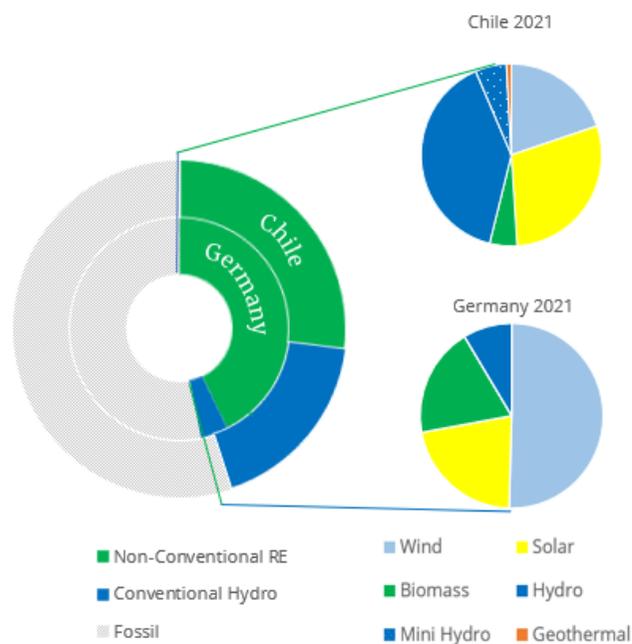


A few numbers Chile / Germany



19.1 83	Population (million)	Santiago de Chile (7 million) Berlin (3.6 million)	Capital (population)
32 GW 210 GW	Total installed capacity	6.7 GW 61 GW	Installed Solar PV 4.1 GW 65 GW
756,096 357,386	Area total (km²)	1.0 kW 1.7 kW	Capacity RE per capita
23,500 EUR 47,500 EUR	GDP per capita		

Renewable Electricity Generation



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

In cooperation with:



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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 reach 'net zero' greenhouse gas emissions by 2045. 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 50 percent to the Chilean electricity production. Their share is supposed to grow to at least 80 percent by 2030, a target that Germany also recently adapted.



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 Economic Affairs and Climate Action (BMWK) 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 (AHK Chile) 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 or reconvert 65 percent of its carbon power plants by 2025. 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 started its operation in July 2021.

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.

