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**September 2004**

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## Chile

*Chile has limited indigenous energy resources and relies on imports to meet its rapidly growing energy demand. In recent years, Chile has emerged as one of Latin America's most successful economies. Note: Information contained in this report is the best available as of September 2004 and can change.*



### BACKGROUND

Chile is considered to have one of South America's most robust and open economies. The country is a member of the Common Market of the Southern Cone (MERCOSUR) and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) organization. Chile currently holds a number of free trade agreements (FTAs) with various countries, such as Canada, Mexico, South Korea, the United States, as well as with the European Union. The FTA with the United States entered into force in January 2004, and will lead to completely duty free bilateral trade within 12 years.

During the 1990s, Chile's economic growth rates were among the world's highest. Chile's economy is highly dependent on international trade; in 2003, exports accounted for an estimated 29% of the country's gross domestic product (GDP). Chile has traditionally been dependent upon copper exports, with state-owned firm Codelco (Corporación Nacional del Cobre de Chile) ranking as the world's largest copper-producing company. While copper and other minerals remain the mainstays of Chile's exports, trade of other non-traditional products, such as forestry products, fresh fruit and seafood, have grown considerably over the past two decades.

In 2003, Chile's economy grew 3.3%, up from 2.2% growth in 2002. Copper exports reached \$7.4 billion in 2003, an increase of 17.5% year-on-year. The country's economy is expected to continue to post a relatively strong growth rate in 2004, with economic expansion pegged at 5.3%.

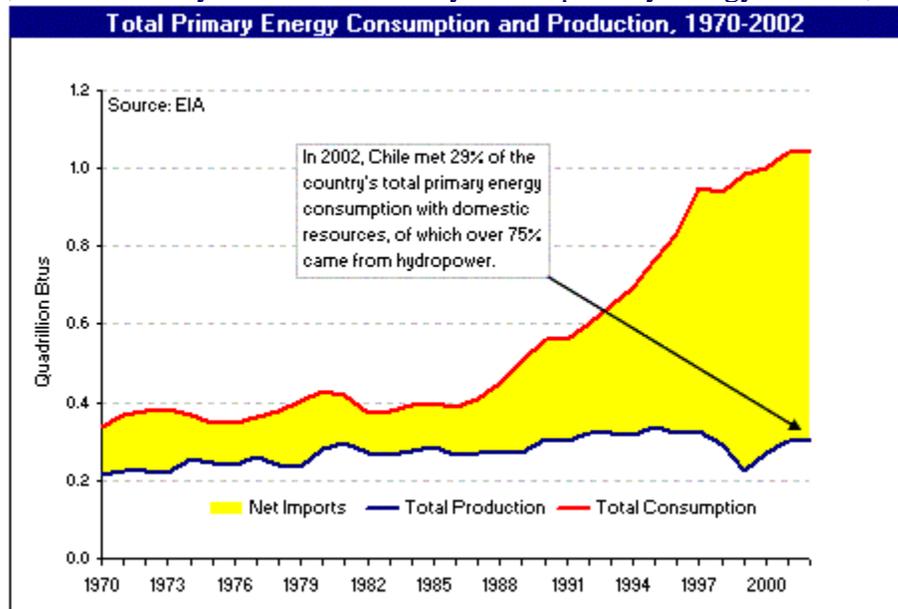
### ENERGY OVERVIEW

Most of Chile's energy sector is privatized. Energy policy decisions are the shared responsibility of the National Energy Commission (Comisión Nacional de Energía - CNE), the Ministry of Economy and Energy (Ministerio de Economía y Energía - MME), and the Superintendency of Electricity and Fuels (Superintendencia de Electricidad y Combustibles - SEC).

Chile has limited indigenous energy resources other than hydropower. Nonetheless, the country met

nearly 70% of its total primary energy consumption with domestic energy resources between 1970 and the mid-1980s (see graph "Total Primary Energy Consumption and Production, 1970-2002"). In the early 1990s, Chile's economy experienced rapid economic expansion, increasing not only its demand for energy but also its dependence on energy imports. While total primary energy demand grew at an annual rate of 4.8% between 1992 and 2002, total domestic energy production fell at an annual rate of 0.5%. By 2002, Chile met only 29% of the country's total primary energy demand, with hydropower accounting for over 75% of domestic energy production.

Chile's growing reliance on energy imports, particularly on natural gas, has not been without consequences. In April 2004, Argentina began restricting natural gas exports to Chile, with cuts reaching nearly 50% of contracted volumes on some days. Chile, in turn, has been forced to reconsider its energy policy, which, prior to the import restrictions, assumed an increased use of natural gas and power imports from Argentina. Some policy changes include incentives for using less Argentine gas, as well as construction of a liquefied natural gas (LNG) import facility and new hydropower plants.

