

Renewable energy sources in the Eastern Partner countries

#EU4Energy

Renewable energy can be produced from a wide variety of sources including wind, solar, hydro, tidal, geothermal, and biomass. By using more renewables to meet its energy needs, both the EU and Eastern partner countries lower dependence on imported fossil fuels and make energy production more sustainable.



Hydropower

uses moving water to generate power. Hydro is the largest electricity producer among renewables.



Solar energy

converts energy from the sun into electricity (photovoltaic) or to heat air, water or other substances (thermal).



Wind energy

converts wind using turbines or conversion systems. It has the second fastest growth after solar.



Bioenergy

derives from biofuels to generate electricity and heat, or to produce liquid fuels for transport.



Geothermal energy

is stored as heat in the earth. Volcanoes and geysers are examples of geothermal energy.

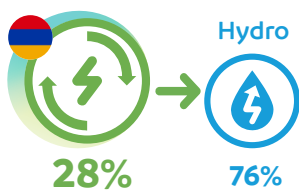


Ocean energy -

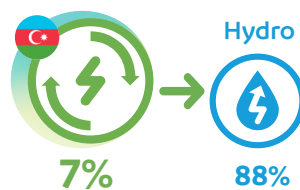
all forms of renewable energy at sea, including from tides and waves, and energy from the sun.

Share of renewables in the electricity mix in the Eastern partner countries

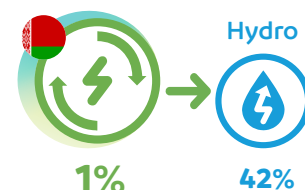
ARMENIA



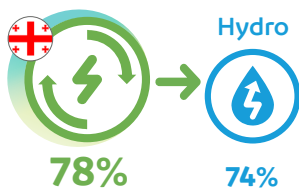
AZERBAIJAN



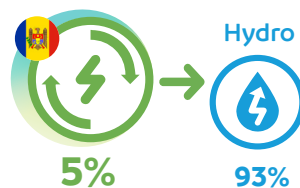
BELARUS



GEORGIA



MOLDOVA



UKRAINE

