Visualizations (matplotlib, plotly, folium & seaborn) & data analysis

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DATA ABOUT SLOVAKIA

ENERGY PRODUCTIONS, DISTRIBUTION, TYPE OF ENERGY BEING USED AND OVER TIME DATA SHOWING ALL THE NESSESERY INDICATORS IN ORDER TO SEE HOW SLOVAKIA IS MANAGING THEIR RESOURCES AND EVERGY OVER TIME.

Evolution of Energy Sources in Slovakia (2015-2023)

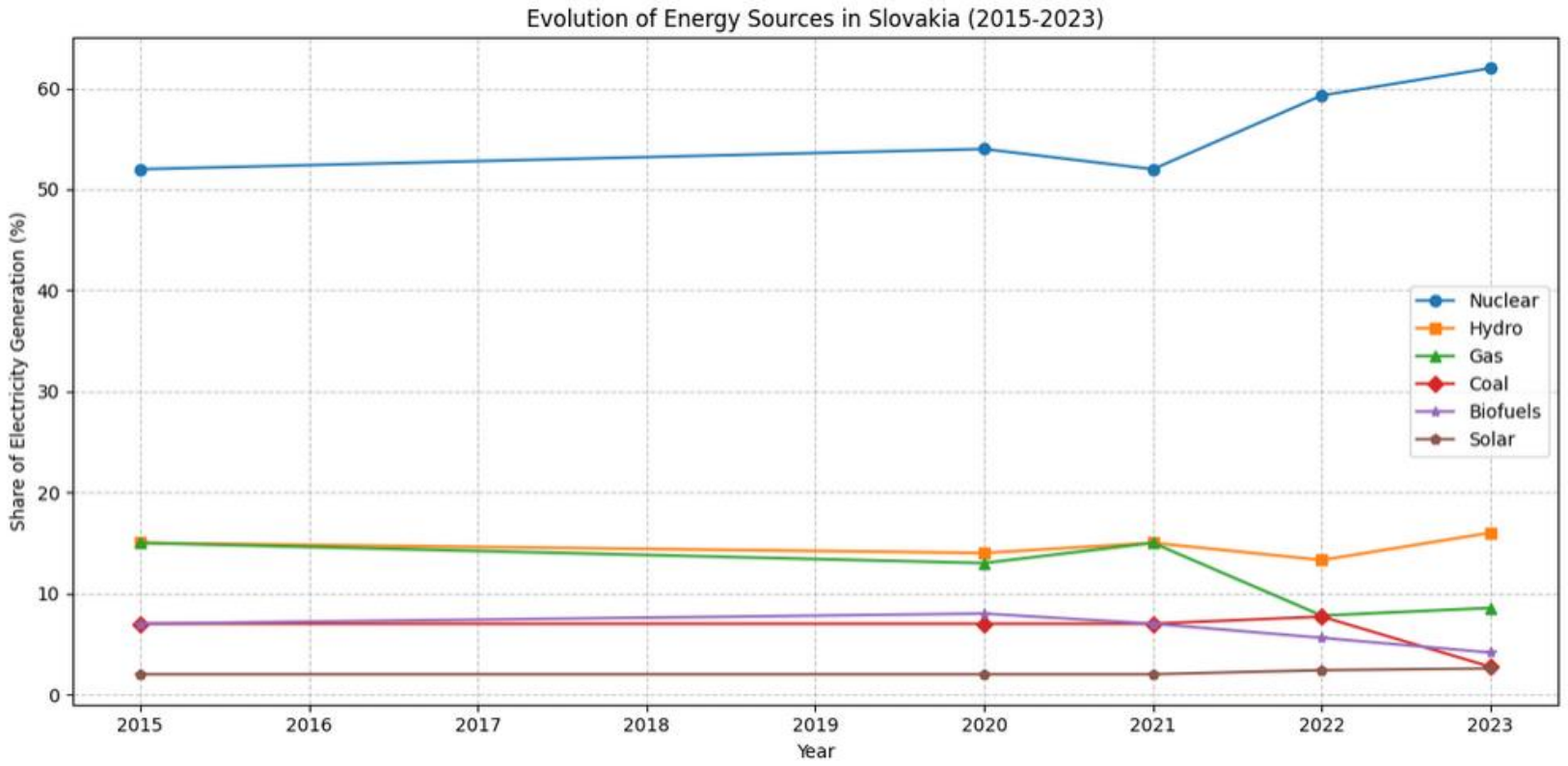
Data Source:
Slovak energy production data from 2015 to 2023
Multiple energy sources tracked

Visualization Technique:
Line plot with multiple lines
X-axis: Years
Y-axis: Share of electricity generation (%)
Different colored lines for each energy source

Library Used:
Matplotlib

Key Insights:
Temporal changes in energy source composition
Trends in nuclear, hydro, gas, coal, biofuels, and solar energy
Shows gradual shifts in energy production strateg

Interpretation:
Tracks the evolution of Slovakia's energy mix
Identifies trends and potential policy shifts
Demonstrates the dynamic nature of energy production

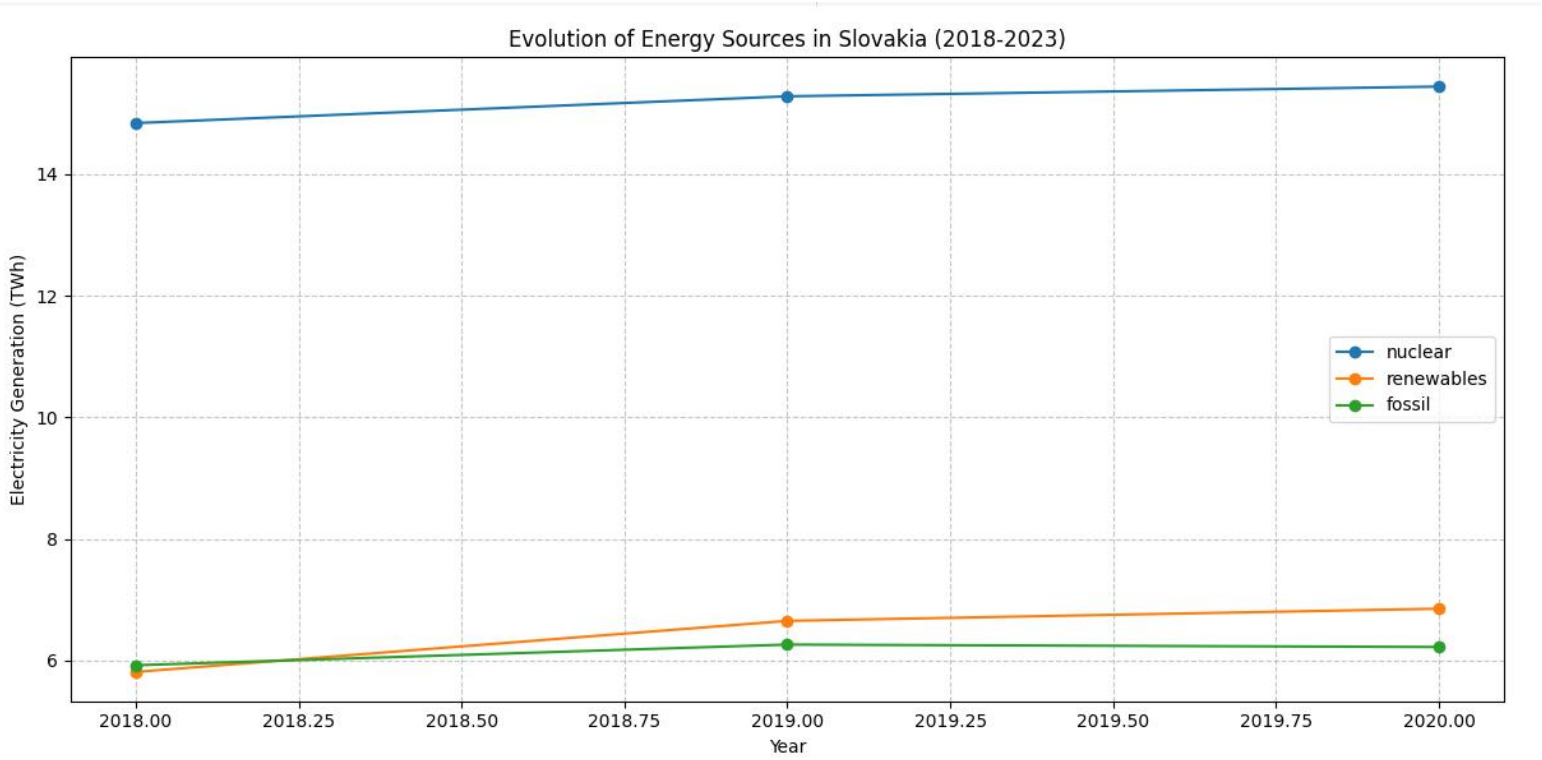


Electricity Sources in Slovakia (TWh) - Line Chart

Data Source:
Slovak electricity generation data
Multiple energy sources tracked
Time series from 2018 to 2023

Visualization Technique:
Multiple line plot
X-axis: Years
Y-axis: Electricity Generation (TWh)
Separate lines for renewables, nuclear, and fossil fuels

Library Used:
Plotly



Key Insights:
Comparative analysis of different energy sources
Detailed tracking of electricity generation volumes
Shows interplay between renewable, nuclear, and fossil fuel sources

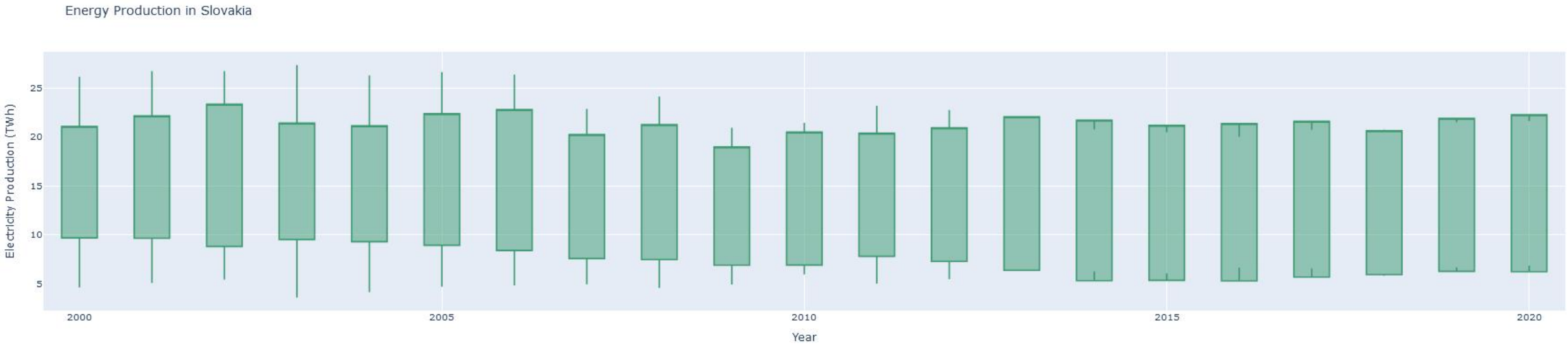
Interpretation:
Reveals the dynamic nature of Slovakia's electricity generation
Highlights the relative contribution of different energy sources
Demonstrates potential shifts in energy production strategy

Energy Production in Slovakia

This bar graph depicts the trend of energy production in Slovakia from 2000 to 2020. The y-axis represents the "Energy Production in TWh (Terawatt-hours)," indicating the total amount of energy produced. The x-axis shows the years from 2000 to 2020.

Key Observations:

Overall, the energy production in Slovakia appears to have remained relatively stable over the period 2000-2020.
There is a slight upward trend from 2000 to around 2005, followed by a period of relatively consistent production until 2015.
A small dip in production is observed around 2015, after which it remains relatively stable again until 2020.