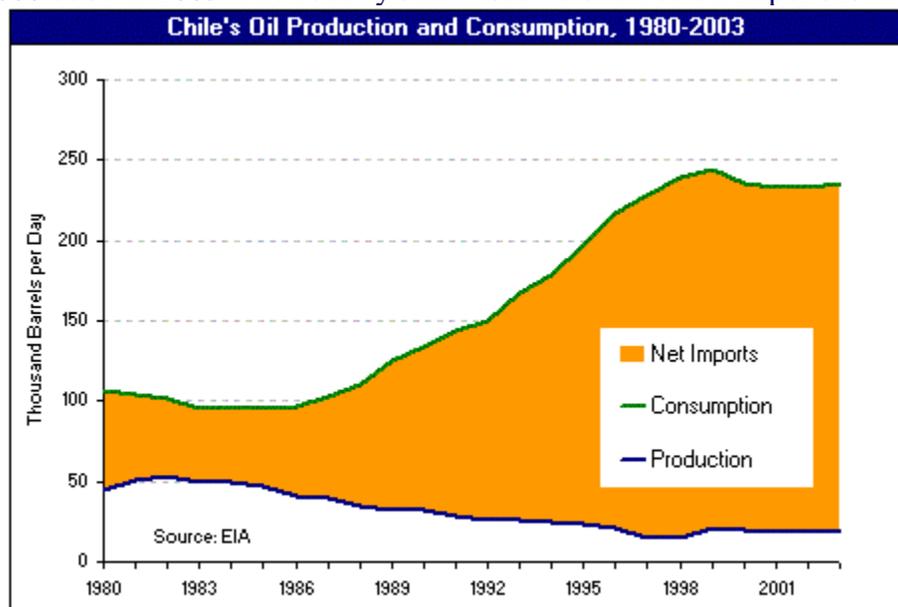


## OIL

As of January 2004, Chile had only 150 million barrels of crude oil reserves. Oil production in Chile is consequently limited, and has been dwindling over the past two decades, from 49,000 barrels per day (bbl/d) in 1983 to 18,500 bbl/d in 2003 (production includes crude, natural gas liquids and refinery gain). In contrast, oil consumption in Chile has increased significantly, from 96,000 bbl/d in 1983 to 235,000 bbl/d in 2003. The country's main source of crude oil imports is Argentina. Other oil import sources include Brazil, Nigeria, Peru, Venezuela and Malaysia.

## Upstream

Chile's domestic hydrocarbon reserves are concentrated in the Magallanes basin, located around the country's southern tip. Chile's state-owned oil company, Empresa Nacional de Petróleo (ENAP), has developed 23 fields in the Magallanes basin, with the



most prolific field being

Costa Auera. Overall, oil production in Chile is in decline, as existing wells have matured and exploration efforts elsewhere have proven unsuccessful. ENAP is the operator in Magallanes. Over the years, the oil company has sought to establish joint venture partners to reactivate its idle and declining fields. Since 1977, ENAP has entered into 15 joint ventures. ENAP's foreign exploration subsidiary, Sipetrol, is responsible for the company's international activities. Sipetrol has operations in Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador, and Egypt.

