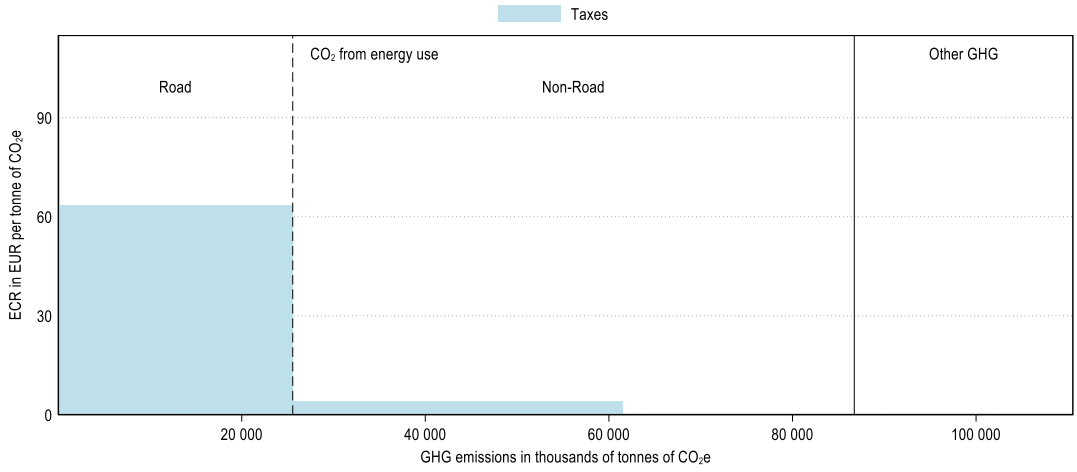
Chile

Chile's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions mainly consist in CO_2 emissions from energy use (78%). In 2021, these emissions are priced through fuel excise taxes and carbon taxes. Chile priced about 71% of its carbon emissions from energy use and about 12% were priced at an ECR above EUR 60 per tonne of CO_2 (see Figure 3). Emissions priced at this level mainly originated from the road transport sector. The majority of unpriced emissions from energy use were from the industry sector, as well as the buildings, off-road transport and agriculture and fisheries sectors (Figure 2). Other GHG emissions[1] account for 22% of national emissions and are not covered by any carbon pricing instrument (see Figure 1).

Figure 1. Average effective carbon rates in Chile in 2021

CO_2 emissions from energy use and other GHG emissions



[1] CH_4, N_2O, F-gases and process CO_2 emissions.

Figure 2. Average effective carbon rates in Chile by sector and component in 2021

Restricting to CO_2 emissions from energy use

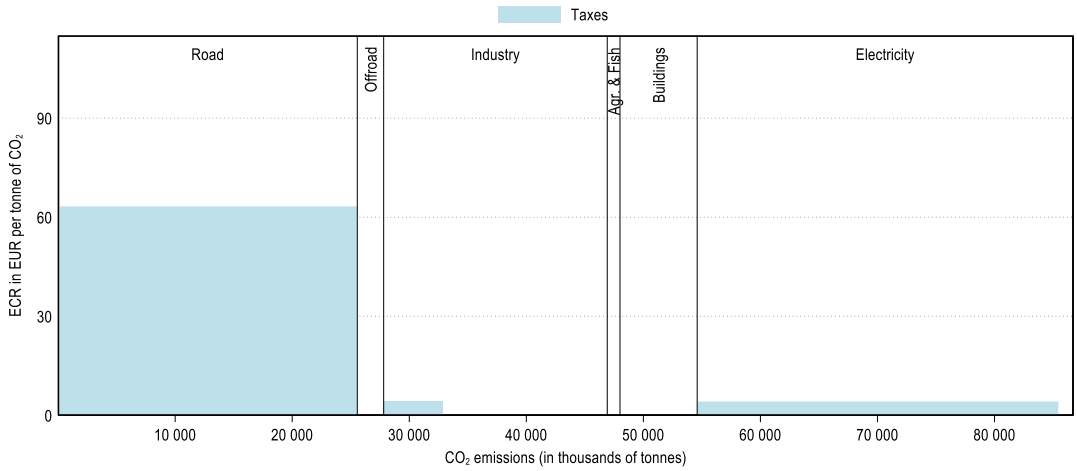
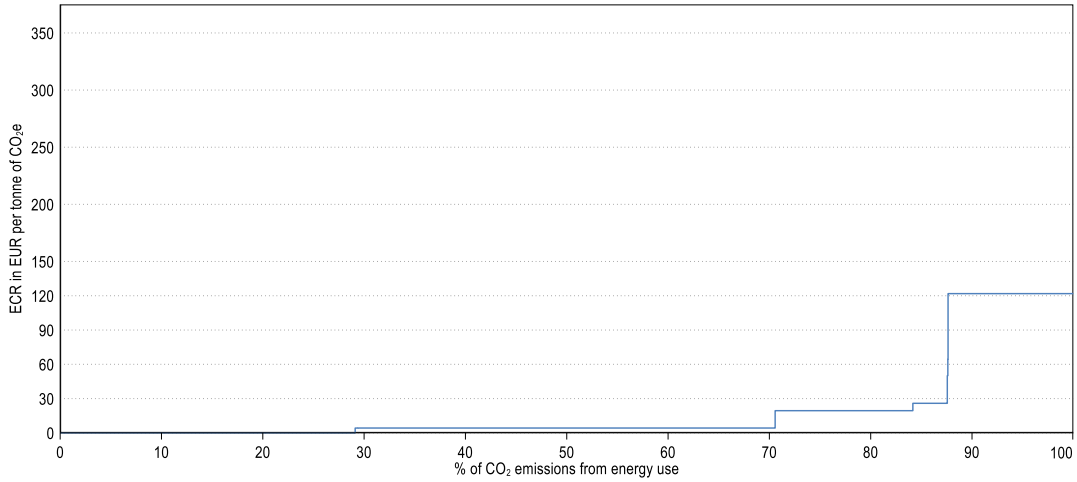


Figure 3. Distribution of ECRs on CO_2 emissions from energy use in Chile in 2021

Restricting to CO_2 emissions from energy use



For additional information to interpret the graphs, see: https://oe.cd/ECR2023-graph-info

Main insights from *Effective Carbon Rates 2023*: https://oe.cd/ECR2023-brochure