

FACTSHEET

ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN GERMANY AND CHILE



Energy Efficiency Networks have shown to be an effective measure for the reduction of energy consumption in companies due to an exchange of innovative ideas and technologies. Germany and Chile have both been able to gain experience in the area of energy efficiency networks. In the case of Chile, the networks could help meet the requirements of the new energy efficiency law that was passed in 2021.



The German Energy Efficiency Networks initiative was founded in 2014 by a resolution of the German government in cooperation with 22 business associations and organizations. An energy efficiency network consists of eight to 15 companies and is aimed at getting companies to commit to voluntary energy savings targets. The German Energy Agency (dena) is responsible for registering the networks and acts as a contact for networks, organizes coordination processes between the associations and coordinates public relations work. In addition, implementation is accompanied by annual monitoring.

After an energy efficiency network has been established, a potential analysis is carried out to identify savings opportunities in the companies,

whereupon the companies formulate an individual savings target and take measures to achieve this target. The network as a whole also sets a savings target for its duration. In the course of the network process, a regular exchange of experience and ideas takes place between the participating company practitioners.

The goal of the German Energy Efficiency Networks initiative was to create around 500 networks by the end of 2020. 290 of these networks have been realized so far. In September 2020, it was agreed to continue the initiative for five more years. Savings of around 18 Tcal and five million tons of greenhouse gas emissions are expected by the end of 2025.

Energy efficiency network in Chile

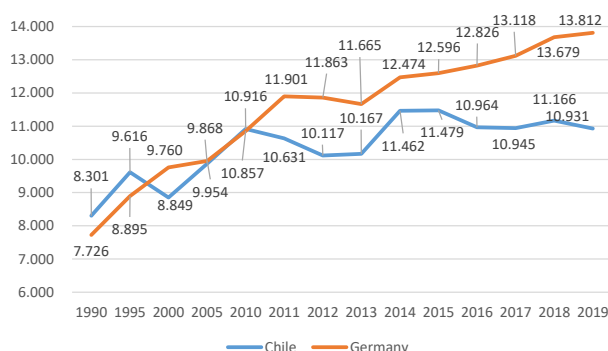
In 2019, the energy efficiency network "Eficiencia Energética y Reducción de Emisiones en Minería" (Energy Efficiency and Reduction of Emissions in Mining) was established in Chile. The network is part of the GIZ Chile's project "Energy Efficiency in Mining". Currently, 14 mining companies are participating. Other partners are the Chilean "Agencia de Sostenibilidad Energética" (Agency for Energy Sustainability) and the Chilean Ministry of Energy. The aim is to accelerate existing projects in the field of energy efficiency in mining and to create new initiatives, as well as to exchange information between the various players in the mining industry on the subject of energy efficiency. The network also aims to improve regulation in the field of energy in mining. The mining sector accounts for a total of 12% of Chile's energy consumption. The energy efficiency network is supposed to run for three years.

For the participating companies in the mining sector, the most important issues in the run-up to the establishment of the network were communication between the various players, the sharing of experience and knowledge, and practical aspects such as improving resource management and support for research projects in the field of energy efficiency.

More information:

<https://www.4echile.cl/proyectos/ee-mineria/>

	Germany	Chile
Energy consumption per capita in Gcal, 2019	36	21,3
Energy efficiency networks	290	1



Energy productivity GDP per Total primary energy supply in US-Dollar (2020)

IN BRIEF: THE NEW ENERGY EFFICIENCY LAW IN CHILE

Since the beginning of 2021, Chile has an energy efficiency law that sets energy efficiency targets for industry, buildings, vehicles, and public institutions.

1. Energy management systems for large consumers

Large energy consumers with consumption of more than 50 Tcal per year must establish an energy management system and report energy consumption and other indicators annually. The data is used to produce an annual public report.

2. Energy efficiency labels for buildings

The law requires new residential, public, commercial and office buildings to have an energy efficiency label that quantifies energy consumption and that must be published when the buildings are sold. The measure is binding for construction companies, real estate companies and the "Servicios de Vivienda y Urbanismo" (State Service for Housing and Urban Planning). Furthermore, a register of assessors will be established that can carry out the qualification for the energy efficiency label. The label only provides for the categorization of energy consumption; minimum standards on energy consumption are regulated by the "Ordenanza General de Urbanismo y Construcciones" (General Decree on Urban Planning and Construction).

3. Energy efficiency standards for vehicles

The law also aims to make the Chilean vehicle fleet more efficient and focuses on future electric mobility. Energy efficiency standards are required for new vehicles, and importers and Chilean representatives of vehicle manufacturers are responsible for ensuring compliance with the standards.

The measure of energy efficiency is consumption in kilometers per liter gasoline equivalent in grams of CO2 per kilometer, with the registration certificate serving as the data basis. Incentives are also provided for electric vehicles, which are considered zero-emission vehicles and can be counted up to three times for compliance with the standard.

Further measures

Accelerated depreciation for 10 years will be introduced in the taxation of electric vehicles and there will be a standardized charging system. Hydrogen will be classified as a fuel and the Ministry of Energy will be given the authority to create further standards. For the public sector, obligations for efficient energy use are introduced and annual reports are published.

National Energy Efficiency Plan

The law provides for the creation of a National Plan for Energy Efficiency, which is renewed every five years. The plan is prepared and supervised by the "Consejo de Ministros para la Sustentabilidad" (Council of Ministers for Sustainability) and receives short-, medium-, and long-term measures, as well as programs to achieve the target for the following sectors:

- Energy efficiency in the residential sector
- Minimum standards for labels of electrical appliances
- Energy efficiency in buildings and transportation
- Energy efficiency and smart cities
- Energy efficiency in the productive sectors education and training on energy efficiency.