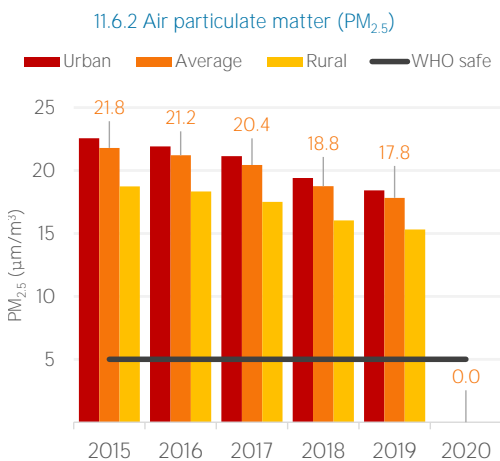
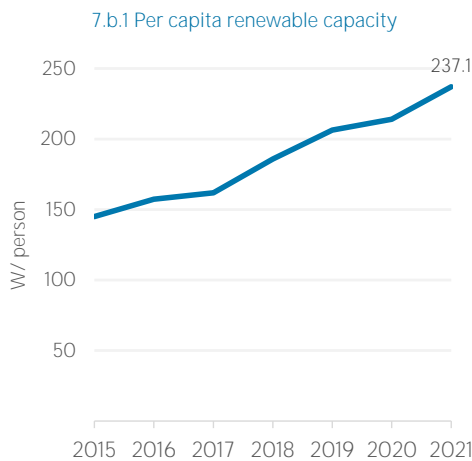
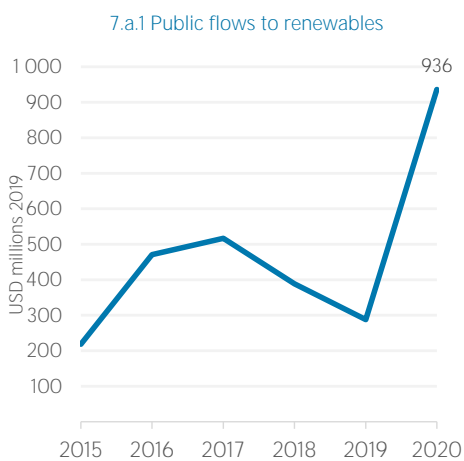
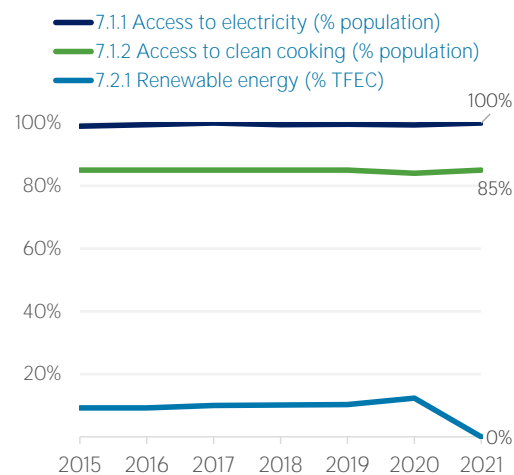
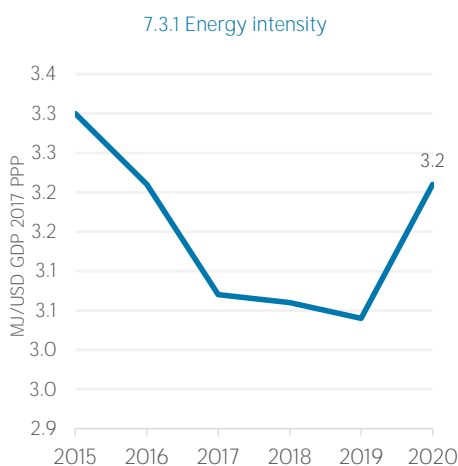
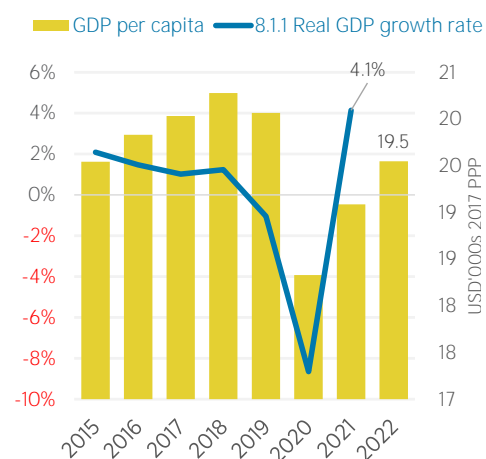


