red eléctrica
Una empresa de Redeia

Press release

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

Electricity demand in the community of Madrid remains unchanged in 2022

In 2022, consumption in the community of Madrid, which accounted for 11% of the national total, stood at 27,480 GWh, representing an increase of just 0.2% year-on-year

42.3% of the electrical energy produced in the community of Madrid came from renewable energy sources

Madrid, 23 March 2023

The rate of electricity consumption in the community of Madrid in 2022 remained practically unchanged compared to the same period of the previous year, with an annual demand of 27,480 GWh, only 0.2% more than in 2021.

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 today, 42.3% of the energy generated in the community of Madrid in 2022 was renewable, a very similar share to that achieved in Spain as a whole, which closed last year with a production of green energy that stood at 42.2%. However, the overall electricity generated in the community of Madrid only accounts for 0.3% of the national total.

During 2022, the technology that produced the most electricity in the region was cogeneration, responsible for 50.1% of the GWh generated. It is followed by other renewables, with a 17.2% share, and hydro with 9% of the total. The electricity generation mix in the community of Madrid is completed with solar photovoltaic (8.5%) and renewable and non-renewable waste, each accounting for 7.6% of the total.

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With 50.8% of renewable production capacity, the power generation fleet in the community of Madrid remained unchanged in 2022, and continues to be led by cogeneration (46% of the total), hydro (23.8%) and solar photovoltaic (13.9%). The aggregates of other renewables (9.9%), renewable waste (3.3%) and non-renewable waste (3.3%) complete an installed power capacity of 457 MW, a total that has not changed for three years.

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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