

In 2021, several parallel efforts were under way to create a comprehensive policy framework for energy efficiency in Armenia.<sup>1</sup> The government's new National Programme on Energy Saving and Renewable Energy for 2021-2030 (adopted 24 March 2022) includes Armenia's main energy efficiency policies and targets to 2030, based on analysis of ...

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.

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

Armenia does not possess large fossil energy resources like coal, gas, or oil. However, according to a report by the Danish Management Group, Armenia has a large potential for renewable energy. [56] Armenia has set a target to generate 26% of its domestic power from renewable resources by 2025. [57]

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.

Armenia's energy sector faces significant challenges due to its heavy dependence on Russian infrastructure and resources. In an interview with CivilNet, Astghine Pasoyan of the Energy Saving Foundation outlined the country's energy security concerns and potential pathways to greater independence.

Smart Benches are multifunctional social hubs that enable people to stay connected on the go. By using clean, solar energy, Smart Benches contribute to sustainability of the cities and increase the efficiency of everyday life of their citizens.

Armenia relies heavily on natural gas to fuel its economy, constituting 61% of its total primary energy supply, followed by nuclear energy (18%) and oil products (14%). Energy consumption is primarily concentrated in the household (34%) and transport (30%) sectors.



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