FACILITATIVE SHARING OF VIEWS

5TH BUR CHILE

Baku

15 November 2024

Ministerio del Medio Ambiente

Gobierno de Chile

National context –Institutional arrangements

Chile submitted its fifth BUR on 26 December 2022 as a stand-alone update report

UNFCCC Secretariat

Ministerial Council for Sustainability & Climate Change

BURs presented by Chile

BUR1 (2014)
BUR3 (2018)
BUR5 (2022)
BUR2 (2017)
BUR4 (2021)

The five BURs have had ICA processes

Coordination and 5th BUR preparation

Climate Change Division
Ministry of the Environment

National Inventory System

Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change (ETICC)

Ministries involved in the 5th BUR preparation

Science	Agriculture	Health	Energy	Transport
Public Works	Economy	Foreign Affairs	Housing	Finance
Mining	Education	Social Development and Family		National Defense

National context – Domestic MRV

Institutional framework and reports that are established in the Climate Change Framework Law

Goals and objectives

- Long Term Climate Strategy (ECLP)
- Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

Policies, actions and measures

- Mitigation Sectorial Plans
- Adaptation Sectorial Plans
- Subnational Action Plans

Monitoring

- National GHG Inventory System
- National System of Projections
- Certification system
- Adaptation Platform

Reporting

National

- National Climate Change Report (RANCC)

International

- Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR)
- National Communications (NC)

Verification

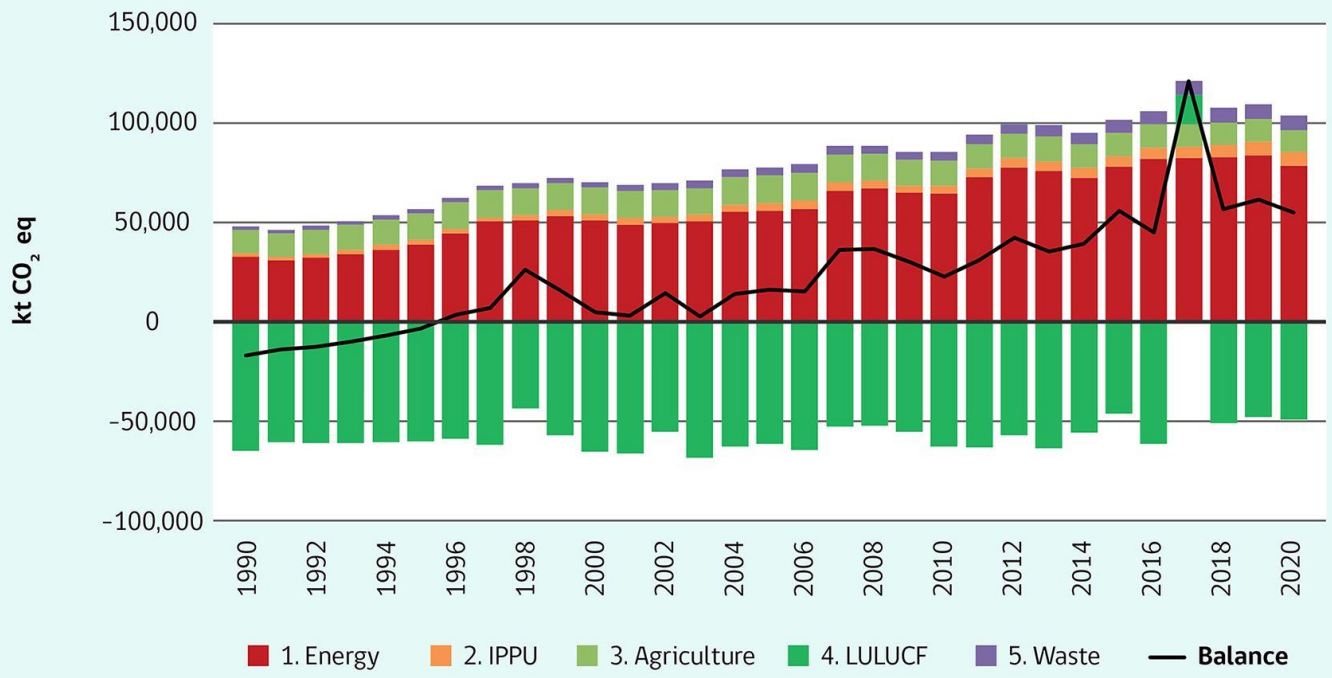
Independent process developed by a third party that seeks to verify compliance with commitments and indicators

