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LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN TOWARDS COP30

A Decade of Energy Transformation and New Challenges for the Region

Energy Join us

Latin America and the Caribbean towards COP30

A Decade of Energy Transformation and New Challenges for the Region

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THE LATIN AMERICAN ENERGY ORGANIZATION, OLADE TOWARDS COP30

1.INTRODUCTION

Ten years have passed since the adoption of the Paris Agreement in 2015, a historic milestone that defined global commitments to limit the increase in global average temperature and transform social, economic and energy systems towards low-carbon models. In this period, Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) have traveled a path full of advances and learnings, but also profound challenges in building a more sustainable, resilient and inclusive energy sector.

The region has a wealth of natural resources that places it in a unique position to lead a cleaner energy transition. Its electricity matrix is the most renewable in the world thanks to hydroelectric generation and, more recently, the growth of solar and wind energy. However, significant challenges remain, such as reliance on fossil fuels in transport and industry, unequal access to energy, and the urgency to scale up climate finance to sustain these efforts and close historic societal gaps.

Relevant steps have been taken in these ten years: many countries defined more ambitious climate goals, approved policies and incentives to promote clean technologies and began to link the energy transition with social and development objectives. Challenges remain, however, that limit the scope and speed of transformation, including social inequalities, fragile financing mechanisms, macroeconomic volatility, and political tensions that hinder long-term policy continuity.

1.1. Energy context of the region

Latin America and the Caribbean is a region of great contrasts and possibilities, with a natural wealth that is difficult to match. **So far it has exploited only a fraction of its potential: 30% of hydroelectric, 10% of wind, and 2% of geothermal and solar.** Even so, hydroelectric power generation remains dominant (37%), and its importance has exposed many countries to increasing risks from climate change, such as prolonged droughts and extreme rainfall that threaten the stability of electrical systems.

In recent years, the region has opted to diversify its energy matrix with sustained growth in solar and wind energy, generating new investment and employment opportunities, but today, more and more voices are demanding that this process be fair, inclusive and capable of reducing social inequalities. LAC is at a decisive moment: the combination of natural resources, technological advances and social commitment can transform its energy sector and to achieve this will require political will, investment and a shared vision of the future.

1.2. The relevance of COP30 for the future of the region

COP30 in Bethlehem, Brazil, will be much more than an international meeting on climate change; it represents a unique opportunity for LAC to move from being seen as a

vulnerable region to consolidating itself as a key player in the construction of global solutions. The choice of an Amazonian city as headquarters symbolizes that the future of the planetary climate depends to a large extent on the protection of forests, rivers and the communities that inhabit them. At the same time, the region faces urgent decisions about its development model and its way of producing energy, with great renewable potential but also deep social gaps that require ensuring a just transition.

COP30 could mark a turning point if Latin American countries arrive with concrete proposals: investments in clean energy, ecosystem protection, adaptation programs, and financing mechanisms that truly reach communities. It will also be an opportunity to make visible the historically excluded voices - women, youth, indigenous peoples and social organizations - that claim a leading role in decisions. Ultimately, the relevance of this Summit lies in answering how to transform the region's natural wealth into an opportunity for sustainable development that respects people and territory.

If done fairly, the energy transition can become a lever for development that creates quality jobs, drives innovation, and gives communities a voice. In addition, the region can position itself as a strategic provider of climate solutions, from the production of green hydrogen and critical minerals to the protection of forests that regulate the global climate.

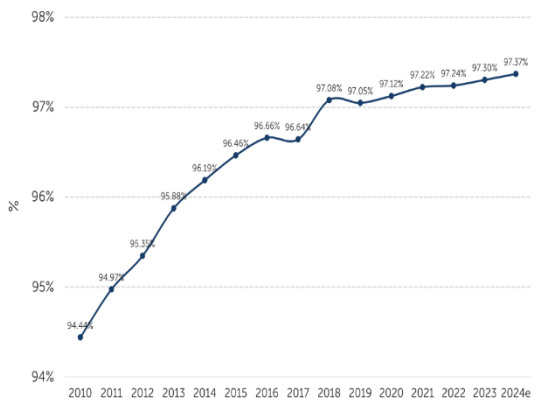
2. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: 10 YEARS AFTER THE PARIS AGREEMENT.

