

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

The renewable power generation fleet in Asturias increases its capacity to 42%

20.8% of the electricity produced in the Principality of Asturias in 2022 came from renewable sources.

Electricity demand in the region stood at 8,842 GWh, down 4.4% compared to 2021.

Oviedo, 23 March 2023

The power generation fleet of renewable technologies in the Principality of Asturias grew by 2.6% during 2022 by adding 40 new MW of wind power. In addition, during the year the region said goodbye to 19 MW of non-renewable waste and increased its cogeneration capacity by 2 MW. All in all, 41.7% of the region's installed power capacity is renewable.

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".

Thus, according to the reports presented by Red Eléctrica today, the leading technology in Asturias' power generation fleet at the end of 2022 was coal, which accounts for 32.7% of the region's power capacity, followed by combined cycle (22.3%), hydro (21.1%) and wind (18.3%), as the four most important technologies at a regional level.

During 2022, the Principality of Asturias generated a total of 12,372 GWh of electricity, with coal-fired power stations as the main source of production, with a share of 41.3% of the total generation mix. It is followed by combined cycle, which produced 31.3% of the region's total energy production. Wind energy increased its generation by 12.6% compared to the previous year and accounted for 1,422 GWh, 11.5% of the total, while hydro, which

reached a share of 7.2%, saw its production fall by 48.4%, mainly due to the low rainfall in 2021.

In global terms, this region increased its electricity production by 9.6%, with renewable energy generation representing a share of 20.8% of the mix at the close of the year.

Asturias registered an electricity demand in 2022 of 8,842 GWh, down 4.4% year-on-year. Electricity consumption in Asturias represented 3.5% of the total national demand.

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.