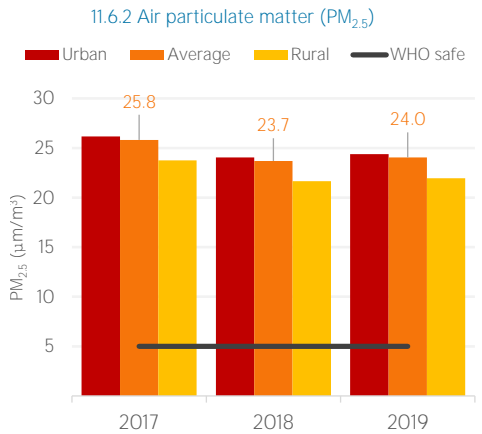
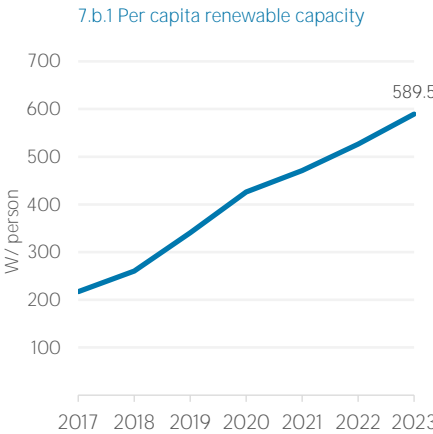
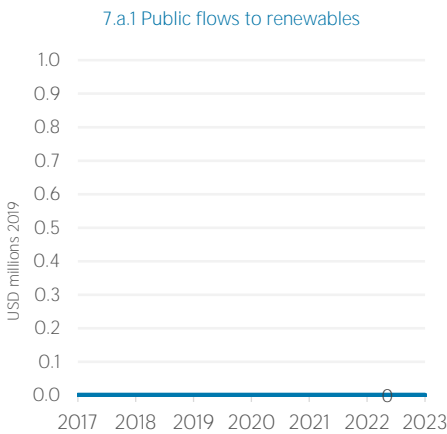
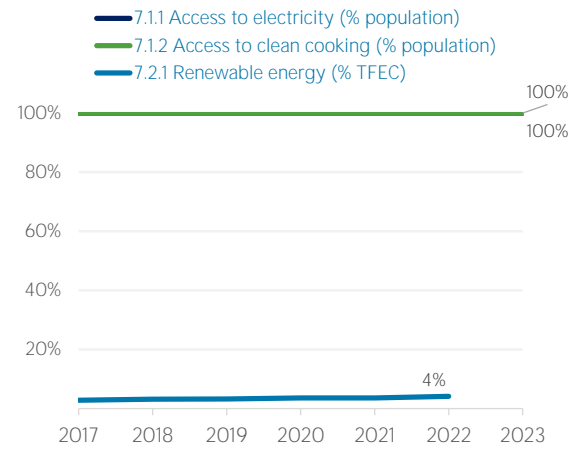
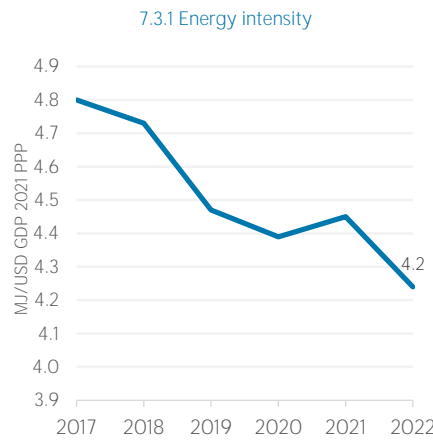
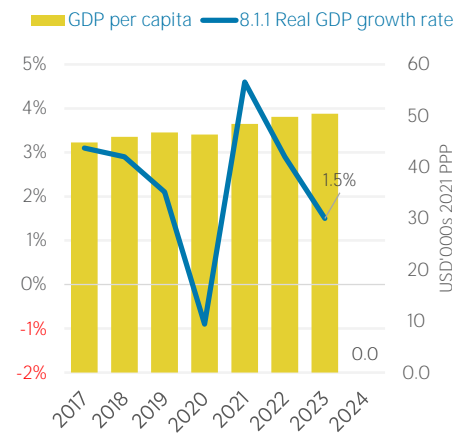