2.1. 2015 to 2025: A Decade of Energy Transformation

Looking back and comparing the starting point in 2015 with the current situation in 2025, it is clear how much the energy and climate landscape of LAC has changed. Ten years ago, the region was beginning to make international commitments with the signing of the Paris Agreement, while many countries still relied almost exclusively on fossil fuels and faced large energy access gaps. Today, a decade later, although significant challenges remain, notable progress has been made in expanding renewable energy, defining more ambitious goals and raising collective awareness of the urgency of a just and sustainable transition. This contrast between the past and the present allows us to better understand how much progress we have made, what learning this journey leaves us with and what steps we still need to take.

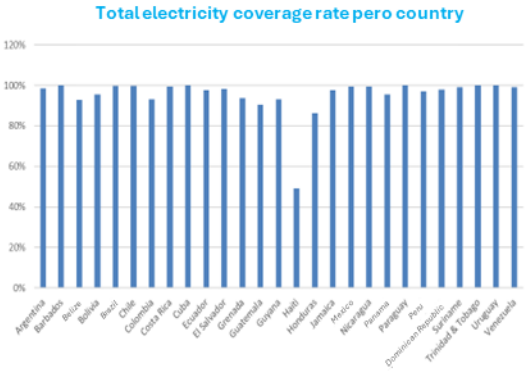
2.1.1. Coverage

Since 2015, LAC countries have taken firm steps toward the goal of achieving universal access to electricity. Ten years ago, the region had a population of approximately 606 million inhabitants, of which 96.5% had electricity service. However, around 21.4 million people - mainly in rural or remote areas - remained without access to energy supply.



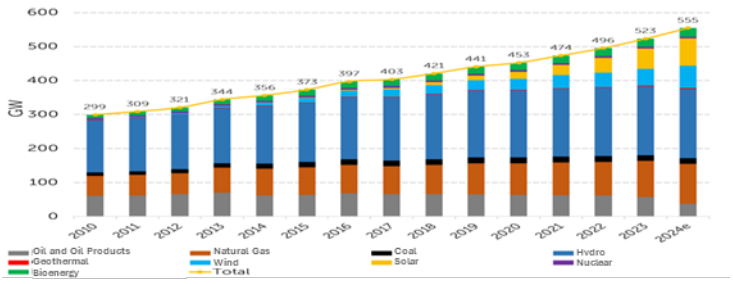
Currently, thanks to a sustained effort by all countries - with the sole exception of Haiti, which is going through a very complex internal situation - coverage exceeds 97.3% of a total population of 655 million inhabitants. More than a dozen countries are approaching full coverage levels. Even in countries where the gap was larger, the evolution is promising, but the challenge of electrifying 17.2 million inhabitants still remains.

Behind this progress are several key strategies: expansion of conventional networks, installation of microgrids and *off-grid* systems in isolated communities, and the promotion of community projects. The challenge is not only limited to infrastructure, but also involves ensuring that families, especially those of the most vulnerable segments, can afford basic services, including electricity.



2.1.2. Renewable Energies

Since 2015, Latin America and the Caribbean has experienced remarkable growth in the presence of renewable energies. Ten years ago, the electricity grid, which had an installed capacity of 373 gigawatts, already stood out for its significant share of clean energy sources, mainly hydroelectricity, which accounted for around 46% of total electricity generation. The presence of unconventional renewables - such as solar and wind energy - was still limited and concentrated in a few countries.



Over the last decade, the situation has evolved rapidly. The total installed capacity reached 555 GW, while solar photovoltaic energy, which in 2015 barely exceeded 1 GW in the entire region, grew to around 80 GW in 2024. Wind energy also experienced remarkable growth, rising from 14 GW in 2015 to more than 60 GW of installed capacity in 2024. Meanwhile, the renewability index of installed capacity increased from 56% to 69% (update chart). The growing share of renewable energy was evidenced by the incorporation of 23 GW during 2023 and about 40 GW in 2024.

In terms of participation in electricity production, **the sum of renewable sources — hydroelectric, solar, wind, biomass and geothermal — has gone from a regional average of 53% in 2015 to around 70% by 2025,** with a 19% share of solar and wind.

