

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.

Where does Armenia get its energy from?

Lacking indigenous resources, Armenia imports natural gas and oil for most of its energy needs (78.6% of total energy supply in 2020), mainly from the Russian Federation (hereafter, "Russia").

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.

What is the energy mix in Armenia in 2021?

Natural gas dominates the energy mix (59.6% of total energy supply in 2020), but the electricity mix is more diversified. 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).

How important is R&D in energy technology and innovation in Armenia?

Research and development (R&D) in energy technology and innovation in Armenia is not significant, though it is becoming more important. The government's plan to develop new renewable energy technologies will increase the need for technology and innovation funding, and for skilled human resources.

Why does Armenia need a nuclear power plant?

Armenia depends on imports to meet much of its energy needs, particularly natural gas from the Russian Federation. It is one of the few ex-Soviet republics to avoid significant energy subsidies, and it is the only country in the Caucasus region to possess a nuclear power plant.

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 ...

Armenia's energy demand averages above 3 Mtoe (3.40 Mtoe in 2019), comparable to that of Moldova or Tajikistan. Natural gas dominates the energy mix (63% of total primary energy supply in 2019).

Energy balance is a valuable instrument for the assessment, documentation and monitoring of the energy

efficiency and renewable energy indicators in the country for the given year. Energy balance is one of the main sources for the collection of the initial data on GHG emissions in ...

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 ...

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Key government priorities include promoting maximum use of the country's potential for renewable energy and energy efficiency; increasing power transmission links with Armenia's neighbours; gradually liberalising the domestic electricity market; and maintaining and, possibly, increasing the role of nuclear power.

The Renewable Energy Investment Plan for Armenia was approved within the framework of the Climate Investment Funds' Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Programme (SREP), which has ...

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The Renewable Energy Investment Plan for Armenia was approved within the framework of the Climate Investment Funds' Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Programme (SREP), which has allocated resources to develop up to 110 MW of utility-scale solar PV generation.

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