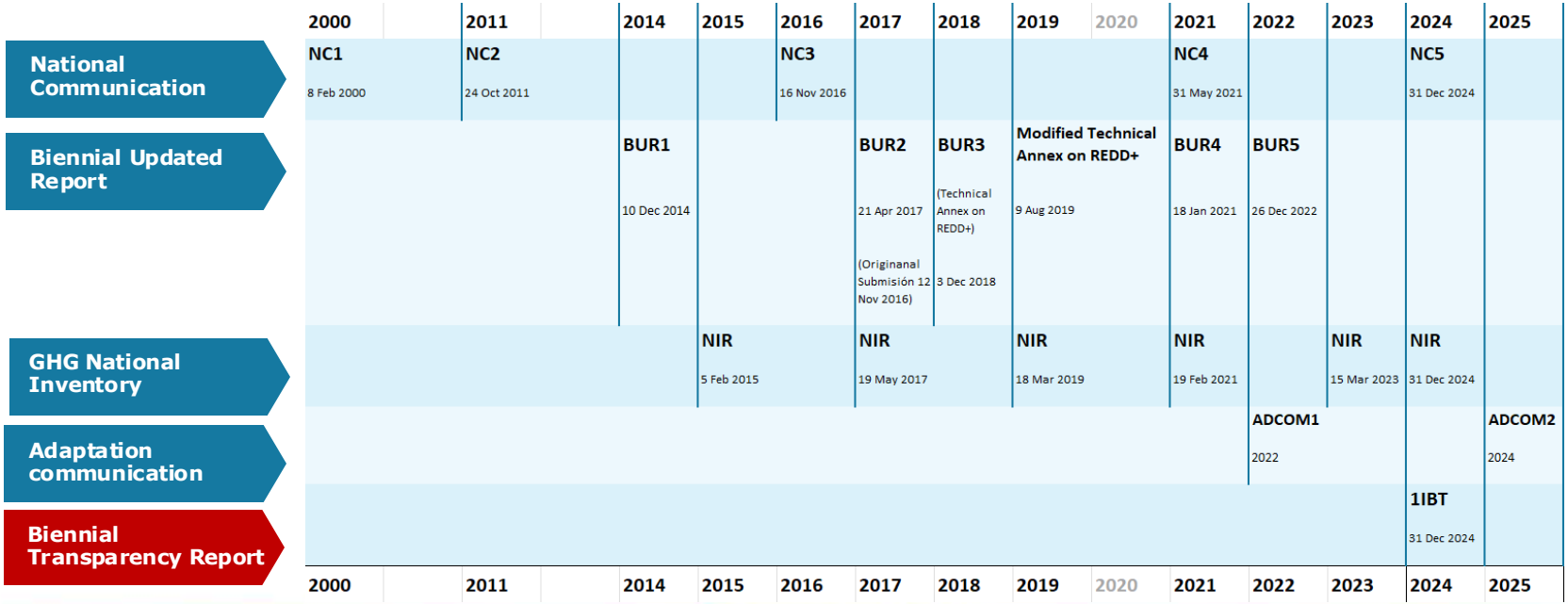
CHILE

1st Biennial Transparency Report and 5th National Communication

Facilitative Multilateral Consideration of Progress

- Since 2000, Chile has managed to sustain the periodic and quality preparation of its reports to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.



