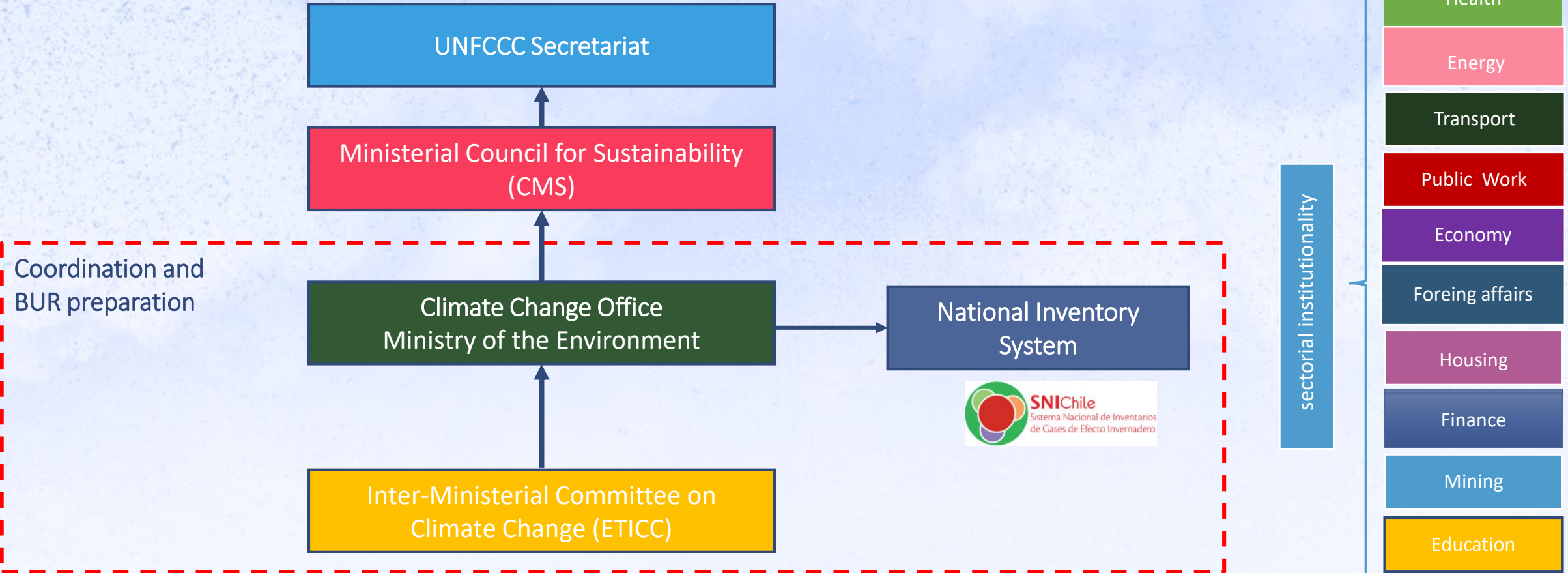


FACILITATIVE SHARING OF VIEWS CHILE

JUNE 2022



National context – BUR Summary

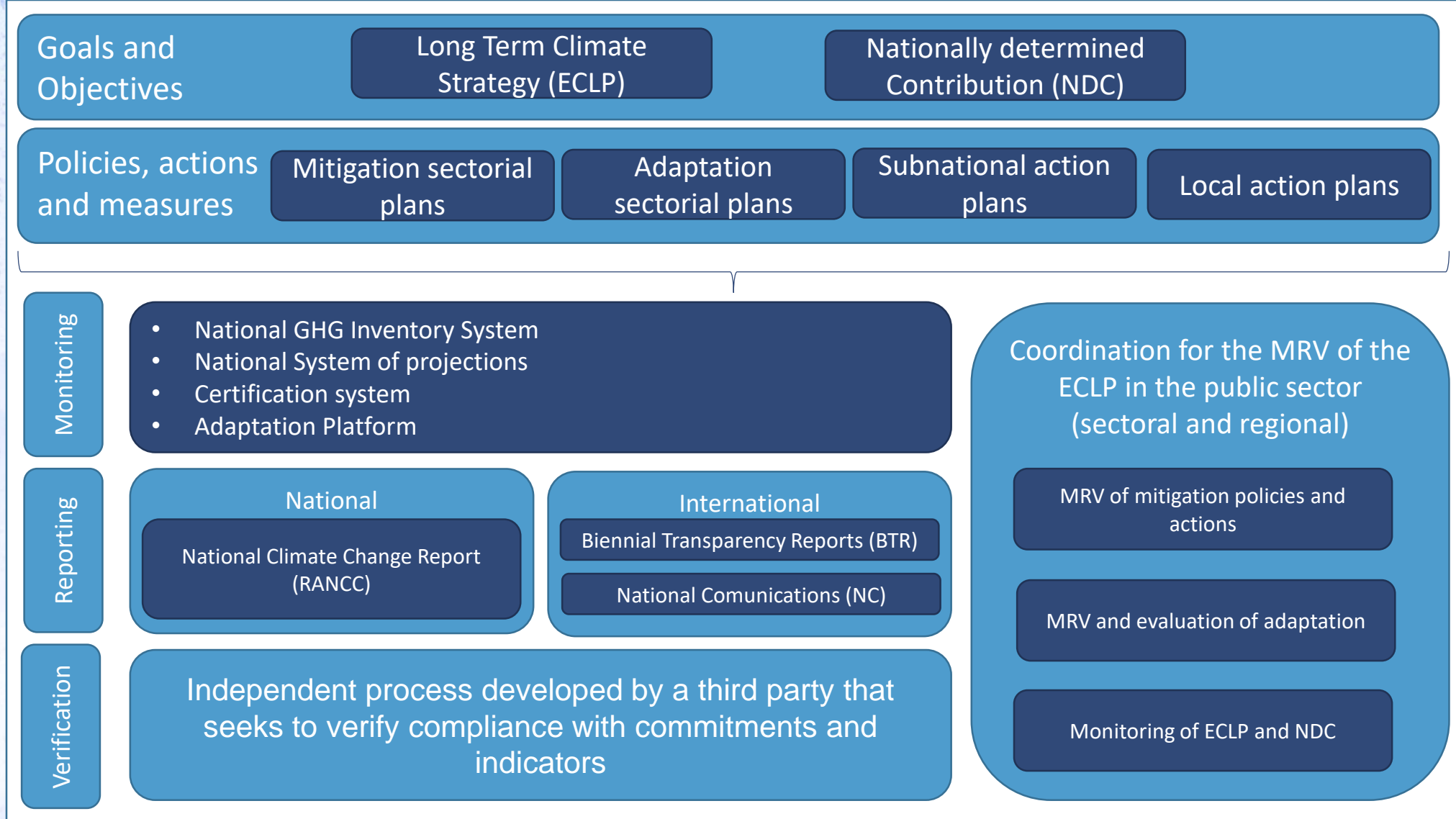


- Chile has presented four BURs in the years 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2021, all have had ICA processes.
- For Chile, being presidency of the COP25 was a great impulse for climate action, leading to the development of the Climate Change Framework Law and the Long term Climate strategy.
- The Climate Change Office, is now Climate Change Division



