

1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

Definition and scope

The renewable energy share in total final consumption is the percentage of final consumption of energy that is derived from renewable resources. It measures the share of energy in a country that is derived from renewable (re)sources. Renewable energy sources are: hydropower, solid biofuels, wind, solar, liquid biofuels, biogas, geothermal, marine and waste. It provides an indication of how “clean” and “environmentally-friendly” the use of energy is in a country. The most recent dataset is for 2017.

More:
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-07-02-01.docx>

Factsheet rationale

As clearly stated by the rationale provided within the SDG framework: The target 7.2 “By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix” impacts all three dimensions of sustainable development. Renewable energy technologies represent a major element in strategies for greening economies everywhere in the world and for tackling the critical global problem of climate change. A number of definitions of renewable energy exist; what they have in common is highlighting as renewable all forms of energy that their consumption does not deplete their availability in the future. These include solar, wind, ocean, hydropower, geothermal resources, and bioenergy (in the case of bioenergy, which can be depleted, sources of bioenergy can be replaced within a short to medium-term frame). Importantly, this indicator focuses on the amount of renewable energy actually consumed rather than the capacity for renewable energy production, which cannot always be fully utilized. By focusing on consumption by the end user, it avoids the distortions caused by the fact that conventional energy sources are subject to significant energy losses along the production chain.

Current situation and progress in the Mediterranean region

During the 2012-2017 period there have been improvements in some countries, in terms of renewable energy as a share of total final energy consumption. In fact, a few countries reduced their renewable energy share. Different types of renewable energy technology options are available whilst others are in development that will contribute to progress on this indicator.

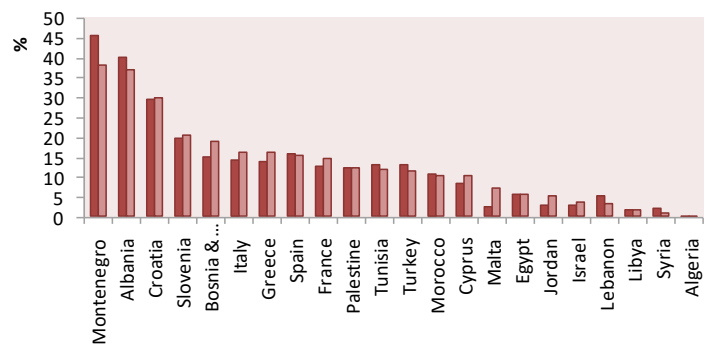
Sources
1: UN SDG

Links
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database>

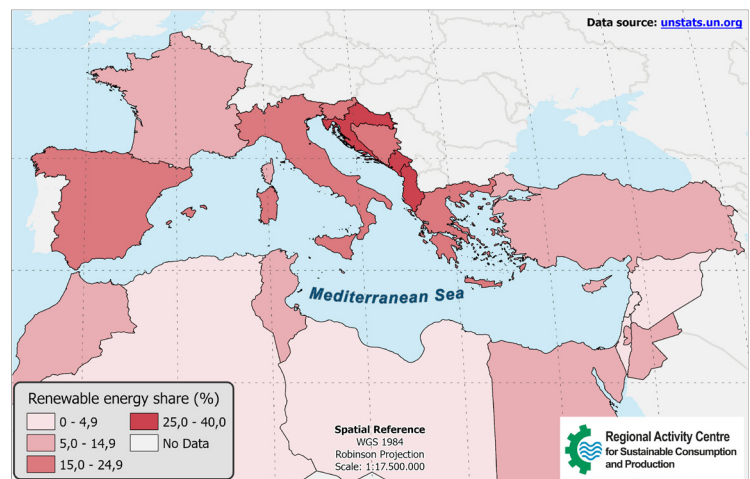
Key message

A much needed conversion to renewable energy technologies is not observed in the Mediterranean countries as a whole.

Renewable energy share change (2012 vs 2017)



Share of renewable energy in total consumption (2017)



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