COUNTRY INDICATORS AND SDGS



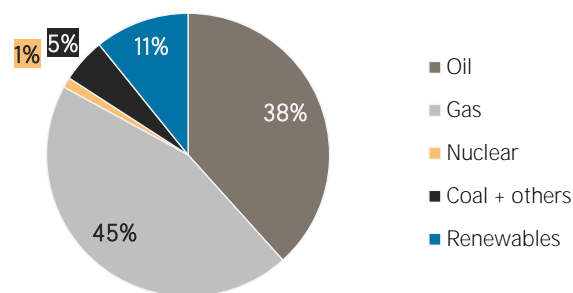
TOTAL ENERGY SUPPLY (TES)

Total Energy Supply (TES)	2015	2020
Non-renewable (TJ)	7 089 020	6 709 689
Renewable (TJ)	739 521	812 220
Total (TJ)	7 828 541	7 521 909
Renewable share (%)	9	11

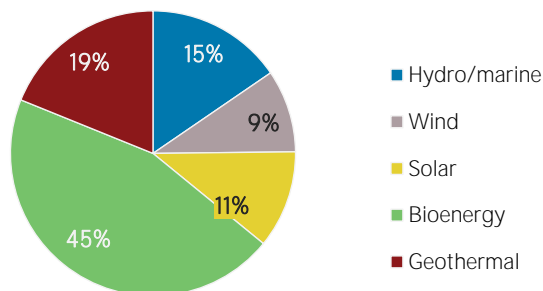
Growth in TES	2015-20	2019-20
Non-renewable (%)	-5.4	-4.4
Renewable (%)	+9.8	+6.0
Total (%)	-3.9	-3.4

Primary energy trade	2015	2020
Imports (TJ)	2 953 941	4 284 551
Exports (TJ)	3 024 678	2 918 217
Net trade (TJ)	70 737	-1 366 334
Imports (% of supply)	38	57
Exports (% of production)	38	46
Energy self-sufficiency (%)	103	84

Total energy supply in 2020

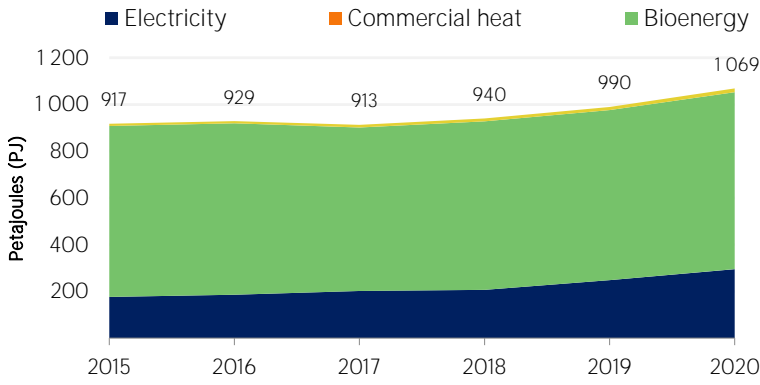


Renewable energy supply in 2020



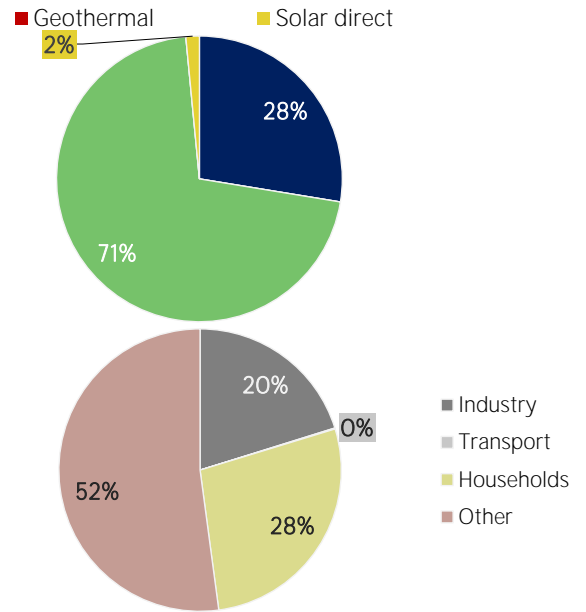
RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION (TFEC)

