

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.

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.

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?

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").

Is Armenia ready for a green energy transition?

Crucially, Pashinyan has also made the case for accelerating Armenia's green energy transition and, in his government's 5-year economic plan, foresees solar energy to cover 10 percent of the country's total energy consumption in 2024. The country has huge untapped potential for green energy-- hydro, solar, wind power and geothermal.

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.

Constructing small HPPs is Armenia's favoured course of action to develop the renewable energy sector and secure energy independence. Most designated, under-construction or operational small HPPs are derivational stations on natural water flows.

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Annual generation per unit of installed PV capacity (MWh/kWp) 4.5 tC/ha/yr 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 ...

Armenia has made progress in this direction over the past two decades, moving from blanket subsidies to tariffs and programs specifically designed for low-income households. These include block tariffs, energy efficiency initiatives, high-efficiency heating device subsidies, and building retrofits.

All data for Armenia published by the IEA have come directly from ArmStat since 2014, but consumption data were previously estimated by the IEA Secretariat. ArmStat also shares energy data with the Eurasian Economic Commission and the Interstate Statistical Committee of the Commonwealth of Independent States, and it participates in the Joint ...

It's because of these various reasons -- Armenia's lack of fossil resources, its history of energy insecurity and socio-economic problems like energy poverty -- that Armenian governments have developed a high interest in diversifying the energy supply, notably through renewable energy sources.

The Republic of Armenia Energy Sector Development Strategic Program to 2040 defines the main directions of the development of the energy sector of the Republic of Armenia and the measures ensuring its implementation till 2040.

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.

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