

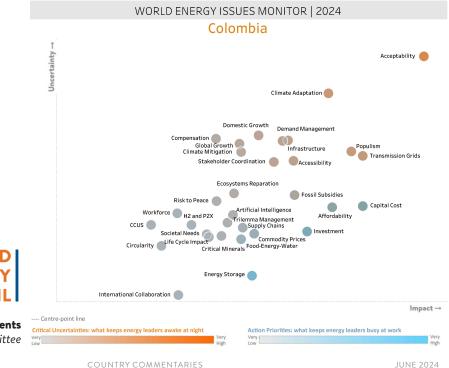
In Colombia, with the new Government in office, a renewable capacity target of 6 GW by 2026 has been established. From January 2023 to April 2024, 1,585.29 MW have been installed, accounting for 27.7% of the goal (UPME). However, despite progress, the most critical uncertainty identified unanimously by leaders in the Colombian energy sector is **acceptability**. This reflects concerns over delays and permitting issues, including connection point delays, delays in prior consultation, and the absence of regulatory response times or compliance with legal terms. Such challenges not only affect generation projects but also impact energy **transmission infrastructure** and projects, underscoring their significance as critical uncertainties in Colombia.

To address **climate change adaptation**, Colombia must diversify its energy matrix. Currently, over 60% of the country's electricity generation relies on hydroelectric power, leaving it vulnerable to climate change impacts. Strengthening energy supply requires diversifying sources to avoid reliance on a single option and ensure resilience against climate-related disruptions.

Priority action items include fostering greater **cooperation** between the private and public sectors to reduce uncertainties and improve **capital cost** indicators in energy projects. Additionally, increased investment and the smooth implementation of projects under construction are vital to augment supply in the energy matrix, enhancing accessibility to energy services for industries and citizens alike.

Colombia is actively exploring **energy storage** projects and distributed energy resources, leveraging local resources to optimize **network efficiency** and empower various **energy communities.**

In conclusion, Colombia's environmental commitments are clear and ambitious, posing challenges and risks in achieving energy trilemma goals. Maintaining energy equity and affordability is crucial to ensuring that the energy transition does not hinder economic growth or limit access to services for the population. Efforts are also needed to ensure that the integration of new capacity from cleaner sources does not compromise energy security and stability.



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Acknowledgements Colombia Member Committee