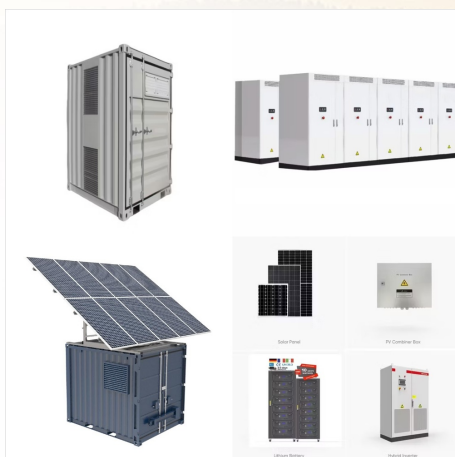




Imports of oil and gas cover 75% of Armenia's energy needs. The 2015 National Energy Efficiency Action Plan focuses on developing indigenous energy sources, mainly renewable, and on replacing the country's main nuclear reactor. It also gives a particular



Following points, which presented specific interest, are in the focus: in what extent Armenia succeeded in keeping up the world tendencies of renewable energy, and what are the preconditions for the speeded-up development of renewable energy in Armenia?



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



According to the International Energy Agency, imports of oil and gas continue to cover 75% of Armenia's energy needs. However, the Government of Armenia has focused its energy policy towards developing indigenous energy sources, mainly renewable, and on replacing the country's main nuclear reactor.



Imports of oil and gas cover 77% of Armenia's energy needs. Current energy policy is focused on developing indigenous energy sources, mainly renewable, and on replacing the country's main nuclear reactor. Energy Efficiency policy has also become a bigger priority as energy security and reliability remain key focus areas.



The energy sector offers a number of promising opportunities, particularly for renewable energy projects. The government has indicated potential opportunities for the development of medium-sized hydropower plants, including at Lori-Berd (60 MW) and Shnogh (76 MW) in the northern part of Armenia.



energy applications in Armenia. Following points, which presented specific interest, are in the focus: in what extent Armenia succeeded in keeping up the world tendencies of renewable energy, and what are the preconditions for the speeded-up development of ???



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 ???



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.