



# Nicaragua's energy

What kind of energy does Nicaragua use?

As of 2020, renewables - including wind, solar, biofuels, geothermal, and hydro power - comprise roughly 77% of Nicaragua's total energy supply, with oil providing the remaining 23%.

Is Nicaragua's energy mix renewable?

Currently, the electricity mix is nearly 50% renewable but the entire energy system is highly dependent on fossil fuels and biomass. This work aims to show potential for a renewable transformation of the Nicaraguan energy system.

What is the national energy policy of Nicaragua?

The National Energy Policy of Nicaragua establishes a policy framework for the development and exploitation of renewable sources. The law sets the objective of prioritizing the use of renewable energy in the national energy mix and of stabilizing energy prices.

Is biomass a source of electricity in Nicaragua?

Traditional biomass - the burning of charcoal, crop waste, and other organic matter - is not included. This can be an important source in lower-income settings. Nicaragua: How much of the country's electricity comes from nuclear power? Nuclear power - alongside renewables - is a low-carbon source of electricity.

What is the electrification rate in Nicaragua?

Nicaragua has one of the lowest electrification rates in Central America, approximately 65% [1] of the population compared to 99.2% coverage in Costa Rica [2]. About 68% of the rural population still lacks access to electricity [3].

Are NGOs involved in rural energy issues in Nicaragua?

Numerous NGOs are involved in rural energy concerns in Nicaragua. In early 2020, Nicaragua began to plan for the creation of four state companies (Enigas, Eniplan, Enicom, and Enih) to coordinate the importation, storage, distribution, and sales of oil and gas in Nicaragua.

Nicaragua is an underdeveloped Central American country of 130,373 km<sup>2</sup> with a population of 6.2 million inhabitants, 90% electricity access and 672 MW of peak demand. Currently, the electricity mix is nearly 50% renewable but the entire energy system is highly dependent on fossil fuels and biomass.

As of 2020, renewables - including wind, solar, biofuels, geothermal, and hydro power - comprise roughly 77% of Nicaragua's total energy supply, with oil providing the remaining 23%. [1] Fossil fuels play a slightly larger role in electricity generation, accounting for 30.2% of the national total in 2020, followed by geothermal (20.21% ...



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Nicaragua: 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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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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Nicaragua's current effective installed capacity of renewable energy generation is approximately 1,000 MW, composed of approximately 52% thermal energy and 15.72%, 13.14%, 12.23% and 7.32% geothermal, biomass, hydroelectric and wind energy, respectively.

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Energy production includes any fossil fuels drilled and mined, which can be burned to produce electricity or used as fuels, as well as energy produced by nuclear fission and renewable power sources such as hydro, wind and solar PV.



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