Renewable TFEC trend



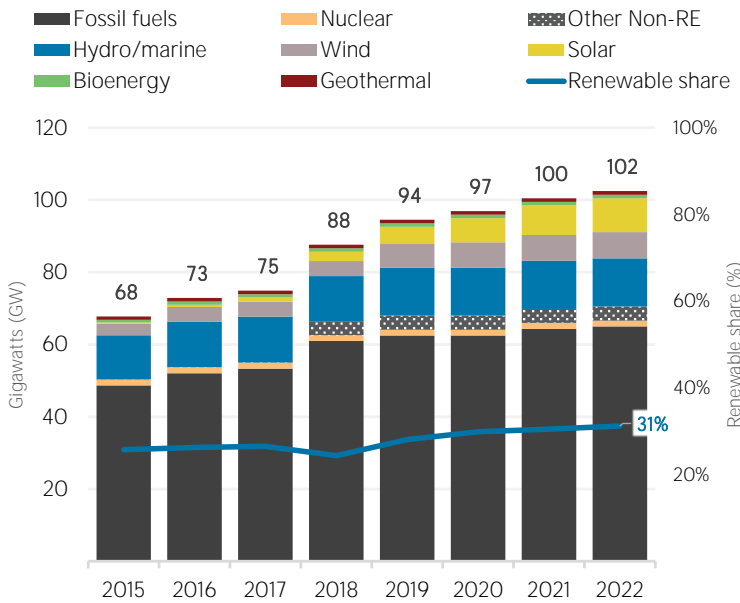
Consumption by sector	2015	2020
Industry (TJ)	133 408	215 733
Transport (TJ)	776	1 164
Households (TJ)	296 353	294 927
Other (TJ)	486 609	557 033