Title: Electricity Generation Trends in Slovakia (2018-2022)

Data Source:

Slovak energy production data from 2018 to 2022

Time series data showing annual electricity generation

Visualization Technique:

Scatter plot with connected points

Y-axis: Electricity Generation (TWh)

X-axis: Year (2018-2022)

Color-coded points indicating different periods

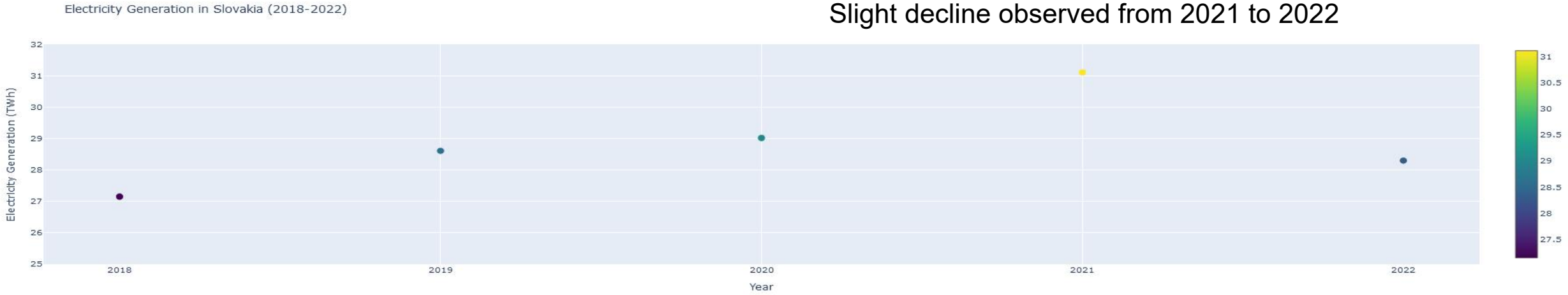
Key Insights:

Variable generation pattern over the five-year period

Notable peak in 2021 reaching approximately 31 TWh

General fluctuation between 27-31 TWh throughout the period

Slight decline observed from 2021 to 2022



Interpretation:

The data shows year-to-year variations in Slovakia's total electricity generation

The highest production point was recorded in 2021

There appears to be a moderate degree of stability in generation capacity, with variations likely reflecting demand changes and maintenance schedules

The overall trend suggests a relatively stable electricity generation system with some annual fluctuations

Title: Animated Energy Production in Slovakia Over Time (1999-2020)

Data Source:

Slovak energy production data focusing on a specific point in 2000
Time series data with animation controls
Single data point shown at approximately 4.6 TWh

Visualization Technique:

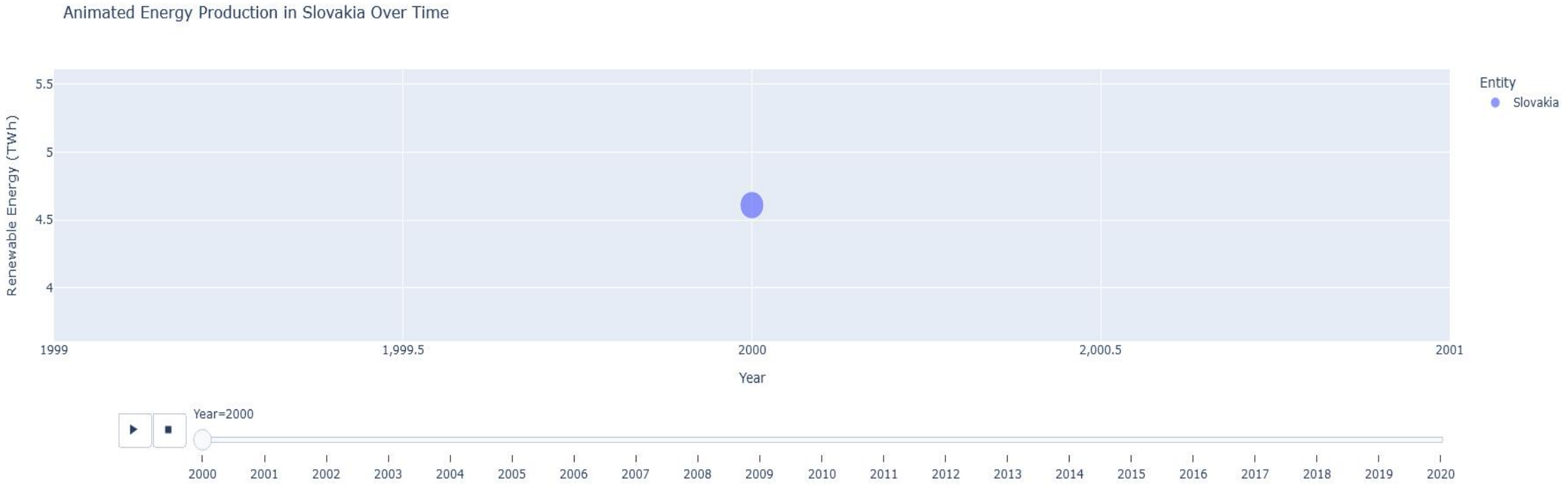
Animated scatter plot
Y-axis: Renewable Energy (TWh)
X-axis: Year (1999-2001 visible window, but slider extends to 2020)
Interactive timeline slider for animation control
Blue circular data point representing Slovakia

Key Insights:

Single data point visible showing approximately 4.6 TWh production in 2000
Animation controls allow viewing data across different years
Timeline slider spans from 2000 to 2020
Clear focus on Slovakia as the sole entity being measured

Interpretation:

The visualization is designed to show energy production changes over time through animation
The visible window shows a focused period around the year 2000
The animation controls suggest this is part of a larger temporal dataset
The interface includes play/pause functionality for viewing the data's evolution



Title: Electricity Generation and GDP per Capita In Slovakia (2000-2020)

Data Source:

Slovak electricity generation and GDP data spanning 2000-2020

Visualization Technique:

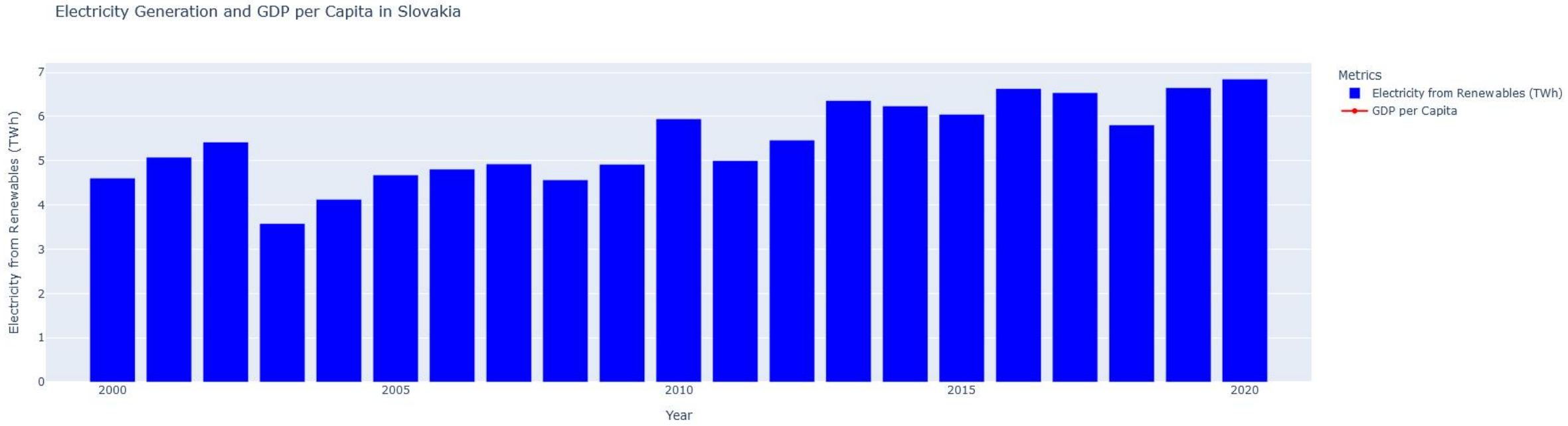
Bar chart for electricity generation (blue bars)
Y-axis: Electricity from Renewables (TWh)
X-axis: Year (2000-2020)

Key Insights:

Overall upward trend in renewable electricity generation from 2000 to 2020
Starting point around 4.5 TWh in 2000
Notable dip around 2003-2004 to approximately 3.5 TWh
Peak generation reaching nearly 7 TWh by 2020
Significant growth period between 2010-2020

Interpretation:

The data shows Slovakia's increasing commitment to renewable energy over two decades
The growth is not linear but shows a clear upward trajectory
The most substantial increases occurred in the latter part of the period
Despite some year-to-year variations, the overall trend suggests successful expansion of renewable energy capacity



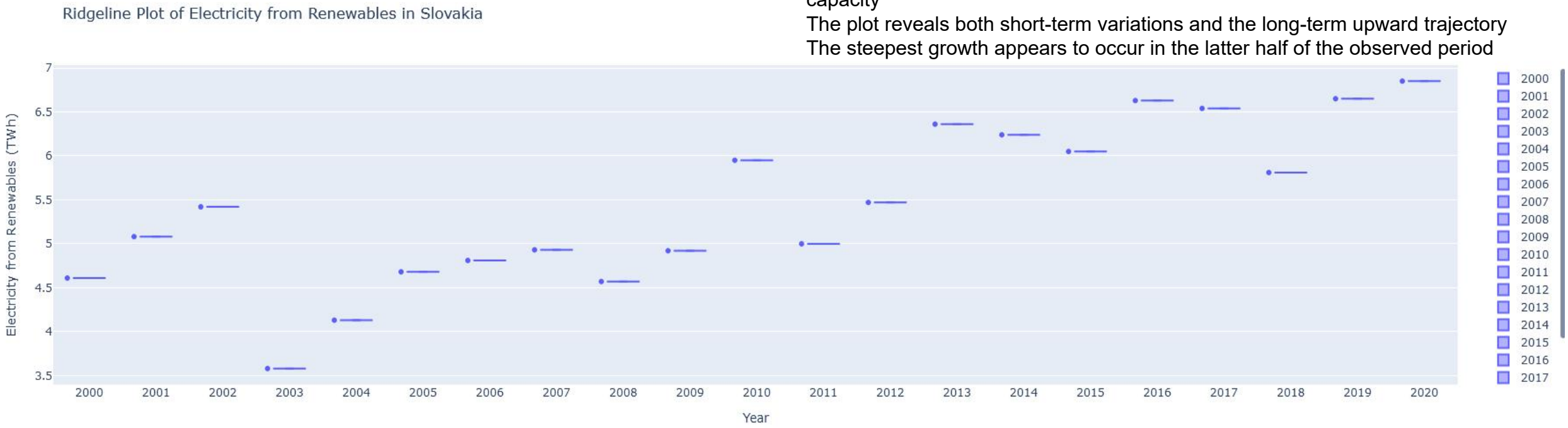
Title: Ridgeline Plot of Electricity from Renewables in Slovakia (2000-2020)

Data Source:
Slovak renewable electricity generation data
Annual measurements of renewable energy production

Visualization Technique:
Ridgeline plot (also known as joy plot)
Y-axis: Electricity from Renewables (TWh)
X-axis: Year (2000-2020)
Each line represents a distinct year's measurement
Dots indicating specific data points with horizontal lines showing range/uncertainty

Key Insights:
Initial production level around 4.5 TWh in 2000
Notable dip to approximately 3.5 TWh in 2003
Steady increase from 2003 onwards
Significant growth between 2010-2020
Final measurements reaching approximately 6.8 TWh by 2020
Clear visualization of year-over-year changes
Each measurement shown with potential range indicator (horizontal lines)

Interpretation:
The ridgeline plot effectively shows the progression of renewable energy production
The visualization style allows for clear observation of trends and patterns
The horizontal lines after each point might indicate measurement uncertainty or production range
The overall trend demonstrates Slovakia's consistent growth in renewable energy capacity
The plot reveals both short-term variations and the long-term upward trajectory
The steepest growth appears to occur in the latter half of the observed period



Title: Multi-Variable Energy Analysis in Slovakia (2000-2020)

