























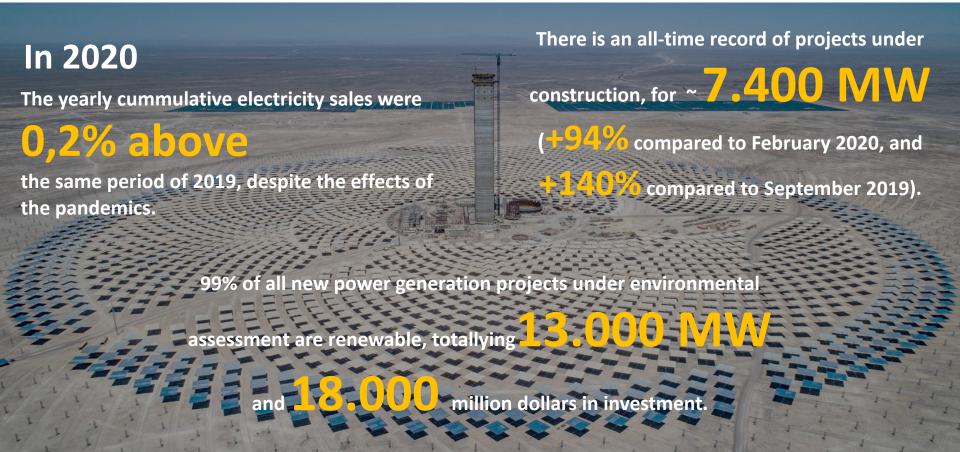




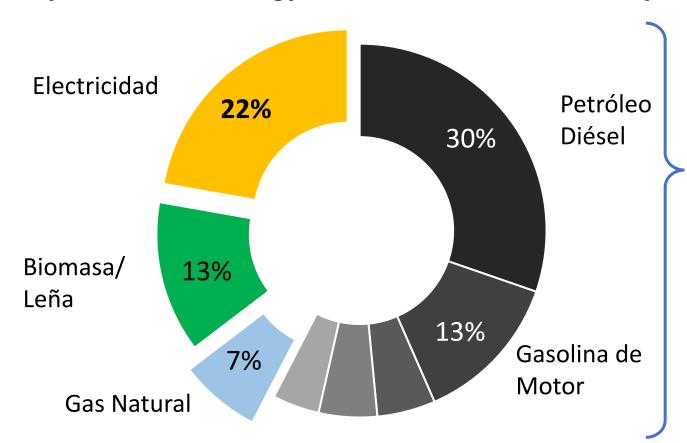




Through the pandemic, the Chilean electric power industry has shown great resilience, and has shown to be a fundamental pillar for a sustainable recovery



## Only 21% of final energy demand in Chile is electricity ¡30% is diesel!

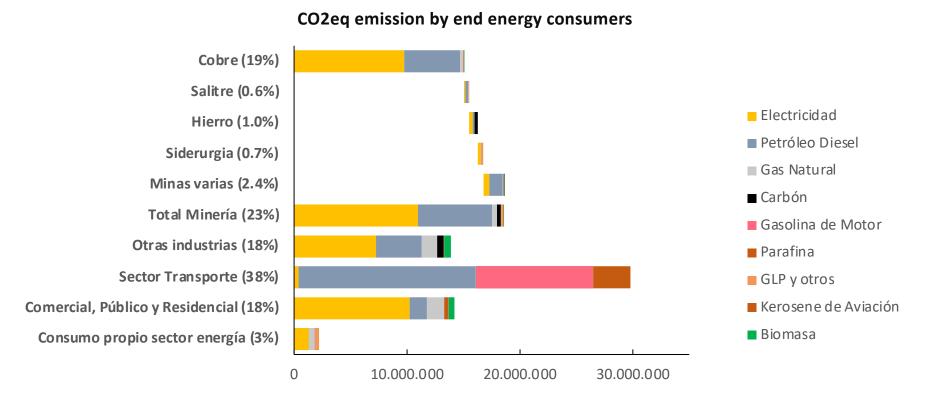


of the energy we consume in Chile is derived from oil, in products such as diesel, gasoline, paraffin, LPG or kerosene