### Downstream

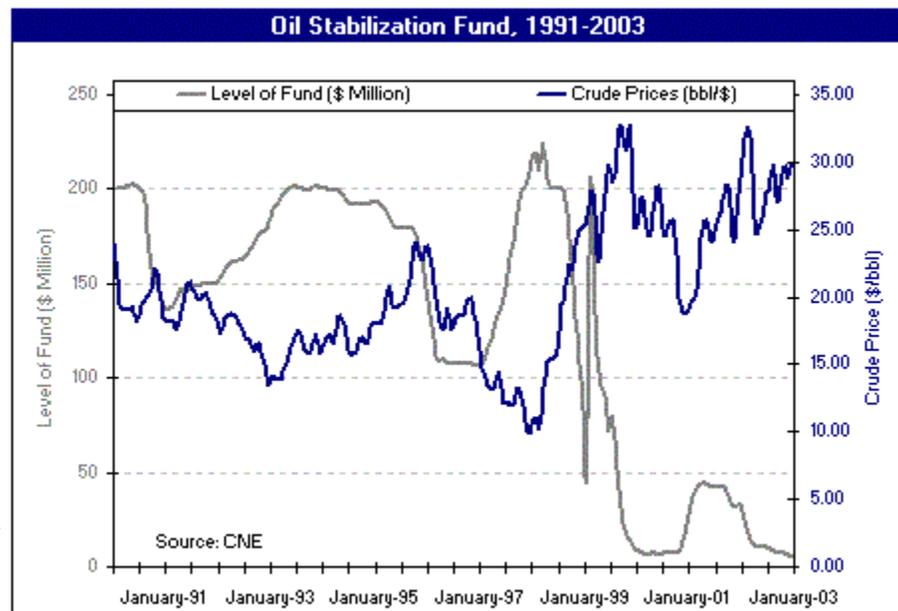
Chile has three refineries, all of which are controlled by ENAP. The largest is the 100,640-bbl/d Petrox facility, located near the city of Talcahuano. The other two refineries are the 94,350-bbl/d Biobio facility, located north of Santiago, and the 17,000-bbl/d Gregorio-Magallanes plant, located 75 miles north of Punta Arenas in southern Chile. In December 2003, ENAP merged the Petrox and Biobio facilities, creating a new subsidiary known as ENAP Refinerias (ENAP 99.95% and COFRO 0.05%). In June 2004, ENAP announced plans to merge ENAP Refinerias with its distribution arm Emalco, which receives, distributes and stores petroleum products throughout the country. Emalco also maintains the Estenssoro-Pedrales pipeline, which supplies the Biobio refinery with Argentine crude oil transported across the Andes.

In June 2004, ENAP, along with partners Tecnicas Reunidas (Spain) and DSS Constructores y Montajes (part of Germany's Ferrostaal Group), announced plans to build a new refinery at Biobio that will be able to produce diesel with low sulfur content.

### Oil Transportation

Chile has an extensive domestic network to transport petroleum products. The country has two import pipelines, the Trasandino (Argentina) and the Arica-Sica (Bolivia) pipeline. The Trasandino pipeline is 268 miles long, with a transport capacity of 115,000 bbl/d.

In 1991, due to Chile's growing oil import dependence, the government created the Oil Stabilization Fund (FEPP). The fund works to stabilize prices for Chilean consumers, providing subsidies when oil prices are high and imposing taxes to bolster the fund when oil prices are low. High oil prices in past few years have stretched the fund as is reflected in the [graph](#).

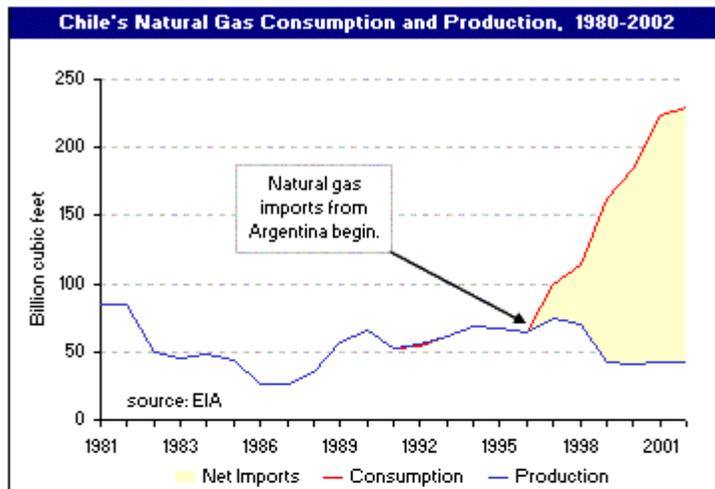


### NATURAL GAS

As with oil, Chile's natural gas reserves are limited – an estimated 3.5 trillion cubic feet (Tcf) as of January 2004. Natural gas production in Chile is low and declining. In 2002, Chile produced 41.7 billion cubic feet (Bcf) of natural gas, marking the fourth consecutive year of stagnant production. Conversely, consumption has skyrocketed over the past decade, from 61.8 Bcf in 1993 to 230.3 Bcf

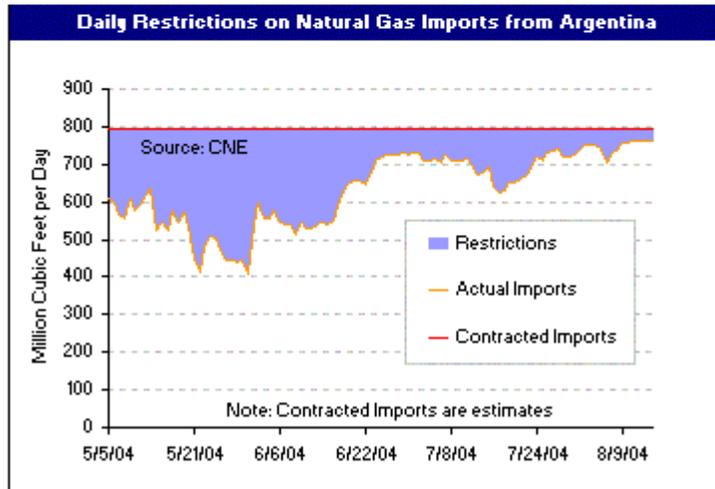
in 2002, representing an annual growth rate of 12.3% (see [graph](#)).

