

Chile

Chile's transport sector had put in place the necessary frameworks to support sustainable, low-carbon transport. However, Chile has very high private motorisation levels with 245.7 vehicles per 1,000 people in 2020. Transport was the largest contributor to national greenhouse gas emissions, accounting for 26.7% of the country's total emissions in 2023. Transport emissions increased significantly by 26.5% from 2015 to 2023, and the per capita transport emissions (1.7 tonnes CO₂) are nearly double the global average. Beyond climate impacts, transport accounted for 5.9% of national air pollutant emissions in 2019. The high dependence on private motorisation resulted in high levels of road traffic fatalities, which was at 10.3 deaths per 100,000 people and accounted

for 3% of the country's GDP in 2021. Chile has a very high urban population share (84.67%), and urban transport is dominated by private transport (36%), and public transport accounts for 33% of passenger travel. The country has ambitious transport policies, including a national urban mobility framework, low-emission zones, and rail mode-specific plans to triple rail passenger numbers by 2027 and transporting an additional 6 billion tonnes of goods. Chile has also set an ICE phase-out target for 2035. However, renewable energy use in transport remains low at 1.2%, the carbon intensity of electricity was high at 301.9 gCO₂/kWh in 2023 and electric vehicles comprised just 0.3% of the vehicle sales in 2023.

	Income group: High-income	
	Human Development Index (2023): 0.88	
	Population size (2023): 18.14 million	+9.2% (2015 - 2023)
	Urban population share (2023): 84.67%	+7.0% (2015 - 2023)
	GDP per capita (2023): 14 266.87 USD	+5.7% (2015 - 2023)
	Share of transport and storage jobs in workforce (2023)	8.4%
	Share of women employed in transport and storage (2023)	20.8%

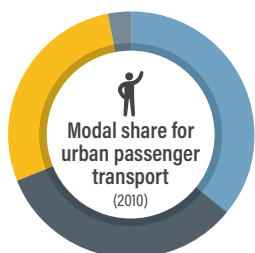
Transport Demand Trends

Passenger transport activity

738

million passenger-km of rail transport in 2021

(2015 to 2023)



3%	Cycling
33%	Public transport
36%	Private transport
28%	Walking

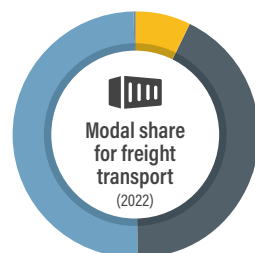
SDG 91

Freight transport activity

3 585

million ton-km of rail transport in 2020

(2015 to 2023)



7.3%	Railways
42.6%	Maritime
50.0%	Road
0.1%	Aviation

SDG 91

Transport energy consumption (2022)

438 408 TJ

+23.8%
(2015 to 2023)

Oil products

98.7%

of total transport energy consumption

Per capita fossil fuel subsidies (2022)

938.4 USD per capita

SDG 12

Fuel quality standards (2022)

<15 ppm

Average light duty vehicle fuel consumption (2022)



Road traffic fatalities (2021), WHO estimates

SDG 3.6

10.3 deaths per 100,000 people

14.6 Regional
15.0 Global

Road traffic fatality cost as percentage of GDP (2021)

3.0%

Premature deaths linked to transport air pollution (2019)

SDG 11.6

1.9 deaths per 100,000 people

1.7 Regional
2.3 Global

Contribution of transport to air pollution (2019)

5.9%

Transport Emission Trends

Transport GHG emissions (2023)

32.5

million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent

+26.6%
(2015 to 2023)

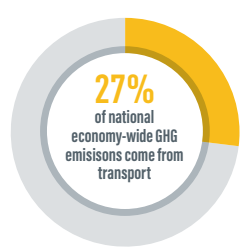
+2.4%
(2022 to 2023)

Per capita transport GHG emissions (2023)

1.66

tonnes of CO₂ equivalent per capita

PER CAPITA EMISSION COMPARISON



Transport is the **largest** GHG-emitting sector in the country in 2023.

