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Economic - environmental Indicators - Physical Energy Flow Accounts  
2000-2023

## ENERGY INTENSITY AT HISTORIC LOW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY ON THE RISE: 2023 HIGHLIGHTS

In 2023, the energy intensity of the economy was 3.7 MJ/€, reflecting a 6.4% decrease compared with 2022, the lowest result in the available time series. This development resulted from a 3.5% reduction in energy use, combined with real GDP growth of 3.1%.

In the household sector, energy intensity followed a different trajectory, increasing by 2.1%. This behaviour resulted from a 4.5% rise in the consumption of energy products, which exceeded the growth of private consumption (+2.3%).

Electricity generation from renewable sources increased by 15.2%, driven by greater hydropower availability (+84.2%) and a significant expansion in solar energy production (35.2%). Renewable energy sources accounted for 62.4% of total electricity generation, the highest value since 2000, benefiting from the sharp decline in natural gas usage (-37.3%) and from the phasing out coal use in electricity production, following the closure of the last two coal-fired power plants in 2021.

In 2022, the latest year with comparable data for the European Union, Portugal was the second Member State with the lowest energy intensity of the economy.