


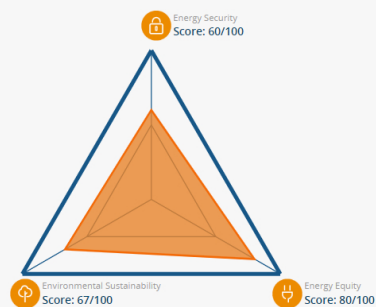
Chile

Trilemma Rank
#48Trilemma Score
69.4Balance Grade
BBB

Chile demonstrates a balance of all three Trilemma dimensions, with a solid BBB performance across all indicators. Relative to other countries, Chile slips to rank 48, which is mostly reflected in the Equity dimension where quality energy access indicators are lower compared to other countries. The Security index dips below the baseline, but regains stability in recent years. The Sustainability index shows sustained growth, representing managed CO2 intensity and improvements in air quality scores.

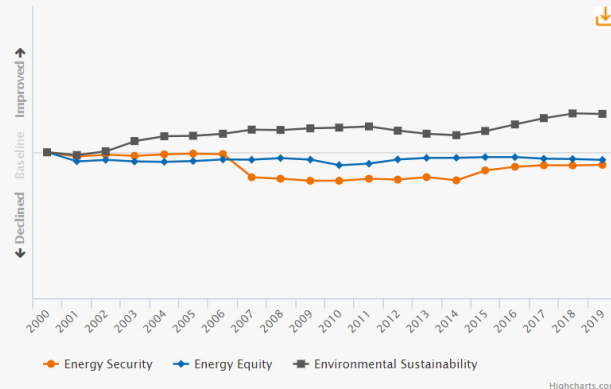
 Population
18.1 (millions) Land Area
743.5 (thousand sq. km) GDP Per Capita
24,747 (PPP US\$) Industrial Sector
30.0 (% of GDP) GDP Growth
1.5 (annual %)

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

Chile currently imports 60% of its total primary energy, exposing it to the international volatility of commodity prices. The most significant challenges are the development of medium and small-scale renewable energies; developing a regulatory framework for the electricity distribution sector and energy efficiency; promoting regional grid integration, electric mobility and smart cities.

The interconnection of the north and central regions of Chile is already showing improvements for affordability, which will continue to benefit users. Recently, Chile has committed to a decarbonisation strategy that involves closing all carbon power plants in the country by 2040. Furthermore, the country has committed to achieving carbon-neutrality by 2050. The closure schedule of the first set of 8 coal power plants by 2024 has already been published.

Chile's long term Energy Policy 2050 establishes four main pillars: security and quality of the energy supply, energy as a development driver, energy compatible with the environment, and efficiency and energy education. This policy was set to be updated every five years, and Chile is now at the beginning of the first updating the participatory process. The short-term government agenda 'Energy Roadmap 2018-2022' set goals for leading an energy transition with a focus on citizens. Some of the key policy goals defined were transitioning to energy forms with low emissions, building an energy vulnerability map of the country (published earlier this year), increasing (by ten times) the number of electric vehicles, and reaching (four times) the current capacity of distributed generation. This policy agenda for the near future also involves modernising the regulatory framework on key aspects for energy system development including modernising the distribution sector, augmenting the flexibility of the electricity system, setting a regulatory framework for energy efficiency, and regulating the use of solid biofuels for thermal purposes.

Key metrics

Metrics are determined relative to other countries, with the top performer receiving a full bar.

