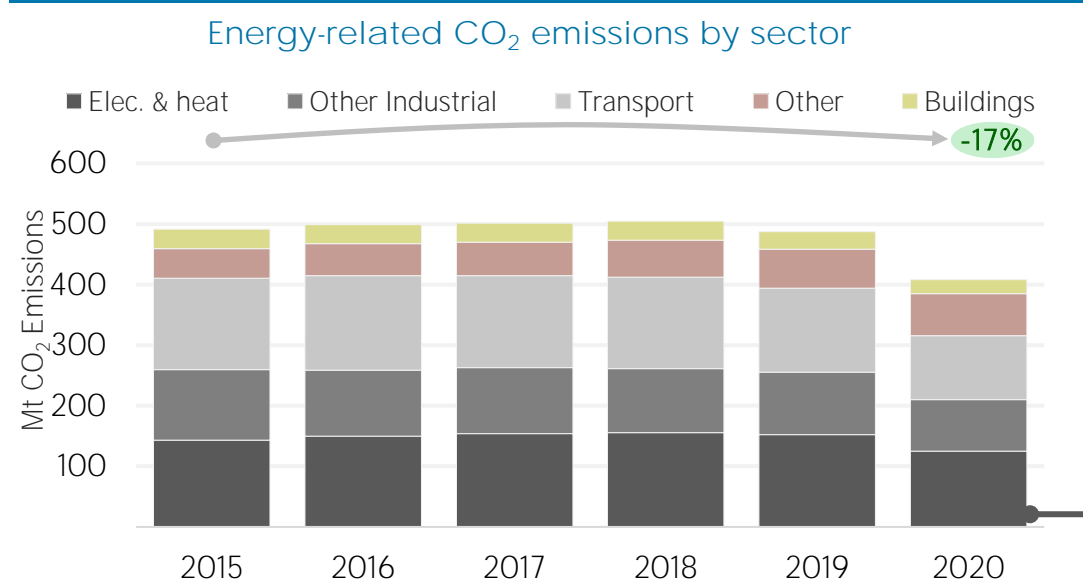
Generation in 2020	GWh	%
Non-renewable	272 585	80
Renewable	66 858	20
Hydro and marine	26 817	8
Solar	13 528	4
Wind	19 701	6
Bioenergy	2 291	1
Geothermal	4 521	1
Total	339 443	100