Coordination for the MRV of the ECLP in the public sector (sectoral and regional)

- MRV of mitigation policies and actions
- MRV of evaluation and adaptation
- Monitoring of the ECLP and NDC

GHG inventory

Figure 3 of Chapter 2. National GHG Inventory of Chile: GHG balance (kt CO_2 eq) by sector, series 1990–2020



Source: MMA Technical Coordinating Team.

2020 results:

- **Total emissions**: 105.552 kt CO_2eq (4% lower than 2018).
- **Energy sector** (burning of fossil fuels): 75,5% total emissions (77% in 2018).
- **LULUCF sector**: -49.727,4 kt CO_2eq.
- The estimate for the forestry sector was improved, resulting in approximately 10,000 kt CO_2eq less absorption for all years since 2000.
- **Balance GHG**: 55.825 kt CO_2eq.

TTE recomended to include some AD and EF not reported, tables of carbon stock changes, and gases for some subcategories reported as “NE”.

Mitigation actions and effects

Sectorial mitigation actions reported by

- Ministry of Energy
- Ministry of Transport
- Ministry of Mining
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Public Works

These ministries have goals related to the national carbon budget

Table 3 of Chapter 3. Contribution to GHG mitigation

CONTRIBUTION	SDG
M1) Chile commits to a GHG[14] emission budget not exceeding 1,100 Mt CO_2 eq between 2020 and 2030, with a GHG emissions maximum (peak) by 2025, and a GHG emissions level of 95 Mt CO_2 eq by 2030.	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY; 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH; 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Source: NDC Update 2020. MMA, 2020.

30 mitigation actions under the responsibility of the Ministry of Energy – i.e. residential heating matrix transition plan, financial and marketing measures and energy performance certification, as well as actions in areas such as renewable energy and energy efficiency technology, energy labelling and solar energy (Annex 1, table A.1.1).

20 mitigation actions under the responsibility of the Ministry of Mining; focus on reducing electricity consumption and fuel combustion in extraction and production processes and promoting use of renewable energy sources (Annex 1, table A.1.3).

3 mitigation actions under the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture (promoting, guiding and coordinating forestry and agricultural activities) (Annex 1, table A.1.4)

Chile also reported on a **set of actions under the responsibility of public entities additional** to the ministries that have goals related to the national carbon budget

Information **on mitigation actions** **the** **Renewable energy installed capacity** **ivate** **sector** was also reported.

The Party also reported information on its involvement in international market mechanisms.