National context - since the BUR submission

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



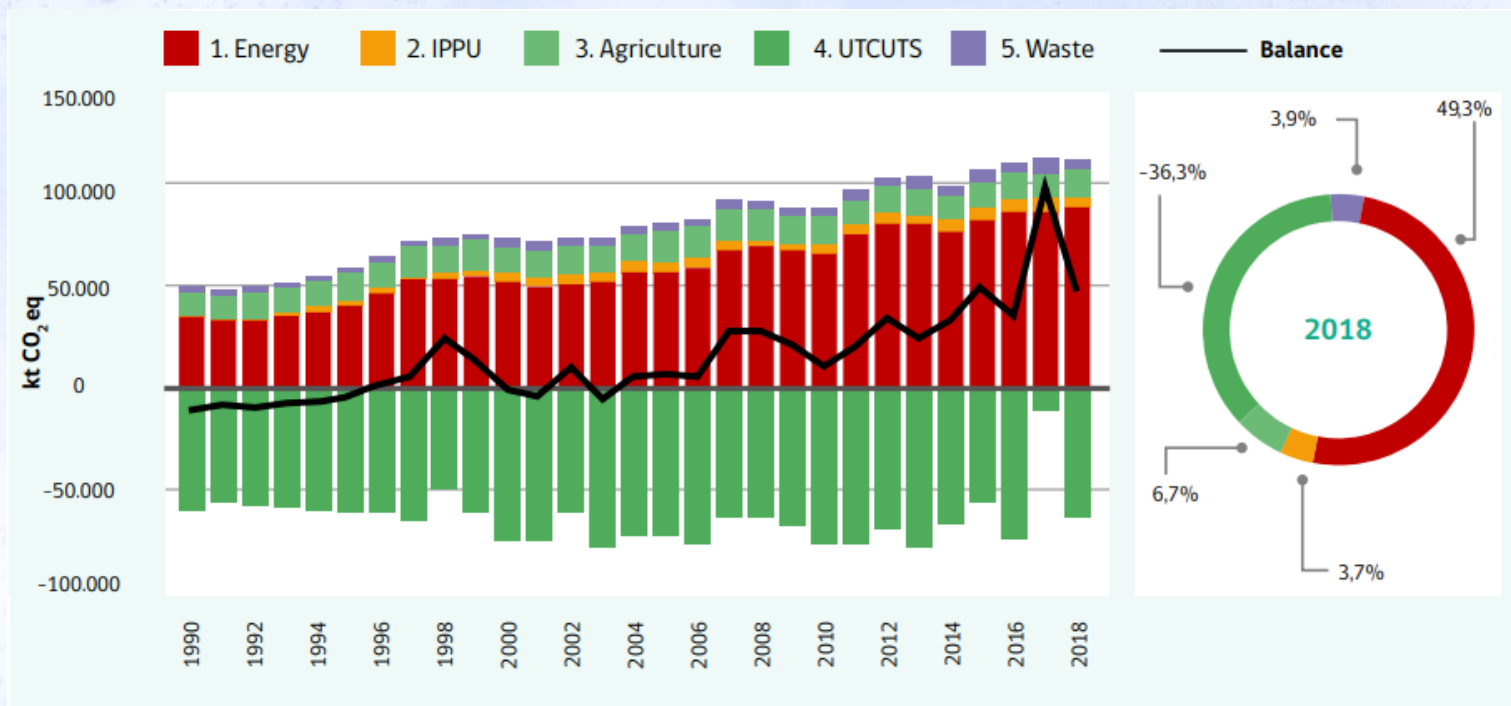
National and sectorial emissions budgets



GHG inventory – National Inventory Report annex of the 4th BUR

- In 2018, Chile's balance of GHG emissions and removals (inc. FOLU) amounted to **48,320.7 kt CO₂ eq.**
- Chile's total GHG emissions (exc. FOLU) amounted to **112,312.6 kt CO₂ eq,**
- An increase of 129% since 1990 and of 2% since 2016. The main GHG emitted by Chile was CO₂ (78%), followed by CH₄ (13%), N₂O (6%), and F-gases (3%).
- In 2017 forest fires resulted in a substantial reduction in the net removals from LULUCF altering the overall Balance trend.