Historically, natural gas has played a small role in Chile's energy mix, accounting for approximately 13% of the country's total energy demand between 1970 and 1996. In the early 1990s, however, increased energy demand, environmental concerns, and security of supply considerations (i.e., Chile's hydropower was susceptible to droughts) prompted the Chilean government to revise its energy policy, encouraging the use of natural gas. In 1997, Chile began imports of natural gas from Argentina through new pipelines. Since then, natural gas' share in Chile's energy mix has increased substantially, from 8% of all energy consumed in 1996 to 23% in 2002.



### Natural Gas Crisis

On March 25, 2004, the Argentine government published Resolution 265, which called for restrictions on natural gas exports to Chile in order to conserve gas reserves for domestic use. Between April and June 2004, daily restrictions on exports to Chile fluctuated between 20% and 47% of contracted volumes, depending on domestic demand (see graph). In June 2004, after weeks of negotiations, Argentina agreed to reduce the peak restriction level to 61.4 million cubic feet per day (Mmcf/d), down from 423 Mmcf/d in May 2004.



The impact on Chile of Argentina's gas export cutbacks has varied. For example, Chile's northern grid, known as SING, has been most impacted by the natural gas restrictions, as 58% of power generation capacity in that region is gas-fired, while central and southern regions have been relatively immune to the cuts. Gas-fired power plants in northern Chile, particularly those that are unable to switch fuels, have been forced to purchase electricity from third parties in order to meet contractual obligations. Even those

power plants which have fuel-switching capabilities have been affected by the restrictions, due to the cost of purchasing other fuels (e.g., fuel oil and coal) at higher prices.

In coming years, it remains unclear when Argentina will be able to meet its supply obligations with Chile. Although Argentina has sufficient natural gas reserves (23.4 Tcf as of January 2004) to supply both its domestic market and Chile, the current natural gas supply problem stems mainly from booming demand for natural gas in Argentina, after the government froze gas prices at artificially low levels in January 2002. The lower gas prices also have discouraged natural gas producers in Argentina from increasing their output more than contractually necessary, as well as from investing in new exploration and production activities. Moreover, insufficient pipeline transport capacities have hindered gas producers from transporting more natural gas to Argentina's

demand centers. While the Argentine government pledged in May 2004 to increase investment in the country's natural gas sector to boost production and transport capacity, analysts question whether the country can raise, as well as attract the necessary financing.

### **Import Pipelines**

A total of seven pipelines, all built between 1996 and 1999, link Argentina and Chile: Tierra del Fuego (Methanex); El Cóndor-Posesión; and Patagonia in the south; GasAndes and Gasoducto del Pacífico in the central region; and GasAtacama and Norandino in the north. Tierra del Fuego was the first pipeline to come onstream in 1996. The line connects to the Methanex methanol producing plant in Punta Arenas. The other two southern pipelines, El Cóndor-Posesión and Patagonia, came online in 1999 to serve the same purpose.

The GasAndes pipeline extends 288 miles from Neuquén to central Chile, near Santiago. GasAndes has been in operation since 1997, with a capacity of 307 Mmcf/d. The pipeline feeds distributors Metrogas and GasValpo as well as AESGener's Nueva Renca power plant, Colbun's Nehuenco plant and Endesa's San Isidro I. A 46-mile extension, which runs from the existing pipeline at Pirque, near Santiago, to the Caletones smelting plant, east of the city of Rancagua, was completed in October 2003. The Gasoducto del Pacifico began commercial operations in November 1999, with a capacity of 343 Mmcf/d. The 330-mile pipeline connects the Neuquén basin to the Biobio region (VIII) in southern Chile, supplying cities such as Concepción and Talcahuana.