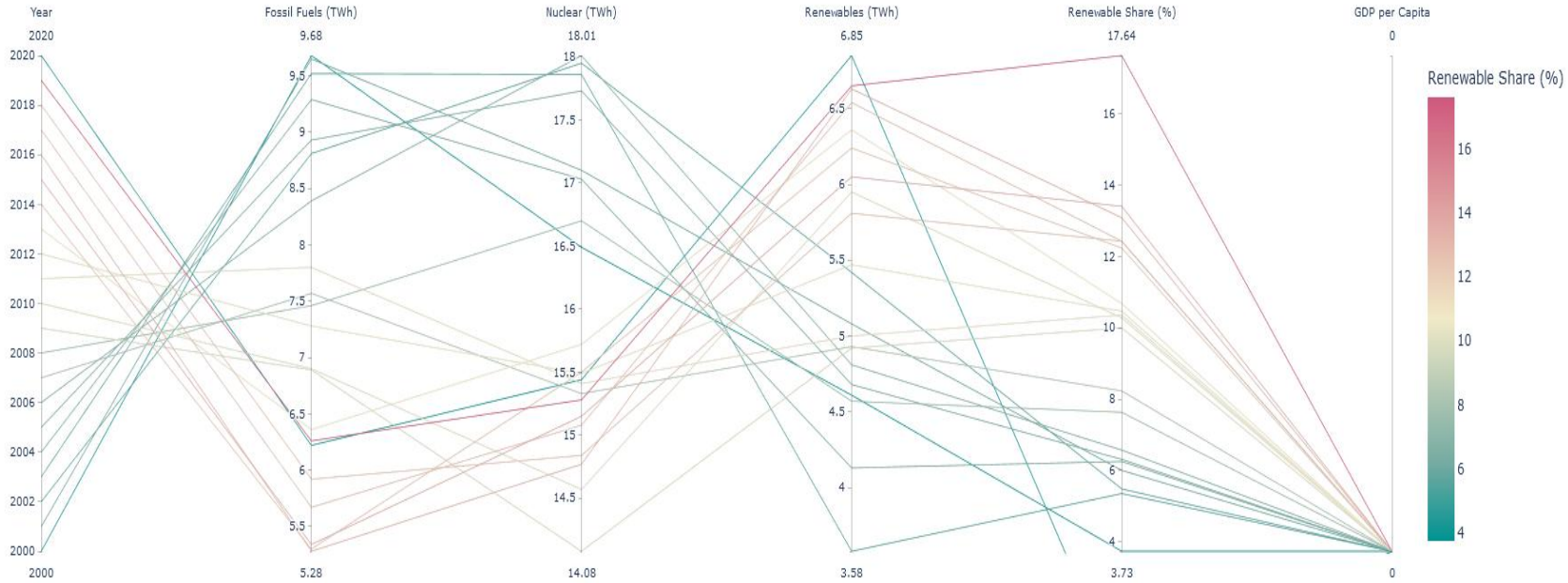
Data Source:

Comprehensive Slovak energy data covering multiple metrics
Time series data from 2000 to 2020
Multiple energy indicators tracked simultaneously

Visualization Technique:

Parallel coordinates plot
Five main axes showing different metrics:

Year (2000-2020)
Fossil Fuels (TWh)
Nuclear (TWh)
Renewables (TWh)
Renewable Share (%)
GDP per Capita



Key Insights:

Fossil Fuels: Values ranging from approximately 5.5 to 9.
Nuclear: Production between 14.5 and 18 TWh
Renewables: Varying between 3.5 and 6.5 TWh
Renewable Share: Increasing trend from ~4% to ~17%
GDP per Capita: Shows overall growth across the period

Interpretation:

The parallel coordinates visualization shows the relationships between different energy sources and economic indicators
Color gradient indicates renewable share percentage (from blue to pink)
Lines crossing between axes indicate changes in relationships over time
Clear trend of increasing renewable share while maintaining nuclear as a significant source
Fossil fuel usage shows variability throughout the period
The visualization effectively displays the complexity of Slovakia's energy transition and its relationship with economic growth

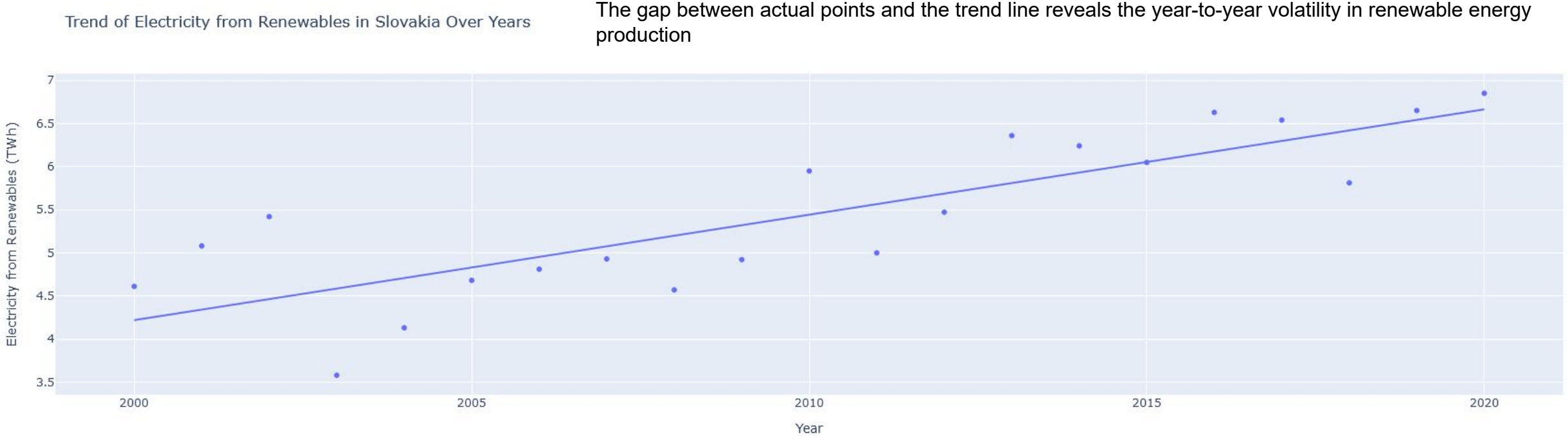
Title: Trend of Electricity from Renewables in Slovakia Over Years (2000-2020)

Data Source:
Slovak renewable electricity generation data
Long-term trend analysis spanning 2000-2020
Annual measurements with trend line

Visualization Technique:
Scatter plot with trend line
Y-axis: Electricity from Renewables (TWh)
X-axis: Year (2000-2020)
Blue dots representing actual data points
Solid blue trend line showing overall direction

Key Insights:
Starting point around 4.2 TWh in 2000
Ending point approximately 6.7 TWh in 2020
Clear upward trend over the 20-year period
Notable variability in actual measurements around the trend line
Lowest point around 3.5 TWh (approximately 2003-2004)
Several peaks above 6 TWh in later years
Average growth rate shown by trend line slope is positive and consistent

Interpretation:
The visualization demonstrates a clear positive trend in renewable energy production
While individual years show variation, the overall direction is consistently upward
The trend line suggests steady, sustainable growth rather than sudden jumps
Data points show more variation in later years, possibly indicating greater flexibility in renewable generation
The gap between actual points and the trend line reveals the year-to-year volatility in renewable energy production



Title: Trend of Electricity from Renewables Over Years (2000-2020)

Data Source:

Renewable electricity generation data
Multiple data points per year from 2000-2020
Vertical distribution showing range of values within each year

Visualization Technique:

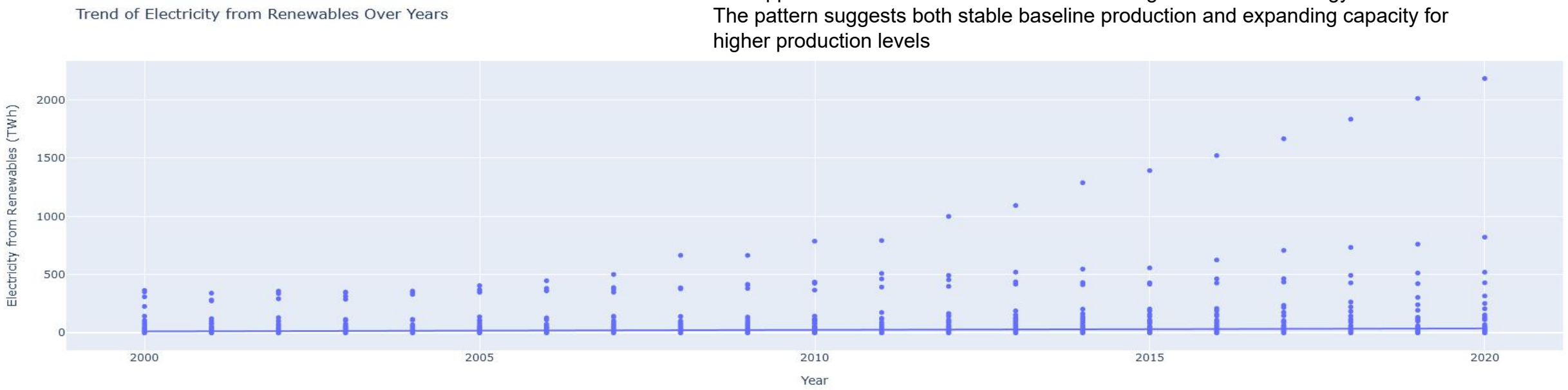
Scatter plot with vertical distribution of points
Y-axis: Electricity from Renewables (TWh), ranging from 0 to 2000
X-axis: Year (2000-2020)
Blue dots showing individual measurements
Clear grid lines for reference

Key Insights:

Two distinct patterns visible:
Lower cluster: Relatively stable measurements around 500 TWh or below
Upper cluster: Emerging trend starting around 2010, reaching up to 2000 TWh by 2020
Increasing spread of data points over time
More frequent high-value measurements in later years
Consistent baseline measurements throughout the period
Most dramatic increase in maximum values occurs after 2015

Interpretation:

The visualization shows a diverging pattern in renewable energy production
While some base level production remains consistent, there's significant growth in peak production
The spread of points suggests increasing variability in production capacity
The upper trend line indicates substantial scaling of renewable energy infrastructure
The pattern suggests both stable baseline production and expanding capacity for higher production levels



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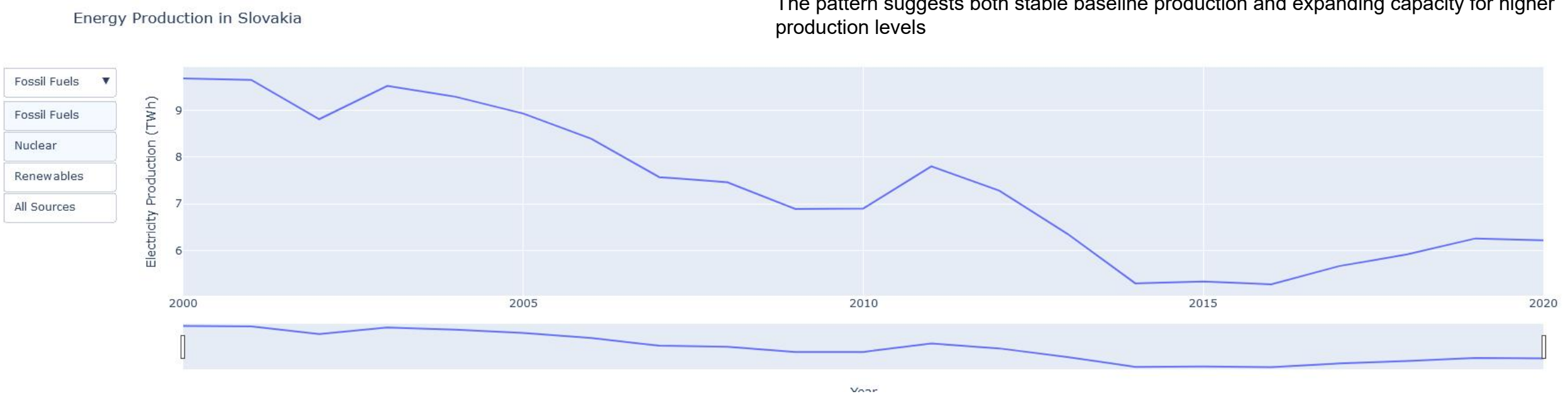


Evolution of Energy Sources in Slovakia (2004-2016)

Slovakia's energy production landscape has undergone significant transformations over the studied period, characterized by three main sources: nuclear power, fossil fuels, and renewables. The data reveals several key patterns in the country's energy mix:

Nuclear Power Dominance:

Nuclear energy has consistently been the largest contributor to Slovakia's electricity generation, maintaining levels around 15 TWh throughout the period. However, there has been a slight decline in nuclear production from the early 2000s to 2016, with some fluctuations in between.

Fossil Fuels Trajectory:

Fossil fuel-based energy production has shown a gradual declining trend, starting at approximately 10 TWh in 2004 and decreasing to about 5 TWh by 2016. This decline suggests a strategic shift away from conventional fossil fuel sources.

Renewable Energy Growth:

The most notable trend is the steady increase in renewable energy production. Starting from approximately 4 TWh in 2004, renewables have shown consistent growth, reaching around 7 TWh by 2016. This growth reflects Slovakia's commitment to sustainable energy sources.