LATEST POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND LEGISLATION

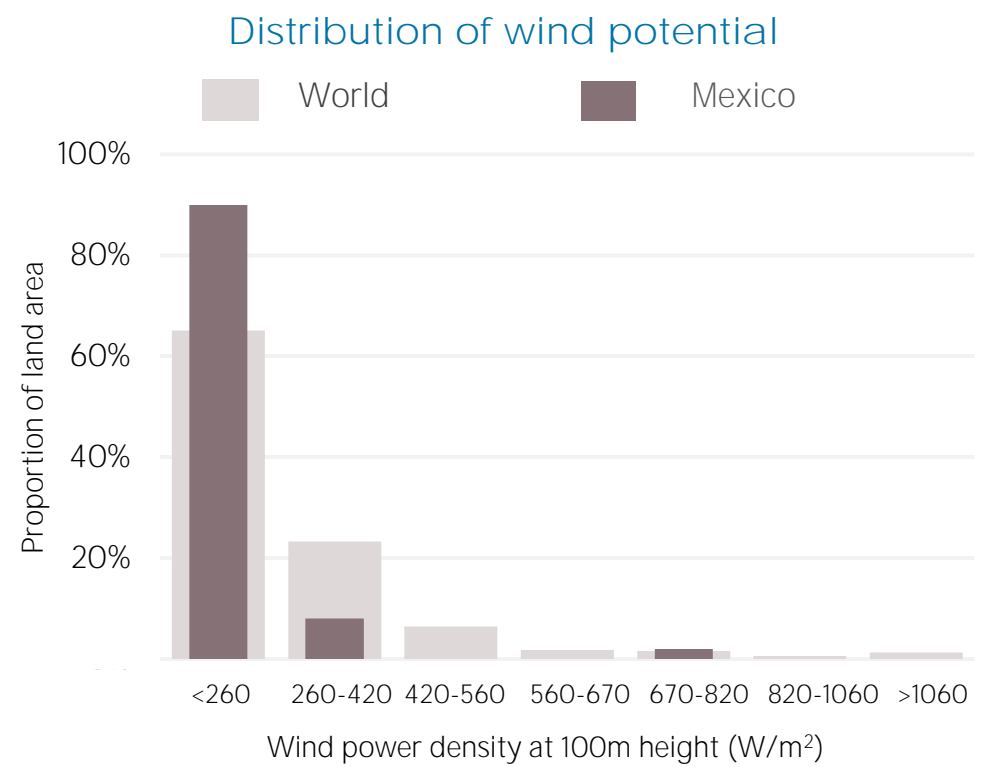
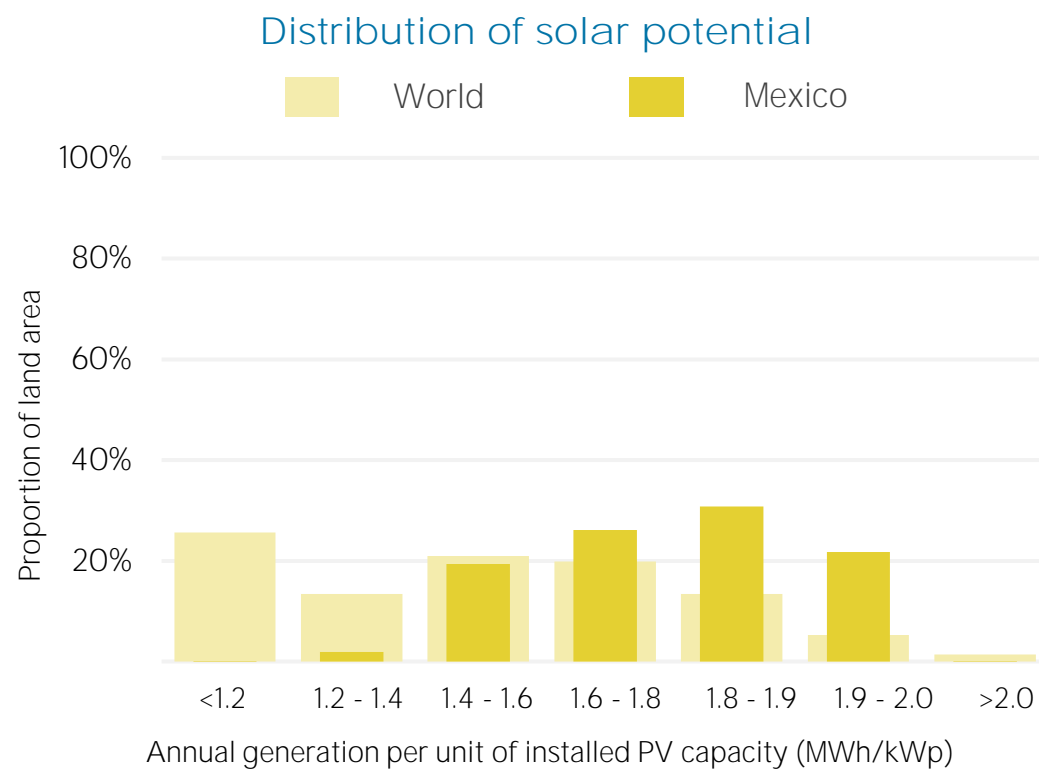
- 1 Draft standard PROY-NOM-014-ENER-2020, Energy efficiency of alternating current, single-phase, induction electric motors, squirrel cage type, cooled with air, in nominal power from 0.180 kW to 2.238 kW. Limits, testing method and labelling. 2021
- 2 Draft standard PROY-NOM-022-ENER/SE-2020, Energy efficiency and user safety requirements for self-contained commercial refrigeration appliances. Limits, testing methods and labeling. 2021
- 3 Draft standard PROY-NOM-034-ENER / SE-2020, Energy efficiency and safety requirements of fans. Limits, testing methods and labeling. 2021
- 4 Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement: Mexico 2021
- 5 NOM-031-ENER-2019: Energy efficiency of LED luminaires for roads and public outdoor areas. Specifications and testing methods 2021

ENERGY AND EMISSIONS

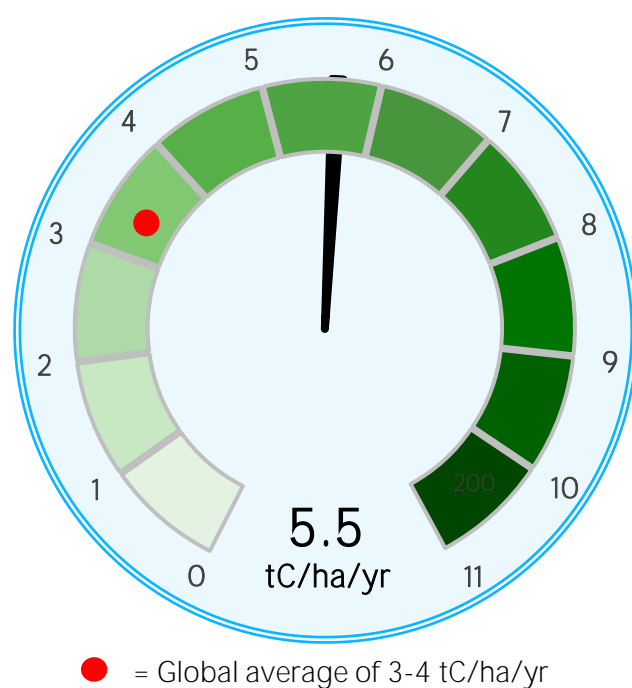


Avoided emissions based on fossil fuel mix used for power

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



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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