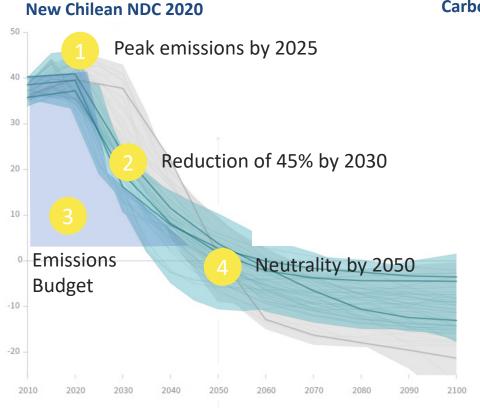
### By end use transport followed by mining are the main GHG emitters

Renewable electricity and the replacement of diesel will enable clean transport and "green mining"



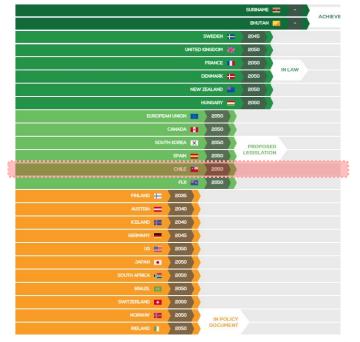
Fuente: Elaboración propia a partir de Balance Nacional de Energía 2017, Ministerio de Energía. Factores de emisión de electricidad promedio SEN 2018 Nota: Porcentajes de emisión expresados sobre el total de emisiones del sector energía fósil. No se incluyen emisiones GEI "no energía" como agricultura, residuos o procesos industriales.

#### Chile's commitments seek to be aligned with science and the 1,5°C target



#### **Carbon neutrality by 2050 proposed in Climate Change Law**

ENERGY & CLIMATE INTELLIGENCE UNIT
NET ZERO EMISSIONS RACE





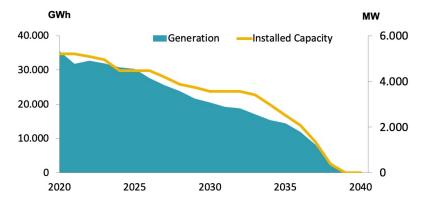
#### Chile is the first emerging country of the world to agree on coal phase out plan

2,5 GW out of 5 GW will shut down by 2024. Coal operation will cease by 2040 at the latest.