Key Transitions:

A crossover point occurs around 2012-2013 where renewable energy production begins to exceed fossil fuel generation

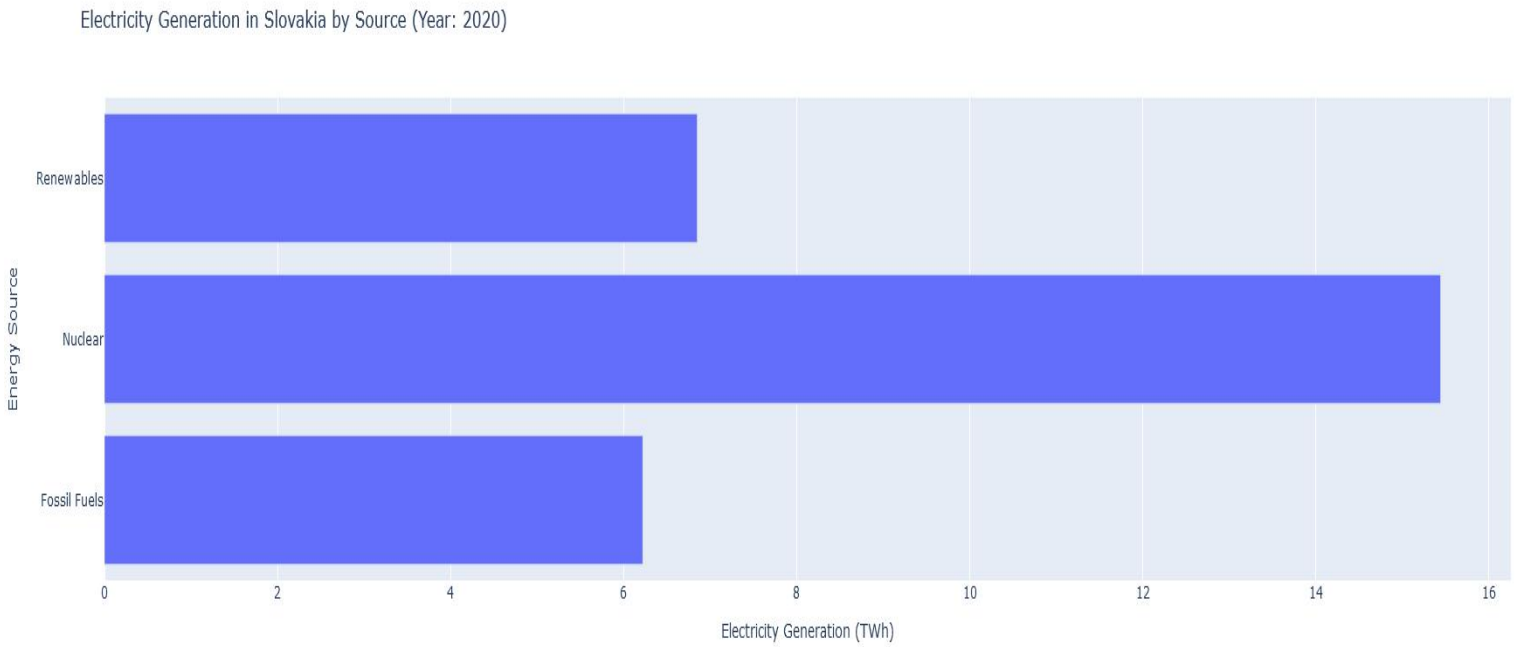
The gap between nuclear and other sources has narrowed slightly, though nuclear remains dominant

The overall energy production mix shows a clear trend toward sustainability

Evolution of Energy Sources in Slovakia (2020 Snapshot)

Data Source:
Slovak electricity generation data for the year 2020
Data measured in Terawatt-hours (TWh)

Visualization Technique:
Horizontal bar chart presentation
X-axis: Electricity Generation (TWh)
Y-axis: Energy Sources
Single-colored bars for clear comparison
Scale ranging from 0 to 16 TWh



Key Insights:
Nuclear Dominance:
Nuclear power is the leading source with approximately 15 TWh of generation

Balanced Secondary Sources:
Fossil Fuels and Renewables show similar generation levels
Both sources generate approximately 6 TWh each
Indicates a balanced approach to non-nuclear energy sources

Generation Distribution:
Nuclear: ~15 TWh (approximately 55% of total)
Fossil Fuels: ~6 TWh (approximately 22% of total)
Renewables: ~6 TWh (approximately 22% of total)

Interpretation:
Shows Slovakia's heavy reliance on nuclear power for baseload generation
Demonstrates a relatively equal balance between fossil fuels and renewable sources
Suggests a diversified energy strategy with nuclear as the backbone
Indicates significant progress in renewable energy adoption, matching fossil fuel levels

Evolution of Energy Sources in Slovakia (2000-2020)

Data Source:

Two decades of Slovak electricity generation data (2000-2020)
Data measured in Terawatt-hours (TWh)
Stacked area chart showing total and relative contributions

Visualization Technique:

Stacked area plot showing cumulative generation
X-axis: Years (2000-2020)
Y-axis: Electricity Generation (TWh)
Three distinct colors representing different energy sources
Scale ranging from 0 to 30 TWh

Key Insights:

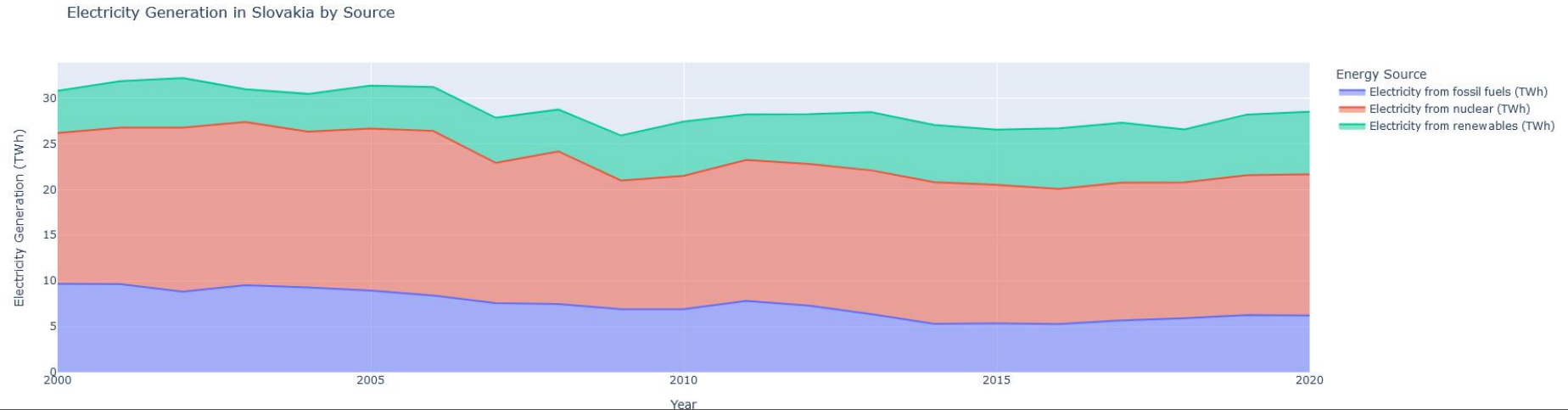
Total Generation Trends:
Overall electricity generation has shown moderate fluctuation
Peak production around 2005-2007
Slight decline and stabilization in later years

Source-Specific Patterns:

Nuclear (Pink Layer): Relatively stable contribution, forming the middle layer
Fossil Fuels (Blue Layer): Gradual decline from 2000 to 2020
Renewables (Green Layer): Significant presence in the mix, forming the top layer

Structural Changes:

Total generation decreased from approximately 30 TWh to around 25 TWh
Fossil fuels show the most noticeable decline
Relative stability in nuclear generation
Renewables maintained a substantial share throughout
Interpretation:
Demonstrates Slovakia's long-term shift away from fossil fuels
Shows commitment to maintaining nuclear power as a stable baseload
Indicates strong early adoption of renewables
Suggests a successful transition toward more sustainable energy sources while maintaining generation capacity
Reflects a deliberate energy policy focused on reducing carbon emissions while ensuring energy security



Electricity Generation Flow in Slovakia (2020)

Data Source:

Sankey diagram of Slovak electricity generation for 2020
Shows flow from primary energy sources to final electricity output
Three main energy sources represented: Total Energy, Nuclear, and renewable

Visualization Technique:

Sankey diagram visualization
Left side: Input energy sources (blue, green, and purple bands)
Right side: Total electricity output (orange)
Gray flows showing energy transformation
Color-coded source identification

Key Insights:

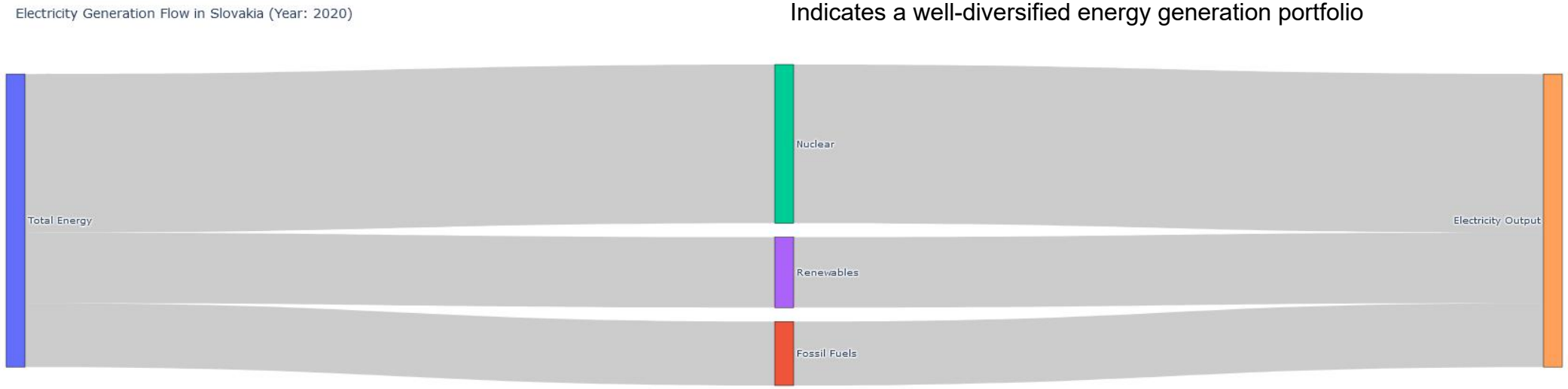
Energy Source Distribution:
Total Energy (blue): Represents the largest input source
Nuclear (green): Shows significant contribution to the mix
Renewables (purple): Demonstrates notable presence in the generation portfolio
Flow Characteristics:
Clear visualization of energy transformation process
Shows proportion of each source's contribution to final output
Indicates efficiency of conversion from source to electricity

System Structure:

Single-direction flow from left (sources) to right (output)
Three distinct input streams merging into unified output
Proportional representation of energy contributions

Interpretation:

Demonstrates the integrated nature of Slovakia's electricity generation system
Shows how multiple sources combine to meet total electricity demand
Highlights the relative importance of each energy source
Provides clear visualization of energy transformation process
Indicates a well-diversified energy generation portfolio



Renewable Energy Share in Slovakia (2000-2020)

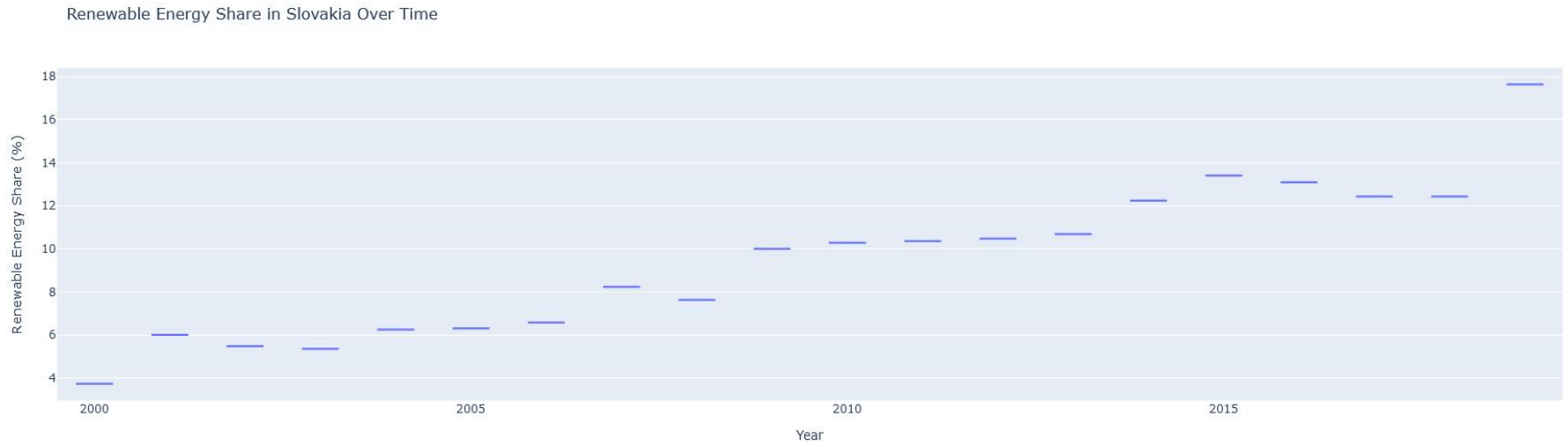
Data Source:
Time series data tracking renewable energy share in Slovakia
Period covered: 2000 to 2020
Measurements in percentage (%) of total energy mix
Annual data points shown as short horizontal lines

