



According to data from the 'The Spanish Electricity System. Preliminary Report 2021'

Demand for electricity in the region of Valencia grew by 4.6% in 2021

- Electricity consumption accounted for 10.6% of the national total, point three percent more than in the previous year.
- Production from nuclear and combined cycle decreased, while wind power generation increased and became the third largest source in Valencia's generation mix.

Valencia, 18 March 2022

Electricity consumption in the region of Valencia in 2021 amounted to 27,051 GWh, 4.6% more than in 2020, when regional demand totalled 25,862 GWh. This data is included in the 'Spanish Electricity System. Preliminary Report 2021', a document that Red Eléctrica de España publishes annually that includes the main power generation indicators in the Spanish energy sector and which was presented at an event held today.

For the Chairwoman of Red Eléctrica, Beatriz Corredor, "the energy transition is today more necessary than ever. It is the only way to achieve energy sovereignty in Europe and is an indisputable lever for the recovery that lies ahead. We have been working on this path for years and the figures for 2021 are an unmistakable sign that we are taking firm steps forward in this transition and doing so at a good pace. Furthermore, an essential instrument for driving this transition will be the 2021-2026 Electricity Grid Planning, which will be approved shortly and will allow us to comply with the path set by Spain's National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP)".

In terms of electricity generation, it should be noted that 69.1% of generation in the region of Valencia came from zero-carbon energy technologies. In 2021, nuclear continued to be the main source of generation in the region, accounting for 45% of the total, with production 9.3% lower than in the previous year. This was followed by combined cycle, which accounted for 19.4% and whose generation also fell, in this case by 14.7%.

Wind power which, with a contribution of 12.7% and an increase of 3.7%, was the third technology in the region's generation mix, followed by cogeneration with 8.9%. Overall, generation in the region of Valencia was 17,918 GWh, 6.3% lower than in 2020.

On the other hand, at the end of 2021, the total installed power capacity in the region of Valencia stood at 8,298 MW, of which 28.4% was renewable. Combined cycle continues to be the technology with the largest share in the power generation fleet, representing 34.4% of the overall installed capacity. Wind power accounted for 15% of the region's power generation fleet, followed by nuclear (12.8%) and hydro (7.7%).

The energy transition, unstoppable in Spain

At a national level, the figures for 2021 once again demonstrate Spain's strong commitment to renewables. In total, green energies produced 121,305 GWh, almost 10% (9.7%) more than in 2020 and reached a record share of almost 47% (46.7%) in the total generation mix nationwide.



In this regard, noteworthy is wind power generation which was the leading technology in 2021 with a share of 23.3% of the total generation mix nationwide. Thus, thanks to the wind, electricity produced using this technology generated 10.2% more than in the previous year. The increase experienced by solar photovoltaic energy has also been very significant. After increasing its installed power capacity by 28.8% through the addition of more than 3,300 MW, it increased its electricity production in 2021 by 36.7%.

After wind energy, the next technology that contributed the most to the generation mix was nuclear, which, although having generated 3.1% less than in 2020, still reached a share of 20.8%. Nuclear was followed by combined cycle (17.1%), hydro (11.4%) and solar photovoltaic (8%). Of note is that coal-fired generation continued its decline and reached a share in the mix of just 1.9%.

This greater presence of renewables in the generation mix in 2021 has contributed to reducing CO₂ eq. emissions associated with electricity production, which registered an all-time low in 2021.

The share of renewable technologies in the national power generation fleet also continues to grow. At year-end 2021, taking into account the addition of 4,000 MW of new green energy capacity, renewable technologies represented 56.6% of the total national production capacity (112,846 MW). Wind energy, which was the technology with the largest installed power capacity in Spain, is followed by combined cycle (23.3% share of the total mix nationwide), hydro (15.1%) and solar photovoltaic (13.3%).

For its part, electrical energy demand has continued to make progress in its recovery after the impact of the pandemic. At year-end 2021, annual demand stood at 256,387 GWh, a figure that is 2.5% higher than in 2020. After having factored in the influence of seasonal and working patterns, the figures regarding consumption remain basically the same.