Mitigation actions and effects

Sectorial mitigation actions reported by

- Ministry of Energy
- Ministry of Transport
- Ministry of Mining
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning
- Ministry of Health
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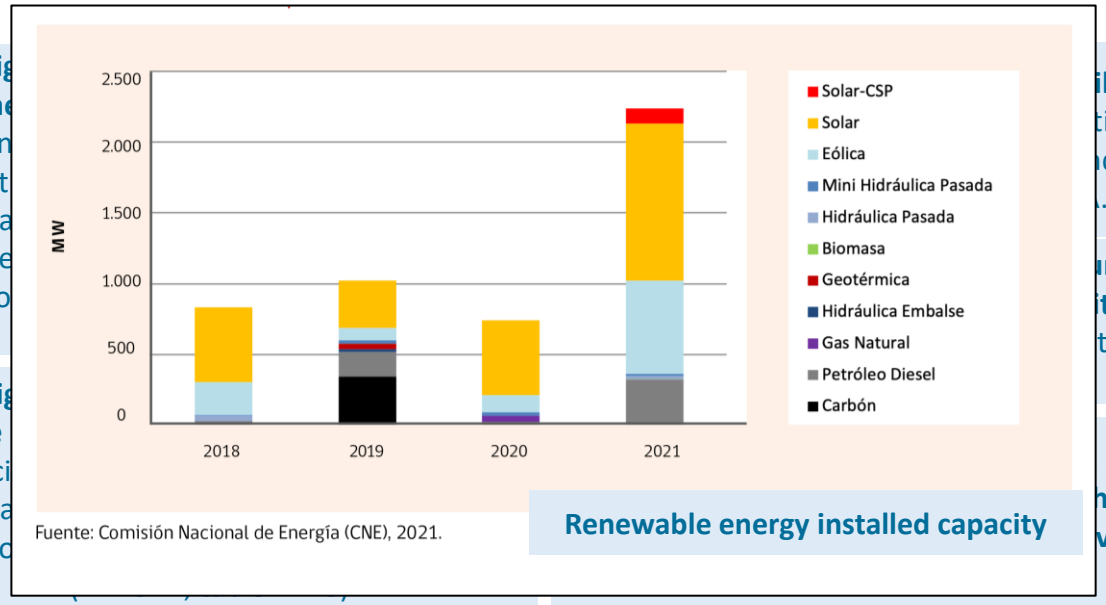
Source: NDC Update 2020. MMA, 2020.



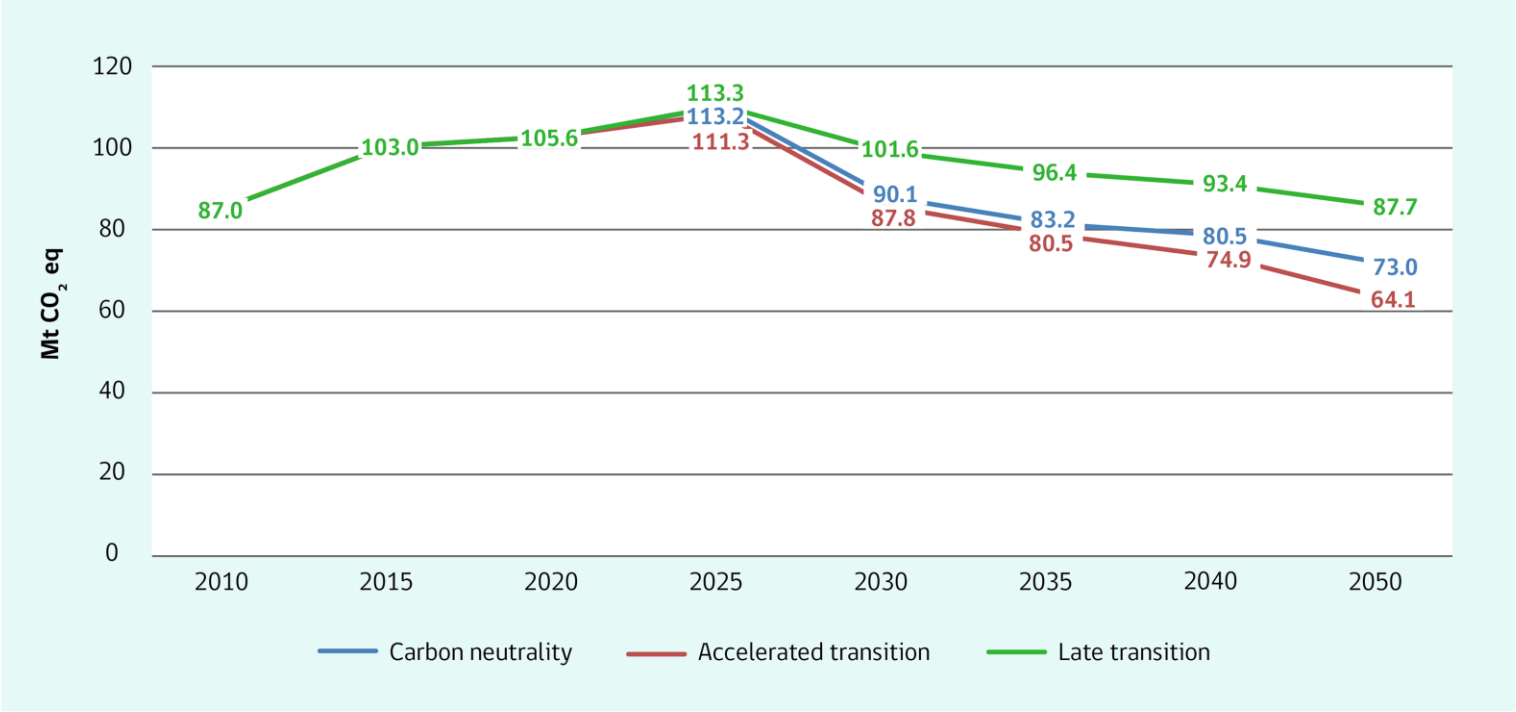
Fuente: Comisión Nacional de Energía (CNE), 2021.