Visualization Technique:
Line plot showing renewable energy share progression
X-axis: Years (2000-2020)
Y-axis: Renewable Energy Share (%)
Scale ranging from 0% to 18%
Blue horizontal markers indicating yearly values

Key Insights:
Growth Trajectory:
Starting point: Approximately 4% in 2000
Ending point: Around 17% by 2020
Overall upward trend across two decades

Growth Patterns:
Slow growth phase: 2000-2005 (roughly 4-5%)
Acceleration period: 2005-2010 (increase to about 9%)
Steady growth: 2010-2015 (reaching approximately 12%)
Continued expansion: 2015-2020 (reaching 17%)
Notable Periods:
Most significant growth occurred between 2005-2010
Consistent upward trajectory with few plateaus
No significant decreases over the 20-year period
Interpretation:

Demonstrates Slovakia's successful implementation of renewable energy policies
Shows consistent commitment to increasing renewable energy share
Indicates effective long-term strategy for sustainable energy transition
Suggests alignment with EU renewable energy targets



Electricity Generation by Source in Slovakia (2000-2020)

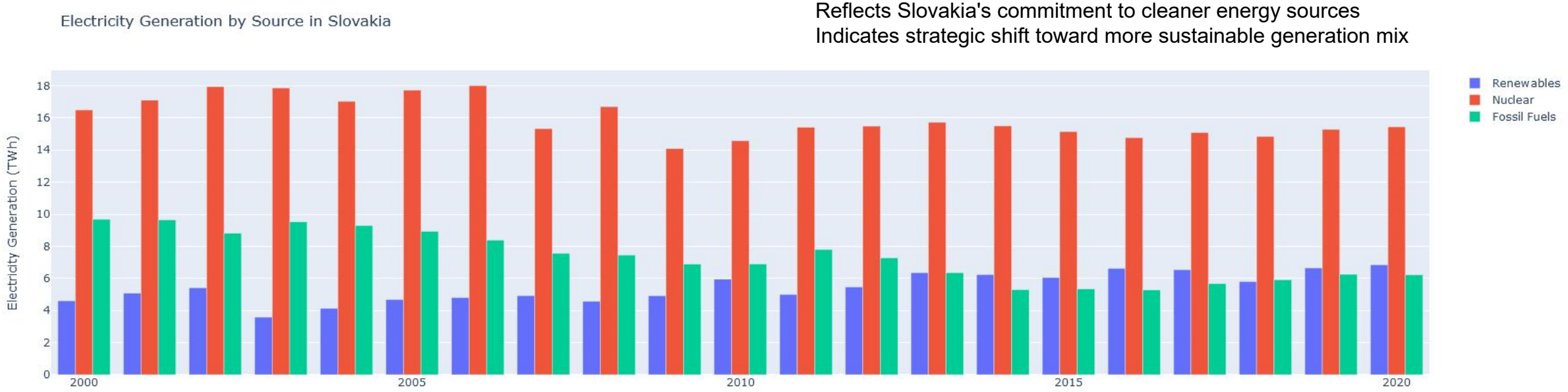
Data Source:
Historical data spanning 20 years (2000-2020)
Three primary energy sources tracked: Renewables, Nuclear, and Fossil Fuels
Generation measured in Terawatt-hours (TWh)
Annual measurements with five-year intervals marked

Visualization Technique:
Grouped bar chart
X-axis: Time period (2000-2020)
Y-axis: Electricity Generation (TWh)
Three distinct colors for energy sources:
Blue: Renewables
Red: Nuclear
Green: Fossil Fuels
Scale ranging from 0 to 18 TWh

Key Insights:
Nuclear Generation:
Consistently highest contributor
Peak generation around 18 TWh in early 2000s
Stabilized at approximately 15 TWh in later years
Fossil Fuels Trend:
Started at about 9 TWh in 2000
Gradual decline over the period
Reduced to approximately 6 TWh by 2020

Renewables Development:
Started at roughly 4 TWh in 2000
Steady increase over the period
Reached about 6-7 TWh by 2020
Nearly matched fossil fuel generation by end of period

Interpretation:
Shows clear transition away from fossil fuels
Demonstrates nuclear power's role as backbone of Slovak electricity generation
Illustrates successful growth in renewable energy adoption
Reflects Slovakia's commitment to cleaner energy sources
Indicates strategic shift toward more sustainable generation mix



Hydroelectric Energy Production in Slovakia (2015-2023)

Data Source:

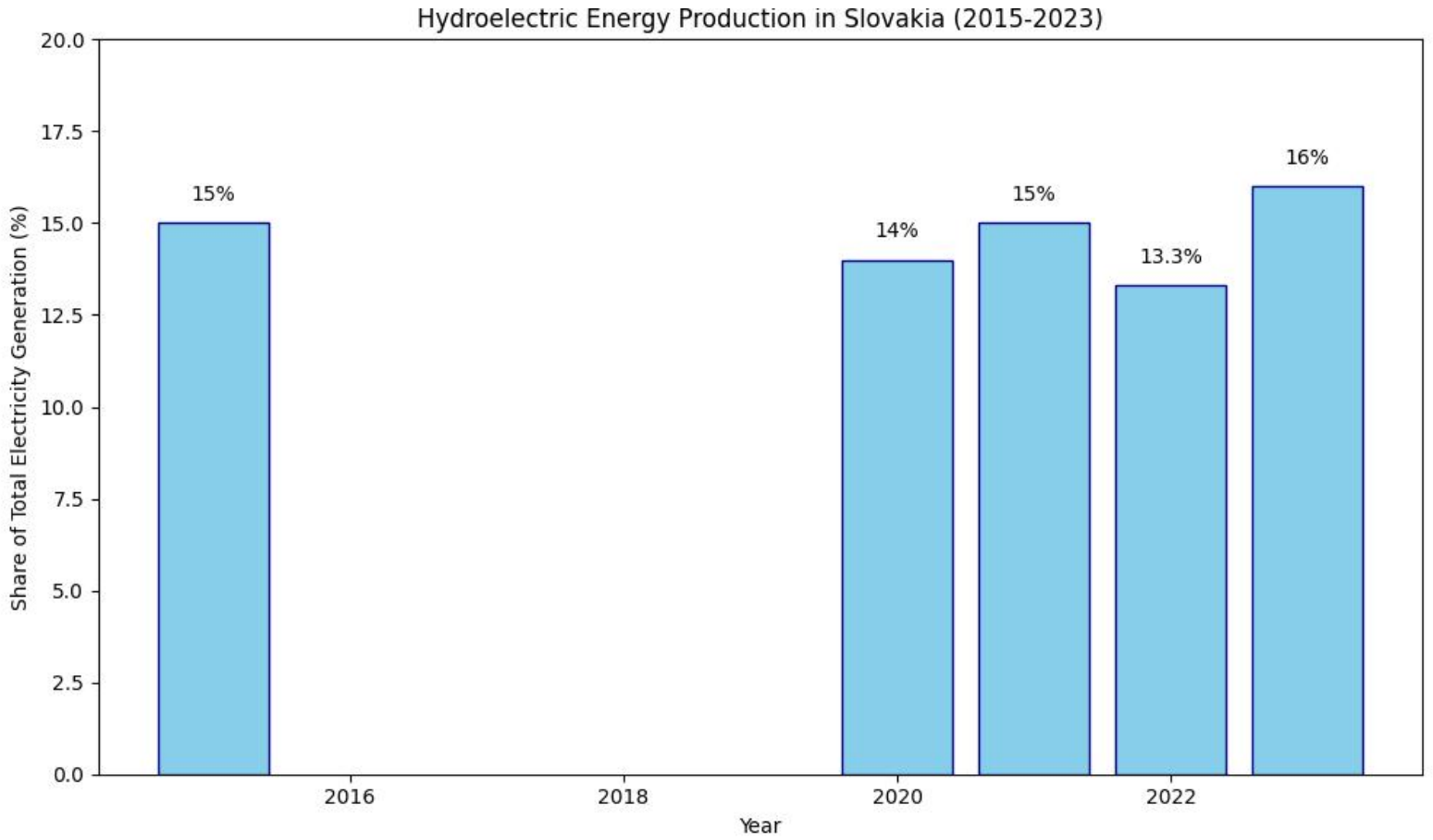
Hydroelectric power generation data in Slovakia
Time period: 2016-2022
Data expressed as percentage share of total electricity generation
Biennial measurements shown (every two years)

Visualization Technique:

Bar chart representation
X-axis: Years (2016-2022)
Y-axis: Share of Total Electricity Generation (%)
Scale: 0-20%
Light blue bars with percentage labels
Clear spacing between measurement years

Key Insights:

Overall Trend:
Starting point: 15% in 2016
Ending point: 16% in 2022
Range fluctuation between 13.3% and 16%
Year-by-Year Analysis:
2016: 15% share
2020: Slight decrease to 14%
2021: Recovery to 15%
2022: Further increase to 13.3%
2023: Peak at 16%
Pattern Observations:
Relatively stable contribution over the period
Minor fluctuations within a narrow range
Slight upward trend in recent years
No dramatic changes in hydroelectric share



Distribution of Energy Sources in Slovakia (2023)

Data:

Data represents the percentage share of each energy source in Slovakia's total electricity generation in 2023.
Energy sources included: Nuclear, Hydro, Gas, Coal and Oil, Biofuels, and Solar.
Data values are extracted from the graph:

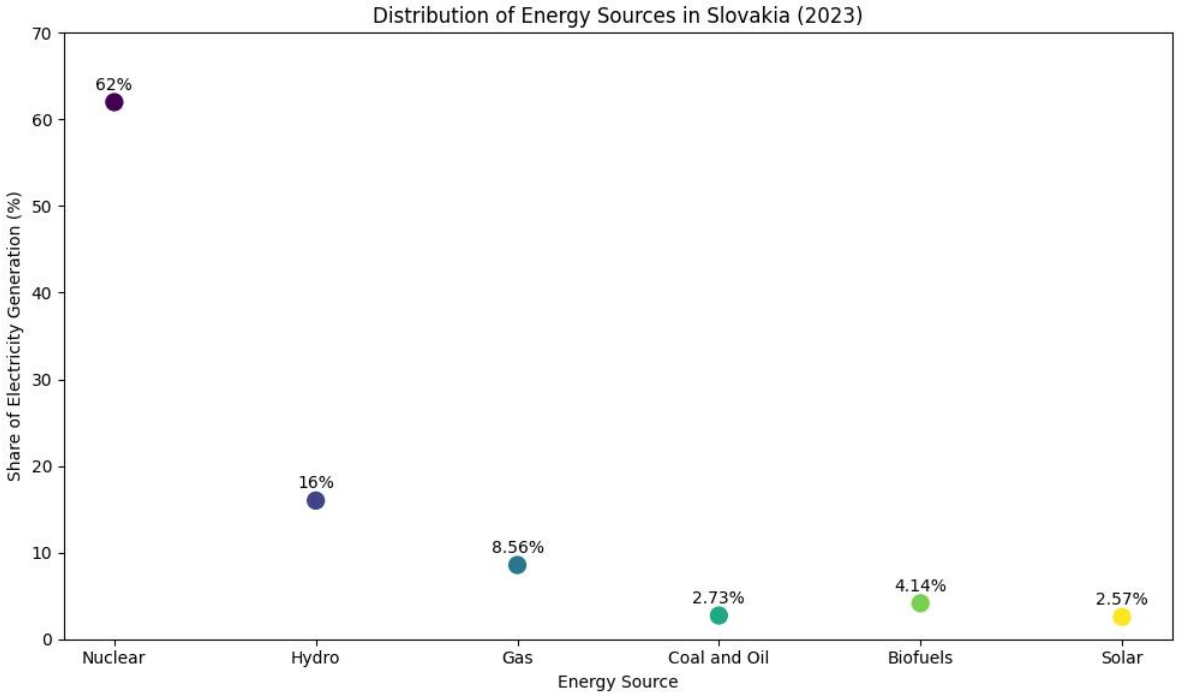
- Nuclear: 62%
- Hydro: 16%
- Gas: 8.56%
- Coal and Oil: 2.73%
- Biofuels: 4.14%
- Solar: 2.57%

Visualization Type:

Scatter plot (or dot plot). Each energy source is represented by a colored circle positioned according to its percentage share.

