

Energy storage for renewable energy mexico

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According to Mexico's Energy Transition Law (Ley de Transici?n Energ?tica) and General Climate Change Law (Ley General de Cambio Clim?tico), Mexico's goal is 35 percent of electricity from clean energy sources by 2024, which includes power regeneration from renewable and non-renewable sources such as nuclear and efficient cogeneration.

Mexico's National Power System Development Program (Programa de Desarrollo del Sistema El?ctrico Nacional or PRODESEN) reported a total of 340,713 GWh of power generation in 2022, from which 31.2 percent corresponded to clean energy sources (renewable and non-renewable such as nuclear and efficient cogeneration) and 68.8 percent corresponded to fossil fuels (combined cycle, conventional thermal, coal fired, gas fired, and internal combustion).

In 2022, the installed capacity of Mexico's clean energy plants (renewable and non-renewable) was 31,369 MW, which represented an increase of 1.81 percent in comparison to the previous year, when the installed capacity of clean energy accounted for 30,812 MW. The installed capacity of renewable energy mainly came from hydro, wind, and photovoltaic solar PV plants.

According to a 2022 report by the National Renewable Energy Labs, Mexico's large and diverse renewable energy resource base could support significant growth in clean generation capacity. National technical potential includes 24,918 GW of solar photovoltaics, 3,669 GW of wind, 2.5 GW of conventional geothermal, and 1.2 GW of additional capacity from existing hydropower facilities --all combined, enough to meet the country's electricity needs a hundred times over.

However, in the past three years the electrical power sector has faced several policy changes under the current administration, and those changes have altered the dynamics of the electricity market for private sector participants and have affected the confidence for future investments.

Moreover, there is a backlog of cases of companies trying to obtain power generation permits. Mexico's Energy Regulatory Commission (Comisi?n Reguladora de Energ?a or CRE) published in Mexico's Official Gazette (Diario Oficial de la Federaci?n) a document with the administrative provisions to present the information for power generation permits. In this document, CRE also reviews the process to apply for a power generation permit and establishes the timeline for the evaluation procedure of the application and the

granting of the permit or authorization.

## Development Program of the National Electrical System (PRODESEN) 2023-2037

On May 29, 2023, the Secretariat of Energy (Secretaría de Energía or SENER) published the 2023-2037 PRODESEN. This planning document is aligned with Mexico's National Development Plan 2019-2024, and it addresses electricity generation, transmission, distribution, and commercialization needs of the National Electrical System (Sistema Eléctrico Nacional or SEN). The 2023-2037 PRODESEN emphasizes the commitment of the GOM to guarantee universal access to electricity and to contribute to the social and economic development of the country.

The PRODESEN specifically includes provisions concerning the modernization of the electrical system, which include proposals for expansion projects of the national transmission and distribution networks, the development of new CFE power plants, and the rehabilitation, modernization, and installation of new equipment for CFE's hydroelectric plants in operation. The planning of the electricity sector considers international commitments regarding the environment, the reduction of emissions, and mitigation of climate change. As part of the energy matrix, there are projections to increase the electricity generation from clean and renewable energy sources during 2023-2037.

In addition, the PRODESEN emphasizes Mexico's multiple commitments to sustainable development and climate change, with special attention to the Paris Agreement, which includes a global commitment to limit the increase in the global temperature below 1.5 degrees Celsius.

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