

## According to data from the 'The Spanish Electricity System Report 2022'

In 2022, 66% of the electricity production in the region of Valencia was obtained using zero-carbon energy technologies

Solar photovoltaic increased its production capacity by 2.9% in 2022 and 28.5% of the region's total installed power capacity is already renewable.

Consumption in the region experienced an increase of 1% compared to 2021 and accounted for 10.8% of the total in Spain.

Valencia, 23 March 2023

During 2022, 66% of electricity production in the region of Valencia was obtained using zero-carbon energy technologies. Nuclear was for yet another year the main source of generation, representing a share of 43.9% in the total mix, registering an increase of 3.2% year-on-year.

These facts are part of the data included in the 'Spanish Electricity System Report 2022' and in the 'Renewable Energy Report 2022', documents drafted by Red Eléctrica that set out the key indicators regarding the Company's performance as Spain's TSO (Transmission System Operator) and which have been presented at an event held today.

For Beatriz Corredor, Chairwoman of Redeia, Red Eléctrica's parent company, "the 2022 data showcases that Spain is one of the drivers of renewable energy in the European Union. Furthermore, everything points to the fact that thanks to the efforts made last year, 2023 will prove to be a great year for the green transition in which Spain is currently immersed".

According to the reports presented by Red Eléctrica, combined cycle in this region reached a share of 24.7% of the total regional mix. It was followed by wind, with 10.5% of the generation mix, cogeneration (which accounted for 5.9% of the total) and solar photovoltaic, whose contribution increased by 8.8% compared to the previous year. Overall, generation in the region of Valencia closed the year at 18,937 GWh, up 5.6% on values registered in 2021.

With respect to 2021, the power generation fleet in the region of Valencia only experienced changes in solar photovoltaic, which increased by 2.9% compared to its installed power

capacity in 2021; and cogeneration, which reduced its capacity by 1%. Thus, at the end of 2022, the region's production capacity was 8,308 MW, of which 28.5% was renewable.

For yet another year, combined cycle is the technology with the largest share of installed power capacity in the generation structure with 34.3% of the total, followed by pure pumped storage in second place with 18.2% and wind power in third place with 15%, ahead of nuclear (12.8%) and hydro (7.7%).

The region of Valencia closed 2022 with a total consumption of 27,126 GWh, up 1% year-on-year and very close to the 27,210 GWh recorded in 2019, before the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Demand in this region accounted for 10.8% of total demand in Spain as a whole in 2022.

### **Spain, a driver of renewable energy in Europe**

At a national level, the data included in both reports show that, in 2022, Spain continued to demonstrate its leadership in renewable energy in the European Union. It is second only to Germany in terms of installed renewable power capacity and also in terms of installed wind power capacity. In the case of solar power, Spain is the third country with the most capacity in service after Germany and the Netherlands.

In terms of electricity generation obtained from these technologies, Spain is the second European country that produces the most energy from wind and the sun after Germany.

This has been possible thanks to the increase in Spain's renewable power generation fleet. During the past year, renewable energy technologies added 5.9 new GW of capacity to the Spanish power generation fleet. Of these, 4.5 GW were solar photovoltaic and 1.4 GW were wind.

This new momentum has enabled wind to account for 22% of the generation mix and solar photovoltaic for 10%, with both technologies registering all-time annual highs regarding production. In total, renewables, as a whole, accounted for 42% of the total generation mix nationwide in 2022. The drop of nearly 40% in hydroelectric generation has prevented the overall share of renewables in the generation mix from surpassing previously existing all-time highs.

Thanks to this renewable energy potential, Spain was able to support its neighbouring EU countries. It should be noted that, for the first time since 2015, the year closed with an exporter exchange capacity balance that stood at nearly 20 TWh, which is the highest value ever recorded.

For its part, during 2022, the demand for electricity in Spain showed a decrease of 2.4% compared to the previous year, recording a total demand that stood at 250.4 TWh. After having factored in the effects of seasonal and working patterns, annual demand nationwide for 2022 registered a fall of 3.3% year-on-year.