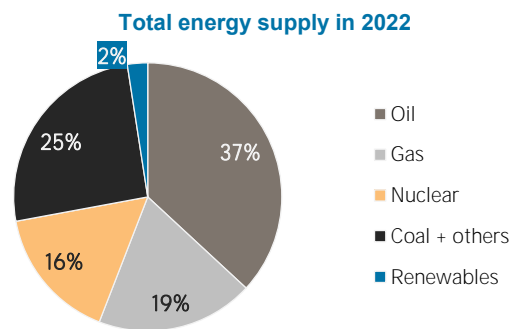
COUNTRY INDICATORS AND SDGS



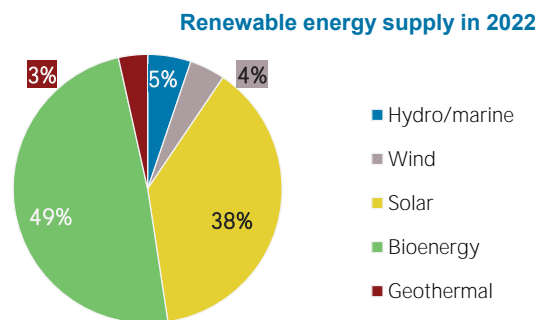
TOTAL ENERGY SUPPLY (TES)

Total Energy Supply (TES)	2017	2022
Non-renewable (TJ)	11 625 129	11 448 221
Renewable (TJ)	204 162	286 998
Total (TJ)	11 829 291	11 735 219
Renewable share (%)	2	2

Growth in TES	2017-22	2021-22
Non-renewable (%)	-1.5	-4.3
Renewable (%)	+40.6	+5.8
Total (%)	-0.8	-4.1

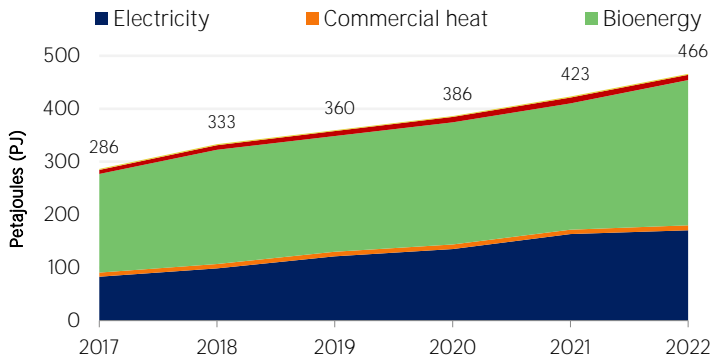


Primary energy trade	2017	2022
Imports (TJ)	13 252 306	12 812 858
Exports (TJ)	2 799 376	2 764 313
Net trade (TJ)	-10 452 930	-10 048 545
Imports (% of supply)	112	109
Exports (% of production)	137	116
Energy self-sufficiency (%)	17	20



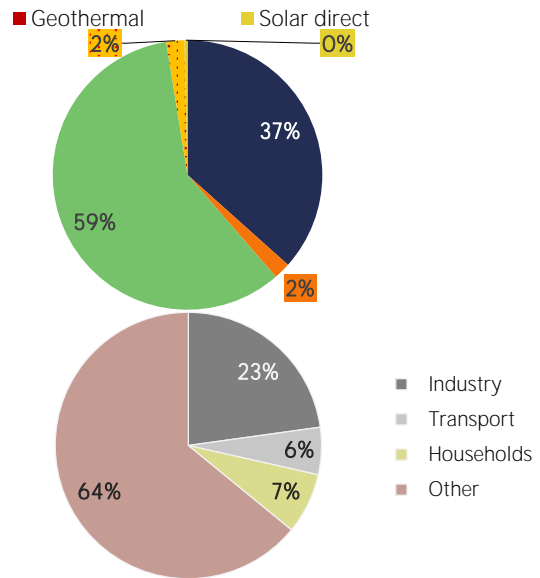
# RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION (TFEC)

