**Intro:**

I have been working during the fall semester of 2018 at the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the Climate Institute (CI) in an internship that is analyzing carbon taxes in Latin America. They plan to study the various studies in order to make a policy recommendation to Peru. Peru does not yet have carbon taxes, but they are planning to implement them, and they want to know what the best strategy will be for accomplishing this.

**Background:**

Currently, climate change is an increasingly serious issue. Human beings have released multiple types of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in the atmosphere (e.g. Carbon dioxide, methane, etc.). Carbon dioxide, while not the most effective GHG, is released in the greatest volume. This is due to various types of fossil fuels being burned that release carbon dioxide as a waste gas: Gasoline, diesel, coal, kerosene, LPG, and natural gas account for almost all of this. These fossil fuels are consumed to generate power, for heating, for transportation, and in certain industrial processes (e.g. Ammonia production for making nitrogen fertilizers).

The amount of carbon dioxide that has been released has greatly increased over time. Over 85% of all carbon dioxide that has been released by human beings has been released since 1950, and 30% of carbon dioxide has been released since 2000. The more carbon dioxide that is released, the greater the amount of climate change that human beings are seeing (Rising sea levels, drought, changes in local and global temperatures, etc.). Various efforts have been taken to address this, mainly through climate change agreements, such as the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Climate Change agreement. The basis of these agreements is a reduction in the amount of carbon dioxide released by the signatories.

Many countries from Latin America have participated in various climate change projects and/or agreements. As part of their participation, they have implemented carbon taxes on various sources of carbon dioxide. This varies by country, but it might manifest as taxes on all types of fossil fuels (Colombia), or taxes on fossil fuels used by industries and powerplants if they exceed a certain amount of power (Chile).

The goal of these taxes is to reduce the amount of carbon dioxide released by the country, by encouraging people and organizations to reduce the amount of fossil fuels that they require, as well as encouraging the greater use of renewable resources (Many of these countries also import fossil fuels). However, another way to reduce carbon dioxide emissions is to capture carbon from the atmosphere.

**Analysis:**

**Main:**

**Conclusions:**

**References:**