

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

## The Region of Castilla y León consolidates itself as a leader in installed renewable power capacity in Spain

- Green energies already represent 80.8% of the Region's complete set of generating facilities, with 11,343 MW.
- With 811 new megawatts, Castilla y León was one of the regions in 2019 that integrated the most renewable generation capacity.
- The Region also stands out for being the leader in installed wind power capacity – 6,051 MW at the end of 2019 – which represents almost a quarter of Spain's complete set of wind power generating facilities.
- Coal-fired generation of electricity has fallen by 89.8%, thus registering the lowest share since 2010.

Valladolid, 12 March 2019

Castilla y León is taking determined strides forward on the road towards the energy transition. In 2019, the Region has consolidated its leadership in installed renewable power capacity in Spain, thanks to the integration of 811 new green MWs, of which 57% were wind, 37% photovoltaic and 6% correspond to other clean technologies, **according to the data included in the '2019 Spanish Electricity System Preliminary Report' published by Red Eléctrica de España.**

In total, the Region closed 2019 with 11,343 MW of installed renewable capacity, which already represents 80.8% of the total of its complete set of generating facilities and represents a fifth of the installed renewable power capacity in Spain. Especially noteworthy is the predominance of wind power in its installed power capacity, a technology which in 2019 experienced a growth of 8.3% and established itself as the leading technology in generation capacity in the Region. Castilla y León, with a total of 6,051 MW, makes it the region with the largest installed wind power capacity in all of Spain. In fact, only a quarter of the country's wind turbines are concentrated in the Region of Castilla y León.

During 2019, the Region also promoted solar photovoltaic and connected a total of 300 new MWs to the grid, representing an increase of 61% compared to 2018 values.

This firm backing for renewable energy has meant that, of the 22,365 GWh of electricity generated in Castilla y León in 2019, 85.2% was produced using these technologies, representing an increase of 8.3 percentage points compared to 2018. Wind, with a 55.6% share, was the leading technology in the generation mix, followed by hydro (24.5%) and cogeneration (12.6%).

2019 was also a key year for the decarbonisation process in Castilla y León. In 2019, the Anllares coal-fired power station in León was decommissioned, hence removing 347 MW of this polluting energy source from its installed power generation. This had a direct impact on electricity generation: in 2019 production using this fossil fuel



decreased by 89.8%. Specifically, this technology only had a 1.5% share in the generation mix, thus registering the lowest figure since 2010.

On the other hand, the demand for electricity in this Region during the year totalled 14,234 GWh, slightly lower than in 2018 (0.4% less).

### **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.