



NEWSLETTER OLADE

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THE IMPORTANCE OF DATA MANAGEMENT IN THE ENERGY SECTOR



EDITORIAL

For many years now, across all sectors of economic activity, data management has become a key tool for which both companies and organizations are willing to pay high service costs and prioritize in the training plans of their experts.

The energy sector—with its high relevance—is no exception.

Managing energy information, once the data has been processed, is essential for producing reports that support sound decision-making.

That is why the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) provides specialized technical assistance to strengthen countries' capacities in the administration, storage, and publication of statistical, legal, and documentary information related to the energy sector.

We deliver this support through the automation of energy information management processes, using harmonized methodological standardization, institutional coordination, data transparency, training of national technical teams, and the implementation of a National Energy Information System tailored to the specific characteristics of each country's energy matrix.

This is exactly what recently happened in Panama. Just a few days ago, during OLADE's Expert Meeting held in that country, Panama's National Secretariat of Energy presented its new National Energy Information System (siePANAMÁ), developed with OLADE's technical support.

This system has established an Interinstitutional Committee on Energy Information, coordinated by the Secretariat and composed of various public institutions, private companies, and other entities linked to the energy and economic sectors.

Through this initiative, Panama now has a modern and flexible tool allowing companies, academic institutions, and government entities to quickly and reliably access official information needed for decision-making based on monitoring and evaluating the energy sector.

The Energy Information Systems developed by OLADE represent a comprehensive toolkit that integrates harmonized methodologies, training, specialized technical assistance, institutional coordination, automation, and governance of energy data.

This system has already been implemented in several countries across the region—some in full operation, others just getting started, and some currently working with OLADE on its deployment.

For OLADE and its 27 member countries, this tool—which continues to evolve—is essential for providing free access to economic-energy statistics from 1970 to the present, covering a wide range of topics such as Energy Balances, Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Energy-Economic Indicators, Supply and Demand, Prices, Reserves, and Energy Infrastructure. It also provides access to legal energy information, including legal and institutional frameworks, policies, resolutions, technical standards, bilateral and multilateral treaties, and supranational energy regulations. For all these reasons, we will continue strengthening this tool and supporting our countries in its development.

OLADE AND PANAMA LED THE REGIONAL ENERGY INTEGRATION AGENDA WITH A FOCUS ON INNOVATION, DATA, AND COOPERATION



The Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) and Panama's National Secretariat of Energy held a series of high-level meetings in Panama City on June 16 and 17, marking a milestone in the sustainable energy development of Latin America and the Caribbean.

Panama's capital hosted three strategic events: the LXIII Meeting of OLADE Experts, the 2nd Seminar on Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS), and the official launch of the National Energy Information System (siePANAMÁ). The activities gathered delegations from twenty OLADE Member Countries, permanent observers, private sector representatives, multilateral organizations, and technical partners, reflecting a shared commitment to modernizing electric systems and strengthening regional energy governance.

During the opening session, authorities emphasized that Latin America and the Caribbean were facing a critical moment requiring an accelerated energy transition while ensuring the security, resilience, and sustainability of national and regional electric systems. In this context, technical integration, strategic planning, and the intelligent use of energy information were identified as fundamental pillars.

The first event of the program was the LXIII Meeting of OLADE Experts, a consultative body that brought together deputy ministers and energy directors from member countries. This meeting aimed to provide technical advice to the Organization's Meeting of Ministers scheduled for October 2–3 in Santiago, Chile by evaluating strategic proposals and coordinating regional policy agendas. In its 2025 edition, the Meeting brought together representatives from 27 Member States, reinforcing its role as a space for generating technical consensus and aligning national visions around energy integration, climate finance, gender equity, emerging technologies, and a just transition.

In parallel, the 2nd Seminar on Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) was held, organized by OLADE in collaboration with the Central American Integration System (SICA) and sponsored by Huawei. This technical gathering addressed the challenges and opportunities associated with BESS technologies as tools to increase renewable energy penetration, strengthen grid resilience, and reduce emissions in the energy sector. The seminar featured panels on regulatory models, safety standards, grid-forming technologies, smart grids, and pilot experiences implemented in countries across the region. Discussions emphasized that energy storage is a key component for decarbonizing and modernizing energy matrices in Latin America and the Caribbean, while also building national technical capacity and opening new opportunities for regional technological cooperation.