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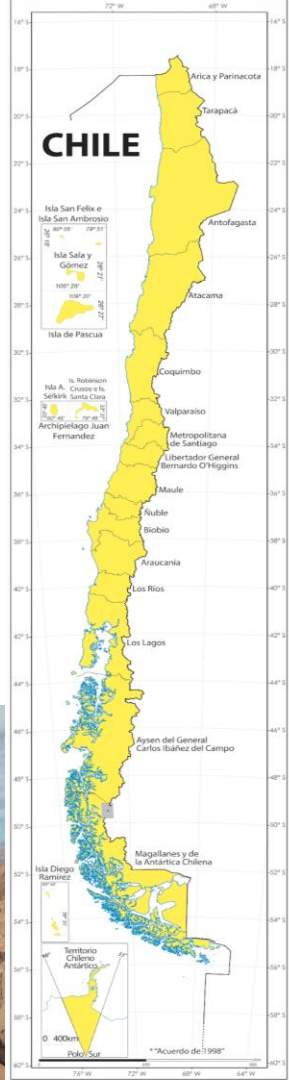
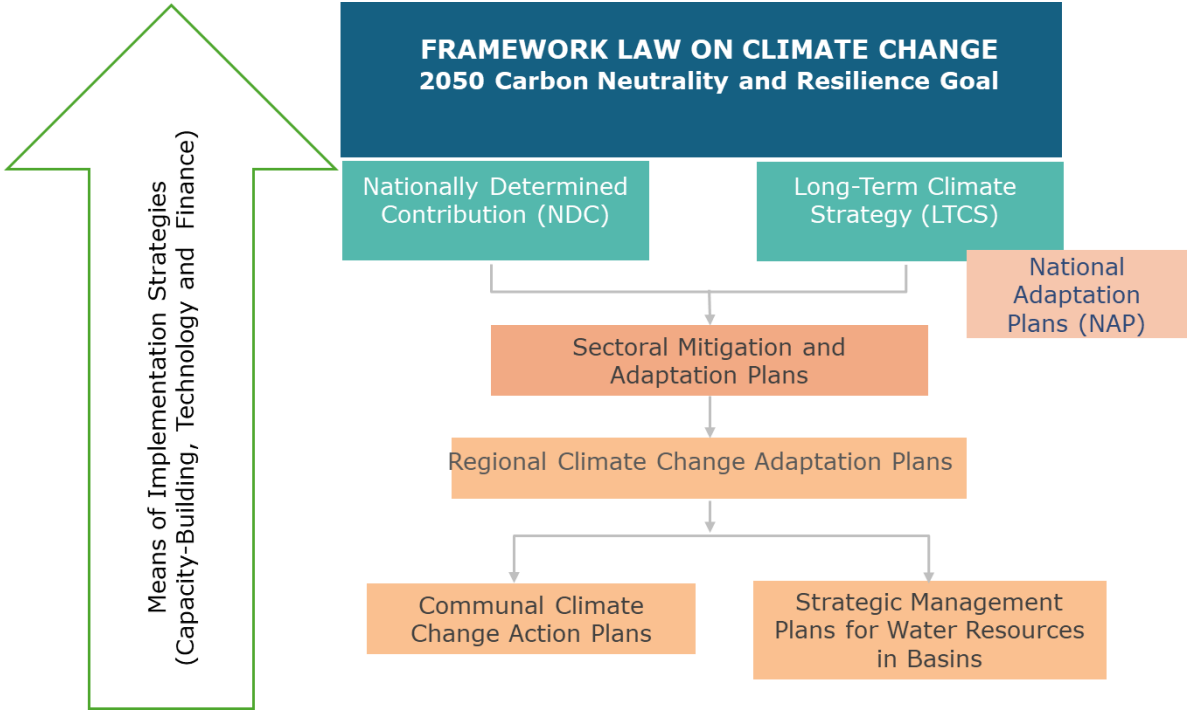
NATIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES

- Tricontinental country (South America, Oceania, Antarctica). 16 regions with extreme bioclimatic diversity from deserts to glaciers.
- Recognizes 10 indigenous groups (77.8% Mapuche). Significant immigrant growth (9.25% of population) primarily in the Metropolitan Region.
- Open and stable model. Historical dependence on mining (55.5% of exports), with copper as the primary pillar of economic growth.



CLIMATE GOVERNANCE

- Establishes binding goal of Carbon Neutrality and resilience by 2050.
- Led by the Ministry of Environment (MMA).
- Mandatory Sectoral Mitigation and Adaptation Plans updated every 5 years.