Renewable energy consumption in 2020

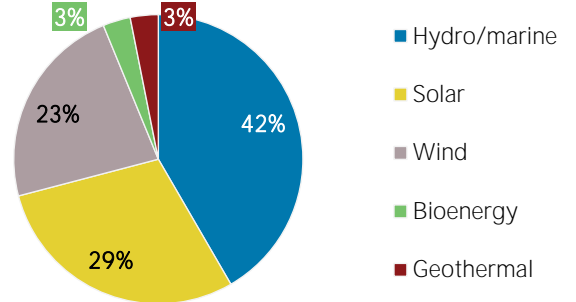


ELECTRICITY CAPACITY

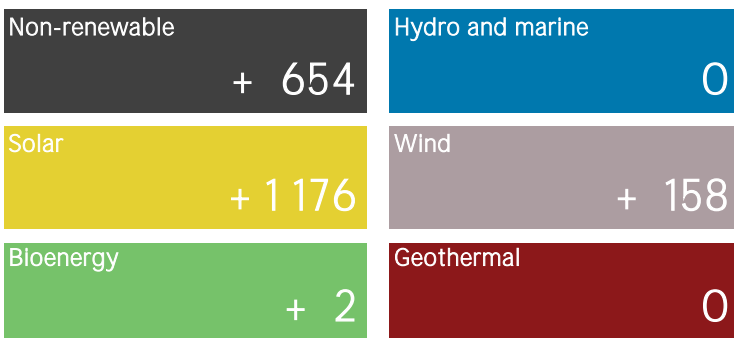
Installed capacity trend



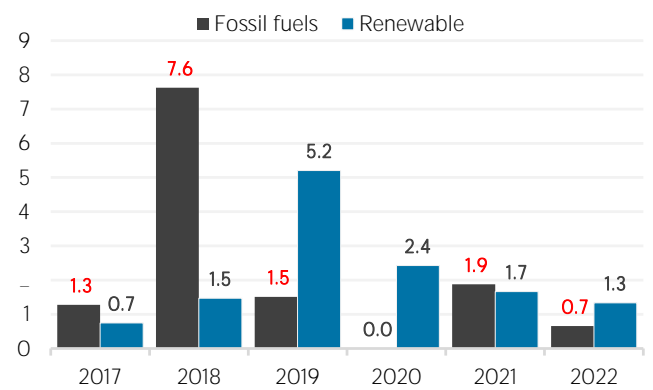
Renewable capacity in 2022



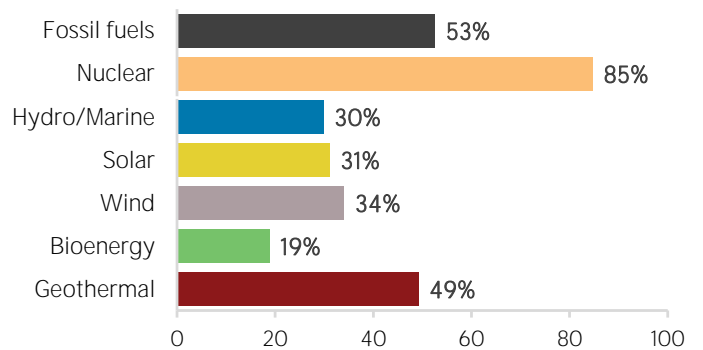
Net capacity change in 2022 (MW)



Net capacity change (GW)



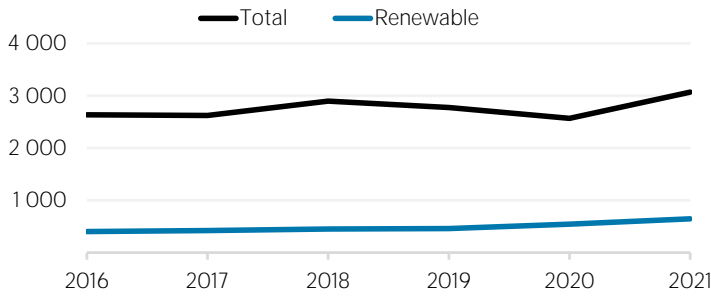
Capacity utilisation in 2021 (%)



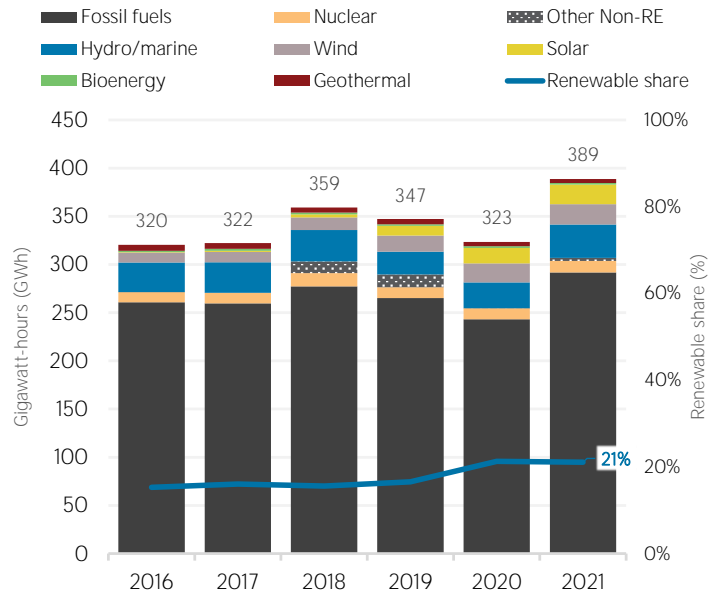
ELECTRICITY GENERATION

Generation in 2021	GWh	%
Non-renewable	306 881	79
Renewable	81 902	21
Hydro and marine	34 717	9
Solar	20 254	5
Wind	21 075	5
Bioenergy	1 612	0
Geothermal	4 243	1
Total	388 783	100

Per capita electricity generation (kWh)