Renewable energy installed capacity

The Party also reported information on its involvement in international market mechanisms.

Mitigation actions and effects

Figure 32 in Chapter 3. Comparison of the three emission projection scenarios, 2010–2050 series



Source: National Projections System.

- Chile reported for **the first time information on projections of GHG emissions and removals**, including different scenarios ('with measures', 'with additional measures' and 'with limited measures').
- All scenarios covered 2021–2050 and were reported by sector and by gas.

TTE recommended to include quantitative goals, progress indicators and estimated emissions reductions for mitigation actions with methodologies and assumptions and estimated emissions reductions.

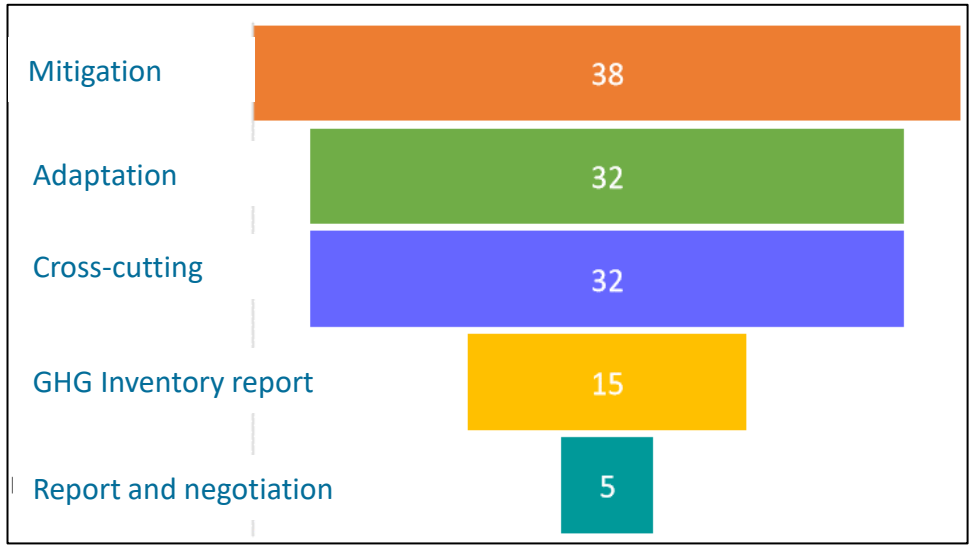
Support received and needed (finance, technology, capacity-building)

Chile clearly reported information on **constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity-building needs**.

Its **financial, technical and capacity-building needs relate primarily to**:

- **Improving implementing MRV arrangements of adaptation and mitigation actions** and for **preparing the GHG inventory**, and **technical training** in this regard.
- Improving **analytical capacity of regional governments to assess mitigation actions**.
- Gathering **information related to tracking the progress of implementation of its mitigation actions**.

Identified needs



Chile reported that in **2020–2022 it received USD 36,166,716**:

- **75.7%** was allocated to **financing policies, programmes and projects**;
- **23.2%** to **capacity-building and technical assistance**;
- **1% to technology transfer and the preparation of its submissions under the Convention**.

Thank you

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