The third event was the launch of siePANAMÁ, a national energy information platform developed with OLADE's technical support and based on the SIEN Toolkit, which had already been implemented in thirteen countries across the region. The platform is managed by the Interinstitutional Energy Information Committee, led by Panama's National Secretariat of Energy, and represents a significant step forward in transparency, open data, and governance. siePANAMÁ provides public access to official data on energy balances, supply and demand, prices, emission factors, regulations, and energy infrastructure, with standards of interoperability and methodological standardization that facilitate its use by governments, businesses, academia, and civil society. The system strengthens institutional capacities and integrates Panama into a regional network of energy information aligned with international best practices.

During the event, OLADE's Executive Secretary, Andrés Rebolledo, emphasized that it was gratifying to witness the active participation of numerous countries, which turned this meeting into a catalyst for progress toward a more sovereign, inclusive, and sustainable energy matrix. He noted that the year 2025 represented a strategic opportunity to rethink the regional energy model. "At the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), we promote a just energy transition, grounded in technical-political dialogue and regional cooperation as key pillars of the process," he stated.

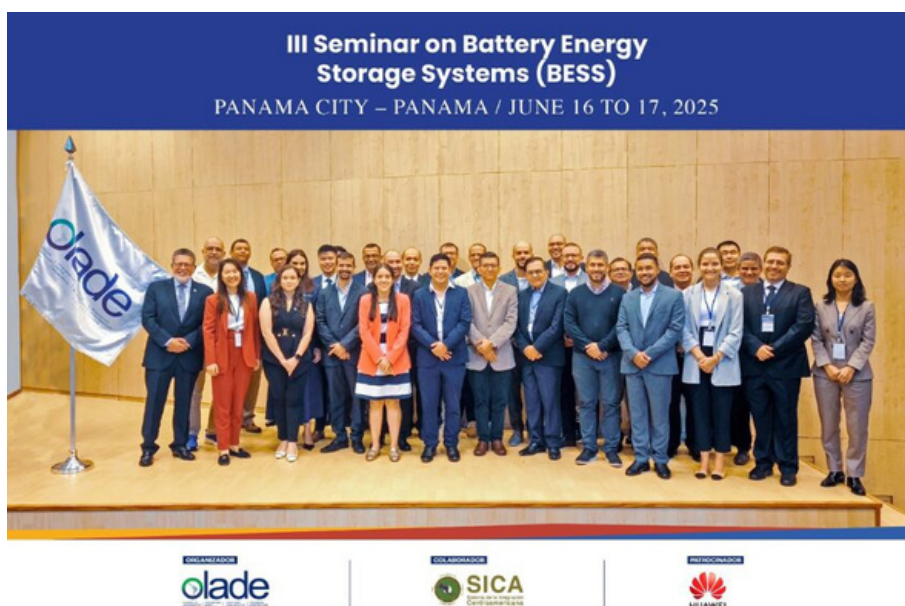
The Pro Tempore President, Keisha Reid, Deputy Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Energy and Business of the Government of Barbados, expressed her gratitude for Panama's hospitality and the active participation of all delegates in this LXIII Meeting of OLADE Experts. She highlighted the continuity of an agenda aimed at a just energy transition, one of the region's most important commitments.

For his part, Panama's Secretary of Energy, Juan Manuel Urriola, reaffirmed the country's commitment to regional energy integration and the strengthening of modern governance based on data, technical cooperation, and political dialogue. "This meeting marked a decisive step toward more sustainable, resilient, and sovereign energy systems," he stated.

These events reaffirmed OLADE's role as a technical platform for multilateral coordination and reflected the will of its Member States to build a common energy agenda for Latin America and the Caribbean, based on cooperation, shared knowledge, and sustainable development.



LATIN AMERICA DRIVES ENERGY TRANSFORMATION WITH BATTERY STORAGE SOLUTIONS



Latin America and the Caribbean are moving toward more intelligent, sustainable, and resilient energy systems, with battery storage emerging as a key enabler for integrating renewable energy, reducing emissions, and transforming national energy matrices.

In this context, the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), in collaboration with the Central American Integration System (SICA) and sponsored by Huawei, held the Second Seminar on Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) on June 16 and 17 in Panama City. The event brought together experts, authorities, and private sector representatives to analyze the technical, regulatory, and cooperation challenges facing the region in this area.