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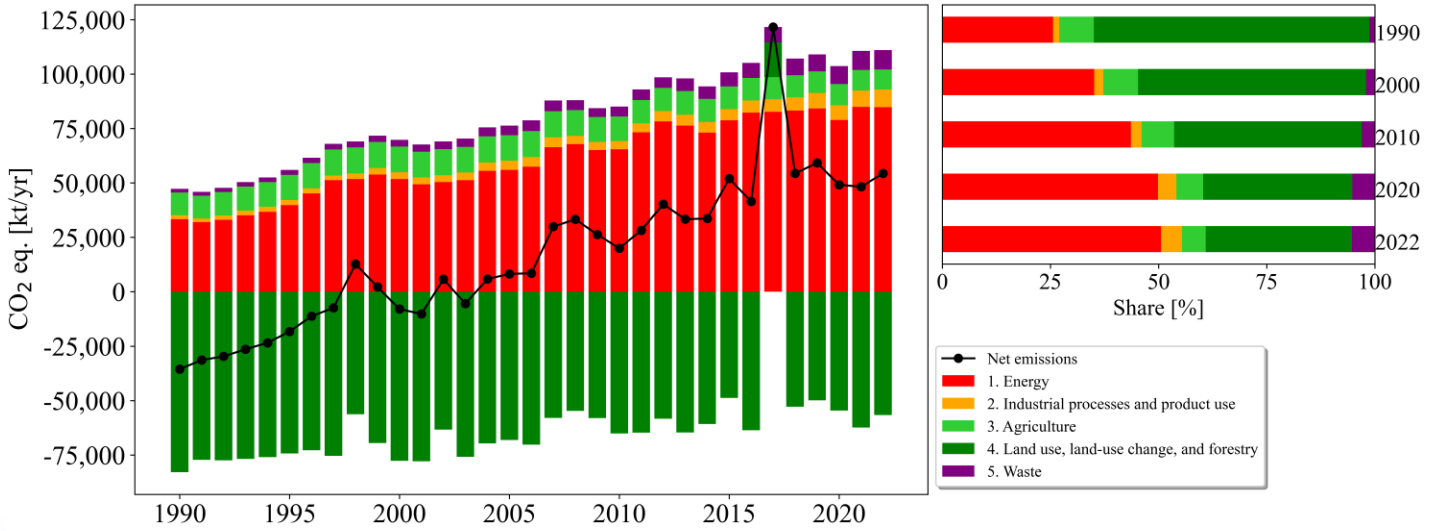
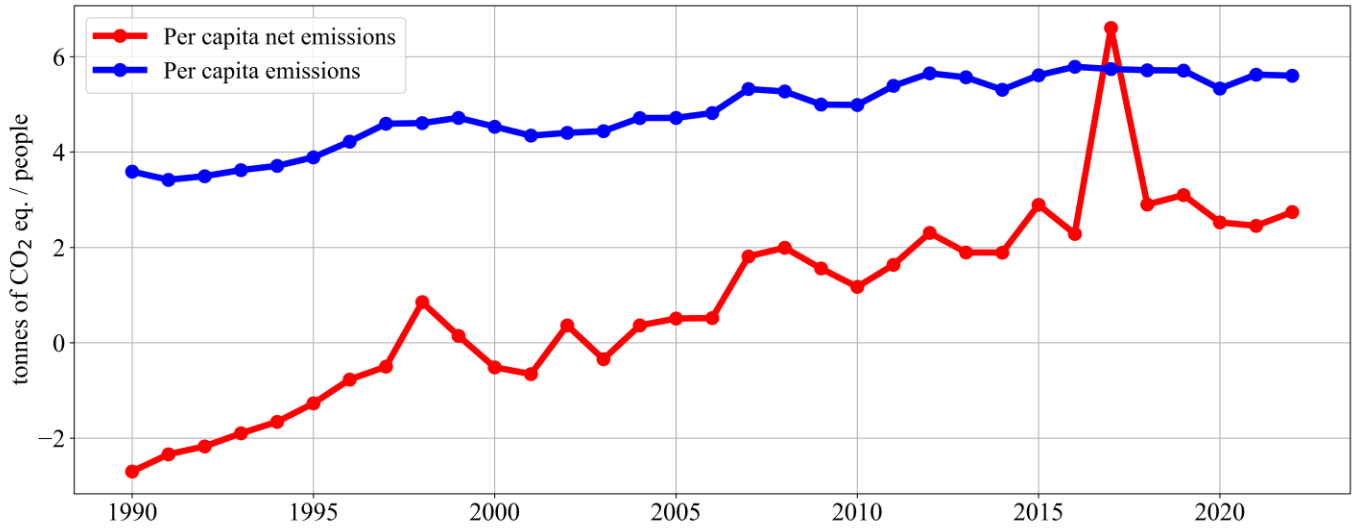
NATIONAL GHG INVENTORY

- The GHG inventory covers a time series of 33 years.
- Key Sectors (2022): Energy leads with 76.4% of total emissions, followed by Agriculture (8.3%) and Waste (8.0%). LULUCF remains a critical sink for removals.

