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|  | **PETROL / OIL** | **COAL** | **NUCLEAR** | **RENEWABLE SOURCES** |
| Advantages | * Both its extraction and its transportation are cheap. Since it appears in liquid state it can be easily transported.
* It´s the most common source for fuel in machines and vehicles.
* It can also be used as a raw material in plastic and concrete.
 | * It´s very abundant and that makes it cheap for consumers.
* It gives job to thousands of people both in the extraction and other industries linked to it.
 | * It does not emit greenhouse effect gases to the atmosphere.
* It´s highly efficient. With a short amount of uranium high quantities of energy can be produced.
* It reduces the dependence of some countries of the fossil fuels.
 | * They do not emit greenhouse effect gases or other waste to the environment.
* They have an unlimited use.
* They contribute to develop local economies.
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| Disadvantages | * It´s cheap but its price is unstable. It leads to conflict for its control in the producing countries.
* Even though we don´t know exactly how much is left, it´s a non-renewable energy source.
* It´s a fossil fuel which means it has to be burnt producing greenhouse effect gases emissions.
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* It is risky for the health of people who work with it and breathe the smoke produced when burnt.
 | * Nuclear accidents are extremely harmful and the radiation can last for centuries.
* It produces residues that need a very long time to lose their radioactivity.
 | * They require a high investment.
* They depend on natural conditions like sun or rainfall so the production of energy is not constant.
* They require a big area of land.
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