Key topics included regulatory models for BESS, safety standards, grid-forming technologies, smart grids, and pilot experiences across Latin America and the Caribbean. Discussions highlighted that energy storage is essential to accelerate decarbonization and modernize regional power systems, while also strengthening national technical capacities.

The seminar also explored the design of energy communication networks for the next decade, the use of single optical fiber for multiple services, and the development of smart substations as critical enablers for managing complex energy systems. Additionally, the strategic role of transmission and transformation networks in the digitalization of the power system was analyzed, along with the use of optical technologies and predictive tools to improve operational reliability and sustainability.

The technical sessions included the exchange of international standards, global success stories, and technological advancements with direct applicability to the Latin American context, promoting scalable and regionally adapted solutions.

The event concluded with the presentation of key outcomes to OLADE's LXIII Meeting of Experts, reaffirming the commitment of member countries to an energy transition based on innovation, technical integration, and regional cooperation.

UNIVERSITY OF CHILE AND OLADE CO-ORGANIZE INTERNATIONAL YOUTH ENERGY SUMMIT



The Executive Secretary of the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), Andrés Rebolledo, visited the Main House of the University of Chile to meet with Rector Rosa Devés and other university authorities. One of the main topics of discussion was the 1st Latin American and Caribbean Youth Meeting on Energy, which will be held at the University of Chile on September 29, 2025, as part of the 10th Energy Week.

This Youth Meeting represents a key space for political and strategic dialogue on energy at the regional level and will feature the active participation of the energy ministers from the 27 member countries of OLADE.

"That's why it was important to meet with Rector Devés: to coordinate actions around this event and explore other areas of cooperation we can continue developing," said OLADE's Executive Secretary and former Minister of Energy, Andrés Rebolledo, following the meeting held on Friday, May 30.

The meeting took place at the university's Main House, where Rebolledo was welcomed by Rector Rosa Devés; Vice-Rector for Economic Affairs and Institutional Management, Sergio Olavarrieta; Director of the Institute of International Studies, Dorotea López; and Director of Research at the Vice-Rector for Research and Development, Rómulo Fuentes.

An economist from the University of Chile, Rebolledo has more than 30 years of experience and has served as Chile's ambassador to Uruguay, Minister of Energy, and Senior Consultant at the Inter-American Development Bank, among other roles. He was elected Executive Secretary of OLADE in 2022, with his term running through 2025.

A Summit for Youth

The 1st Latin American and Caribbean Youth Meeting on Energy, as explained by Professor Dorotea López, will be "a morning where young people will come together in search of integration solutions."

"Undoubtedly, Latin America today is the greenest region in terms of energy transition. Energy is essential for the world and for our development. What is envisioned for this Youth Meeting includes multiple discussion panels and interaction between young people, professionals, and policy makers, to jointly find solutions to the region's challenges regarding energy integration and the shift toward green energy," she added.

Energy Week has become a space where authorities, thought leaders, academics, experts, industry leaders, and private sector representatives analyze trends, challenges, and opportunities in the region within the global context of the energy transition.

The event's goals include analyzing the global energy landscape and understanding how regional and national actors are planning their development, while fostering exchange and dialogue among diverse stakeholders in the energy sector and creating a conducive environment for partnerships and agreements.

OLADE, the organization promoting this meeting and headed by Andrés Rebolledo, is a public intergovernmental cooperation, coordination, and technical advisory body. Established in 1973 and ratified by 27 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, its fundamental mission is to promote the integration, conservation, rational use, commercialization, and defense of the region's energy resources.

This summit is also supported by the Energy Center of the Faculty of Physical and Mathematical Sciences of the University of Chile, Youth4Energy, CEUS Chile, the Latin American Observatory on Energy Geopolitics (OLAGE), and the NGO Uno.Cinco.

OLADE AND UNEP SIGN MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING TO ACCELERATE REGIONAL ENERGY DECARBONIZATION



OLADE and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) that sets out a strategic cooperation framework through the year 2030. This alliance strengthens collaboration between both institutions to effectively address climate challenges in Latin America and the Caribbean, promoting sustainable, inclusive, and resilient energy development.