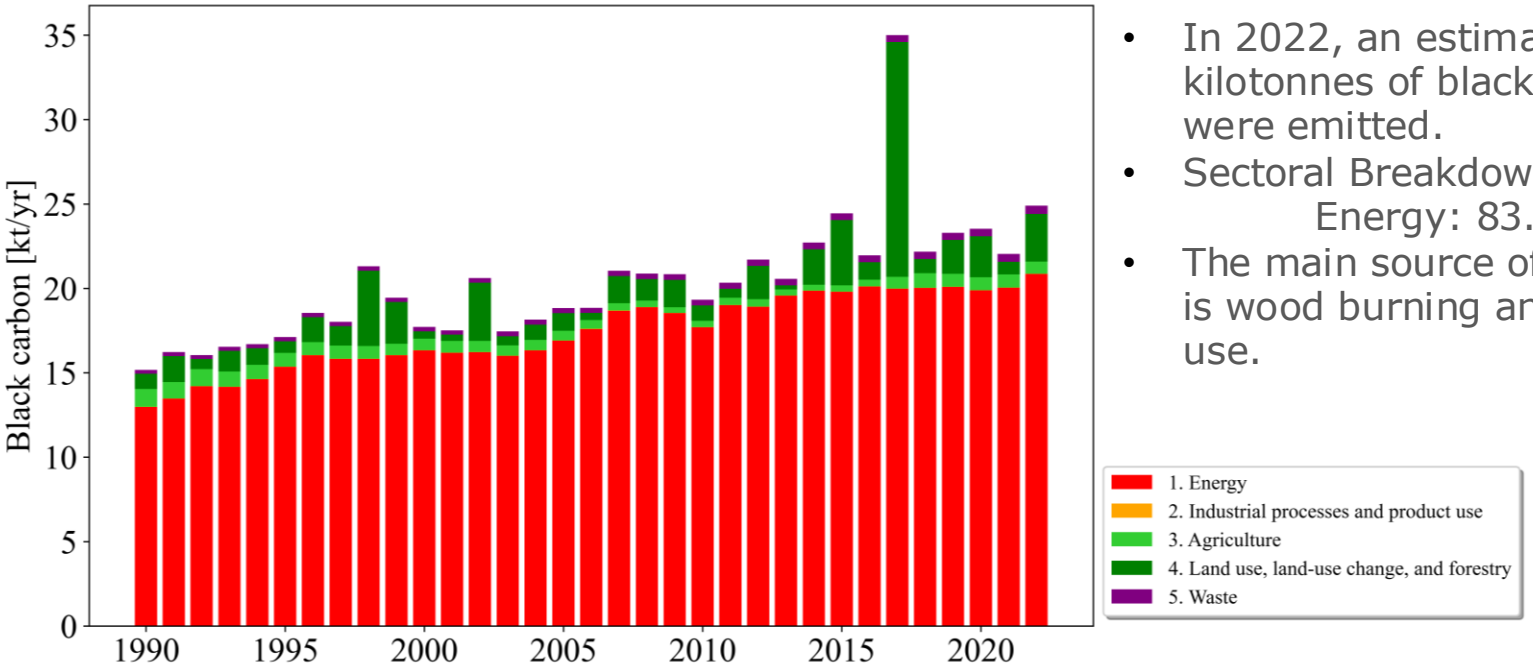


NATIONAL GHG INVENTORY

- In 2022, the GHG balance indicator was 2.74 tCO_2eq per capita, increasing by by 8.6% since 2020.
- Indicator of total emissions per capita (excluding the LULUCF sector) was 5.60 tCO_2eq per capita.



NATIONAL GHG INVENTORY: BLACK CARBON



- In 2022, an estimated 24.9 kilotonnes of black carbon were emitted.
- Sectoral Breakdown 2022:
  Energy: 83.7%
- The main source of emissions is wood burning and diesel fuel use.

