

Electricity consumption portugal

Total energy consumption decreased by 6.5% in 2023 to 19 Mtoe, after remaining around 20 Mtoe since 2020. Previously, it increased slightly between 2012 and 2017 (+1.2%/year).

Portugal does not produce oil and imported 10.8 Mt of crude oil in 2023 (-17% compared to 2022). In 2023, the main crude oil suppliers were Brazil (43%), Algeria (15%) and Nigeria (13%).

Portugal has a refining capacity of 226 kb/d at the Sines refinery in Porto; in 2023, the refinery reduced its production due to maintenance works. The Matosinhos refinery (110 kb/d, also in Porto) was shut in down in 2020. The country produced 10.7 Mt of oil products in 2023 (-9%). It is a net exporter of oil products (3.6 Mt imported vs 4.5 Mt exported in 2023).

Oil product consumption decreased (after a brief peak of 8.6 Mt in 2022) by 11% in 2023 to 7.6 Mt, after fluctuating since 2017. Before that, it had remained roughly stable at around 9 Mt between 2013 and 2017.

The transport sector is the largest oil consumer (72% in 2023), followed by buildings and agriculture (10%), industry (4%, including non-energy uses) and the hydrocarbon industry (4%).

Gas consumption has decreased by 26% since 2019 (COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, high prices in 2021 and 2022) to 4.5 bcm in 2023. It increased rapidly between 2014 and 2019 due to an increase in demand from power plants, partly because of lower hydropower availability.

The share of gas used for power generation has been fluctuating between 62% and 45% since 2010, depending on hydropower availability (49% in 2023). Industry accounted for 33% of total gas consumption in 2023 and buildings for 13%.

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