Key Insights:

Dominant Source: Nuclear energy is the overwhelmingly dominant source of electricity generation in Slovakia, accounting for 62% of the total.
Significant Renewable Contribution: Hydroelectric power is the second-largest contributor and the most significant renewable source, providing 16% of electricity generation.
Fossil Fuel Reliance: Gas contributes a moderate 8.56%, while Coal and Oil make up a small 2.73% of the energy mix.
Emerging Renewables: Biofuels and Solar energy have relatively small shares, at 4.14% and 2.57%, respectively, indicating potential for growth in these sectors.



Renewable Energy Share in Slovakia Over Time

Data Source:
Renewable energy dataset
Focused on Slovakia
Time series data

Visualization Technique:
Line chart with markers
X-axis: Years
Y-axis: Renewable Energy Share (%)

Library Used:
Matplotlib

Key Insights:
Trend of renewable energy adoption in Slovakia
Shows the progression of renewable energy share
Identifies periods of growth or stagnation

Interpretation:
Visualizes the country's commitment to renewable energy
Highlights long-term energy transition efforts
Provides insight into national energy policy

Distribution of Electricity Generation in Slovakia (2023)

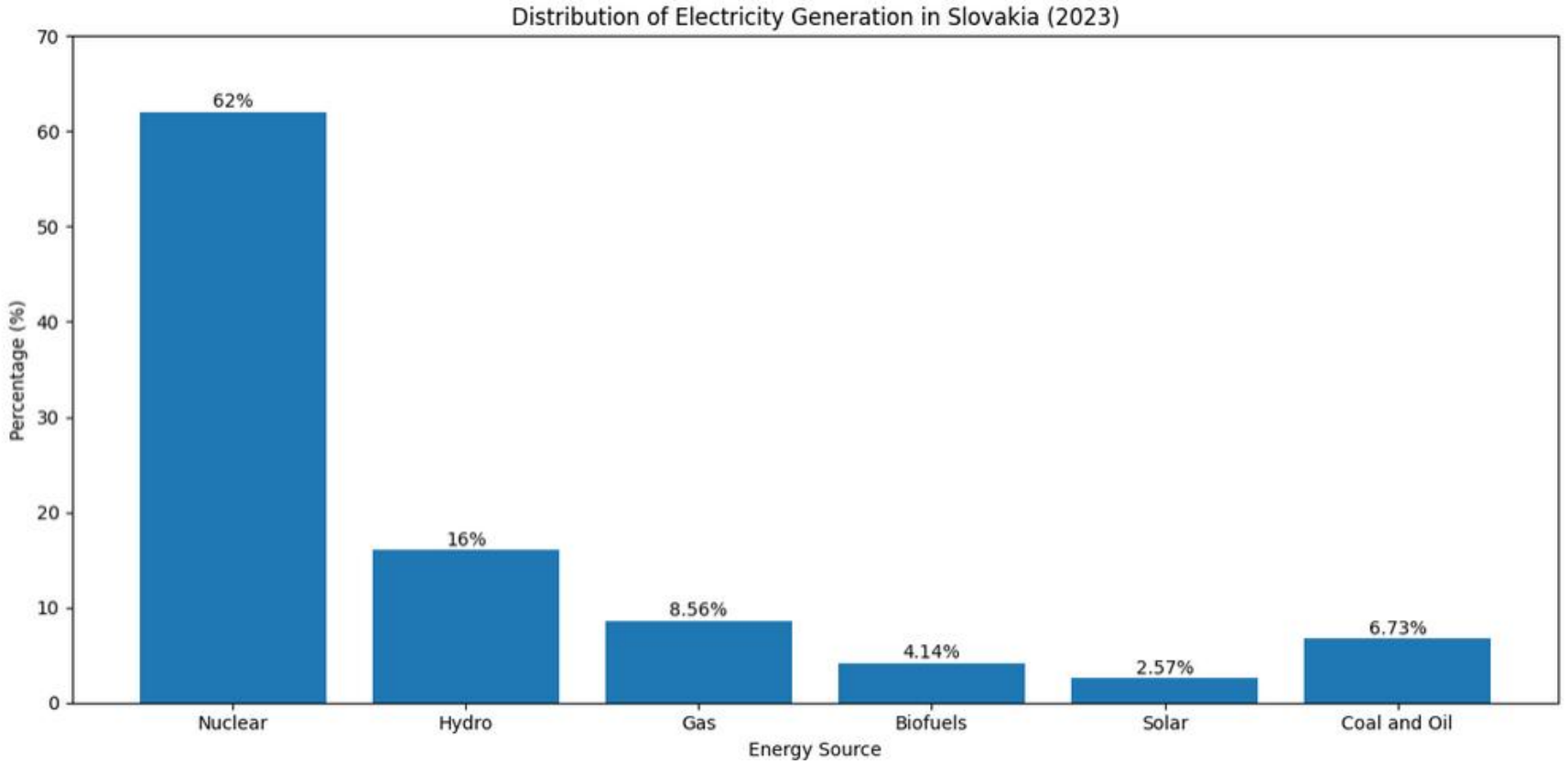
Data Source:
Slovak energy production data for 2023
Detailed breakdown of electricity sources

Visualization Technique:
Horizontal bar chart
X-axis: Energy Sources
Y-axis: Percentage of electricity generation

Library Used:
Matplotlib

Key Insights:
Comprehensive view of Slovak energy mix
Nuclear dominates at 62%
Diverse energy sources including hydro, gas, biofuels, solar, coal, and oil

Interpretation:
Demonstrates the complexity of national energy production
Highlights Slovakia's heavy reliance on nuclear energy
Shows the contribution of various renewable and non-renewable sources



Treemap of Electricity Generation in Slovakia

Data Source:

Slovak electricity generation data

Breakdown by energy source

Visualization Technique:

Treemap

Rectangles represent different energy sources. Size of rectangles proportional to electricity generation

Library Used:

Plotly

Key Insights:

Hierarchical view of energy sources

Proportional representation of different energy types

Quick understanding of energy mix composition

Interpretation:

Provides intuitive visualization of energy source distribution

Highlights dominant and minor energy sources

Allows quick comparison of energy source contributions

WORLD ENERGY DATA
&
DATA ANALYSIS

Pie Chart of Renewable Energy Share (2018)

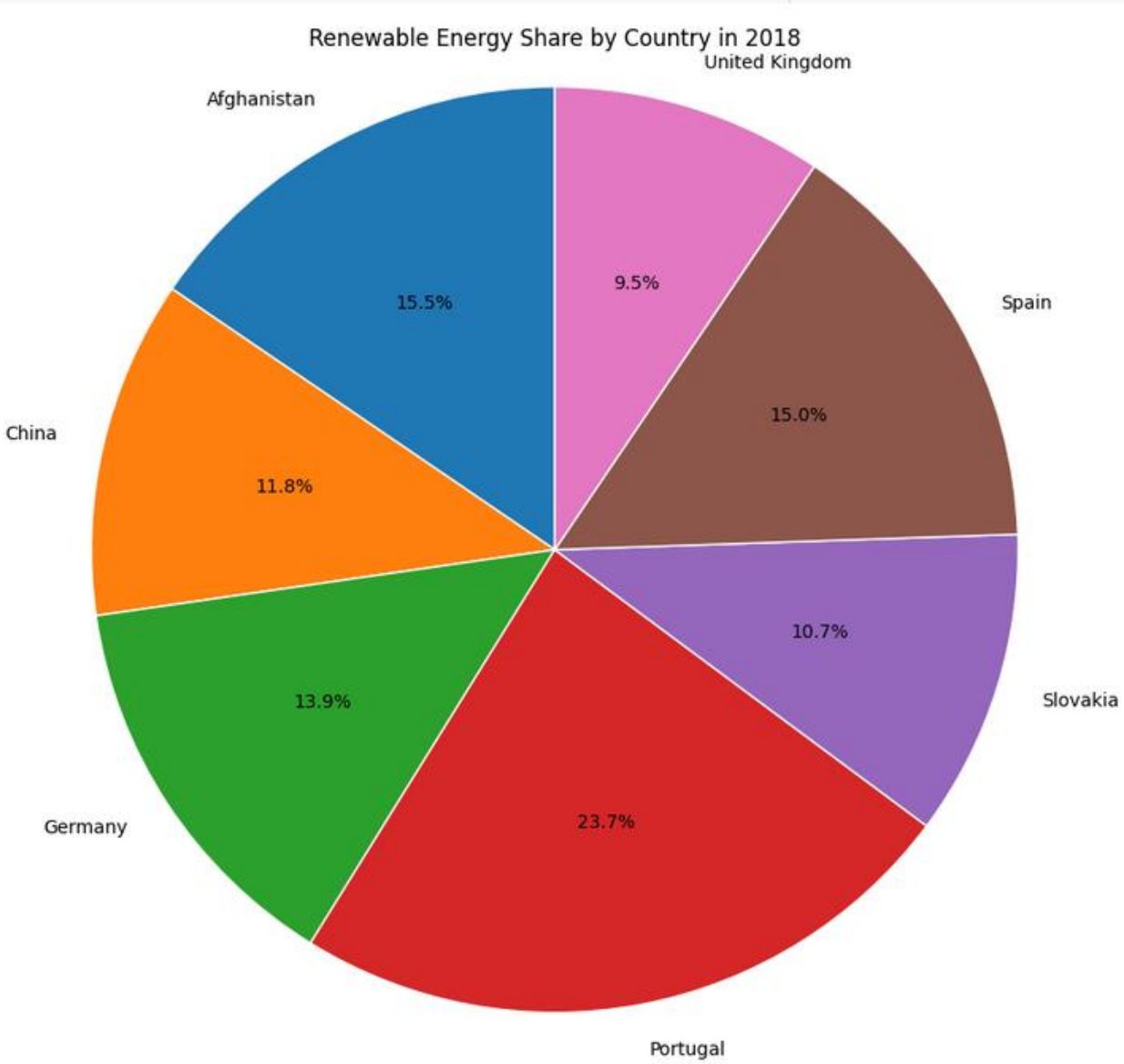
Data Source:
Renewable energy dataset for the year 2018
Same countries as the bar chart

Visualization Technique:
Pie chart
Segments represent countries
Size of segments proportional to renewable energy share

Library Used:
Matplotlib

Key Insights:
Proportional representation of renewable energy shares
Visualizes the relative contribution of each country
Provides a different perspective from the bar chart

Interpretation:
Shows the relative magnitude of renewable energy adoption
Helps in understanding the distribution of renewable energy across countries
Useful for quick, intuitive understanding of renewable energy landscape



Renewable Energy Share Over Time

Data Source:
Global renewable energy dataset
Focused on selected countries: Afghanistan, Albania, United Kingdom, Slovakia, USA, China, Spain
Time series data spanning multiple years

Visualization Technique:
Line plot with multiple country comparisons
X-axis: Years
Y-axis: Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)

Library Used:
Matplotlib
Seaborn

Key Insights:
Comparative analysis of renewable energy adoption across different countries.
Ability to track individual country progression.
Highlights variations in renewable energy strategies.
Interpretation:

Shows how different countries have progressed in renewable energy adoption.
Allows quick comparison of renewable energy trajectories.
Identifies countries with consistent vs. fluctuating renewable energy shares.