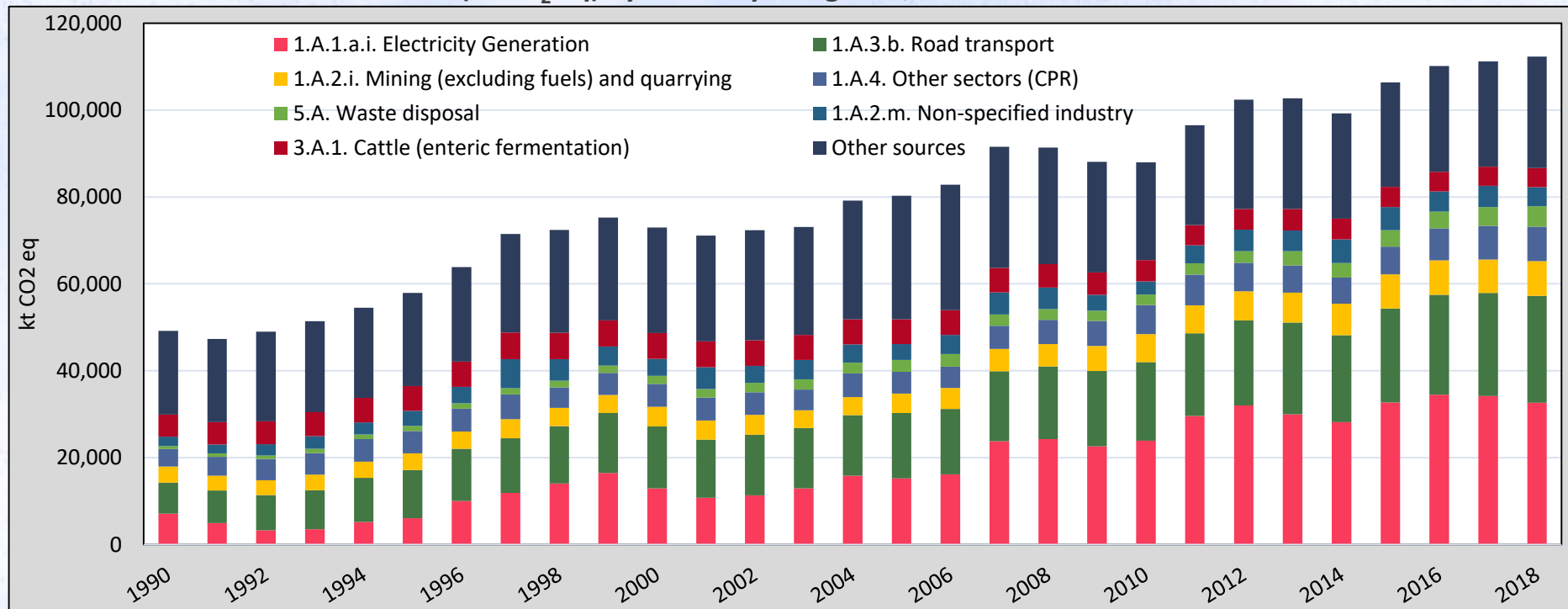
Chile's NGHGI: emissions and removals of GHG (kt CO₂ eq) by sector, series 1990-2018



GHG inventory – National Inventory Report annex of the 4th BUR

- In 2018, electricity generation accounted for 29% of total GHG emissions followed by road transport with 22%.
- Electricity generation emissions has increase in 358% since 1990 , however it has decrease in 5% since 2016.
- Road Transport emissions has increase in 244% since 1990 and in 7% since 2016.
- Others main key categories by 2018 level, are Mining, Residential public and commercial; Solid Waste disposal and non-specified industries

Chile's NGHGI: emissions of GHG (kt CO₂ eq) by main key categories, series 1990-2018



Mitigation actions and effects

Sectoral mitigation actions

Energy: Increase of the participation of renewable sources in the country's electric matrix (renewable 2019: 49% installed capacity; 44% generation); Energy Policy 2050 strategy; withdrawal and/or reconversion of coal-fired power plants agreement; and the National Green Hydrogen Strategy design in 2020.

Transport: National Electromobility Strategy (2017): 780 electric buses and 1,457 high-efficiency Euro VI buses are operating in Chile. 236 km of cycle paths by 2019, exceeding the goal of 190 km

LULUCF: Implementation of the National Strategy on Climate Change and Plant Resources (ENCCRV): Sustainable Land Management Project (MST) to reverse desertification and land degradation and National UN REDD Program executed since 2017 with projects in 5 regions.

Housing: In 2019, 24,871 subsidies assigned to thermal conditioning; 62.284 evaluations of Energy Rating household and in 2020 launch of Sustainable housing certification

Waste: begin the elaboration of the Circular Economy Roadmap and the Organic Waste Strategy

Local actions

Examples: Program of composting organic waste in BioBio; Energy efficiency in new housing from the program Social and Territorial Integration in the Metropolitan region. 244 (67%) municipalities participating in Municipal Environmental Certification System (SCAM) with HuellaChile.