Electricity generation trend

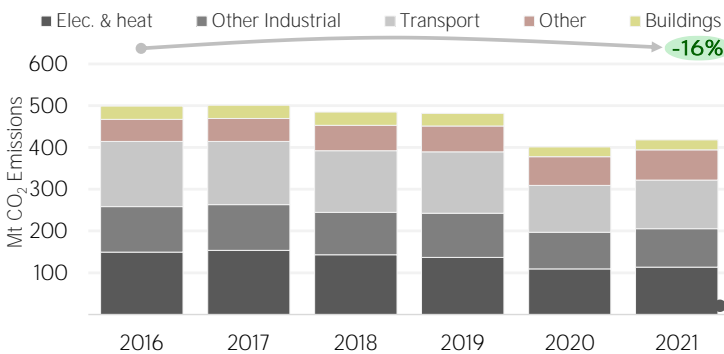


LATEST POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND LEGISLATION

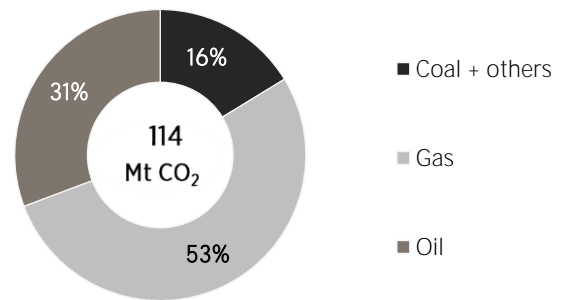
- 2022 Package against inflation & famine - Transport fuel and power subsidies 2022
- General Law of Climate Change (Mexico) 2022
- Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement (2022 Update) - Mexico 2022
- Draft standard PROY-NOM-014-ENER-2020, Energy efficiency of alternating current, single-phase, induction electric motors, squirrel cage type, cooled with air, in nominal power from 0.180 kW to 2.238 kW. Limits, testing method and labelling. 2021
- Draft standard PROY-NOM-022-ENER/SE-2020, Energy efficiency and user safety requirements for self-contained commercial refrigeration appliances. Limits, testing methods and labeling. 2021