### Renewable TFEC trend



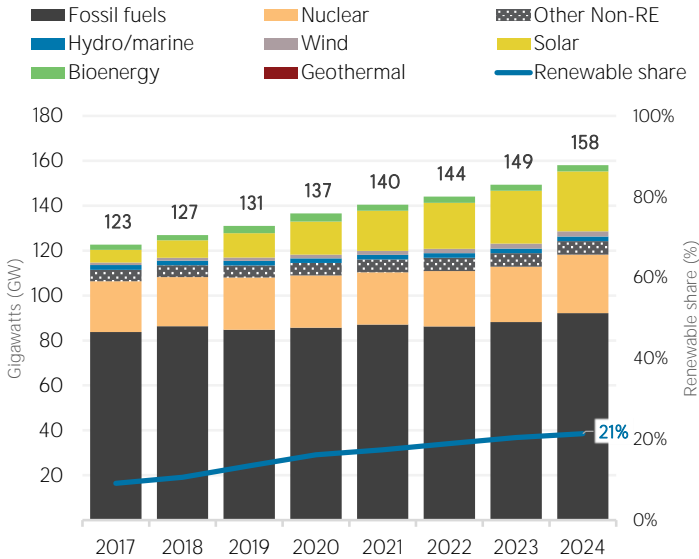
Consumption by sector	2017	2022
Industry (TJ)	77 591	106 236
Transport (TJ)	19 848	26 697
Households (TJ)	21 864	34 404
Other (TJ)	166 983	298 546

### Renewable energy consumption in 2022

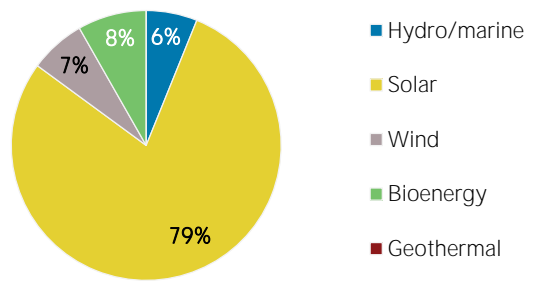


# ELECTRICITY CAPACITY

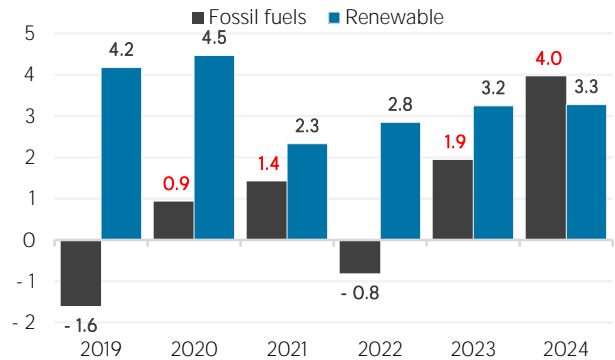
### Installed capacity trend



### Renewable capacity in 2024



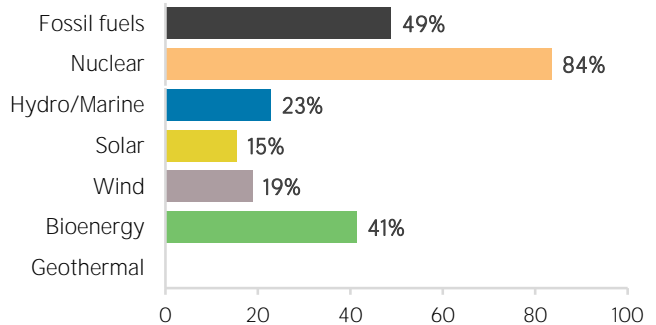
### Net capacity change (GW)



### Net capacity change in 2024 (MW)

Non-renewable	+ 5 365	Hydro and marine	- 3
Solar	+ 3 152	Wind	+ 96
Bioenergy	+ 33	Geothermal	0

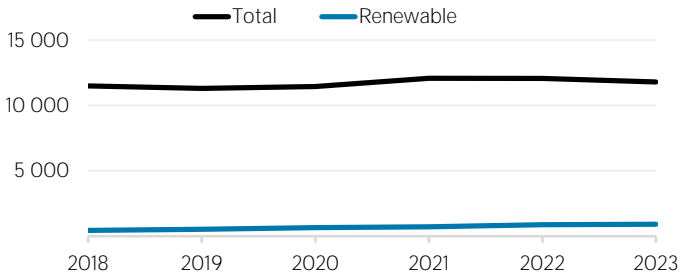
### Capacity utilisation in 2023 (%)