The other two northern natural gas pipelines in Chile run parallel to each other. The first pipeline, [GasAtacama](#), began operations in July 1999. The GasAtacama group, a 50:50 consortium of U.S.-based CMS Energy Corporation (CMS) and Endesa, own and operate the 588-mile pipeline, which connects the Cuenca basin in northeastern Argentina to the Chilean city Mejillones on the Pacific Ocean. The main purpose of the 300-Mmcf/d pipeline is to supply the 781-MW Atacama power plant. There is also a 141-mile extension from Mejillones to Pajonales in the south, where the pipeline feeds into Endesa's Taltal power plant. The second northern pipeline, the NorAndino, has a capacity of just over 250 Mmcf/d and came onstream in November 1999. Belgium's Tractebel controls the pipeline, with a 84.7% stake.

### **Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)**

In the first quarter of 2005, ENAP plans to launch a tender for the construction of an LNG regasification facility at Quintero in central Chile. Initial regasification capacities have been estimated at 105 Mmcf/d. The proposed LNG import facility will help Chile to diversify its natural gas supply.

Plans to build a liquefaction terminal in Chile to export Bolivian natural gas have been dropped, at least for the foreseeable future. The project would have allowed Bolivia to export its natural gas via Chile to the United States and Mexico. A land dispute between Bolivia and Chile has made the decision politically sensitive (in the 1879-1883 War of the Pacific, Bolivia lost its only outlet to the sea to Chile). In July 2004, Bolivia's voted to use the country's natural gas resources as a bargaining chip in any future negotiations with Chile on gaining an outlet to the Pacific Ocean.

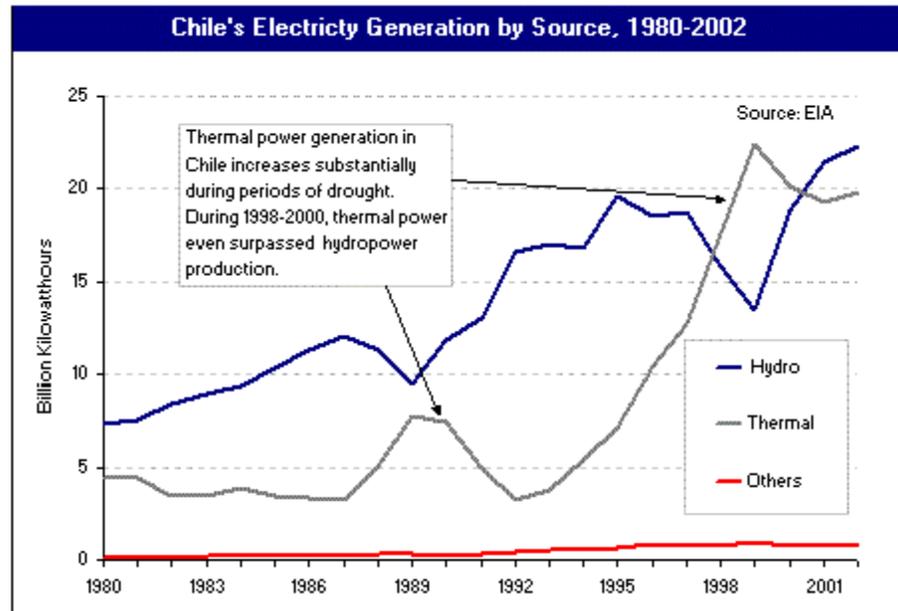
### **COAL**

Chile has total recoverable coal reserves of 1,302 million short tons (Mmst). In 2002, Chile produced 0.4 Mmst while consuming 4.1 Mmst, making the country a net coal importer of 3.7 Mmst. Over the years, the level of coal consumption has tended to fluctuate, as the power sector, the country's largest coal consumer, uses coal largely as a back-up to hydropower. For example, coal consumption increased significantly during the 1998-1999 droughts. Furthermore, the recent natural gas import restrictions will likely increase the use of coal, at least in the near term.

In 2002, 36% of Chile's coal imports came from Australia, 31% from Indonesia, 18% from Canada, 11% from Colombia and 4% from New Zealand. Domestic coal production is located in the Lota/Coronel area and in the extreme south on Tierra del Fuego. The country's largest coal mine closed in 1997 and only two small mines remain in operation. The country's two coal producers are Empresa Nacional del Carbón (Enacar) and La Compañía Carbonífera San Pedro de Catamutún (CCSPC).

## ELECTRICITY

Hydropower has historically been Chile's single largest power source, at times comprising over half of the country's installed electric generation capacity and production. In 1995, for example, hydropower supplied 72% of Chile's power and accounted for 59% of installed electric capacity. Droughts, however, have periodically curtailed hydropower production, causing supply shortfalls and blackouts (see graph). In response, the Chilean government began in the 1990s to diversify its energy mix to become less reliant on hydropower, mainly by building natural gas-fired power plants.