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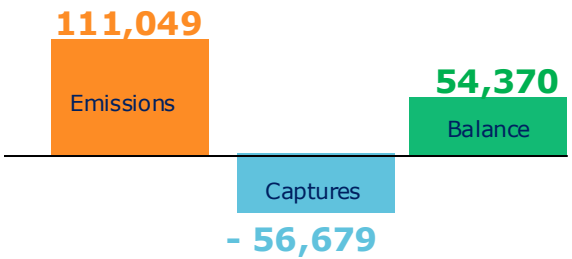
MONITORING INDICATORS: NDC 2020

Chile, emissions, captures and GHG balance, 2022 en $ktCO_2eq$



NDC´s Goals

M1	Cumulated Emissions (*) (3 years)	→	**29,6% of the 2020-2030 budget**
	Peak year of the emissions(*)	→	**111,049 kt CO_2 eq in 2022**
	% change between reports	→	**17%**
M2	% difference between 2022 and 2016 BC (**)	→	**4%**
I4	% Native forest management	→	**23% progress** (7.7% captures)
I5	% forested area	→	**6.3% progress** (3.5% captures)
Methane	Methane emissions trend	→	**Rising** 568.7 kt de CH_4 in 2022

* Excludes LULUCF sector
**Include only Energy Sector

PROJECTIONS

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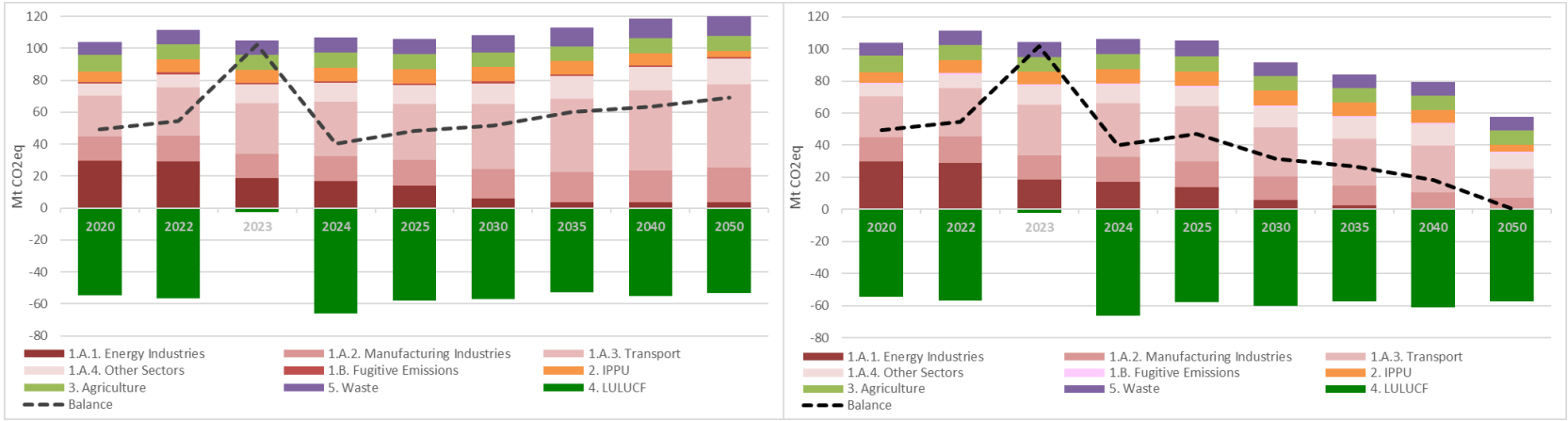
Scenario comparison: scenario without measures (left) and scenario with measures (right)



- We are relying on flexibility (paragraph 102 of the MPG):
- Scenario "with additional measures" is not presented (paragraph 94).
- The sensitivity analysis required by paragraph d of provision 96 is excluded from this report. This is because the results will be available after the closing date of this report.
- The data mentioned will be available in the process of preparing the 2025 NDC Update.