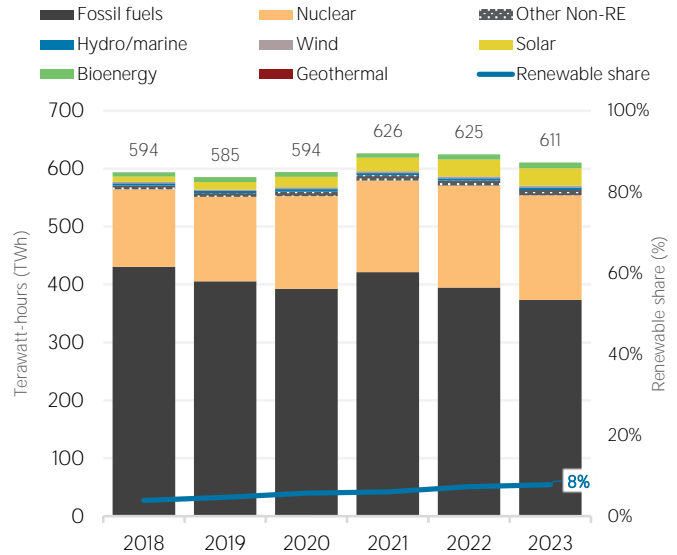
## ELECTRICITY GENERATION

Generation in 2023	GWh	%
<b>Non-renewable</b>	<b>563 297</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>Renewable</b>	<b>47 388</b>	<b>8</b>
Hydro and marine	4 154	1
Solar	29 903	5
Wind	3 397	1
Bioenergy	9 934	2
Geothermal	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>610 685</b>	<b>100</b>

Per capita electricity generation (kWh)



Electricity generation trend

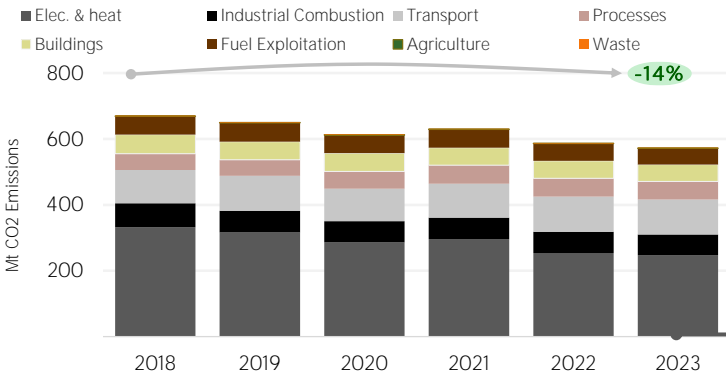


## LATEST POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND LEGISLATION

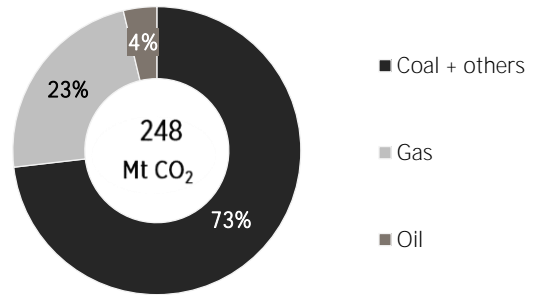
- 1 Information and Communications Infrastructure Protection Act 2025
- 2 Special Act on National Resource Security 2025
- 3 Act on National Resources Security 2024
- 4 Agricultural and Rural 100% Renewable Energy (RE100) Demonstration Projects 2024
- 5 Critical Minerals Management and Strategy for Sustainable Environment in ASEAN 2024

## ENERGY AND EMISSIONS

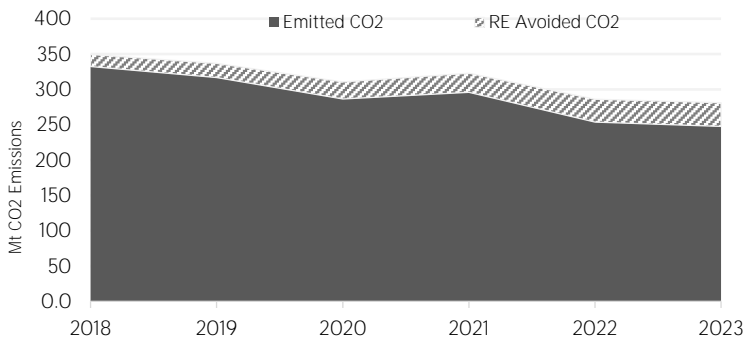
CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by sector