As mentioned above, the recent natural gas export restrictions by Argentina not only have cast doubt on the reliability of Chile's gas imports, but also have prompted the Chilean government to rethink its entire energy strategy. One proposal suggested by the government would provide incentives to encourage power producers to diversify their energy sources and reduce dependence on natural gas supplies from Argentina. One incentive would be to award gas-fired plants that have fuel-switching capabilities (e.g., coal or fuel oil) with higher prices for their power while allocating plants which only use natural gas a lower price. The government hopes that this program would encourage power producers to invest in backup capacity and to use fuels other than natural gas.

## Consumption and Production

In 2002, Chile consumed 41.8 billion kilowatthours (Bkwh) of electricity, up 4.5% year-on-year. Chile's rapidly expanding economy has significantly boosted electricity consumption, which grew at an estimated annual rate of 7.2% between 1993 and 2002.

Power generation in Chile also increased in 2002, reaching 43.0 Bkwh. Hydropower accounted for 52% of all electricity generated in Chile, while thermal sources (including oil, natural gas and coal) provided 46%. Other renewables, mainly wind, accounted for the remainder. As of December 2002, Chile's total installed electric generating capacity was 10.3 gigawatts (GW), of which thermal-generated electricity accounted for 59% and hydropower for 41%.

## Sector Organization

The CNE, SEC and MEE are responsible for implementing regulations outlined in Chile's General

Electricity Services Law. CNE has the authority to propose regulated tariffs, which it sets twice a year in April and October, and to prepare plans for new generation capacity. The SEC regulates the electricity sector, making sure that all participants (generators, distributors, and transmission operators) are in compliance with the country's laws. The MEE revises and approves tariffs proposed by the CNE, as well as oversees the granting of concessions to generation, distribution and transmission companies.

### ***Electric Systems***

Chile has four electric grids: the Central Grid ([Sistema Interconectado Central-SIC](#)); the Northern Grid ([Sistema Interconectado del Norte Grande-SING](#)); Aysén; and Magallanes. As of December 2003, the SIC had installed power generating capacity of 6,996.2 megawatts (MW), of which 58% was hydropower. SIC comprises eleven power producers and three transmission companies. The largest power producer in 2003 was Endesa, accounting for 27.5% of SIC's total installed capacity and for 25.1% of its total gross electricity production. The SING comprises six power producers and one transmission company. The largest power producer in the group in 2003 was Electroandina, accounting for 28.5% of SING's total installed capacity and for 29.7% of its total gross electricity production in 2003. Natural gas was main the fuel source, accounting for 72.5% of all fuel used. The Magallanes system, located in the southernmost tip of Chile, comprises three smaller systems - Punta Arenas, Puerto Natales, and Puerto Porvenir -and has one sole operator for generation, transmission and distribution activities, Empresa Eléctrica de Magallanes (Edelmag). The Magallanes system generates power from diesel and natural gas. The Aysén system, located in Region XI, relies on a combination of hydro (52%), thermal (42%), and wind (6%) to supply the region with power. Edelayesen also has only one provider of generation, distribution and transmission activities, Edelayesen (see installed generation capacities for each system [below](#)).

<b>Installed Electric Generation Capacity according to Fuel Type, as of December 2003</b>							
<b>Electric System</b>	<b>Thermoelectric</b>			<b>Hydroelectric</b>		<b>Wind (MW)</b>	<b>Installed Capacity per System (MW)</b>
	<b>Coal (MW)</b>	<b>Oil (MW)</b>	<b>Gas (MW)</b>	<b>Run of the River (MW)</b>	<b>Reservoir (MW)</b>		
SING	1,205.7	310.7†	2,111.7	13.4	0.0	0.0	3,641.5
SIC	837.7	494.2	1,609.0	1,301.9	2,753.4	0.0	6,996.2
Aysén	0.0	14.0	0.0	6.6	10.5	2.0	33.1
Magallanes	0.0	12.1	55.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,043.4</b>	<b>831.0</b>	<b>3,775.9</b>	<b>1,321.9</b>	<b>2,763.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>10,738.1</b>

Source: CNE  
 Note: *These numbers are for 2003 and will not necessarily correspond with EIA's 2002 data on installed capacity.*  
 † Oil generation capacity split in SING: 172.6 MW fuel oil no. 6 and 138.1 MW diesel.