The agreement was signed by Andrés Rebolledo, Executive Secretary of OLADE, and Juan Bello, Regional Director of UNEP. The signing marks a milestone in reinforcing regional actions toward the decarbonization of the energy sector.

Priority areas of joint work include:

- Measurement and mitigation of methane emissions
- Promotion of a just and inclusive energy transition
- Development of sustainable green hydrogen
- Energy efficiency and access to climate finance
- Electric mobility and technological cooperation

The MoU also promotes the use of digital tools, advanced regulatory frameworks, and multisectoral technical and financial cooperation mechanisms.

Through this alliance, OLADE reaffirms its commitment to regional integration, effective climate action, and institutional strengthening within the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda.

OLADE PARTICIPATES IN REGIONAL POLITICAL DIALOGUE ON CLIMATE ACTION AND JUST TRANSITION

The Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) participated in the event “Parliaments in Climate Action and the Just Transition”, organized by the Latin American and Caribbean Parliament in Panama, within the framework of the Parliamentary Alliance for Climate Action and Just Transition (APACTJ). The gathering brought together legislative leaders from across the region to strengthen the role of parliaments in addressing climate change from a social justice perspective.



During the opening session, OLADE’s Executive Secretary, Andrés Rebolledo, highlighted that Latin America and the Caribbean generate 70% of their electricity from renewable sources, although only a fraction of their full potential has been tapped—16% of wind, 30% of hydropower, and just 2% of solar resources. He also emphasized the region’s strategic role in the global energy transition, noting that it produces 27% of the world’s biofuels, 25% of critical minerals, and 10% of global oil.

Unlike other regions, less than 4% of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in Latin America and the Caribbean originate from the energy sector, compared to the global average of 65%. “Latin America and the Caribbean is a solution region,” stated Rebolledo, urging parliamentarians to build a common energy agenda focused on a just transition, regional integration, sustainable investment, and coordinated planning.

He also proposed advancing toward a regional energy integration treaty, optimizing the use of electrical interconnections—currently operating at only 25% capacity—and modernizing regulatory frameworks to foster innovation and equity. “Legal frameworks must stop being reactive and start becoming engines of change. We need laws with foresight, strategic thinking, and sustainability,” he stressed.

In the panel “Political Dialogue on Climate Action and Just Transition”, Fitzgerald Cantero, OLADE’s Director of Studies, Projects, and Information, reinforced the need for modern and representative legal frameworks as a prerequisite for advancing a fair, secure, and sustainable energy system.

Cantero emphasized that the energy transition requires laws that keep pace with innovation, effective parliamentary oversight, and genuine coordination among governments, legislatures, and communities. “Energy is not valued until there’s a blackout. Investment needs certainty. And people need representation. The transition will either have social license or it won’t happen at all,” he concluded.

OLADE reaffirms its commitment to regional energy governance rooted in equity, sustainability, and cooperation.

OLADE PROMOTES REGIONAL ENERGY INTEGRATION WITH A COMMON ROADMAP FOR PLANNING



Regional Council
for Energy
Planning - FOREPLEN

This past June 5 and 6, 20 nations from Latin America and the Caribbean advanced the creation of a common roadmap for coordinated and resilient energy planning during the 2nd Meeting of the Regional Energy Planning Council and the 8th Meeting of the Regional Forum of Energy Planners (FOREPLEN). These events were organized by the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) at the headquarters of the Empresa de Pesquisa Energética (EPE) in Brazil.

The Council, established during the 9th Energy Week in Paraguay, is consolidating itself as a permanent technical and political platform aimed at harmonizing planning efforts among member states, strengthening institutional capacities, and fostering an energy transition aligned with the Paris Agreement commitments. The forum brought together representatives from 20 countries and international organizations such as the International Energy Agency (IEA), the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), GET.Transform, CAF, and CIER. Among the notable participants were Leandro Albuquerque, Deputy Secretary of Planning and Energy Transition at Brazil's Ministry of Mines and Energy; Thiago Prado, President of EPE; Martín Abeles, Director of the Natural Resources Division at ECLAC; and Mauricio Tolmasquim, founder and first President of EPE.

