

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

Castilla-La Mancha is the region that has commissioned the highest volume of installed renewable capacity in 2022

More than a quarter of the newly installed power capacity this year in Spain was commissioned in Castilla-La Mancha.

Renewable energy production in Castilla-La Mancha grew by 17.7% and represented 61.9% of the region's generation mix.

Wind power is the leading generation technology in the region, with a share of 32.4% of the total.

Toledo, 23 March 2023

More than a quarter of the new renewable MW installed in Spain in 2022 are located in Castilla-La Mancha. In total, 1,619 MW of green energy were commissioned, of which 1,066 were solar photovoltaic and 553 wind power. Thus, the region's power generation fleet is 80.8% renewable and grew by 19.6% in 2022.

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 today by Red Eléctrica, Castilla-La Mancha is the region where the largest amount of new installed renewable capacity in 2022 was registered. Thus, wind power is the leading technology in terms of generation capacity in Castilla-La Mancha, with a share of 38.5% of the total, closely followed by solar photovoltaic, with 33.2%. Nuclear is the third technology with the most MW installed in the region,

accounting for 8.2% of the total, followed by combined cycle (6.2%) and hydro (5.3%), among others.

During 2022, wind power increased its production by 7.5% and led the generation mix with 8,259 GWh, a figure that accounted for 32.4% of the total. For its part, nuclear was responsible for 30% of the energy generated, while solar photovoltaic accounted for 23.4% and experienced a growth of 59.2% compared to 2021 figures.

Renewables increased their production in this region by 17.7%, registering a share of 61.9% in the mix. Meanwhile, zero-carbon energy technologies accounted for 92.2% of the generation mix in 2022.

The demand for electricity in Castilla-La Mancha in 2022 stood at 11,638 GWh, down 3.2% year-on-year, and accounted for 4.6% of Spain's total.

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.