# **WIND ENERGY BAROMETER 2023**



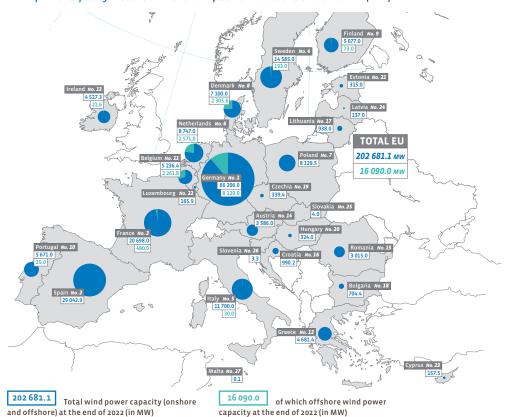
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ENGLISH: https://www.eurobserv-er.org/category/all-wind-energy-barometers/

installed capacity at about 15 GW, including 963 MW of offshore capacity. However, in 2022, the total capacity only gained 14.4 GW due to the dismantling of some wind turbines. Indeed, 579 MW were decommissioned last year, part of which was replaced by more powerful units through repowering operations. Though actual installed capacity represents a decrease

For 2022, EurObserv'ER estimated the newly compared to initial estimates, 14.4 GW still represents an increase of 28% compared to 2021 (11.3 GW). In 2022, wind power energy output picked up again after a disappointing year 2021, increasing by 8.4% to 419.5 TWh (i.e., 32.6 TWh more than in 2021). While this result is a step in the right direction, the growth pace is too slow to meet the European Union's renewable energy production targets.

### Wind power capacity installed\* in the European Union at the end of 2022\*\* (MW)



\*Net maximum electrical capacity. \*\*Estimate. Source: EurObserv'ER 2023.





**419.5** TWh

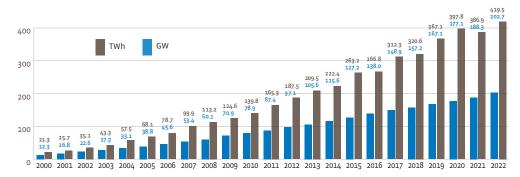
The estimated electricity production from wind power in the EU of 27 in 2022

**202.7** gw

Wind power capacity installed in the European Union at the end of 2022



Evolution of wind power capacity installed\* (in GW) and gross wind electricity production (in TWh) from 2000 to 2022\*\* in the EU 27



\* Net maximum electrical capacity. \*\* Estimation. Sources : Years 2000-2020 (Eurostat), Year 2021 and 2022 (EurObserv'ER).

## **FURTHER INFORMATION**

ANNUAL REPORT: "The State of Renewable Energies in Europe", 21st edition,

www.eurobserv-er.org/21st-annual-overview-barometer/

DATABASE: www.eurobserv-er.org/online-database

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The next barometer will cover photovoltaics.

This barometer was prepared by Observ'ER in the scope of the Eurobserv'ER project, which groups together Observ'ER (FR), TNO (NL), Renewables Academy (DE), Fraunhofer-ISI (DE), VITO (BE) and CBS Statistics Netherlands (NL). The information and views set out in this publication are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the official opinion of the Commission. The Commission does not guarantee the accuracy of the data included in this study. Neither the Commission nor any person acting on the Commission's behalf may be held responsible for the use which may be made of the information contained therein