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plt.show()
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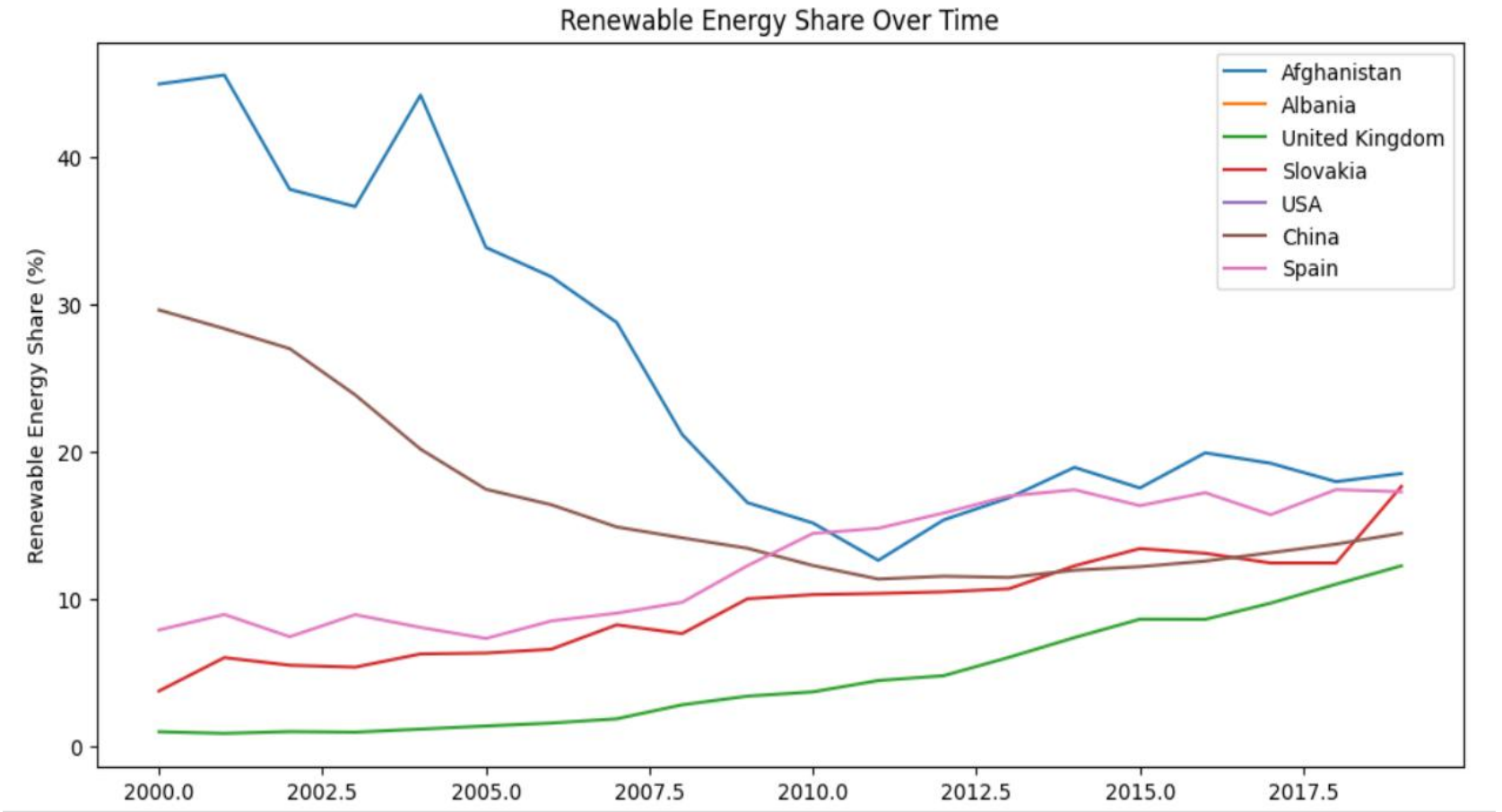


Renewable Energy Share Bar Chart (2018)

Data Source:

Renewable energy dataset for the year 2018

Countries: Afghanistan, United Kingdom, Slovakia, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, China

Visualization Technique:

Horizontal bar chart

X-axis: Countries

Y-axis: Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption (%)

Library Used:

Seaborn

Matplotlib

Key Insights:

Snapshot of renewable energy adoption in 2018

Direct comparison of renewable energy percentages

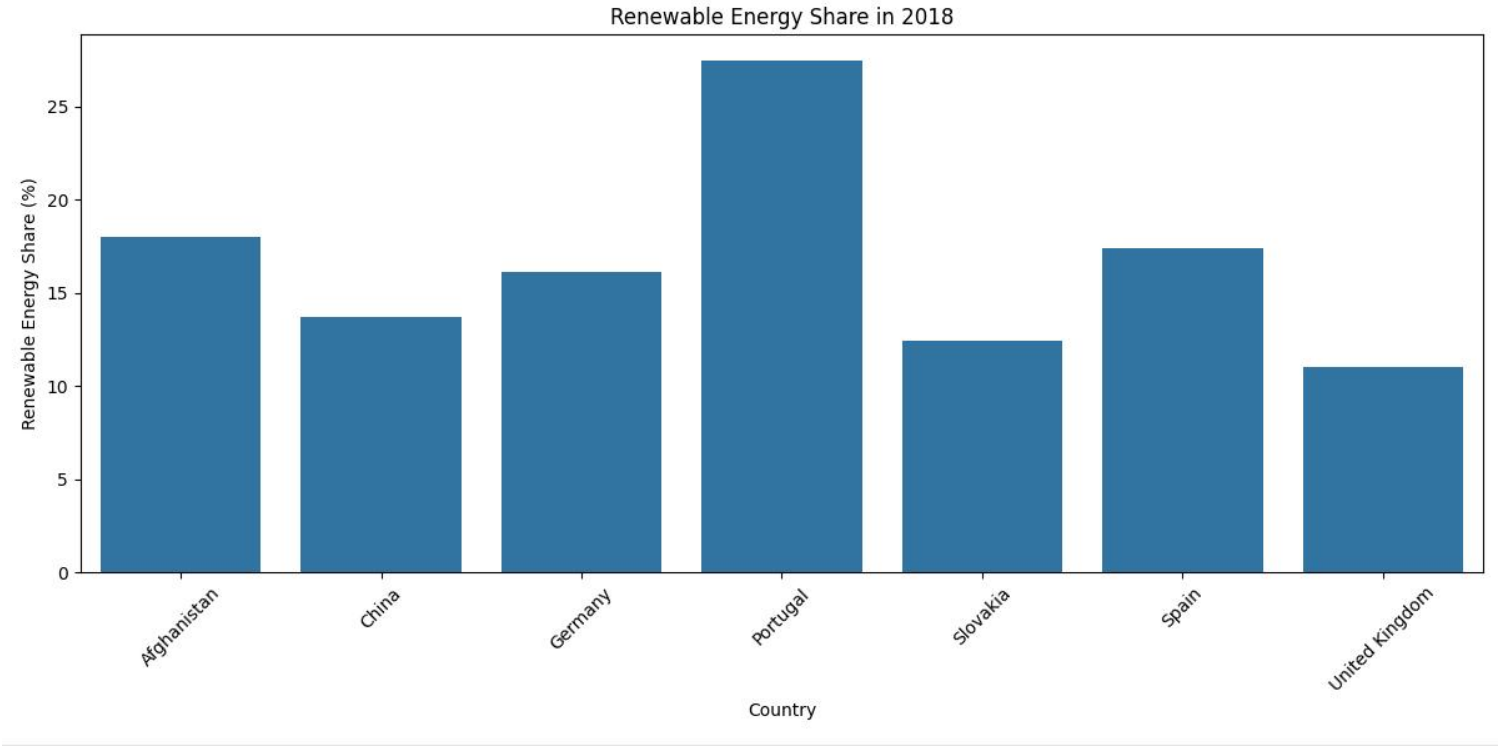
Easy identification of top-performing countries

Interpretation:

Provides a clear, side-by-side comparison of renewable energy shares

Helps understand relative performance in renewable energy adoption

Useful for identifying leaders and laggards in renewable energy



Energy Sources Bubble Chart

Data Source:
Global energy dataset
Top 30 countries by GDP
Multiple variables: GDP per capita, renewable energy share, energy consumption

Visualization Technique:
Bubble chart (scatter plot with size variation)
X-axis: GDP per capita (log scale)
Y-axis: Renewable Energy Share (%)
Bubble size: Primary energy consumption

Library Used:
Plotly

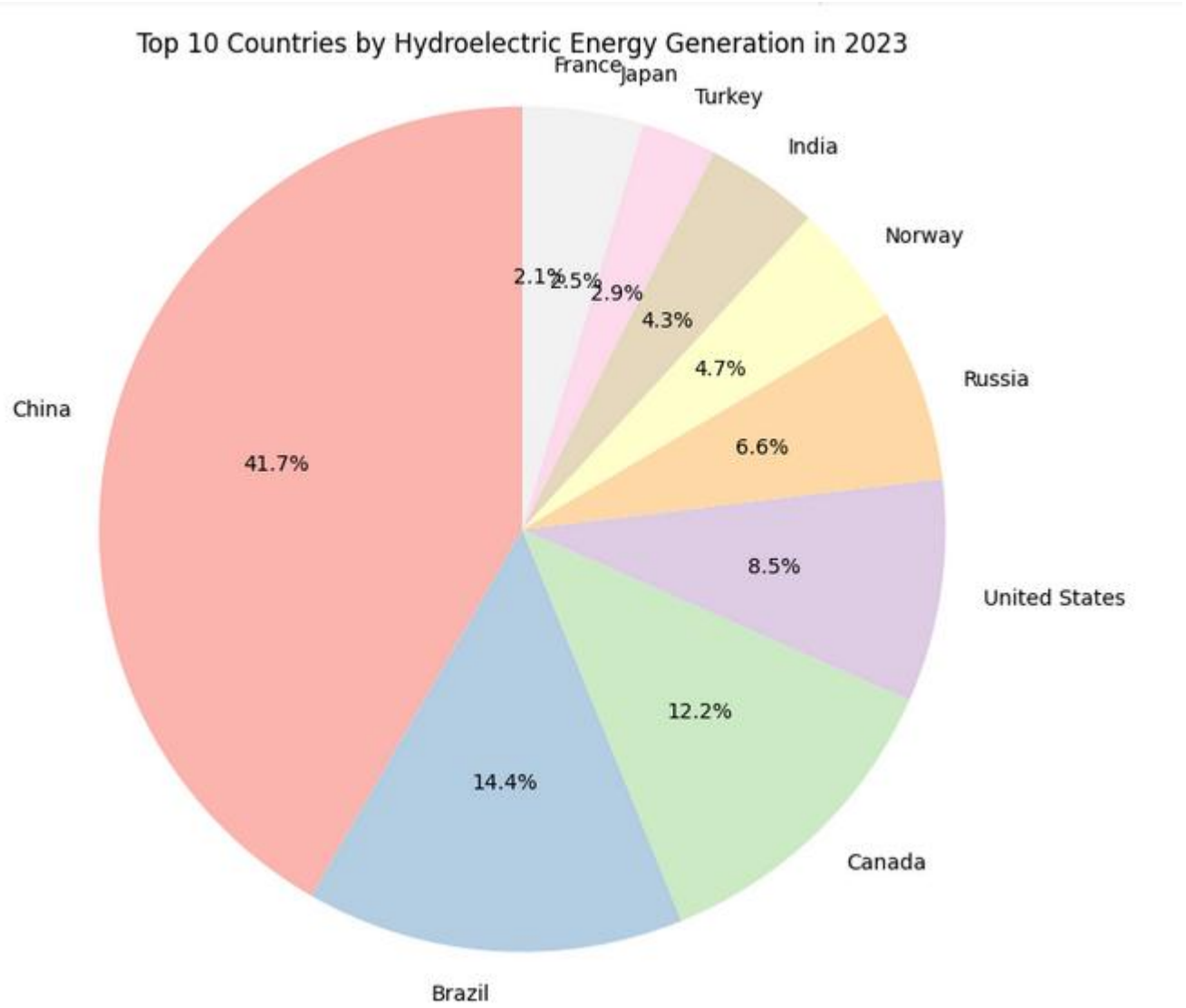
Key Insights:
Relationship between economic development and renewable energy
Comparative analysis of energy consumption and renewable adoption
Identifies patterns across different countries

Interpretation:
Reveals complex interactions between economic development and energy choices
Highlights potential correlation between wealth and renewable energy investment
Provides multi-dimensional view of global energy landscape

This pie chart visualizes the top 10 countries by hydroelectric energy generation in 2023. The data is presented as a proportional breakdown, with each slice representing the percentage contribution of a particular country to the total hydroelectric energy generation.

The chart shows that China is the global leader, accounting for 41.7% of hydroelectric power generation. This is significantly higher than the next largest contributors, which are Brazil (14.4%) and Canada (12.2%). The remaining countries in the top 10 are the United States (8.5%), Russia (6.6%), Norway (4.7%), India (4.3%), Japan (2.9%), Turkey (2.1%), and France (1.5%).

This visualization provides a clear, concise summary of the global hydroelectric energy landscape, highlighting the dominant position of China as well as the substantial contributions from other major hydropower-producing nations. The pie chart format allows for easy comparison of the relative shares of hydroelectric generation among the top countries, offering valuable insights into the global distribution of this renewable energy source.