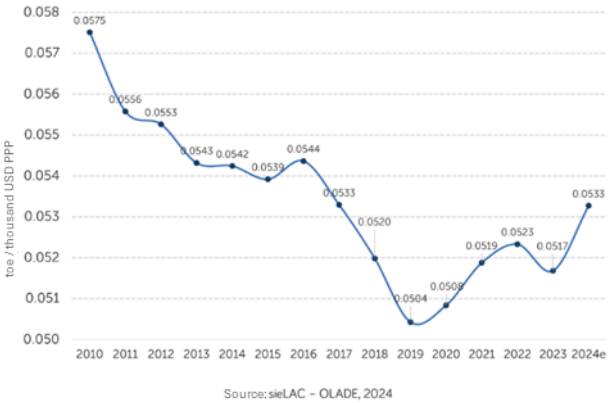
Source: sieLAC – OLADE, 2024

This jump was no accident. It is largely due to clear public policies, competitive auction processes that reduced costs, greater availability of financing and investments by national and international companies. The reduction of technological costs also played a key role: between 2015 and 2023, the cost of solar photovoltaic energy fell by more than 70%, and that of wind energy fell by around 40%.

2.1.3. Energy Efficiency

Between 2015 and 2025, energy efficiency in LAC made significant but uneven progress across countries and sectors. A decade ago, many governments were just beginning to recognize its importance in reducing emissions, saving costs and thus improving competitiveness. Since then, new regulatory frameworks, minimum efficiency and labelling standards for household appliances, improvements in street lighting and energy management actions in energy-intensive industries have been promoted.

A notable example was the expansion of programs to replace incandescent light bulbs with LED technology, which went from being isolated initiatives to regional standards, achieving significant energy savings and emissions reductions. In addition, industrial sectors and commercial buildings began to implement audits and energy management systems, supported by financing lines and technical assistance.



Source: sieLAC – OLADE, 2024

Energy intensity, an indicator that measures the amount of energy consumed per unit of GDP, showed a downward, albeit irregular, behavior between 2015 and 2025. After a sustained reduction until 2019, the indicator grew again and continued to increase, going from 0.0539 toe/thousand USD PPP[1] in 2015 to 0.0533 in 2024. This pattern requires in-depth analysis and determined actions to resume the trend towards greater energy efficiency in the region.

While the region's energy efficiency index is lower than the global average (0.090 toe/thousand USD PPP), this is not necessarily a sign of greater efficiency, but rather a

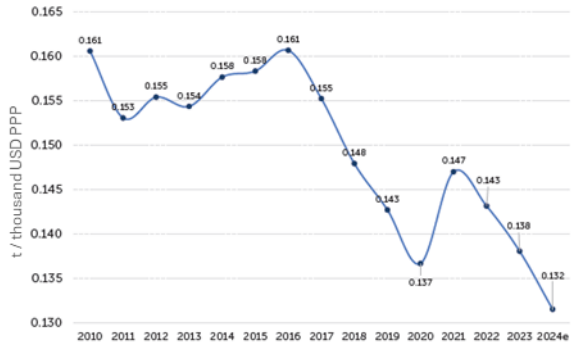
[1] Toe/thousand USD PPA indicates the amount of energy (in tons of oil equivalent) that is used or consumed per thousand dollars of economic activity measured in terms of purchasing power parity.

number that reflects the regional reality marked by expanding economies, with coverage gaps and great potential to modernize processes and reduce unnecessary consumption.

2.1.4. Emissions

Between 2015 and 2025, pollutant gas emissions in LAC evolved unevenly, with advances and setbacks depending on the country and sector. **In 2015, the region generated 1,874 million tons of CO_2 equivalents per year (approximately 8% of global emissions**), mainly caused by deforestation, land use change, transportation, and electricity generation using fossil fuels. **By 2025 these figures show a slight reduction (1,748 million) but with a similar share in relative terms in relation to global emissions (8.2% total, 4% in the energy sector**).

Figure 27. LAC CO_2 emission intensity

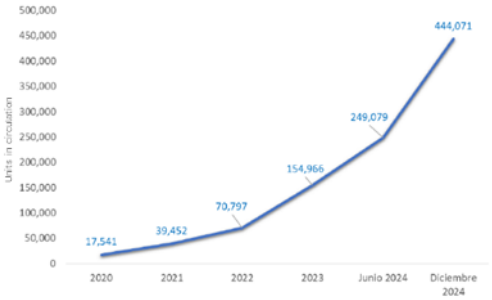


Source: sieLAC – OLADE, 2024

Despite its slight reduction in absolute terms, total CO_2 emissions show a clear decreasing trend in relation to the size of the economy. In 2015, the indicator showing this **behavior—emissions *intensity—stood* at 0.158 t/thousand USD PPP, falling[2] to 0.132 by 2024.**

The growth of renewable energies, the electrification of some production processes, energy efficiency programs and the implementation of climate policies contributed to this reduction.

