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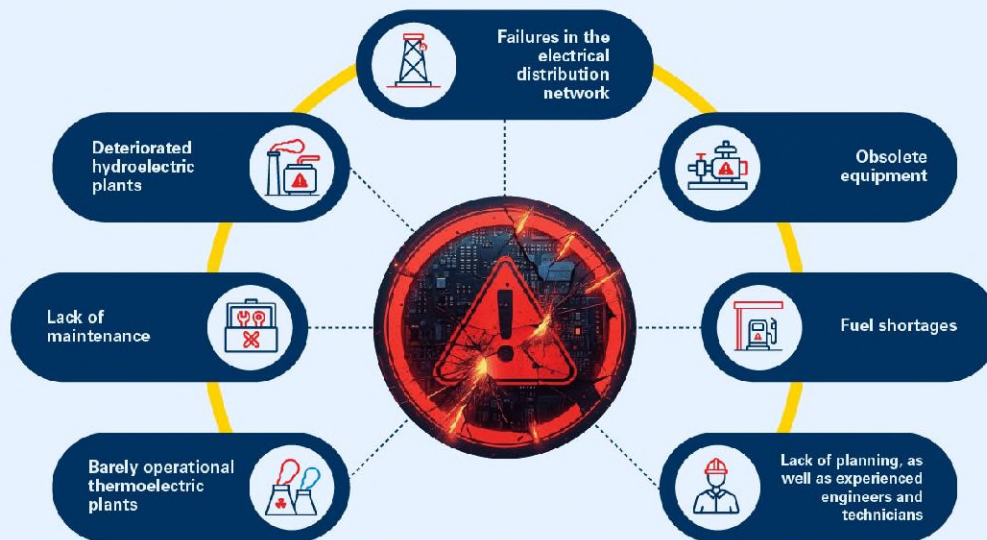


Newsletter #10
Don't let others tell you about it!

RENEWABLE ENERGIES TO OVERCOME THE ELECTRICITY CRISIS IN VENEZUELA

SOLUTIONS TO VENEZUELA'S ELECTRICITY CRISIS

Venezuela is going through a structural crisis in its electricity system.



Simón Bolívar Hydroelectric Plant (Guri)

- 77,970,000 m³ of capacity
- 47,000 GWh of generation



Macagua Hydroelectric Plant

Total installed capacity:

- 3,152 MW, distributed among 20 turbines.

Current state:

- 11 operational turbines
- 10 turbines with a capacity of 216 MW each + additional 64 MW



Solar Energy

- With its privileged geographical position, Venezuela has one of the highest solar irradiation levels in Latin America.
- Averages above 4.5 kWh/m²-day, in states such as Falcón, Zulia, Lara, Anzoátegui and Bolívar.
- Potential for large solar plants and decentralized community or domestic generation systems.

Wind Energy

- Areas with high wind speeds such as the Paraguaná peninsula.
- Wind speeds above 7 m/s.
- Ideal for the development of wind energy generation projects.

Natural Gas

- Venezuela burns large volumes of natural gas due to the lack of infrastructure to collect, process and distribute it.
- The rational use of natural gas would allow to:
 - a. Drastically reduce flaring.
 - b. Stabilize thermoelectric generation.
 - c. Support an energy transition with lower intermittency risks.

The combination of renewable energies and natural gas offers a viable medium-term alternative to address the electricity crisis.

SHORT- AND MEDIUM-TERM SOLUTIONS

Promote solar and wind micro-projects in disconnected communities.

Prioritize the use of natural gas in existing thermoelectric plants.

Design a hybrid energy plan that combines renewable energies, natural gas and selective recovery of the hydroelectric system.



Can Venezuela Overcome Its Power Crisis?

A technical and strategic look at renewable energy and natural gas as viable alternatives

During the last two decades, Venezuela has experienced a progressive collapse of its electrical system: deteriorated hydroelectric plants, paralyzed thermoelectric plants, obsolete networks, as well as specialized engineers and experienced technicians who left the company due to very low salaries and precarious working conditions. As a consequence, a chain of blackouts has marked the lives of millions of citizens.

Venezuela has the necessary resources to solve the electric power crisis.

The enormous volume of natural gas that is currently wasted due to lack of infrastructure could stabilize the system with a lower environmental impact and reasonable implementation times. In addition, thanks to its privileged solar irradiation and areas with high wind potential, the country has the capacity to develop a cleaner, decentralized and resilient energy matrix.

The obstacle? Lack of vision and planning. Venezuela needs a model that combines environmental sustainability with technical feasibility and puts people - not ideologies - at the center of the solution.

The solutions are there:

- Develop a hybrid energy plan combining renewables, gas and selective hydroelectric recovery.
- Retrofitting of thermoelectric plants using natural gas.
- Solar and wind projects in rural and indigenous communities.

Read the full article on our website and discover the key elements of a fair, viable, and urgent energy transition.

[READ ARTICLE](#)



Venezuela: Updating and modernizing education

Over the last twenty years, the Venezuelan educational system has been the victim of systematic disinvestment, the exodus of thousands of teachers, the collapse of infrastructure and the hollowing out of the curriculum. While other countries in the region have strengthened their educational and technical systems to compete in a globalized world, Venezuela is suffering from the dismantling of its educational and vocational training system, especially in the main areas critical for national development.

Faced with this context, a new democratic government cannot postpone the recovery of the education system. Education is not just another sector: it is the basis for reactivating the economy, recovering public services, rebuilding the social fabric and guaranteeing intergenerational mobility.

It is necessary to conceive education not only as a right enshrined in the Constitution, but also as a strategic and transformative tool for the country's development.

This major challenge involves working on three simultaneous fronts:

- Restore and modernize the national university and technical system, ensuring autonomy, financing, the return of exiled talent and curricular updating.
- Rapidly train or retrain operational human capital for industry and public services.
- Articulate the educational system (from schools, higher technical institutes to universities) with the new model of national productive development.

The updating and modernization of the Venezuelan educational apparatus is not a luxury or a long-term goal: it is an indispensable condition for economic recovery, energy sovereignty and social welfare.

Without education, no country is possible. Venezuela will not be able to recover its oil and petrochemical industry, its hospitals or its electrical system if it does not invest, from day one, in training the new generations and retraining those who are still committed to the country.

Read the full article and learn about the key proposals to transform the education system into the basis for a democratic, productive and sustainable Venezuela.

READ ARTICLE

Curious Fact

Venezuela was the world's largest oil exporter in the 1920s.

In the 1920s, Venezuela went from being an agricultural country to become the largest oil exporter in the world, even surpassing the U.S. in volume exported in certain years. This attracted foreign companies such as Shell, Gulf and Standard Oil.

Chapter 13: Venezuela en Crudo

We invite you to listen to chapter 13 of the podcast ***Venezuela en Crudo***, with **Horacio Medina**, president of the **Ad Hoc Board of PDVSA**.



In chapter #13 of our podcast, *Venezuela en Crudo*, we talk to Asdrúbal Aguiar, Director of the Chair on Democracy, Rule of Law and Human Rights at Miami Dade College and current Secretary General of IDEA Group, on the rupture of the constitutional order in Venezuela and the need to restore national unity to cultivate a new democratic experience for the country.

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