Private-public actions

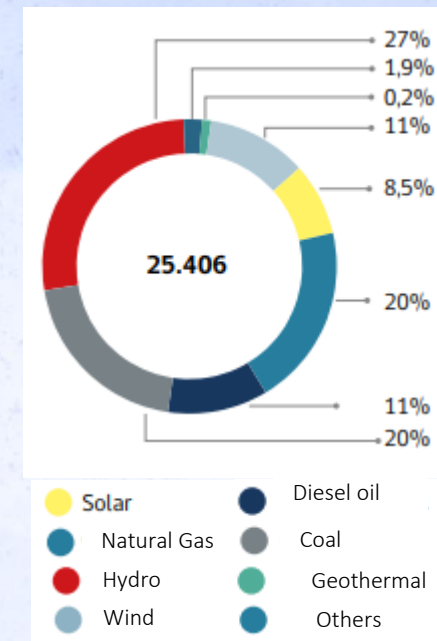
CPA: Total reduction of 1,466 MtCO₂eq for less use of fossil fuels, waste production, use of fertilizers and electricity consumption. HuellaChile: by 2020 1,059 organizations participate.



Economic instruments

Green tax: in 2019 it raised 185,6 millions of usd, and a reduction of 1,4% of CO₂ and 28% of particulate matter compared to 2017; PMR implemented its second phase; CDM projects (110 projects registered in the executive board, 9 in validation process since the 3th BUR between others

Installed Capacity 2019 (MW)

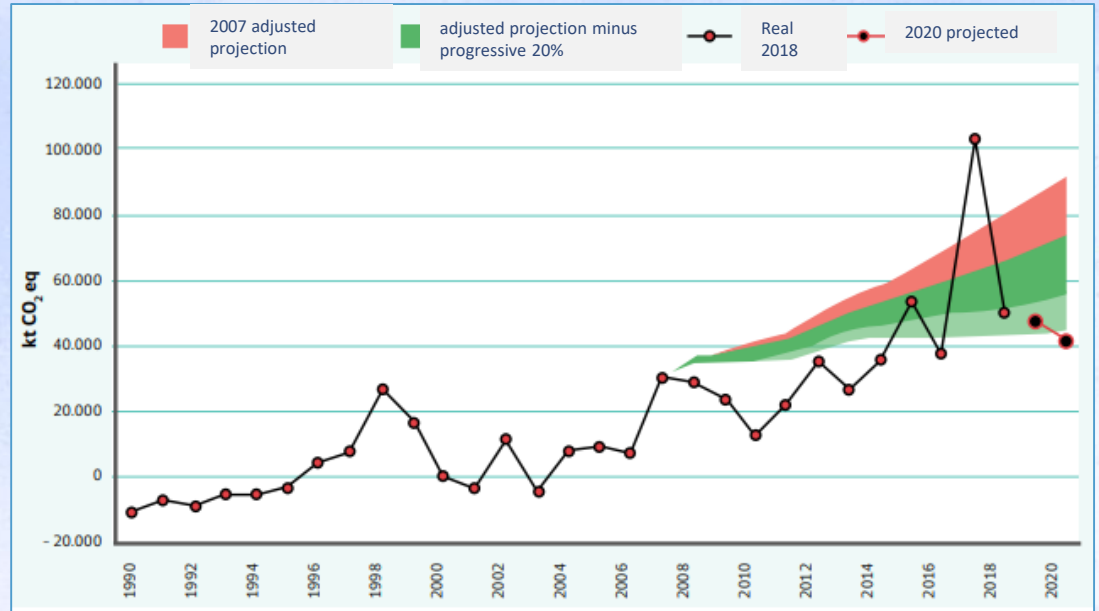


Mitigation actions and effects

Voluntary pledge 2020: Chile shall conduct nationally appropriate mitigation actions to achieve a 20% deviation below its business as usual (BAU) trajectory of rising emissions in 2020, projected since 2007.

Taking into consideration the projection of emissions performed in the country, the evaluation of this commitment is positive because if the balance of emissions (INGEI) is compared with the business-as-usual curve (BAU2007) such balance is always below and in the compliance range, except for the year 2017.