VULNERABILITY AND RISK

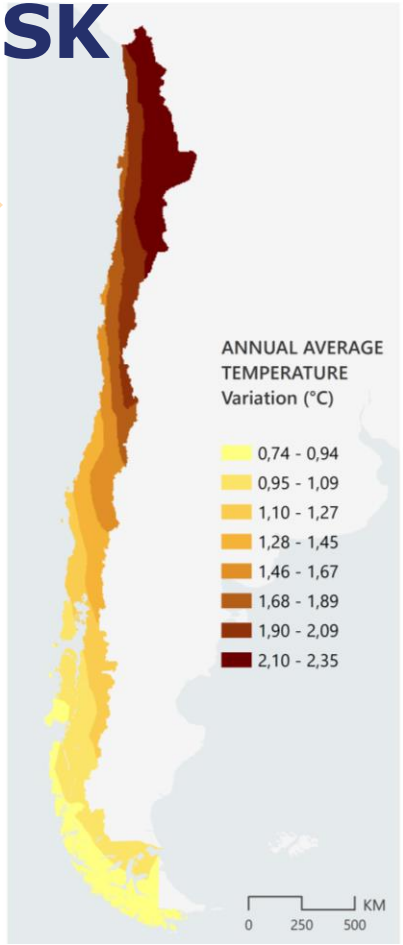
Climate change: observed trends and projections

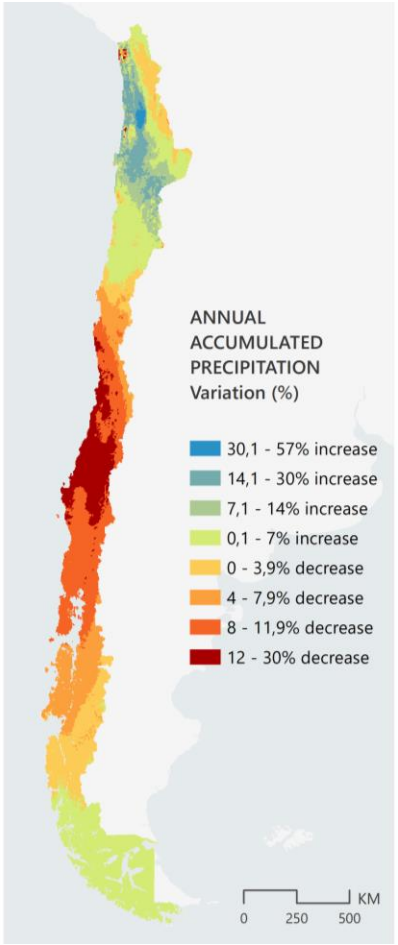
2023 observed climate

- Warmest year since 1961
- 13 consecutive years of warm conditions and 17 years of dry conditions
- 7 of the 10 warmest years on record occurred in the last decade
- Since in 2010, the “Megadrought” peaked in 2019 and 2021 with precipitation deficits of 36.6% and 42.9%

