

Chile



**Trilemma Rank**  
# 37

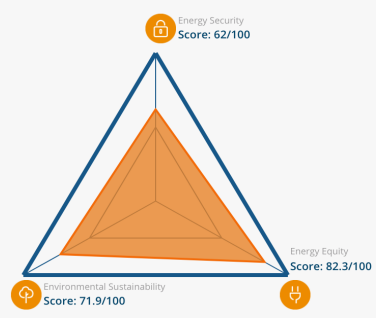
**Trilemma Score**  
71.7

**Balance Grade**  
BBB

Chile's Trilemma performance is balanced across all indicators though the Energy Security index has improved significantly in the past decade, having at one point been below the 2010 baseline. This improvement is due to efforts to diversify sources of power generation and primary energy supply as well as improved system resilience. The country does not score as highly on energy access, where access to affordable, modern energy sources needs further improvement to lift the Energy Equity score. Progress on Environmental Sustainability reflects work on raising efficiency, a higher share of renewables in electricity generation, and the roll-out of electric public transportation. Chile's balance grade is BBB and its global ranking is 37.

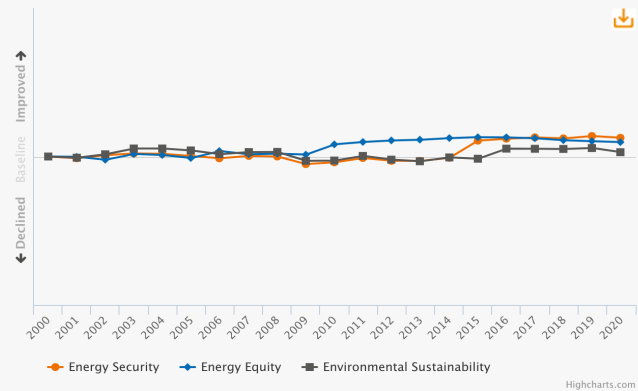
- Population**  
18.8 (millions)
- Land Area**  
743.5 (thousand sq. km)
- GDP Per Capita**  
15,923 (PPP US\$)
- Industrial Sector**  
30.0 (% of GDP)
- GDP Growth**  
4.0 (annual %)

**Balance**



**Historical Trilemma Scores**

Trend lines track the country's performance in each dimension, beginning with a baseline of 100 in the year of 2000



**Trends and Outlook**

A number of public policies being planned or that have been implemented will make a strong contribution to lowering GHG emissions and push the country towards sustainability. On April 2020, the country released a more ambitious NDC, setting out pathways toward the 2050 carbon neutrality goal established in the climate change bill. A carbon neutrality plan for the energy sector has also been developed across multiple sectors on the basis of a cost-efficient analysis to support the country's long-term energy strategy. The government has also introduced legislation to modernise the regulatory framework and national strategies on green hydrogen, electromobility, renewable heating and cooling and power system flexibility, among others. As a result of these measures, Chile expects to achieve net zero emissions and reduce its energy import dependency from 60% to 36% by 2050. However, strengthening regional electricity and gas grid integration is a priority to reach the carbon neutrality target and secure energy supply during the transition.

The plan to decarbonise the power sector announced in 2019 involves shutting down 11 out of 28 coal power plants before 2025 and shutting down all coal power plants by 2040. There are also plans to address health and air quality problems related to energy consumption: use of firewood for heating will be tackled within the residential energy transition strategy, which will explore affordable and sustainable home heating options, as well as a bill to regulate solid biofuels. Along with these measures, the country has committed to a fair and sustainable transition, where the challenges and needs of all communities and territories involved in the transition towards a low carbon economy are recognised and integrated.

Chile's Energy Policy 2050 programme aims to design an energy sector that is reliable, inclusive, competitive and sustainable, to be reviewed and updated every five years.

Despite a very high level of energy access with an electrification rate above 99%, there are still access and quality gaps among some groups and territories. The energy vulnerability map of the country released last year was a first step.

As with all other countries, the COVID-19 pandemic led to lower domestic production and projections point to a 6% drop in electricity demand for 2020. Along with several financial and safety support mechanisms adopted for all citizens, the Ministry of Energy and all suppliers agreed that electricity, gas, telephone and internet services could not be cut off because of delayed payments during the pandemic.

**Key metrics**

Metrics are determined relative to other countries, with a full bar representing a score of 100.