However, progress was uneven. The transport sector, responsible for 38% of final energy consumption, continued to rely heavily on diesel and gasoline, and electric mobility after a very slow start, acquired much more dynamic growth from 2021. **By 2024, 444,071 light electric vehicles were already circulating in the region, representing[3] 0.7% of the world's electric vehicle fleet.**



Source: own elaboration based on national statistic information

The 2015 emission factor of electricity generation in LAC was 277 tons of CO_2 per gigawatt-hour. A decade later, in 2024, this value was reduced to 147 tCO_2/GWh, that is, 38% of the reported global average (480 tCO_2/GWh). That is, a drop of almost half, thanks to the massive incorporation of renewable sources. Currently, emissions from electricity generation represent approximately 17% of the region's energy sector total emissions.

Although the region has managed to contain the growth of emissions, there is still a long way to go to transform them into a clearly downward trajectory and aligned with decarbonization objectives.

2 T/thousand USD PPA indicates the tons of CO2 emitted per thousand dollars of economic activity measured in terms of purchasing power parity.

[3] PHEV and BEV: Pure electric and hybrid-electric vehicles

3. COP30: CHALLENGES FOR THE REGION

Despite the progress made in the last decade, LAC faces challenges that condition the speed and depth of the energy transition. Challenges that remind us that the journey is not yet complete remain; each one reflects different realities between countries and decisions that are still pending. However, the challenges also represent opportunities for transformation that, if addressed in a coordinated and determined manner, could generate economic growth, better social conditions and great environmental benefits.

The main challenges that will mark the energy future of the region are described below:

3.1. Climate change adaptation and energy security.

The region faces increasingly frequent extreme weather events, such as prolonged droughts, hurricanes, and heat waves, which threaten the reliability of energy systems. Therefore, **the new agenda is committed to strengthening adaptation capacities, diversifying energy sources and improving planning** to reduce vulnerabilities. Energy security, understood as stable and affordable access to energy, becomes an essential pillar for protecting the population and ensuring development.

3.2. Increase the incorporation of renewable energies and improve energy efficiency.

Latin America and the Caribbean have demonstrated a growing commitment to a cleaner and more sustainable energy matrix. The region has an abundance of natural resources that position it as a potential leader in solar, wind, hydroelectric and geothermal energy. The results so far are remarkable, but at the same time reflect the urgent need to implement actions that allow faster progress. The strengthening of infrastructure and the incorporation of new technologies are elements that contribute to this purpose.

Energy efficiency, on the other hand, represents the most immediate and cost-effective way to reduce emissions, improve competitiveness and relieve pressure on energy systems.

3.2.1. Strengthening energy infrastructure.

Modernizing and expanding energy infrastructure is key for the region to incorporate more renewable energy, reduce losses and ensure reliable service. This means investing in smart grids, storage systems, regional interconnections and digital technologies to manage demand more efficiently. In addition, **the strengthening of infrastructure must be accompanied by quality standards** and mechanisms that facilitate access for all, especially the most remote communities.

3.2.2. Storage

The accelerated deployment of variable renewable energies, such as solar and wind power, makes storage solutions essential. However, large-scale storage using lithium-ion batteries and other technologies is still limited in the region due to their high cost and

the lack of regulations that would facilitate their widespread integration into electrical systems. In parallel, pumped hydroelectric storage projects and hydrogen-based systems require careful planning and large upfront investments.

Currently, the region has an installed capacity of 1.5 GW in lithium-ion batteries and about 1 GW in hydraulic pumping systems. It is estimated that this capacity will need to be significantly increased by 2035 so that electricity systems can absorb the expected growth in renewable generation. Overcoming this challenge will be critical to ensuring the reliability and flexibility of the power grid.

3.2.3. Digitalization

Digitalization of the energy sector is one of the great opportunities and, at the same time, one of the least resolved challenges. The adoption of digital technologies, smart meters, demand management platforms and real-time monitoring systems is key to optimising operation, reducing losses and empowering consumers. However, the region still has significant gaps in connectivity, data infrastructure, and local capabilities. Advancing digitalization will require investments, human capital training, and policies that promote innovation and protect information security.

