

How much energy does Armenia need?

It has been an observer to the Energy Community since 2011 and a member of the Eastern Partnership since 2009. Although Armenia's energy demand averages more than 3 Mtoe (3.59 Mtoe in 2020) and the country does not produce any fossil fuels, it manages to cover 27% of energy demand with domestic energy production.

Does Armenia have solar energy?

Armenia has significant solar energy potential: average annual solar energy flow per square metre of horizontal surface is 1 720 kWh (the European average is 1 000 kWh), and one-quarter of the country's territory is endowed with solar energy resources of 1 850 kWh/m² per year. Solar thermal energy is therefore developing rapidly in Armenia.

What percentage of Armenia's Energy is renewable?

Renewable energy resources, including hydro, represented 7.1% of Armenia's energy mix in 2020. Almost one-third of the country's electricity generation (30% in 2021) came from renewable sources. Forming the foundation of Armenia's renewable energy system as of 6 January 2022 were 189 small, private HPPs (under 30 MW), mostly constructed since 2007.

How much energy does Armenia produce in 2021?

In 2021, Armenia produced 7.7 TWh of electricity, of which natural gas covered 44% (3.4 TWh), hydro and other renewables 30% (2.3 TWh) and nuclear 26% (2.0 TWh). In the Caucasus region, Armenia is the only country producing nuclear energy. Armenia's energy demand averages more than 3 Mtoe (3.59 Mtoe in 2020).

What are the different types of energy sources in Armenia?

Renewable energy here is the sum of hydropower, wind, solar, geothermal, modern biomass and wave and tidal energy. Traditional biomass - the burning of charcoal, crop waste, and other organic matter - is not included. This can be an important energy source in lower-income settings. Armenia: How much of the country's energy comes from nuclear power?

Why does Armenia need a single energy supplier?

Armenia relies on imports of natural gas and oil for most of its energy needs, which exposes it to supply risks and dependence on a single supplier. As the government considers energy security and the development of indigenous sources to be of prime importance for the energy sector, renewables and efficiency measures are key areas.

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Armenia: Many of us want an overview of how much energy our country consumes, where it comes from, and if we're making progress on decarbonizing our energy mix. This page provides the data for your chosen country across all of the key metrics on this topic.

Based on models of Armenia and neighboring power systems developed in Plexos software for the years 2025, 2030, and 2040, generation hourly dispatch simulations have been carried out with the aim to determine benefits of all relevant and feasible storage (and other) options for Armenia's power sector in terms of technologies and capacities.

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Armenia is looking to launch an energy storage program leading to the development of the first pilot storage projects in the country. This report analyzes the economic and financial viability of battery storage solutions to ensure the reliable and smooth operation of Armenia's power system in ...

GOAL: to promote an understanding, on a global scale, of the dynamics of change in energy systems, quantify emissions and their impacts, and accelerate the transition to carbon-neutral, environmentally benign energy systems while providing affordable energy to all.

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Armenia's energy demand averages more than 3 Mtoe (3.59 Mtoe in 2020). Energy consumption (final consumption excluding transformation) more than doubled between 2000 and 2020 (+136%), and heavily outpaced global demand in the same period (+36%). Total final consumption (TFC) in 2020 was 2.61 Mtoe.

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 . Last updated on: 31 July, 2024

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