2035–2065 projected change

According to SSP5-8.5 scenario





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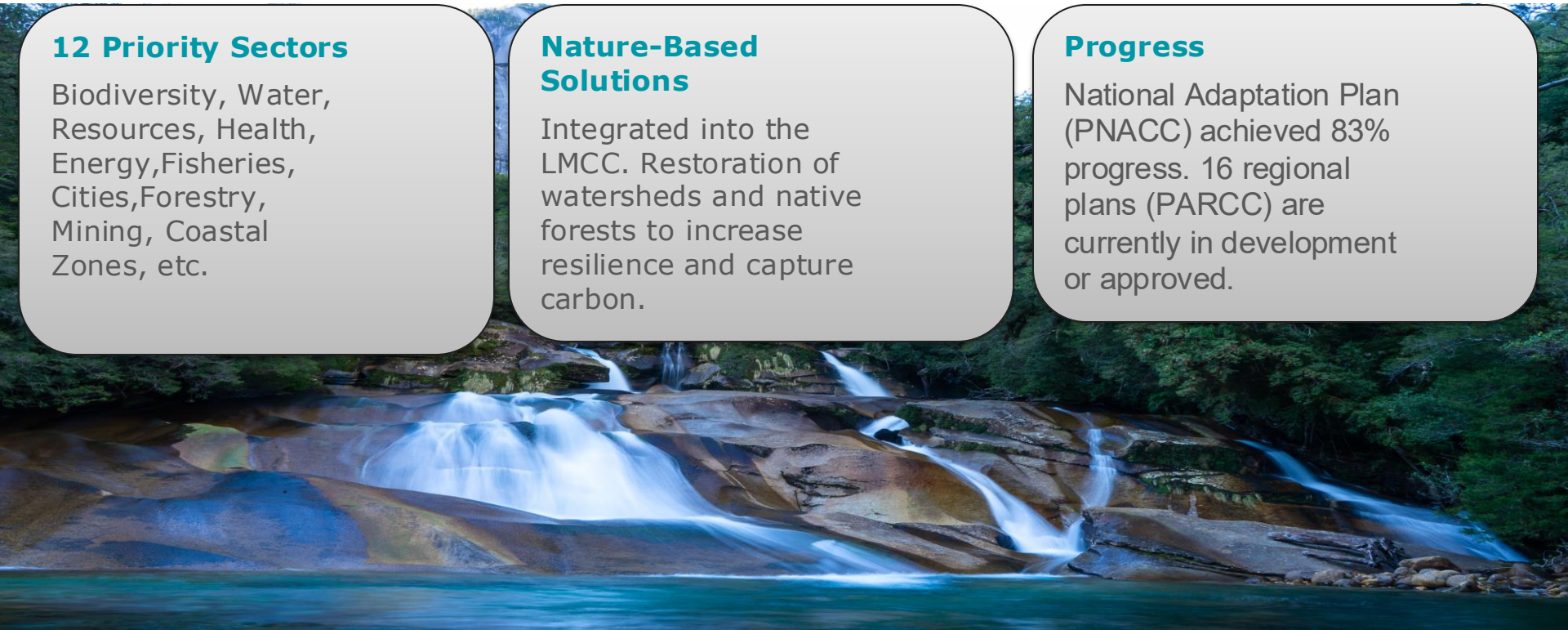
ADAPTATION PRIORITIES



12 Priority Sectors

Biodiversity, Water, Resources, Health, Energy,Fisheries, Cities,Forestry, Mining, Coastal Zones, etc.

Nature-Based Solutions

Integrated into the LMCC. Restoration of watersheds and native forests to increase resilience and capture carbon.

Progress

National Adaptation Plan (PNACC) achieved 83% progress. 16 regional plans (PARCC) are currently in development or approved.

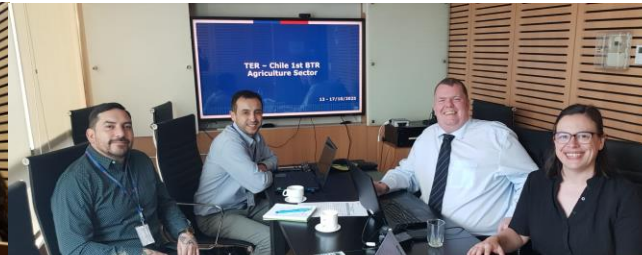
NEEDS AND SUPPORT PROVIDED AND MOBILIZED FOR CLIMATE ACTION

- General Needs: 1,329 MMUSD
  - Report 0.5 MMUSD
  - GHG National Inventory 0.14 MMUSD
  - Mitigation 392 MMUSD
  - Adaptation 851.6 MMUSD
  - Cross 86.6 MMUSD
  - International Support Received: 68.7 MMUSD

- Support for transparency 3.2 MMUSD
  - Financing Support 63.7 MMUSD
  - Capacity Building 0.96 MMUSD
  - Technology development and transfer 0.8 MMUSD

1IBT: UNFCCC TECHNICAL EXPERT REVIEW (OCT 2025)

- Revised Chapter : GHG National Inventory, Mitigation-NDC, Adaptation
- Capacity-building needs highlight:
  - Calculate and document precise, ex-post GHG emission reductions generated by individual mitigation policies.
  - Upgrade its projection tools by creating bottom-up models that can specifically forecast energy demand involving modern variables like electric vehicle adoption and carbon pricing.
  - Build robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems that go beyond tracking the implementation of adaptation plans, focusing instead on measuring their actual effectiveness, outcomes, and resilience-building capabilities.



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