3.2.4. Regional targets

Regional targets not only guide collective action, but also raise LAC's climate ambition. These targets serve as a common beacon that aligns national efforts, mobilizes investment, and enables the sharing of best practices among countries. By setting clear and measurable targets, the region demonstrates that it can move firmly towards an inclusive, resilient and sustainable energy transition. In a global scenario that demands concrete results, regional goals reinforce the voice of LAC as a proactive region, capable of generating impact beyond its borders.

Along this action line, one of the most significant milestones has been the creation of RELAC (Renewables in Latin America and the Caribbean), an initiative that brings together 16 countries with the goal of achieving at least **80% renewable energy share in electricity generation by 2030**. RELAC has not only served as a platform for technical cooperation and financing, but has also become a space for the exchange of good practices and successful experiences. Thanks to this initiative, several countries have updated their national targets, improving the clarity of their renewable expansion plans.

In parallel, OLADE has maintained a permanent activity aimed at consolidating regional spaces for discussion and work on relevant aspects of the transition. Thus, in 2024, in line with the Global Commitment on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency signed during COP28, in which 116 countries (17 of which are members of OLADE) declared their “intention to work collaboratively and quickly” to triple global installed renewable energy capacity and double the global average annual rate of energy efficiency improvement by 2030, a **regional energy efficiency target** was approved.

At the same time, the Joint Declaration "**No new coal-fired power plants in LAC**" was approved, which reflects the political will of twenty countries in the region not to start the

construction of new coal-fired power plants as part of their national contribution to the gradual elimination of electricity generation from coal.

In the same way, progress is made in the **Implementation of a certification system for clean and low-emission hydrogen in Latin America and the Caribbean, CertHiLAC**, whose objective is to ensure the traceability of H2V and provide detailed information on its origin and production technology to facilitate clean hydrogen exports to regional and international markets.

Finally, work is currently underway to define regional targets **for access to clean cooking and energy storage systems.**

3.3. Incorporation of low-emission technologies in energy-intensive sectors: industry and transport.

As the world moves towards a low-carbon economy, traditionally emission-intensive sectors such as heavy industry and transport represent some of the biggest challenges - but also the biggest opportunities - to achieving real transformation. Decarbonizing these areas with the incorporation of low-emission technologies is an urgent need.

COP30 provides the time and space to accelerate the development, adoption and scaling of clean technologies in these sectors. From alternative fuels to electrification, industrial efficiency and intelligent transport, LAC can position itself as a protagonist in this new stage of innovation and profound change.

3.3.1. Demand Decarbonization: Electrification of the Energy Matrix

Although electricity generation is moving towards the use of cleaner sources, by 2024 **electricity will account for only 19% of final energy consumption, which will continue to depend mainly on oil derivatives (49%) and natural gas (11%).** Firewood, which is considered renewable but is a highly polluting fuel, still accounts for 7% of final consumption in the region. **Transport and industry account for more than 60% of energy emissions**, and changing that reality is not easy. We need to promote policies that promote efficiency, incentives that facilitate the adoption of cleaner technologies and a real commitment to transform the way we produce and consume energy every day.

To reduce dependence on fossil fuels, it is imperative to advance the electrification of demand in transportation, industry, as well as cooking and heating in homes. According to the prospective studies carried out by OLADE, **to achieve carbon-neutrality in 2050, electricity requires increasing its share from the current 19% to 35% in final energy consumption, for which it is necessary to incorporate 1,500 GW of installed capacity in renewable generation (3 times the current total installed capacity).** To achieve this goal the region must overcome barriers ranging from insufficient power grid infrastructure, and high upfront costs of electric vehicles and electric industrial equipment.

3.3.2. Biofuels and new fuels

Biofuels have established themselves as a key tool for decarbonizing the transportation sector, one of the largest emitters of greenhouse gases worldwide. Over the last decade, both the region and the global market registered a cumulative growth of 50% in biofuel production. **Latin America and the Caribbean positioned itself as a key player in this area, contributing more than a quarter of world production. In 2023, the region's share of global biofuel production reached 27%.**

Alternative fuels, such as advanced biofuels, biogas or synthetic fuels, can play an important role in sectors that are difficult to electrify. However, its development still faces challenges. Many projects remain costly, there is a lack of clear incentives, and doubts remain about their environmental impact if they are not managed responsibly.