Guido Maiulini, Head of Strategic Advisory at OLADE, stated at the opening session: "Coordinated energy planning is essential to optimize resources, reduce costs, and ensure a just and sustainable transition. At OLADE, we are creating a regional space that facilitates the exchange of experiences and technical cooperation among countries."

Tolmasquim stressed the importance of establishing a continuous planning agenda that transcends government cycles. "Coherent planning helps reduce capital costs, attract investment, and advance strategic projects such as electric grid integration with Bolivia," he said.

During the technical sessions, delegates examined a regional diagnostic based on the energy plans of more than 15 OLADE member countries. The study revealed progress in energy efficiency, renewable energy promotion, and universal access, although challenges remain, such as high dependence on fossil fuels and the need to modernize regulatory frameworks and planning tools.

In the technical space, advanced planning experiences from countries such as Brazil (PDE/PNE), Chile (PELP), Colombia (UPME), Mexico (PRODESEN), and Peru (PRUEE 2050) were shared. These countries use integrated models such as LEAP, OSeMOSYS, MESSAGE, and TIMES.

Rodrigo Moreno, researcher at the Institute of Complex Engineering Systems (ISCI) of the University of Chile, presented studies indicating that greater regional power integration could generate multi-billion dollar net savings, significantly reduce CO₂ emissions, and optimize the use of complementary resources. Projections suggest that the region will need approximately 300 gigawatts of additional interconnection capacity by 2045.

Another key topic was the integration of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) into long-term energy strategies, where countries shared strategies and methodologies to align climate commitments with energy planning.

Delegates also worked on the development of forward-looking energy scenarios for the Andean, Southern Cone, and Caribbean subregions, aimed at improving the coherence and robustness of both national and regional strategies.

The meeting concluded with the preliminary development of a regional roadmap aimed at harmonizing planning approaches, strengthening technical cooperation, and enhancing the energy sector's response to climate commitments. In addition, ECLAC presented a methodological proposal to create a regional guide to standardize sustainable and resilient energy policies.

In his closing remarks, OLADE's Executive Secretary Andrés Rebolledo emphasized that the Planning Council is a strategic instrument for advancing energy integration in Latin America and the Caribbean. "At OLADE, we aim to move this work toward a formal regional integration framework. Our commitment is to continue driving these collective efforts forward," he said.

With these advances, OLADE reaffirms its commitment to supporting countries in building more integrated, resilient, and climate-aligned energy systems in the region.



OLADE HIGHLIGHTS CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES TO ACCELERATE THE RENEWABLE ENERGY TRANSITION

The Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Seminar Ecuador 2025 served as a platform for in-depth technical analysis of the national and regional energy landscape. Representing the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), Fitzgerald Cantero Piali, Director of Studies, Projects, and Information, addressed the core challenges of the energy transition and the urgent need to diversify and integrate renewable sources into power systems.

“The hypothesis on the table is that too many renewables were injected into the system simultaneously, and that instability in the grid may have caused the massive blackout we all witnessed. No one in the world is immune to this,” warned Cantero, referring to recent power outages in the region.

During his remarks, he shared key figures that reflect the low level of renewable potential being harnessed. In Ecuador, only 24% of its hydroelectric potential is used, along with just 0.24% of its solar resource and 1.8% of its wind capacity. This scenario is mirrored across the region, where only 1.7% of the estimated 4,800 GW of solar potential is being utilized, and 15.7% of wind potential (66 of 420 GW).

“This highlights the vast development potential our region holds in renewable energy,” he emphasized. Although Ecuador has over 70% of its installed capacity coming from renewable sources, there is still considerable room for sustainable growth. Achieving this requires long-term energy planning, robust regulatory frameworks, and adequate financial resources.

The regional commitment aligns with the RELAC 2030 goal of reaching 63% installed capacity in renewable energy and 80% clean electricity generation across Latin America and the Caribbean.

OLADE HIGHLIGHTS THE STRATEGIC ROLE OF ENERGY COOPERATION WITH CHINA AT REGIONAL FORUM ORGANIZED BY SELA



The Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) took part in the II Latin America and the Caribbean–China Development Forum, organized by the Latin American and Caribbean Economic System (SELA), reaffirming its commitment to energy integration and international cooperation as pillars of sustainable development in the region.