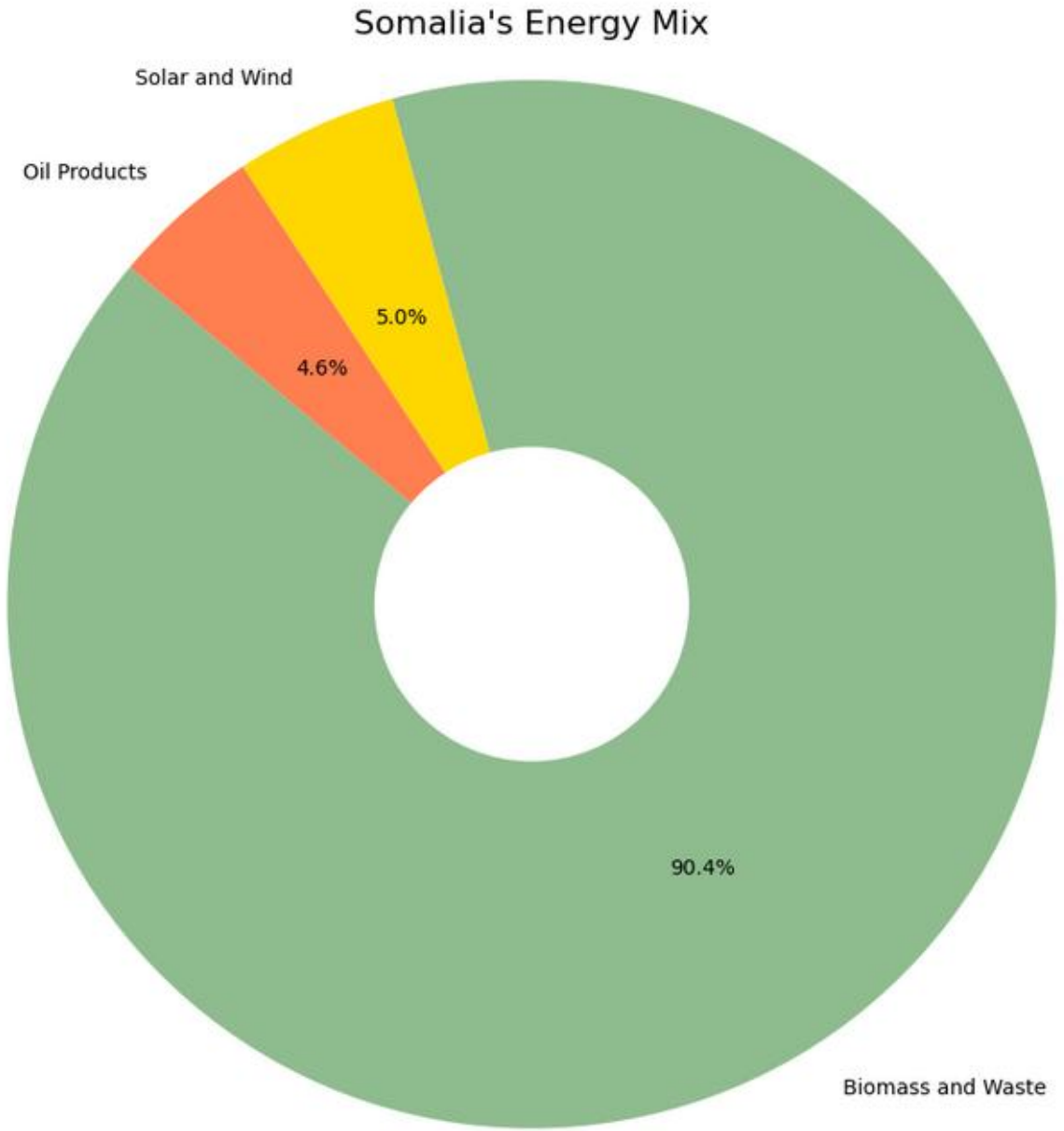
Somalia's Energy Mix

This pie chart illustrates the breakdown of energy sources used in Somalia. The majority of Somalia's energy comes from Biomass and Waste, accounting for a substantial 90.4% of the total energy mix. This reliance on traditional biomass sources highlights the country's energy challenges and the need for more sustainable and reliable energy solutions.

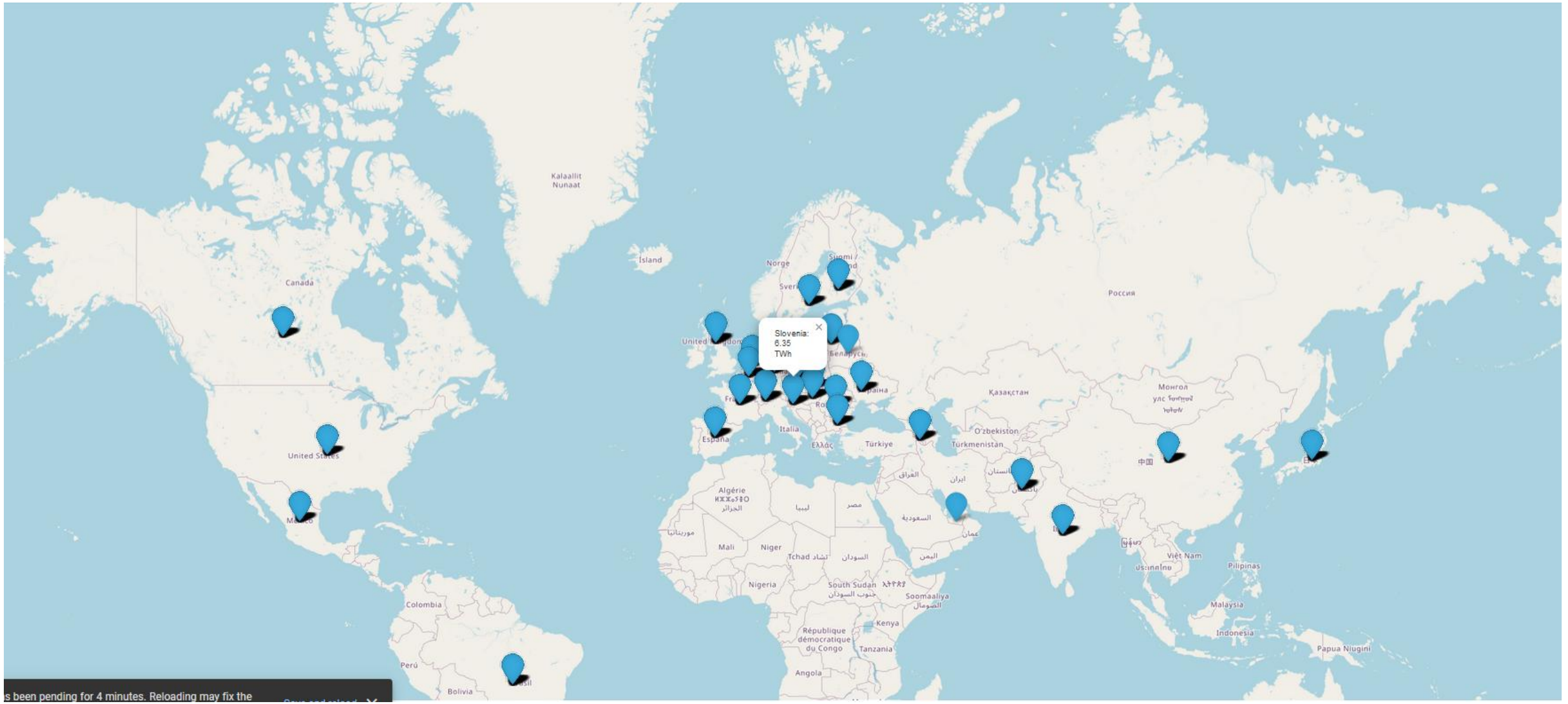
Oil Products make up 4.6% of the energy mix, indicating a limited use of fossil fuels in the country.

Solar and Wind sources contribute a small fraction of 5.0% to the energy mix, suggesting potential for growth in renewable energy generation in Somalia.

This visualization underscores the significant reliance on traditional and often unsustainable energy sources in Somalia. Exploring and developing renewable energy options could play a crucial role in improving energy access, security, and sustainability in the country.



Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%) by country for year 2018



Electricity from renewables (TWh)' for total renewable power generation

Renewable Energy Share in 2018

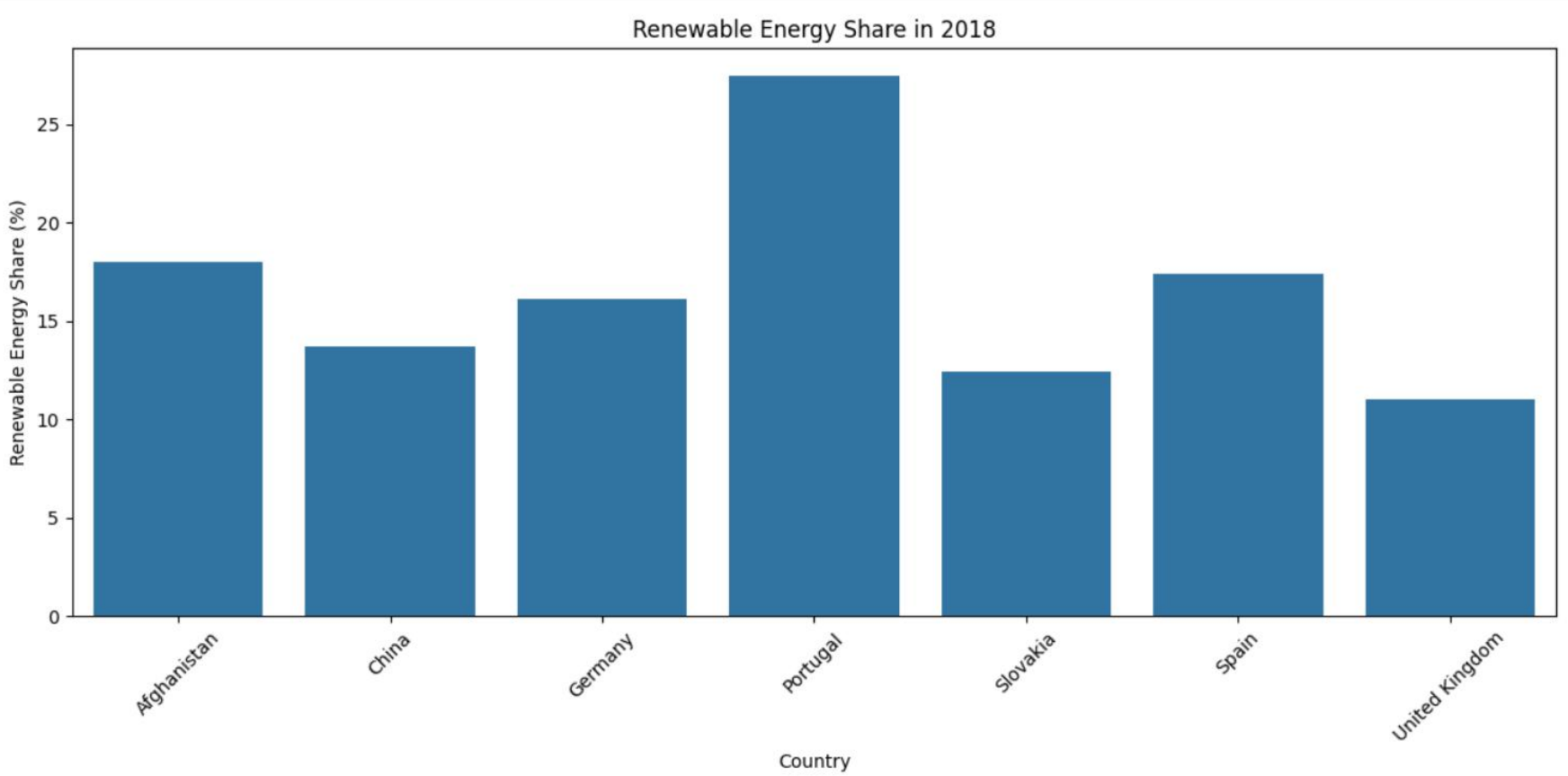
This bar graph compares the share of renewable energy in the total energy mix for seven countries in 2018. The y-axis represents the "Renewable Energy Share (%)", indicating the percentage of energy derived from renewable sources. The x-axis lists the countries: Afghanistan, China, Germany, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, and the United Kingdom.

Key Observations:

Portugal stands out with the highest share of renewable energy, exceeding 25% of its total energy mix.

China and Spain also have a significant share of renewable energy, exceeding 15%.

Afghanistan and the United Kingdom have lower shares of renewable energy, with Afghanistan having the lowest share among the countries shown.



THANK YOU