3.3.3. Green hydrogen

Green hydrogen is emerging as a strategic option to decarbonize energy-intensive industries, facilitate seasonal storage and boost the export of clean energy. Although some LAC countries already have roadmaps and pilot projects in **place, production remains two to four times more expensive than hydrogen from natural gas**, requiring investment in infrastructure, concessional financing, and regional cooperation.

In 2024, global demand for hydrogen reached 100 million tons, but only 1% corresponded to low-emission hydrogen. Meanwhile, the region accounted for 4% of total demand. Its development will make it possible to take better advantage of renewable energies and position the region as a relevant player in the global market, with applications planned mainly in transport, industry and electricity generation.

3.4. Universal access to energy.

Improving energy access in the region requires a comprehensive approach that prioritizes the most vulnerable and isolated populations, and promotes the right to energy access as part of human development. To achieve this, it is essential to invest in modern infrastructure, promote decentralized solutions such as off-grid solar systems, support locally managed projects, provide technical assistance and strengthen regulatory frameworks that facilitate the expansion of electricity service.

In addition, there is a need for innovative and accessible financing schemes that make projects sustainable, as well as community training programs that empower users as active actors in the transition.

Ensuring universal access not only means bringing electricity to every corner, but also ensuring that it is affordable, reliable and clean, opening up real opportunities for development and well-being.

3.5. Just, orderly and equitable transition

The energy transition cannot be measured solely in terms of tons of CO_2 avoided or megawatts installed; it must also ensure that no territory or community is left behind. A just, orderly and equitable transition involves recognizing the region's different social, economic and cultural realities, ensuring that the benefits — employment, access,

health, resilience — reach everyone equally. This requires public policies sensitive to historical gaps, dialogue with communities, protection of workers in sectors undergoing conversion and concrete mechanisms to support the most vulnerable.

The just transition requires a multisectoral approach that involves the State, private enterprise and communities; that has a technical approach, but fundamentally labor, gender, community and educational.

In this way, the energy transition will imply not only a technological change, but a true social transformation.

3.6. Regional integration

Regional energy integration is an indispensable tool for achieving security of supply, making efficient use of energy resources for the benefit of all. Projects such as the Central American Electrical Interconnection System (SIEPAC) already enable energy to be exchanged between six countries, while the future interconnection between Colombia and Panama will be key to linking Central and South America. In 2024, the CAN approved the regulations of the Andean Short-Term Regional Electricity Market (MAERCP), which will initially connect the systems of Colombia, Ecuador and Peru with the possible future incorporation of Bolivia and Chile. In the Southern Cone, SIESUR has strengthened electricity exchanges between Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, taking advantage of the complementarity and interconnection infrastructure available.

Integration is also manifested in the tasks of regulation and planning. The Regional Energy Planning Council, created by OLADE in 2024, is consolidated as a key platform to coordinate strategies and promote joint solutions. In turn, the Regulators Forum has become a space for discussion on the regulatory challenges of the transition. Although some of these processes are still under construction, they show a firm commitment of the region to work together in a collaborative environment.

4. CROSS-CUTTING ELEMENTS NEEDED TO ACCELERATE THE TRANSITION

LAC's new energy agenda recognizes that the future cannot be built without responding decisively to the risks and opportunities that climate change brings. This renewed approach seeks to balance economic development, social inclusion and environmental sustainability through clear priorities.

Accelerating the energy transition requires concrete and coordinated decisions. For LAC to consolidate a sustainable, inclusive, and competitive energy future, it is not enough to recognize the challenges: it is essential to take action. While the road is full of challenges, there are also huge opportunities that require urgent action to achieve results that benefit society as a whole. To do this, there are fundamental aspects to take into account:

4.1.1. Public policies

Public policies are the starting point. **When properly designed, they give investors confidence, guide companies, and ensure that benefits reach the entire population.** They contribute to coordinating efforts between different sectors and allow aligning environmental, social and economic objectives. Without firm political decisions and a long-term vision, projects are isolated and progress loses strength.

4.1.2. Dynamic regulation

The energy transition demands a significant volume of resources and sustained investments over time. Investors, project developers and funding agencies need clear signals. **The rules of the game are essential, and they cannot remain static while technology, markets and social needs evolve**. The region needs more flexible regulatory frameworks that facilitate the entry of new solutions, such as storage, distributed generation, electric mobility, and green hydrogen projects. **Dynamic regulation means creating clear but also agile rules that adapt to the speed of technological change and attract investment** without losing sight of social equity and environmental protection.