Representing OLADE, Gloria Alvarenga, Director of Integration, Access and Energy Security, emphasized the key role of energy cooperation with China, stating that “energy is a driver of progress and sustainability: without electrification there is no resilient tourism, and without secure energy there is no modern infrastructure.”

During her intervention, Alvarenga highlighted the strategic position of Latin America and the Caribbean as a provider of critical minerals essential for the global energy transition, and called for deeper technological transfer and technical training mechanisms with China key elements to transform natural resources into development with energy sovereignty and social justice.

OLADE LAUNCHES SPECIALIZED COURSE ON CRITICAL MINERALS AND THEIR ROLE IN THE ENERGY TRANSITION



The Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) has launched the free virtual course “Critical Minerals and Their Role in the Energy Transition”, a training initiative designed to build technical capacities in response to the growing importance of these resources in global decarbonization, renewable energy, and electromobility.

The course is led by Gastón Siroit, OLADE’s Technical Advisor, together with international experts, and is being held on June 10, 12, 24 and 26, and July 1, 2025.

During the opening session, Gloria Alvarenga, Director of Integration, Access, and Energy Security at OLADE, emphasized that “it is essential to ensure a substantial increase in the production of critical minerals to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement”, highlighting the urgency of training technical professionals capable of responding to the accelerating demand for resources such as lithium, copper, and nickel.

OLADE’s Executive Secretary, Andrés Rebolledo, stated that “Latin America and the Caribbean represent 25% of the world’s production of critical minerals. We are part of the global solution to the energy transition.” He added that the region has the cleanest electricity matrix in the world, contributing less than 4% of global energy-related emissions, compared to 60–70% in other regions, and saw a 34% growth in solar energy in 2024. He also noted that countries like Uruguay already generate over 50% of their electricity from wind energy.

The first module was delivered by Gastón Siroit, who explained that the course seeks to “share knowledge, build community, and strengthen capacities through experience,” promoting strategic, technical training. He introduced the first guest speaker, Martín Gozálvez, Director of the Geological Institute at the Argentine Geological and Mining Service (SEGEMAR), who led a masterclass on the geological and economic role of critical minerals in the region’s new energy paradigm.

Key insights from Gozálvez’s presentation included:

The natural concentration of nickel in the Earth’s crust is 44 ppm, but can exceed 5,000 ppm in a mineral deposit. In the case of silver, geological enrichment can reach up to 2,000 times its natural average. A mineral deposit is only economically viable if it meets conditions of concentration, technical feasibility, and market value.

Over 90% of mining explorations are unsuccessful, making the exploration phase the most uncertain and costly stage of the production cycle.

Deposits are not random; they result from specific tectonic, geochemical, and geological processes, such as subduction or ocean ridges.

“Understanding how deposits are formed is key to realizing the strategic value of our natural resources,” Gozálvez concluded, reaffirming the importance of geological knowledge as the foundation of a just and sovereign energy transition.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN LOSE NEARLY US\$7 BILLION ANNUALLY DUE TO ELECTRICITY CURTAILMENT



In 2024, approximately 53,000 GWh of renewable energy were not generated due to climatic conditions, transmission system constraints, and demand restrictions.

This represents 3.2% of the total annual electricity generation.

To reduce these losses, OLADE proposes:

1. Use more robust power planning models that allow for more accurate sizing of the expansion of renewable generation capacity, taking into account climate conditions, demand growth and seasonality, transmission constraints, among other variables.
2. Develop demand management models at hourly and seasonal levels.
3. Promote international integration to address electricity needs by leveraging exportable surplus.
4. Promote distributed generation.
5. Install energy storage systems.

See the full document at the following link : <https://www.olade.org/publicaciones/dto-2025-010-vertimientos-de-energia-renovable/>



LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN MAINTAIN HIGH RENEWABLE ELECTRICITY GENERATION IN FEBRUARY 2025

The region reached 68% renewable electricity generation, with a year-on-year increase of 4% in total production.

Electricity generation in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) totaled 152 terawatt-hours (TWh) in February 2025, with a renewability rate of 68%, according to the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) in its monthly electricity generation report. Other sources followed: natural gas contributed 22.7%, wind energy accounted for 8.5%, while solar and nuclear energy contributed 4.5% and 2.4%, respectively. These figures highlight a notable diversity within an energy system that is predominantly based on renewable resources.