### **New Installed Generation Capacity**

Due to the Argentine natural gas crisis, Chile has been reevaluating proposed natural gas projects. In the near term, it appears that many of these projects will be shelved. Endesa, for example, will likely postpone the further development of its 370-MW San Isidro facility. Other projects that will likely be postponed include AESGener's 394-MW Laguna Verde and 740-MW Totihue facilities, and Chilean distributor Innergy's 375-MW Campanario facility.

The Argentine gas crisis, however, has revitalized Chilean hydropower projects, while also encouraging the development of coal and oil-fired power plants. One new hydropower project is the 155-MW La Higuera on the Tinguiririca River. Construction is expected to begin in late 2004, with

completion slated for January 2008. Development of a second phase project, La Confluencia, with a capacity of 145 MW, is expected to begin in the next 2-3 years. Australia's Pacific Hydro Limited and Norway's Statkraft Norfund Power Invest will own and operate La Higuera. Other hydropower plants under consideration are the Coya-Pangal (25 MW) and an unnamed 65-MW plant.

After being delayed for several years, Endesa's 570-MW hydropower plant on the Biobio river is set to begin operations in late 2004. Completion of the plant, known as Ralco, was originally expected in 2003, but protests from four Pehuenche Indian women who refused to be relocated delayed completion.

### **ENVIRONMENT**

The primary environmental threats to Chile are air pollution from vehicle and industrial emissions, water pollution from untreated industrial sewage, deforestation and soil erosion. Air pollution in Santiago is the most obvious and severe environmental problem in Chile.

Mitigating threats to the environment, however, is the increasing use of alternative fuels in Chile's industrial and energy sectors. Reliance on natural gas and hydroelectric generation to power the country has kept total carbon emissions in check over the past decade.

