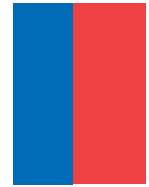


NAMAS in Chile



Gobierno
de Chile

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Ministerio del Medio Ambiente

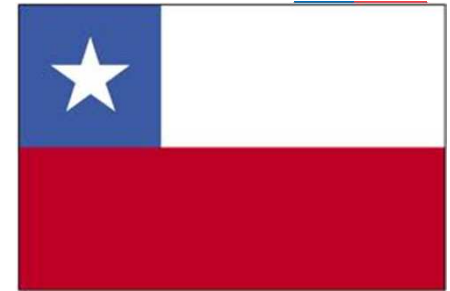


Climate Policy Context

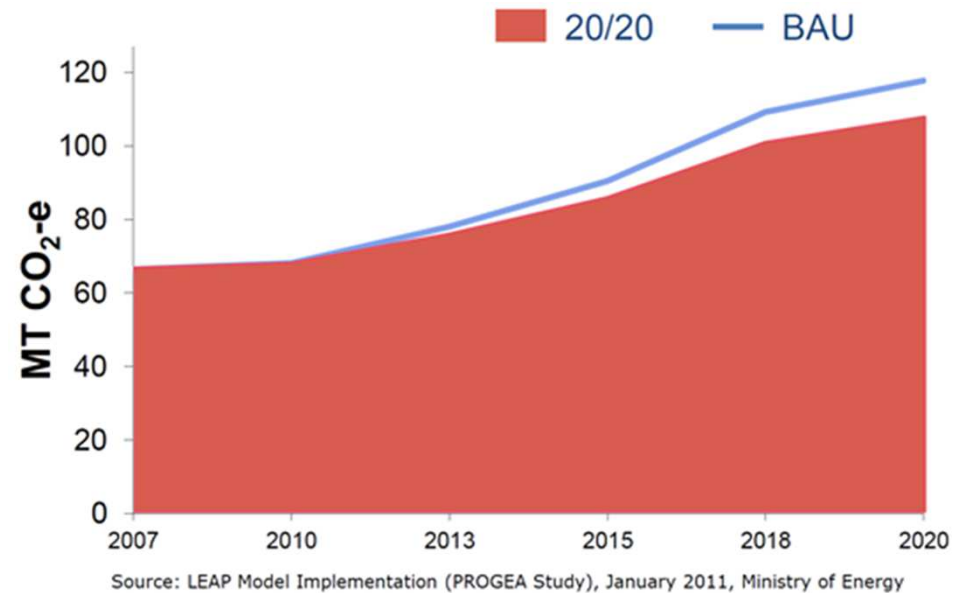
- In 1994, Chile ratified the United Nations' Framework Convention on Climate Change and ratified its Kyoto Protocol in 2002.
- In 1996 the Government of Chile created the National Advisory Committee on the Global Climate
- In 2006, the Committee prepared the National Climate Change Strategy, the focal areas of which include adaptation, mitigation, and the promotion and creation of capacities.
- In 2005 was created the National Energy Efficiency Program, later renamed the Chilean Energy Efficiency Agency
- In 2008, the National Climate Change Action Plan was passed, representing a concrete step toward implementing the National Strategy.
- In 2009 was created the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change (Chile's Foreign Affairs, Finance, Economy, Public Works, Agriculture, Mining, Transportation and Telecommunications, Energy, and Environment ministries).
- In 2009 was created the Center for Renewable Energy
- In 2010 Chile has enacted the Law 20,417, to create the Ministry of the Environment (former National Commission of Environment)
- In 2010 was created de Ministry of Energy



The Voluntary Pledge of Chile



- Government officially presented on August 2010 to UNFCCC Secretariat its pledge to achieve a 20% deviation below the business as usual emissions growth trajectory by 2020, as projected from year 2007.



