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Una empresa de Redeia

Press release

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

La Rioja generated 48% of its electricity using renewable energy technologies in 2022

The region was the fourth region in Spain with the highest share of wind power production, accounting for 36.6% of its total generation mix

42.8% of the installed power capacity in La Rioja is renewable

Logroño, 23 March 2023

In 2022, 47.7% of the electricity generated in La Rioja came from renewable sources. Overall, during 2022, total production in the region increased by 7.4%, although hydro fell by 27.1% in a particularly dry 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".

Thus, according to the reports presented by Red Eléctrica today, La Rioja produced a total of 2,321 GWh in 2022, of which 36.6% was obtained using wind energy technology. This share of wind power production makes this region the fourth nationwide with the greatest presence of wind in its generation mix, which is led by combined cycle with 51% of the total.

After combined cycle and wind power, the generation structure in La Rioja is completed with a 6.3% contribution from solar photovoltaic technology, 4.4% from hydro, 1.3% from cogeneration and 0.4% from other renewables.

In 2022, the figures for installed power capacity remain unchanged in La Rioja, except for a small increase of 0.6% in solar photovoltaic capacity. Thus, the total still stands at 1,410 MW, with combined cycle (55.6% of the total), followed by wind (31.8%), solar photovoltaic

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(7.1%), hydro (3.7%), cogeneration (1.5%) and other renewables, which account for 0.3% of installed power capacity in La Rioja. All in all, the share of renewables in the region's installed power capacity accounted for 42.8% of the generation structure by the end of 2022.

The region's electricity demand fell by 1.6% in 2022 compared to the same period the previous year, a figure that is in line with the trend nationwide.

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.

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