ENERGY AND EMISSIONS

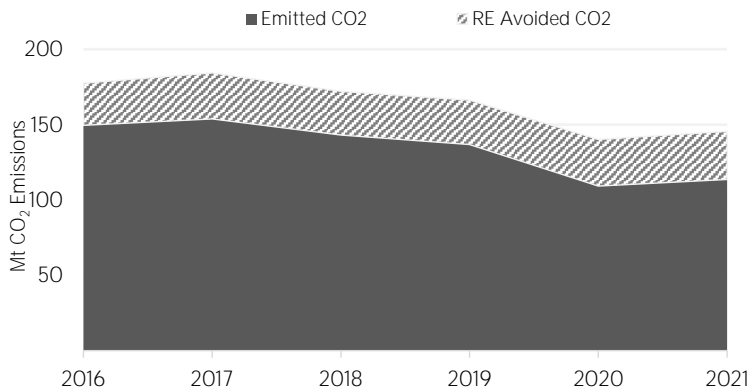
Energy-related CO₂ emissions by sector



Elec. & heat generation CO₂ emissions in

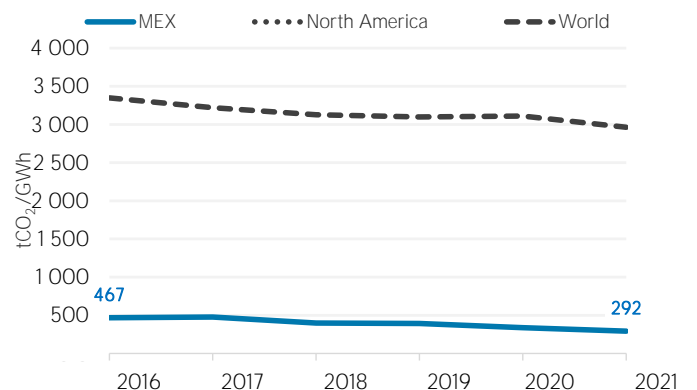


Avoided emissions from renewable elec. & heat



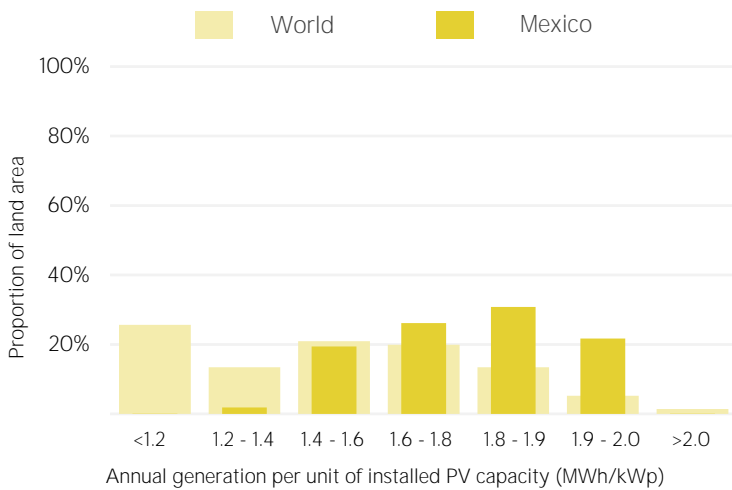
Avoided emissions based on fossil fuel mix used for power

CO₂ emission factor for elec. & heat generation

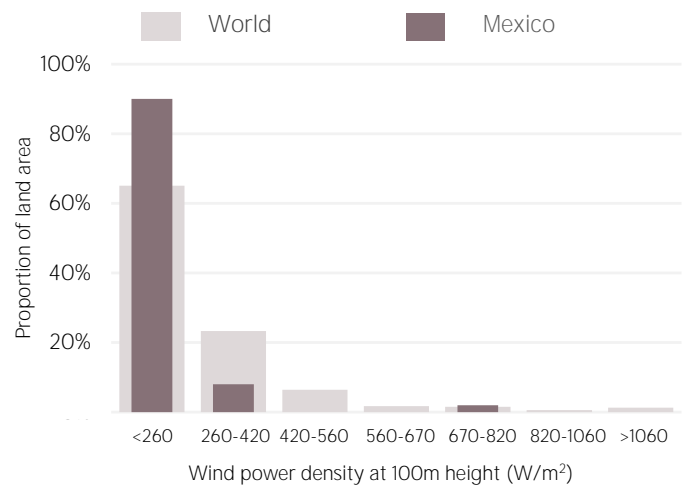


Calculated by dividing power sector emissions by elec. + heat gen.

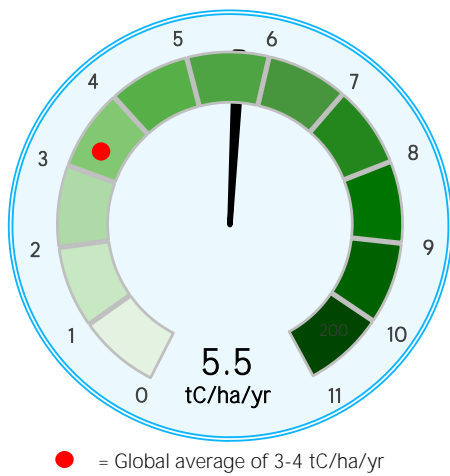
Distribution of solar potential



Distribution of wind potential



Biomass potential: net primary production



Indicators of renewable resource potential

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 country's land area in each of these classes and the global distribution of land area across the classes (for comparison).

Onshore wind: Potential wind power density (W/m^2) is shown in the seven classes used by NREL, measured at a height of 100m. The bar chart shows the distribution of the country's land area in each of these classes compared to the global distribution of wind resources. Areas in the third class or above are considered to be a good wind resource.

Biomass: Net primary production (NPP) is the amount of carbon fixed by plants and accumulated as biomass each year. It is a basic measure of biomass productivity. The chart shows the average NPP in the country (tC/ha/yr), compared to the global average NPP of 3-4 tonnes of carbon

Sources: IRENA statistics, plus data from the following sources: UN SDG Database (original sources: WHO; World Bank; IEA; IRENA; and UNSD); UN World Population Prospects; UNSD Energy Balances; UN COMTRADE; World Bank World Development Indicators; EDGAR; REN21 Global Status Report; IEA-IRENA Joint Policies and Measures Database; IRENA Global Atlas; and World Bank Global Solar Atlas and Global Wind Atlas.

Additional notes: Capacity per capita and public investments SDGs only apply to 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 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 years where no fossil fuel generation occurs, an average fossil fuel emission factor has been used to calculate the avoided emissions.

These profiles have been produced to provide an overview of developments in renewable energy in different countries and areas. The IRENA statistics team would welcome comments and feedback on its structure and content, which can be sent to statistics@irena.org.

Last updated on: 8th August, 2023