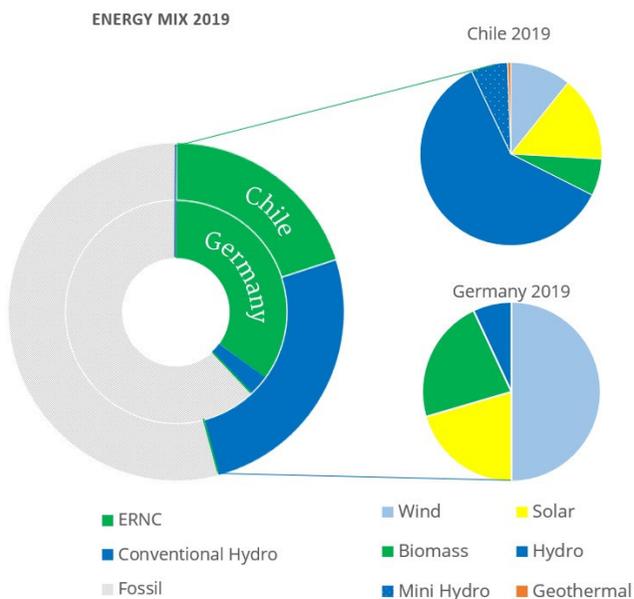


A few facts Chile / Germany



19.1 83	Population (million)	Santiago de Chile (7 million) Berlin (3.6 million)	Capital (population)
25 GW 200 GW	Total installed capacity	2.6 GW 48 GW	Installed Solar PV
2 GW 59 GW	Installed Wind Energy		
756,096 357,386	Area total (km²)	0.7 kW 1.4 kW	Capacity RE per capita
23,500 EUR 47,500 EUR	GDP per capita		

Renewable Electricity Production



ERNC – Non-Conventional Renewable Energy
Sources: IEA, IWF, BMWI, ME, CEN

In cooperation with:



on the basis of a decision
by the German Bundestag

Imprint

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Printing

Gràfhika, Santiago de Chile

Credits

GIZ GmbH

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Published in: Santiago de Chile, September 2019

Energy Partnership Chile - Alemania



Together we can transform our energy systems for the future

Germany and Chile strongly support the Paris Agreement. Chile is among the countries most vulnerable to extreme consequences of climate change. Accordingly, Chile wants to be *carbon neutral* by 2050. Germany aims to reduce 95 percent of its greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. Large parts of the emissions stem from the energy sector. A way to reduce these emissions is to increase energy efficiency and to integrate more renewables.

Chile's enormous renewable energy potential

Non-conventional renewable energy harbours potential equivalent to more than 1,800 gigawatts of power in Chile. This is roughly nine times the total German power plant fleet. Remarkably, Chile has one of the highest solar irradiances in the world, with an annual production of more than 2600 kWh/m² (GHI) in the Atacama Desert. In Germany, the average radiation is around 950 kWh/m².

Together with large-scale hydro power, non-conventional renewables (solar, wind, mini hydro, biomass and geothermal power) already contribute almost 50 percent to the Chilean electricity production. Their share is supposed to grow to at least 60 percent by 2035 and 70 percent by 2050. In Germany, electricity supply should be about 80 percent renewable by 2050.



We are working on energy efficiency, renewables and decarbonization

The German-Chilean Energy Partnership became operational in April 2019. It is a platform for high-level intergovernmental dialogue and collaboration in the energy sector. It will build on existing successful cooperation programmes and further enhance the political dialogue between both countries. The leading partners are the German Ministry for Economy and Energy (BMWi) and the Chilean Ministry for Energy (ME), together with numerous affiliated institutions. The GIZ, executive body of the partnership, can look back to more than ten years of successful cooperation with the Chilean Ministry of Energy (ME). The German-Chilean Chamber of Industry and Commerce (CAMCHAL) supports the work of the GIZ and contributes existing synergies from economic cooperation to the Partnership.

Learning from each other

The Energy Partnership facilitates the transfer of knowledge and technology. The collaboration works on different levels and focuses on capacity-building, including public awareness-raising and training.

Towards a sustainable, reliable and affordable energy supply

Both partners promote the integration of renewable energies, more energy efficiency, and the introduction of business models for energy transition. We foster a vivid exchange between research institutions as well as energy associations in Germany and Chile.



We communicate the *Energiewende* here and there

Both Chile and Germany are pioneers of renewable energy in their respective region of the world. They promote decarbonization and transformation of their energy matrix towards more use of renewables. As an example, Chile decided to shut down eight of its carbon power plants until 2024. By 2040 at the latest, the share of electricity from coal is to be cut to zero. Germany in turn, despite its relatively small size, ranks among the top three countries worldwide in terms of installed renewable energy capacity.

Scope for innovation

More renewable energies make a modern, flexible and intelligent grid with innovative storage solutions necessary. Chile is a perfect hub for thermal CSP plants. South America's first large-scale concentrated solar power plant starts its operation here in 2020.

Furthermore, the high energy demand of Chile's mining industry (copper, lithium and other minerals) can be met more and more by solar, wind and the incorporation of green hydrogen in the future.

