

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

The Region of Murcia doubles its installed power capacity of solar photovoltaic generation, up to 1,113 MW

- The overall installed power capacity in the Region represents 4.6% of the total in Spain.
- For the first time since 2010, electricity generation exceeded the Region's electricity demand, which increased 0.5% compared to 2018.
- 17.9% of the electricity generated in the Region of Murcia in 2019 came from renewable sources which do not emit CO₂ emissions.

Murcia, 12 March 2020

The Region of Murcia has increased its installed solar photovoltaic power capacity by 152,3% with the commissioning of 672 new MWs and had reached 1,113 MW at the end of 2019, a figure which represents 12.6% of the installed power capacity of this technology nationwide. With this increase, the **installed renewable power capacity** in the Region has grown 85.7% compared to the previous year and represents 28.9% of the total set of generating facilities in the Region, **according to the data included in the '2019 Spanish Electricity System Preliminary Report' published by Red Eléctrica de España.**

As detailed in the report, solar photovoltaic continues to be the technology with the second most installed power capacity within the complete set of generating facilities in the Region of Murcia, which, with 22.1% of the total, is only second to combined cycle (64.7%) and is followed by cogeneration (6.2%), wind (5.2%), hydro (0.7%), solar thermal (0.6%), other renewables (0.3%) and non-renewable waste (0.2%). In total, the installed power capacity of the Region of Murcia represents 4.6% of the total in Spain.

Generation exceeds demand in the Region of Murcia

For the first time since 2010, electricity generation has exceeded the Region's demand for electricity. Specifically, the demand for electricity in 2019 in the Region of Murcia was 9,485 GWh, 0.5% higher than that registered in the previous year, while electricity generation from Murcia itself rose to 10,470 GWh and represented a strong increase of 71.9% compared to 2018.

During 2019, combined cycle was the leading technology for electricity production with a share of 65.1% of the total. It is followed by cogeneration (17%), solar photovoltaic (11.3%), wind (5%), hydro (0.8%), other renewables (0.4%) and non-renewable waste, responsible also 0.4% of the total.

17.9% of the electricity generated in the Region of Murcia in 2019 came from renewable sources which do not emit CO₂ emissions.

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.