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Renewable

CHALLENGES OF LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES

The information in this infographic reflects data from 2013 until September 2018. The percentages of the evolution of renewable sources in the electric matrix refer to the total installed capacity for electricity generation in each country. As for information related to the challenges, in the case of Brazil, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, and Paraguay it refers to targets set in the National Determined Contributions (NDCs) for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions under the Paris Agreement. For the other countries, they are included in the guidelines of government documents for energy expansion planning.

It is important to point out that **renewable energies** include both conventional and unconventional sources. Conventional sources are those that have already reached a high level of technological maturity, such as hydroelectric power plants. The unconventional sources are those that have had a more recent technological development, especially biomass, and wind and solar photovoltaic power, which have been presenting lower costs.

The audit report contains the findings, opportunities and best practices related to public policies for renewable energy expansion.

More information is available at: www.tcu.gov.br/energiasrenovaveis









Coordination



Realization

11,87%

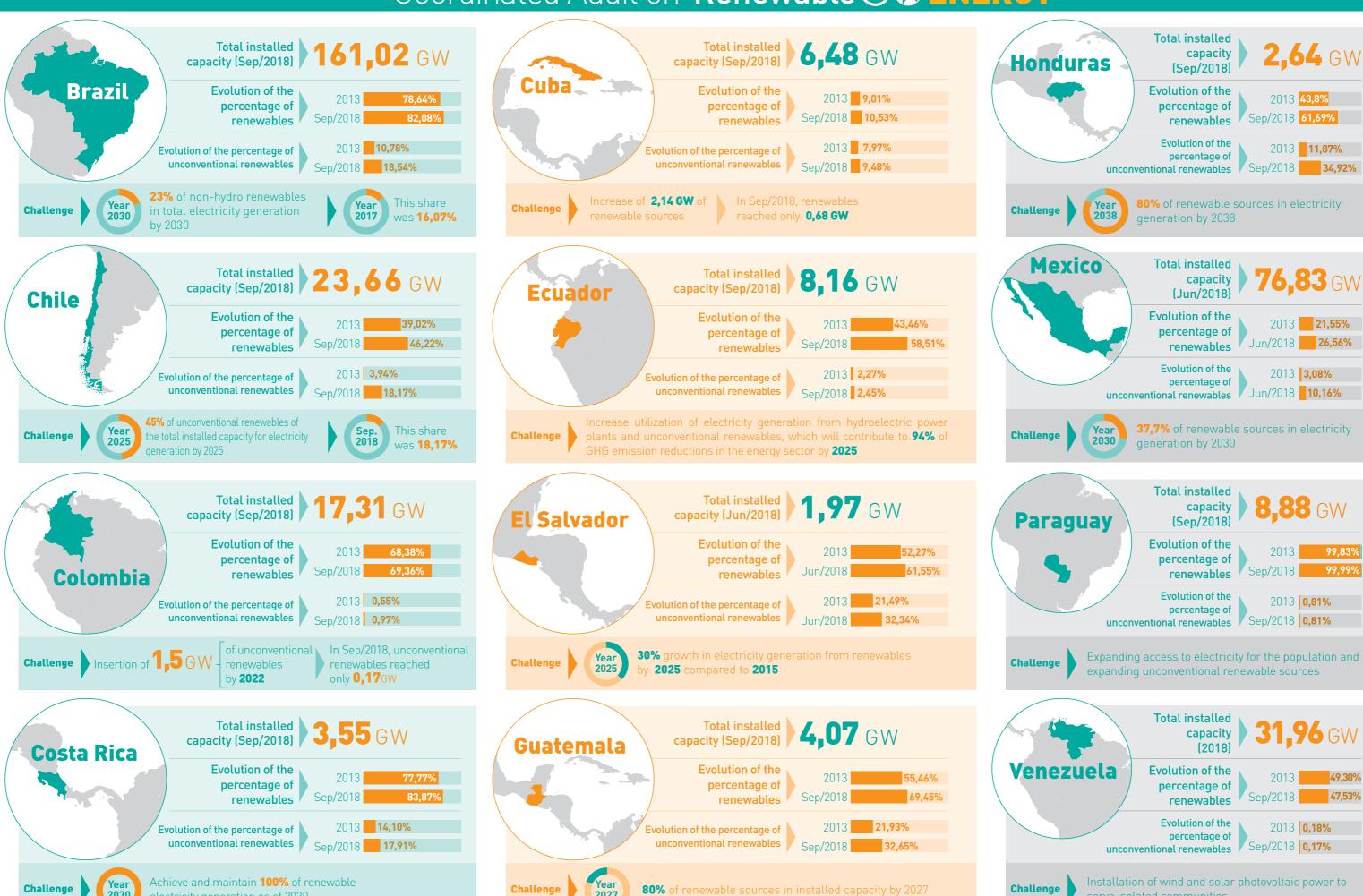
21,55%

3,08%

0,81%

0,18%

serve isolated communities



electricity generation as of 2030