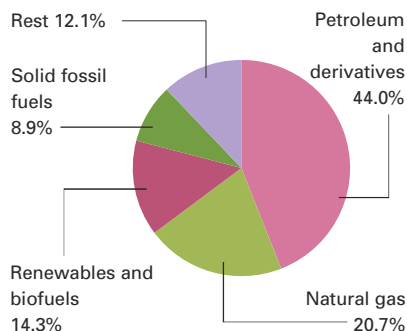




Internal energy consumption by type. 2018



Source: Eurostat

Total energy supply. 2018

	ktoe*	% Interannual variation
Total	125,825	-0.7
Petroleum and derivatives	52,740	-1.0
Natural gas	27,082	-0.7
Renewables and biofuels	18,687	9.2
Nuclear energy	14,479	-4.3
Solid fossil fuels	11,558	-10.5
Non-renewable waste	325	25.2
Electricity imp-exp balance	955	21.1

* Thousands of tons of oil equivalent.

Source: Eurostat

Energy from renewable sources. 2018

	%
European Union	18.0
Sweden	54.6
Finland	41.2
Latvia	40.3
Denmark	36.1
Austria	33.4
Portugal	30.3
Estonia	30.0
Croatia	28.0
Lithuania	24.4
Romania	23.9
Slovenia	21.1
Bulgaria	20.5
Greece	18.0
Italy	17.8
Spain	17.4
France	16.6
Germany	16.5
Czechia	15.2
Cyprus	13.9
Hungary	12.5
Slovakia	11.9
Poland	11.3
Ireland	11.1
United Kingdom	11.0
Belgium	9.4
Luxembourg	9.1
Malta	8.0
Netherlands	7.4

Source: Eurostat

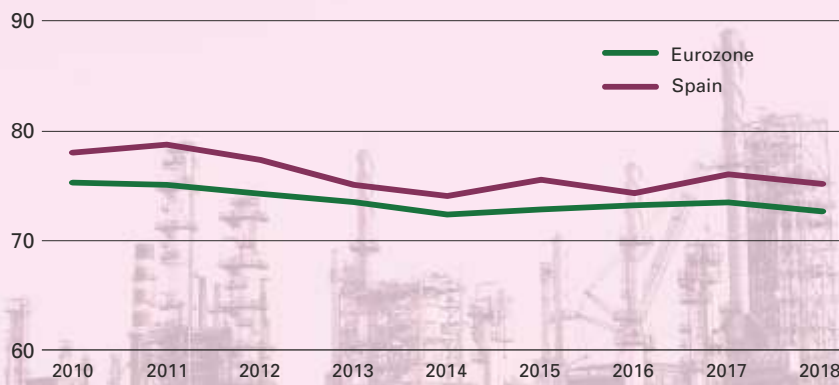
More than a third of electricity comes from renewables

According to Eurostat, the total energy supply in Spain in 2018 was 125,825 ktoe, 0.7% less than the previous year. Contribution rose by 9.2% of renewables and biofuels, mainly due to the higher hydraulic production. This supply is somewhat less than domestic energy consumption, where oil and derivatives contributed 57,512 ktoe, 44.0% of the total.

Foreign energy dependence dropped six tenths, standing at 73.3%

17.4% of the energy came from renewable sources, five points more than ten years ago. This figure rose to 35.2% in electricity generation, while it fell to 6.9% in transport.

Fossil fuels in gross available energy (%)



Source: Eurostat