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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. |
| 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. | * It´s a non-renewable energy source. * It´s a fossil fuel which means it has to be burnt producing greenhouse effect gases emissions. * 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. |