### **COUNTRY OVERVIEW**

**President:** Ricardo Lagos (since March 2000)

**Independence:** September 18, 1810 (from Spain)

**Population (2003E):** 15.8 million

**Unemployment Rate (2003E):** 8.1%

**Location/Size:** Southern South America/757,000 sq km (292,000 sq mi), slightly smaller than twice the size of Montana

**Major Cities:** Santiago (capital), Concepción, Valparaíso, Antofagasta, Puerto Montt, Punta Arenas

**Languages:** Spanish

**Ethnic Groups:** White and White-Amerindian 95%, Amerindian 3%, other 2%

**Religions:** Roman Catholic (89%), Protestant (11%)

### **ECONOMIC OVERVIEW**

**Minister of Finance:** Nicolas Eyzaguirre Guzman

**Central Bank President:** Vittorio Corbo

**Currency:** Peso

**Market Exchange Rate (8/26/04):** US\$1 = 644 Pesos

**Nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP, 2003E):** \$72 billion

**Real GDP Growth Rate (2003E):** 3.3% **(2004F):** 5.3%

**Inflation Rate (consumer prices, 2003E):** 2.8% **(2004F):** 1.1%

**Merchandise Imports (2003E):** \$18 billion

**Merchandise Exports (2003E):** \$21 billion

**Merchandise Trade Balance Surplus (2003E):** \$3 billion

**Main Export Products:** Copper, fresh fruit, cellulose, paper and printing

**Main Destinations of Exports (2003E):** United States (17.7%), Japan (10.9%), China (8.9%), Mexico (4.4%)

**Main Import Products:** Raw materials excluding petroleum, crude petroleum, capital goods, consumer goods

**Main Origins of Imports (2003E):** Argentina (17.7%), United States (12.2%), Brazil (9.6%), China (6.2%)

**Total Foreign Debt (2003E):** \$37.2 billion

## ENERGY OVERVIEW

**Minister of Mining and Energy:** Jorge Rodriguez Grossi

**Proven Oil Reserves (1/1/04E):** 150 million barrels

**Oil Production (2003E):** 18,500 barrels per day (bbl/d), of which 6,000 bbl/d was crude

**Oil Consumption (2003E):** 240,000 bbl/d

**Net Oil Imports (2003E):** 221,500 bbl/d

**Natural Gas Reserves (1/1/04E):** 3.5 trillion cubic feet (Tcf)

**Natural Gas Production (2002E):** 41.7 billion cubic feet (Bcf)

**Natural Gas Consumption (2002E):** 230.3 Bcf

**Net Natural Gas Imports (2002E):** 188.6 Bcf

**Recoverable Coal Reserves (2001E):** 1.3 billion short tons

**Coal Production (2002E):** 0.4 million short tons (Mmst)

**Coal Consumption (2002E):** 4.1 Mmst

**Net Coal Imports (2002E):** 3.7 Mmst

**Electric Generation Capacity (2002E):** 10.3 gigawatts (thermal 59%, hydro 41%, and some wind - less than 1%)

**Electricity Generation (2002E):** 43.0 billion kilowatthours (Bkwh)

**Electricity Consumption (2002E):** 41.8 Bkwh

## ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

**Total Energy Consumption (2002E):** 1.1 quadrillion Btu (0.27% of world total energy consumption)

**Energy-Related Carbon Dioxide Emissions (2002E):** 54.0 million metric tons (0.22% of world carbon dioxide emissions)

**Per Capita Energy Consumption (2002E):** 67.7 million Btu (vs. U.S. value of 339.1 million Btu)

**Per Capita Carbon Dioxide Emissions (2002E):** 3.5 metric tons (vs. U.S. value of 20.0 metric tons)

**Energy Intensity (2002E):** 8,133 Btu/ \$1995 (vs. U.S. value of 10,619 Btu/ \$1995)\*\*

**Carbon Dioxide Intensity (2002E):** 0.4 metric tons/thousand \$1995 (vs. U.S. value of 0.6 metric tons/thousand \$1995)\*\*

**Fuel Share of Energy Consumption (2002E):** Oil (45%), Natural Gas (23%), Coal (10%)

**Fuel Share of Carbon Dioxide Emissions (2002E):** Oil (58%), Natural Gas (24%), Coal (18%)

**Status in Climate Change Negotiations:** Non-Annex I country under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (ratified December 22nd, 1994). Signatory to the Kyoto Protocol (June 17th, 1998 and ratified on August 26, 2002).

**Major Environmental Issues:** Air pollution from industrial and vehicle emissions; water pollution from raw sewage; deforestation contributing to loss of biodiversity; soil erosion; desertification.

**Major International Environmental Agreements:** A party to the Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands and Whaling.

\* The total energy consumption statistic includes petroleum, dry natural gas, coal, net hydro, nuclear, geothermal, solar, wind, wood and waste electric power. The renewable energy consumption statistic is based on International Energy Agency (IEA) data and includes hydropower, solar, wind, tide, geothermal, solid biomass and animal products, biomass gas and liquids, industrial and municipal wastes. Sectoral shares of energy consumption and carbon emissions are also based on IEA data.

\*\*GDP figures from OECD estimates based on purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rates.

## OIL AND GAS INDUSTRIES

**Organization:** Largely privatized. Empresa Nacional de Petróleo (ENAP) is the national oil and gas company. The National Energy Commission (CNE) is responsible for overall energy planning and tariff regulation.

**Major Ports:** Santiago, Puerto Montt, Concepción, Valparaíso

**Major Oil and Gas Fields:** Posesión, Daniel Este-Dungeness, Skua, Spiteful

**Major Refineries (crude oil capacity):** Petrox - Talcahuano (100,640 bbl/d), Refinería de Petróleo - Concón (94,350 bbl/d), Gregorio-Magallanes (17,000 bbl/d)

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*Sources for this report include: Business News Americas; Chile National Energy Commission; CIA World Factbook; Dow Jones News wire service; Global Insight; Global Power Report; Economist Intelligence Unit ViewsWire; Financial Times; International Energy Agency; International Market Insight Reports; Janet Matthews Information Services; Latin American Energy Alert; Latin American Power Watch; Los Angeles Times; McGraw-Hill Companies, Oil and Gas Journal; Oil Daily; Petroleum Economist; U.S. Energy Information Administration; World Markets Online.*

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## LINKS

For more information from EIA on Chile:

[EIA - Energy Data on Chile](#)

[Summit of the Americas Fact Sheet](#)

Links to other U.S. Government sites:

[CIA World Factbook - Chile](#)

[U.S. State Department's Consular Information Sheet - Chile](#)

[Library of Congress Country Study on Chile](#)

[U.S. Embassy in Chile](#)

[U.S. International Trade Administration](#)

[U.S.-Chile Free Trade Agreement Draft Environmental Review](#) (pdf file)

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[San Isidro](#)  
[SES](#)  
[SGA](#)  
[Sociedad Austral de Electricidad S.A. \(SAESA\)](#) (owned by U.S.-based PSEG)

### **Government**

[Comisión Chilena de Energía Nuclear](#) (Chilean Commission for Nuclear Energy)  
[Comisión Nacional de Energía](#) (National Energy Commission)  
[Ministerio de Economía y Energía](#) (Ministry of Economy and Energy)  
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### **Natural Gas and Oil**

[ENAP](#) (Chile's national oil and natural gas company)  
[Energas](#)

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