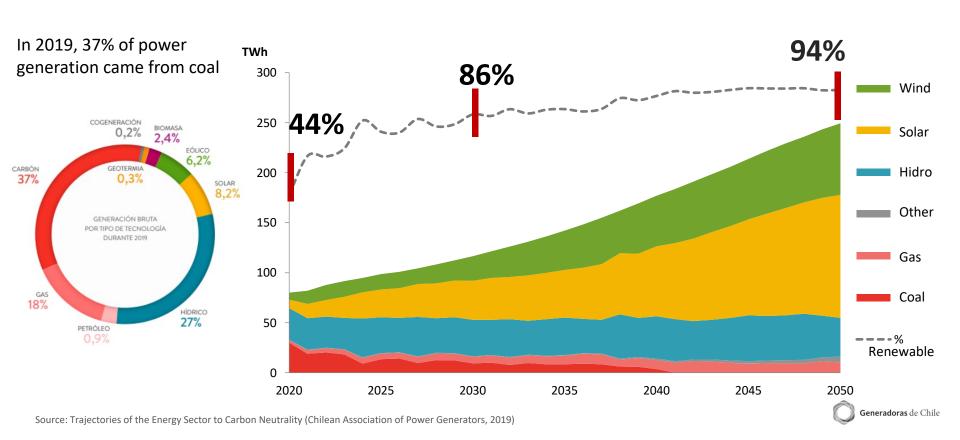






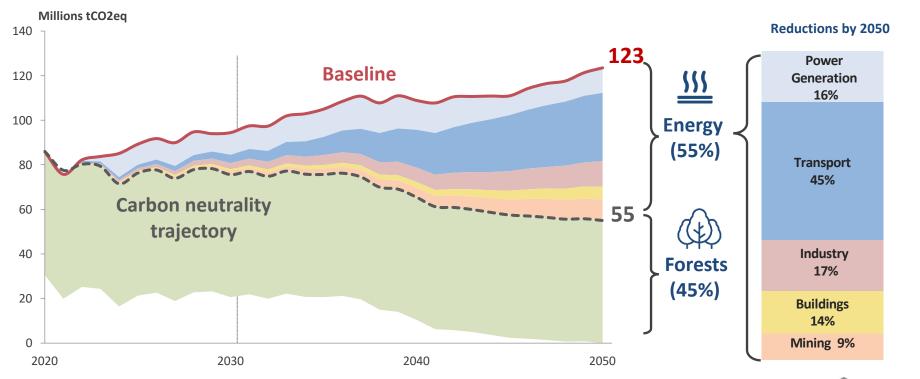
# The future of Chilean power generation is renewable, essential to decarbonize our economy and to produce green hydrogen

Power generation will triple from 77 TWh to +220 TWh by 2050, almost 100% renewable



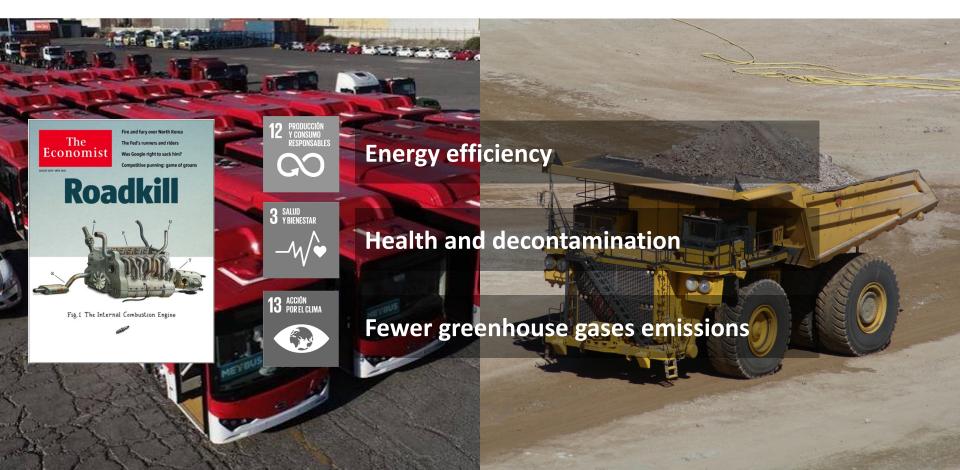
## Carbon neutrality implies a profound shift in the energy sector, based on efficiency, electrification and green hydrogen, while maintaining forest carbon capture

In the 2020-2030 period, power generation sector will contribute with over 60% of Chile's GHG emission reductions



### The future of transport and mining will be electric and/or green hydrogen

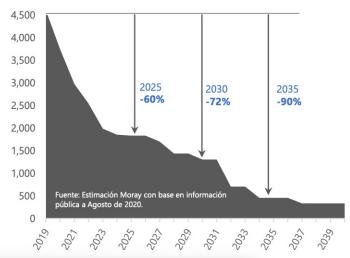
Today there are more than 760 electric buses in public transport, probably the largest fleet out of China.



#### Chilean mining industry is moving fast towards a renewable electricity supply

- Since 2017, PPA's are being renegotiated as to change coal-based power supply contracts for renewable ones. This is a growing trend through the entire industry.
- BHP recently announced that it would pay 840 million USD to end a coal PPA with AES Gener ahead of schedule.
- The reduction in coal-based PPA contracts is expected to reach 60% by 2025 and 90% by 2035.

#### Coal-based PPA's of the mining industry







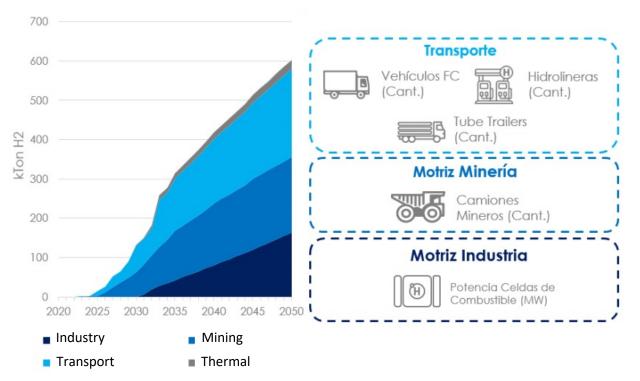
Solar salts, copper and lithium, key resources for a net zero economy through renewables, energy storage and electric mobility are a great opportunity for the Chilean mining industry Chile produces a third of world copper and and has the largest and highest quality lithium reserves.