NDC 2020: Chile submitted its NDC on April 2020 showing significant progress in relation to its 2015 NDC, in accordance with the Paris agreement, and also considering further ambition in the commitment, aligned in a trajectory towards GHGs neutrality by 2050.



Contribución	ODS
M1) Chile commits to a GHG emission budget not exceeding 1,100 MtCO ₂ eq between 2020 and 2030, with a GHG emissions maximum (peak) by 2025, and a GHG emissions level of 95 MtCO ₂ eq by 2030.	<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;"> <div style="background-color: #f9c94b; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY </div> <div style="display: flex; gap: 10px;"> <div style="background-color: #800040; padding: 5px;"> 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH </div> <div style="background-color: #e67e22; padding: 5px;"> 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE </div> </div> </div>



Support received and needed

Support Needed

Report

- Installation of permanent reporting system with specific budget

Mitigation

- Acceleration of actions to accomplish with our NDC mitigation goal, supporting initiatives such as HuellaChile to decarbonize the productive sectors.
- Strengthen MRV systems and prospective system, improving sectorial capacities

National Greenhouse Gas Inventory

- Strengthen the intersectorial interaction among data providers, the verification of estimations and de compilation of results
- Maintain existing technical capacities

Adaptation

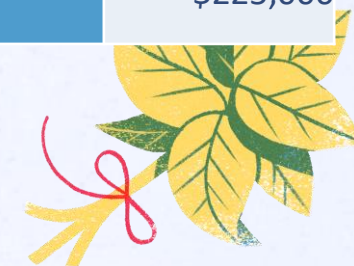
- Financial needs to implement measures contained in sectorial plans
- Enhanced monitoring and reporting system
- Early risks management for adaptation and improve Climate risk assessment and evaluation of loss and damages

International negotiations

- Expanding the current negotiating team, permanent and with adequate financial and technical capacities.

Support received between 2018 and 2020

Category	USD
• International support received for activities related to climate change	\$34,208,604
• Support received in terms of financing policies, programs and projects (FPPP)	\$15,809,784
• Support received for capacity building and technical assistance	\$17,821,820
• Support received for technology transfer	\$225,000



Support needed from the technical analysis

“The current TTE noted improvements in the reporting in the Party’s fourth BUR compared with that in its previous BUR analysed.” However, improvements are ongoing, and the Party has taken note of outstanding areas for future improvements. Chile identified the following as high-priority capacity-building needs:

- (a) Enhancing the **sectoral capacity** of relevant ministries and institutions to enable the provision of estimates of expected and achieved GHG reductions and non-GHG mitigation benefits for prioritized sectoral mitigation actions, policies and measures through different means;
- (a) Strengthening existing **subnational capacities** to meet the needs for reporting and monitoring at the subnational level under the Climate Change Framework Law, in particular for alignment and reporting of national and subnational measures;
- (a) Developing a system for following up on mitigation actions over time, in different sectors and at different government levels with the aim to increase the capacity to track the results obtained by different actions, in particular regarding the capacity to **nest, align and coordinate** the accounting of those mitigation actions, considering the different government levels, sectors and participants.



Response to questions received - Transition to ETF

- 12 questions were received:
 - 5 of them are related to our MRV system:
 - Our new Climate Change Framework Law, defines the obligations of the different actors that participate in the institutional arrangements, including the MRV system, the National GHG Inventory system and the National prospective system. All of them have some progress in their conformation and will be the base for the enhanced Transparency framework under the convention. Currently most of our MRV work is financed with the international support for BUR and NC preparation.
 - 1 About lessons learned in the preparation of our Climate Change Law:
 - The presidency of COP25 was a great impulse for the preparation of this law. It is a “State” Law, because it is not impuled from only one political side, but everyone agreed it was an important and necessary law.
 - 1 About the participative process for developing our 2020 NDC:
 - We started in 2017 with a previous diagnosis , in 2018 we worked with differet stakeholders, including no state, interministerial, and themed work tables and in 2019 with a proposal we had a public consultation process with over 1500 observations. After this we included the social pilar and the relation with ODS. We also worked together with a cientific comité.
 - 5 specifics questions on mitigation actions and inventory that were answered in a writing



