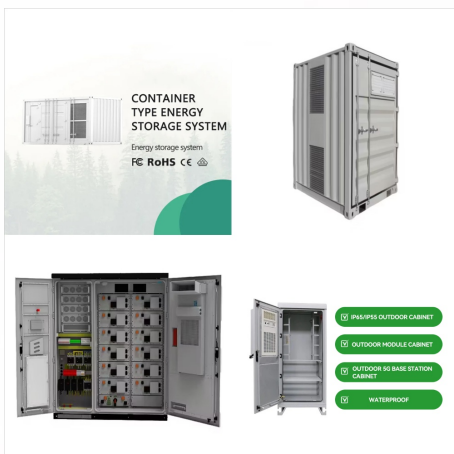




energy applications in Armenia. Following points, which presented specific interest, are in the focus: in what extent Armenia succeeded in keeping up the world tendencies of renewable energy, and what are the preconditions for the speeded-up development of ???



This advances climate-resilient and resource-efficient development in Armenia. Approach. The project: Creates conditions that facilitate the use of renewable energies (RE) and energy ???



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

HYPER GREEN RENEWABLE ENERGY ARMENIA



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.



Addressing these challenges presents Armenia with new opportunities on the journey towards a green economy and climate neutrality. For instance, the country currently imports 94% (including nuclear fuel) of its energy resources.



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This advances climate-resilient and resource-efficient development in Armenia. Approach. The project: Creates conditions that facilitate the use of renewable energies (RE) and energy efficiency (EE) in municipalities; Expands the capabilities of ???



The investments will focus on the rehabilitation of power transmission substations, the adoption of reforms to allow the transmission company to access private financing, and the promotion of energy sector modernization as well as regional energy cooperation among emerging and developing economies in the Europe and Central Asia region.



Armenia can enhance energy security, protect its people from the harmful effects of pollution, and ensure more sustainable growth with effective action to tackle climate change, finds the World Bank Group's Armenia Country Climate and Development Report (CCDR), released today.



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.



The potential of hydro energy capacity in Armenia is around 1,000 MW and formed 20???35% of total installed capacity. Part A of presented paper examined the current status of the Armenian energy system, the situation, importance and strategies for development of renewable, particularly hydro energy and the limitations of opportunities connected



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The European Union has supported Armenia's transition to sustainable energy through various initiatives and grants. In 2019, the former Head of the EU Delegation to Armenia, Andrea Wiktorin stated: "Armenia is moving forward on its sustainable energy pathway, with strong support from the European Union." According to the International Energy Agency, imports of oil and gas continue to cover 75% of A???



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



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