#### Green hydrogen will require large amounts of renewable power

Local demand will be mainly composed by transport, industry and mining

#### Local demand for green H<sub>2</sub> based on a carbon neutrality trajectory between 2020 and 2050



600 kTon of Green H<sub>2</sub> are required by 2050.

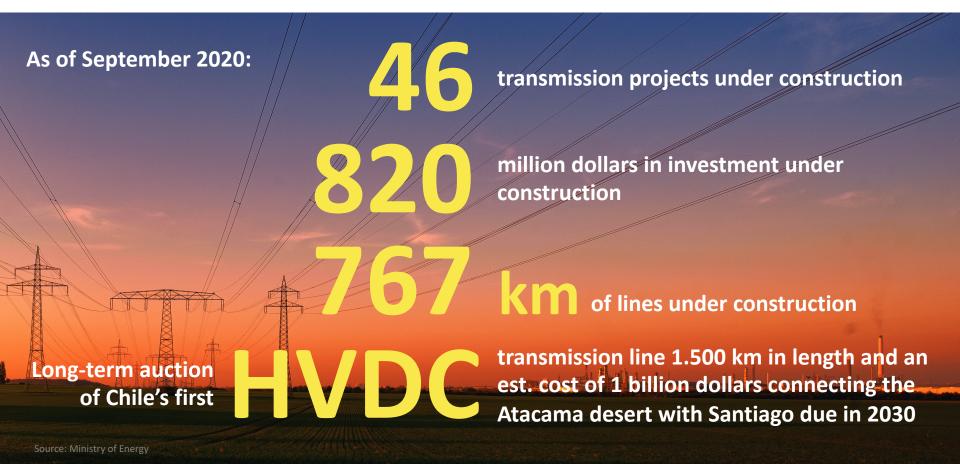
This is equivalent to

**20** TWh, which is over

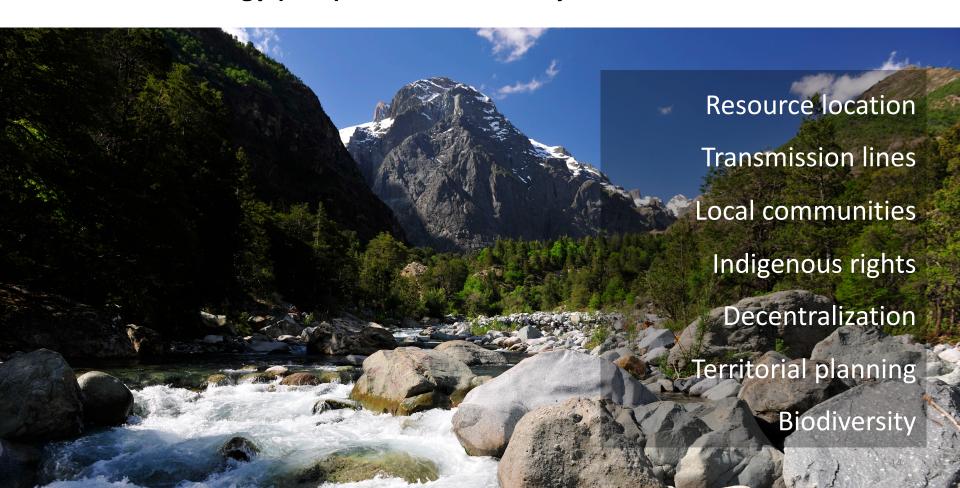
25% of all the yearly power generation of the entire Chilean power system, as of today.



The massive deployment of new renewable power along with the coal phase out will require important new expansions of the transmission system



## Renewable energy (also) face sustainability issues



A sustainable recovery in the Covid19 context, based on renewable energy and green hydrogen must align actions to promote the urgent creation of jobs and investments with the environmental and climate strategy towards carbon neutrality, climate resilience tackling urban air pollution and public demand for social inclusion and equality