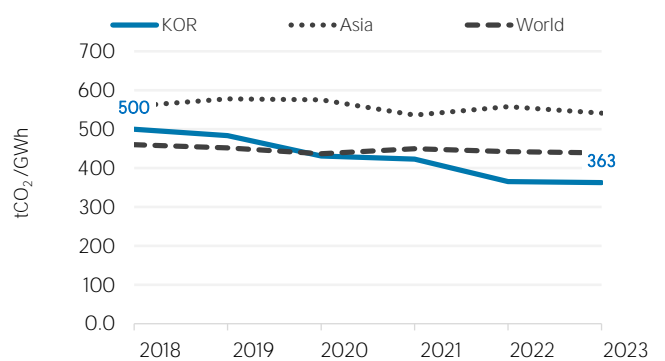
Elec. & heat generation CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in



Avoided emissions from renewable elec. & heat



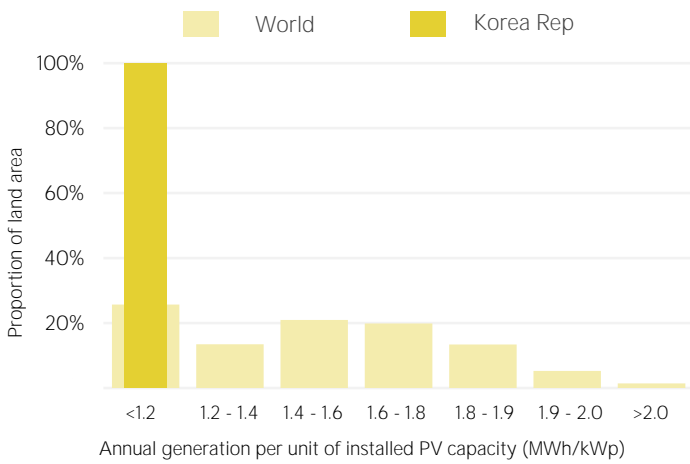
CO<sub>2</sub> emission factor for elec. & heat generation



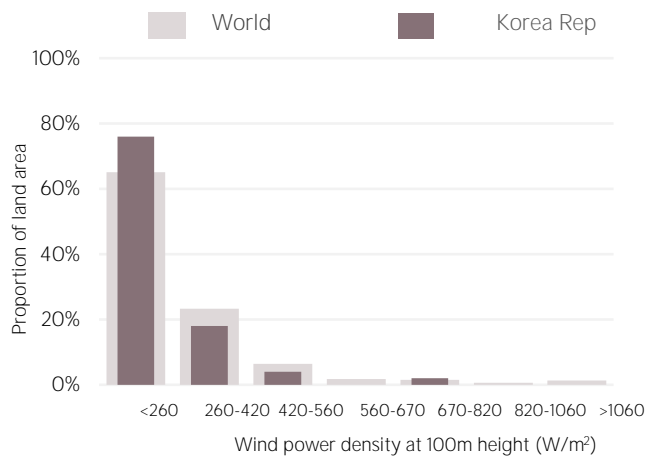
Avoided emissions based on fossil fuel mix used for power

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

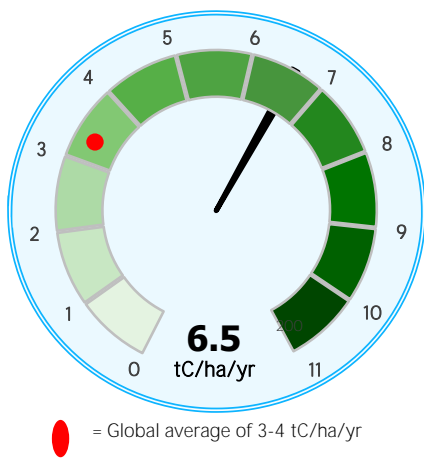
Distribution of solar potential



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/m<sup>2</sup>) 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).

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