Transport Decarbonisation Pathways

Transport strategy identifies climate change



Long-term strategy submitted to UNFCCC



NDC submitted:

1st and Updated NDC

NDC highlights transport for GHG mitigation



Transport mitigation targets in NDC



Other non-emission related transport targets in NDC



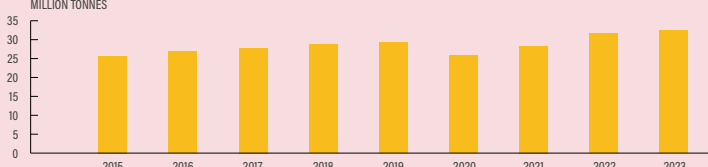
VNR highlights transport



2023 VNR with transport linkages to SDG 1, SDG 3, SDG 4, SDG 9, SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 13 and SDG 17

Transport GHG emissions from 2015 to 2023

HISTORIC EMISSIONS MILLION TONNES



Transport actions in VNRs

- ▶ E-mobility
- ▶ Vehicle performance standards
- ▶ Fuel quality standards
- ▶ Public transport improvements
- ▶ Transport resilience and adaptation
- ▶ Transport safety
- ▶ Accessibility improvements

Transport actions in NDC

Mitigation

- ▶ Cycling measures
- ▶ General e-mobility
- ▶ General public transport improvement
- ▶ Hydrogen
- ▶ Use of renewable energy

Policy Areas: Indicators and Targets

Integrated Transport Planning

National urban mobility framework (2024)	✓
Sustainable urban mobility plans (2024)	✓
Number of sustainable urban mobility plans (2022)	57 cities
Low emission zones (2022)	✓

Adaptation and Resilience

ND-GAIN Index (2022)	60.12
Vulnerability score for infrastructure (2022)	0.23

Walking

Walkability Score (2024)	0.80
National walking strategies (2024)	✓

Cycling

Cycling infrastructure in capital (2022)	36 km
Percent near protected bikeways (2024)	24%
Bike sharing systems (2024)	1
National cycling strategies (2024)	✓

Public Transport

Bus rapid transit (2024)	105 km of total length in 2 cities
Bus rapid transit daily passenger volume (2024)	476 800 passengers per day
Urban rail (LRT, metro, tram) (2024)	192 km in 2 cities
Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport (2020)	90.63% SDG 11.2

Intercity Rail

Rail network (2021)	2396 km
Rail travel activity (2021)	738 million passenger-km
Rail freight activity (2020)	3 585,457 million ton-km
High-speed rail	—
High-speed rail travel activity	—
National plans for passenger and freight rail expansion (2024)	✓

Target

- Triple the number of passengers by 2027, from 50 to 150 million a year
- Transporting an additional 6 billion tonnes of goods by rail

Road Transport

Total road vehicles in use per 1,000 people (2020)	245.7
Road vehicle fleet growth (from 2015 to 2020)	6.88%
Rural Access Index (2019)	— SDG 9.1
Diesel prices (2022)	0.83 USD per litre
Gasoline prices (2022)	1.19 USD per litre

Aviation

Air passengers carried (2021)	10.3 million people
Air freight activity (2021)	1284.0 million ton-km
Carbon-accredited airports (2023)	1 airports
of which carbon neutral:	none

Shipping

Logistics Performance Index (2023)	3
Liner shipping connectivity index (Q4 2024)	36.3
Container port traffic (2020)	4 192 000.0 TEU

Transport Energy Sources

Biofuel blend overall mandate (2023)	—
Biofuel blend biodiesel mandate (2023)	—
Biofuel blend ethanol mandate (2023)	—
Carbon intensity of electricity (2023)	301.93 gCO ₂ /kWh
Renewable energy (biofuels and electricity) share in transport (2022)	1.2% of total transport energy consumption SDG 7.2.1
Biofuels (2022)	—
Electricity (2022)	1.2% of total transport energy consumption
Targeted renewable power share	100%

Vehicle Technologies

Emission standards for LDVs (2024)	Euro 4 and above
CO ₂ emissions performance for passenger cars (2024)	157 g CO ₂ /km in 2020
Targeted CO ₂ emissions performance (2024)	81 g CO ₂ /km by 2030
Regulatory environment ranking on used vehicles (2024)	Banned
Electric vehicles stock for passenger cars (2024)	8 600 vehicles
Share of electric vehicles in car sales (2024)	2.1 %
ICE phase-out targets	✓ (2035)
Electric vehicles stock for vans (2024)	—
Electric vehicles stock for trucks (2024)	—

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List of acronyms

GDP	Gross-domestic product
HDV	Heavy-duty vehicle
ICE	Internal combustion engine
kWh	Kilowatt-hour
LDV	Light-duty vehicle
LRT	Light-rail transit
NDC	Nationally determined contribution
PST	Primary, secondary or tertiary roads

TEU	Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VNR	Voluntary national review of the Sustainable Development Goals
WLTP	Worldwide harmonised light vehicles test procedure