Comparing annual figures, total production exceeded that of the previous year by 4%, up from 146 TWh recorded in February 2024. This increase is primarily attributable to significant improvements in hydroelectric performance (+8.5 TWh), along with smaller increases from both oil and nuclear power plants.

Seven standout countries in the region achieved over 75% electricity penetration from exclusively renewable sources; among them, Paraguay, Costa Rica, Brazil, and Uruguay reported rates exceeding 92%.

This information demonstrates the region's steady progress in the energy transition toward cleaner and more sustainable electricity matrices, aiming not only to ensure energy security but also to foster favorable conditions for sustainable economic development across Latin America and the Caribbean.

The full report can be accessed at the following link: <https://www.olade.org/publicaciones/junio-2025-reporte-n-3-generacion-electrica-en-america-latina-y-el-caribe/>

LOW-EMISSION HYDROGEN OUTLOOK IN LAC BY 2050



The hydrogen industry will create 350,000 jobs across the region; it will require over 400 GW of power generation capacity, around USD 300 billion in investments, and more than USD 13 billion in exports.

The Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) presents a new Technical Note that outlines the outlook for low-emission hydrogen in the region.

Several countries in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) have developed their low-emission hydrogen roadmaps and set short-, medium-, and long-term goals. This Technical Note highlights the key elements of these strategies, along with relevant figures from both national estimates and OLADE.

One key finding, for instance, is the projected job creation in this emerging industry. In the long term, the low-emission hydrogen sector could generate nearly 350,000 jobs throughout the region.

Based on project installation targets and regional production projections, by 2050, the installed electrolysis capacity could reach around 200 GW, while electricity generation capacity would exceed 400 GW. The Note analyzes the importance of this energy vector for the region and anticipates that hydrogen exports will surpass 11 million tons, representing revenues of over USD 13 billion.

To achieve this, several conditions must be met — most notably, the necessary investments to develop the industry. This includes infrastructure for electrolysis and power generation. Cumulative investments in the region are expected to range between USD 200 billion and 300 billion by 2050.

You can read the full document at the following link: <https://www.olade.org/publicaciones/nota-tecnica-n-9-perspectivas-del-hidrogeno-bajo-en-emisiones-en-america-latina-y-el-caribe/>

H2R PROJECT EU-AGCID-OLADE NATIONAL WORKSHOPS ON LOW-EMISSION HYDROGEN CERTIFICATION



On Tuesday, June 24 in Santiago de Chile and Thursday, June 26 in Buenos Aires, Argentina, national workshops were held with the participation of stakeholders from the public and private sectors, financial, academic and scientific institutions, as well as international organizations. The objective was to identify opportunities, gaps, and necessary actions for the certification of low-emission hydrogen projects, in accordance with the requirements of European standards.

These activities were carried out within the framework of the project entitled “Strengthening Latin America's capacities to comply with international standards for the certification of low- or zero-emission hydrogen and its derivatives for export purposes”, which is supported by the European Union, the Chilean Agency for International Development Cooperation (AGCID), and the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE).

Following several presentations on the development outlook for the low-emission hydrogen industry in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the current status of national certification schemes in Chile and Argentina, plenary discussions were held to identify actions that would enable ongoing projects to meet international export requirements.

Among the main outcomes of the meeting in Chile, the country's interest in advancing toward a governance framework for the implementation of a robust and reliable certification system was highlighted. However, the need to continue working on how national jurisdiction can effectively adopt and integrate such mechanisms was also noted.

It was further recognized that the standards required for certification will largely depend on off-taker demands, with those proposed by the European Union standing out as among the most rigorous, and thus, a key reference for local stakeholders.

The private sector expressed strong interest in continuing to work on this issue, viewing it as essential to securing access to international markets and positioning Chile as a competitive player in the global low- and zero-emission hydrogen value chain.

In the case of the workshop in Argentina, preliminary conclusions indicated that stakeholders are currently focused on the near-term development of a specific law for the regulation and promotion of low-emission hydrogen. Participating private companies also emphasized the importance of having such a legal instrument, as it would provide stability and reduce regulatory risks. Based on this law, attendees considered that it would be possible to move forward with the implementation of a certification system for low-emission hydrogen that aligns with internationally emerging schemes and, ideally, contributes to lowering certification costs for projects at the national level.