

How is energy used in Portugal?

Total energy supply (TES) includes all the energy produced in or imported to a country, minus that which is exported or stored. It represents all the energy required to supply end users in the country.

What percentage of electricity is produced in Portugal?

In 2019, electricity covered 25% of the total final energy demand, 56% of building energy demand, and 25% of industry energy demand, according to IEA. A significant portion of the electricity in Portugal is produced through a renewable source, over 50%. Wind power amounted to 24% of the electricity production.

What is Portugal's energy import dependency?

In 2019, Portugal's energy import dependency was 74%, one of the highest levels among IEA member countries. Portugal has made progress on reducing energy import dependency by increasing the share of renewables in the energy supply, especially for electricity.

Why is Portugal a net importer of electricity?

Portugal's electricity supply is split between renewables (mostly wind and hydro) and fossil fuels (mostly natural gas and coal). Thanks in part to expanding renewable generation, Portugal became a net electricity exporter for the first time in 2016 and maintained this position until 2019, when it once again became a net importer of electricity.

What is Portugal's Energy Policy?

Portugal's energy policy places a strong focus on achieving economy-wide decarbonisation through broad electrification combined with rapid expansion of renewable generation, while maintaining affordable electricity prices.

What is Portugal's electricity system?

In 2020, Portugal's electricity system consisted of a nationwide transmission system composed of very-high voltage lines connected to Spain with nine cross-border interconnections, and a distribution system composed of high, medium and low voltage lines and cables operated by 13 distribution system operators (DSOs).

Portugal: Many of us want an overview of how much energy our country consumes, where it comes from, and if we're making progress on decarbonizing our energy mix. This page provides the data for your chosen country across all of the key metrics on this topic.

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4. Energy poverty Inability to keep home adequately warm (households %) Arrears on utility bills (households %) EU27 6.9 6.4 PT 16.4 5.3 Source: Eurostat: Statistics | Eurostat (europa ) European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) 2021 5. Recovery and Resilience Plan contribution to the Green Transition

According to the Portugal 2021 Energy Policy Review, the NECP indicated that to achieve 2030 targets, the installed capacity of renewable energy generation needs to grow from 14.1 GW in 2019 to 24,7GW by 2030. The primary renewable energy sources include hydro, wind, solar, and biomass.

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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

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Energy in Portugal describes energy and electricity production, consumption and import in Portugal. Energy policy of Portugal will describe the politics of Portugal related to energy more in detail. Electricity sector in Portugal is the main article of electricity in Portugal. In 2000, 85% of energy was imported. In 2021 the last coal fired ...

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pumped storage), battery storage, smart grids, distributed generation and demand response, but will also increase cybersecurity risks.

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