4.1.3. Planning adapted to the new reality

Energy systems can no longer be planned with the logic of the past. Today, demand is more diverse, sources are more variable, and risks-from extreme weather events to economic crises-demand flexibility. **The region must opt for planning that combines a long-term vision with rapid response capacity**. This involves integrating digitalization, prioritizing infrastructure resilience, and considering not only economic costs, but also social and environmental impacts. **Coordinated planning between countries is a valid alternative to successfully tackle this task.** The exchange of information and experiences, as well as the dissemination of knowledge and the use of new tools, are key elements.

4.1.4. Funding

One of the biggest obstacles is still access to financing. Many countries face difficulties in mobilizing long-term resources due to perceived risk, economic volatility, lack of collateral and lack of financial instruments tailored to renewable energy and energy efficiency projects. According to OLADE estimates, the region will need to invest **USD 430 billion until 2030 and USD 1.960 billion until 2050** if it wants to meet climate commitments and modernize its energy infrastructure.

Without a clear roadmap combining public, private and international cooperation funding, this transformation will be difficult to materialize. Finding clear, accessible, and stable mechanisms will be key for the transition to move forward as circumstances demand.

4.1.5. Participation and transparency

Participation and transparency must be at the heart of any energy transformation strategy. For changes to have legitimacy and generate real benefits, it is essential that communities, social organizations, the private sector and citizens can be actively involved in decision-making. This involves opening spaces for dialogue, sharing

information in a clear and timely manner, and ensuring that processes are developed with fair rules and accountability. **Only in this way will the necessary trust be built to move forward without leaving anyone behind.**

4.1.6. Capacity building and training

Capacity building and training are critical for Latin America and the Caribbean to make the most of the opportunities of the energy transition. **Training professionals with new technical, digital and management skills will not only make it possible to implement renewable energy, storage and smart grid projects successfully, but will also open up quality employment paths for thousands of people**. Investing in education and permanent updating is the key so that the region does not depend solely on imported technology, it can strengthen its local industry and contribute to economic growth and social development.

4.1.7. Research support

Supporting research is essential for the region to develop its own solutions that respond to its energy and climate challenges. **Technological innovation makes it possible to adapt renewable energies to different local realities, improve the efficiency of systems, reduce costs and create new business models**. In addition, promoting applied research and collaboration between universities, study centers, companies and communities strengthens technological autonomy and generates knowledge that can be shared inside and outside the region.

4.1.8. Collaborative work

No country, company or community will be able to carry out this transformation on their own. The future demands real partnerships between governments, the private sector, international agencies and civil society. **Collaborative work will enable us to leverage experiences, reduce risks, innovate more quickly, and ensure that no one is left behind in the transition.** In addition, it is the most effective way to ensure that solutions are consistent with the diversity of cultures and territories that characterize the region.

CONCLUSIONS

COP30 marks a turning point for Latin America and the Caribbean. The region has advanced significantly in the last decade, with sustained growth in renewable energy, notable improvements in electricity coverage and firm steps towards energy integration. These transformations demonstrate a commitment to more sustainable and resilient development.

However, profound challenges remain that cannot be ignored. The need for constant investment, effective decarbonization of demand, modernization of infrastructure and reduction of social gaps demand a collective and sustained effort.

The new energy agenda must prioritise sound public policies, dynamic regulatory frameworks and a long-term vision that combines sustainability with social inclusion. Regional cooperation and articulation with all actors — governments, companies, communities, academia and international organizations — will be key to turning commitments into tangible results.

Today, the region has a unique opportunity to consolidate an energy model that not only contributes to tackling climate change by ensuring supply, but also generates employment and improves the quality of life of the population. The energy future of Latin America and the Caribbean will depend on the collective will to transform this opportunity into a real moment of change. Taking advantage of it will require political will, joint work and the conviction that the energy future we dream of begins with the decisions we make today.

Latin America and the Caribbean should not be perceived only as a region vulnerable to climate change, but as an essential part of the global solution. Its electricity matrix stands out as one of the cleanest in the world, with 70% ofelectricity generation coming from renewable sources. The abundance of solar, wind, hydroelectric and biomass resources, together with its extraordinary wealth in biodiversity and ecosystems such as the Amazon, give it a strategic role in the energy transition and in global climate action.

In addition, its ability to capture carbon, conserve water, regulate natural cycles and maintain soil fertility while protecting the climate balance, **positions the region as a provider of environmental, climatic and energy stability for the planet**.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