

According to data from the '2019 Spanish Electricity System Preliminary Report'

The Region of Castilla-La Mancha increased its set of renewable generation facilities by 10.4% in 2019

- 87.7% of the electricity generated in the Region came from technologies that do not emit CO₂ emissions.
- Wind power has become the number one technology in the Region's set of generating facilities, with a 42.3% share of the Region's total installed capacity: and is also the leading technology used in the Region's electricity production for the year, with 37.3%.
- Demand for electricity in the Region increased 1% compared to 2018.

Toledo, 12 March 2020

The complete set of generating facilities in the Region of Castilla-La Mancha increased 10.4% during 2019 and reached 9,007 MW, of which 74.1% comes from renewable sources. Wind power, with 42.3% of the total, is the technology with the highest generation capacity in this Region. This data is included in the '2019 Spanish Electricity System Preliminary Report' published by Red Eléctrica de España.

Castilla-La Mancha has a total wind power capacity of 3,813 MW and is followed by solar photovoltaic with a 19.1% share of the total, nuclear (11.1%), combined cycle (8.4%), hydro (7.2%), cogeneration and solar thermal (3.9% respectively for each of these technologies), pure pumped storage (2.4%) and other renewables, which account for 1.6% of the complete set of generating facilities in the Region.

Almost nine out of ten GWh produced were free of CO₂ emissions

During 2019, Castilla-La Mancha generated 5.4% more electricity than in the previous year, totalling 22,841 GWh. Of this total, 53% was renewable and 87.7% was generated from technologies that do not emit CO₂ emissions. Castilla-La Mancha thus becomes the second region with the highest share of clean technologies in its electricity generation mix, behind Extremadura, which reached 99.7% of the total during this period.

The contribution of wind power to the Region's overall generation mix was significant, as 37.3% of the GWh generated in the Region of Castilla-La Mancha were produced by wind power. This technology is followed by nuclear (34.6%) and solar photovoltaic, which deserves a special mention for reaching a maximum share in the Region's generation mix in 2019 that reached 8.6% of the total.

Behind these technologies we can find combined cycle (with 6.5%), cogeneration (5.7%), and completing the generation mix of this Region are: solar thermal, hydraulic, pumped storage and other renewables that contributed less than 3.5% each.

The demand for electricity in Castilla-La Mancha, meanwhile, reached a total of 12,095 GWh in this period, 1% higher than in 2018.



The national electricity system, increasingly 'greener'

At national level, unequivocal progress is also being made on the road towards the energy transition. In 2019, the increase in installed renewable power capacity meant that for the first time ever these technologies already account for 50% of the country's total generation capacity (110 GW in total). As a whole, the complete set of generating facilities in Spain has grown by 5.9%. Combined cycle continues to be the leader in installed power capacity (23.8% of the total) but it is closely followed by two renewable sources: wind (23.3%) and hydro (15.5%).

Specifically, this past year 6,539 'green' MWs were commissioned, which has meant an increase of 13.4% in renewable generation capacity compared to 2018. The set of renewable generating facilities closed 2019 with an overall installed power capacity of 55,195 MW, of which 47% correspond to wind, 16% photovoltaic and 37% belong to other 'green' technologies.

This firm backing for clean energy sources has meant that, of the 260,713 GWh of electricity generated nationwide in Spain in 2019, 37.5% was produced using these technologies. Wind power generation was 9.3% higher than in 2018, occupying third place in the mix with a share of 20.8% after nuclear power (21.4%) and combined cycle (21.2%). Also noteworthy is the decline in the share of coal whose production fell by 66% in 2019 - the lowest level since records began.

Consequently, the CO₂ emissions associated with electricity generation have experienced a notable reduction compared to 2018 (23% less), totalling 49.6 million tonnes, the lowest figure in the history of the Spanish electricity system.

For its part, electricity demand nationwide closed 2019 at 264,550 GWh, slightly lower than in 2018 (1.6% less). After factoring in the influence of seasonal patterns and working days, the decrease stands at 2.5% compared to the previous year.