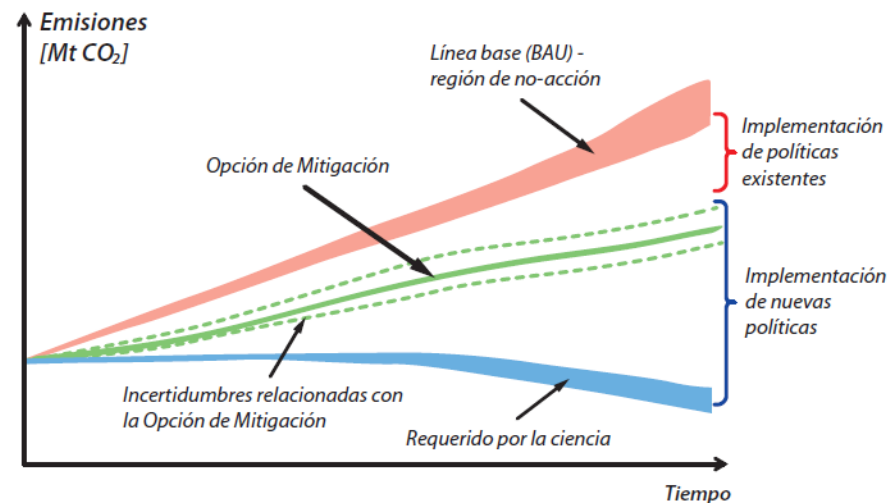
- To accomplish this objective Chile has stated that it will need a relevant level of international support.
- Energy efficiency, renewable energy, and land use change and forestry measures will be the main focus of Chile's nationally appropriate mitigations actions.



Support Chilean mitigation policies



Mitigation Action Plans & Scenarios (MAPS)



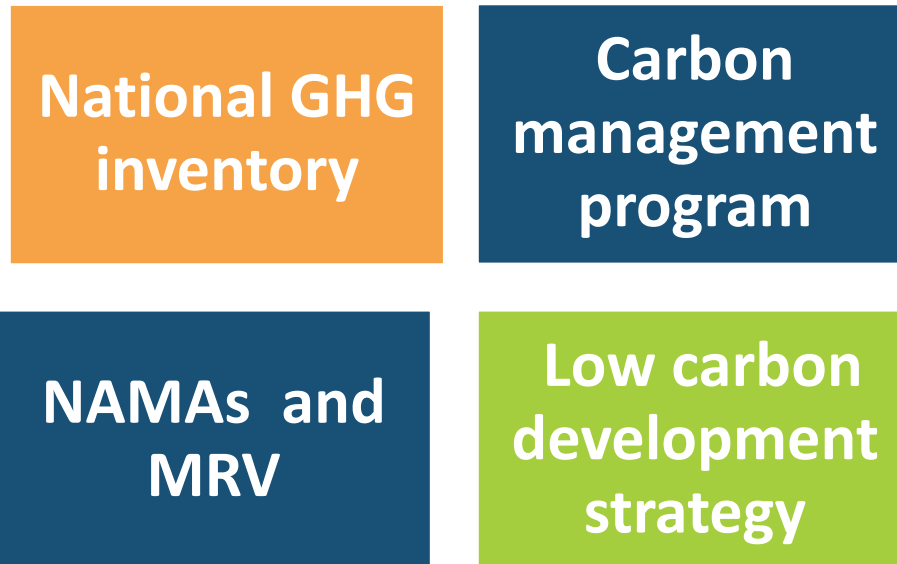
The project is a government led, multi stakeholders , and participative process to construct scenarios for low emission economic development to 2020, 2030, and 2050 and to project GHG emissions on a national level for the Business as Usual Scenario considering a time horizon between 2007 and 2050.

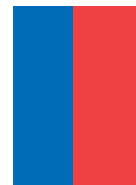
Also the project will generate a portfolio of potential NAMAs that could be implemented in Chile in 2020.

As a whole, the results of the project will be an essential input for the country to develop its low missions development Strategy



Support Chilean mitigation policies





Support Chilean mitigation policies Market Readiness Proposal Project 2013-2015

- Build understanding and technical and institutional capacities across all stakeholders for design and implementation of Market-Based Mechanisms and their MRV systems.
- Prepare the necessary regulation to implement a GHG ETS in Chile, including a general law allowing for the trading of local and global emissions, as well as for the implementation of an MRV framework and Registry.
- Design and implement MRV framework and a Registry system for the Chilean GHG ETS that allows for the recording and tracking of emissions and emission permit transactions.
- Study Complementary Instruments (i.e. energy efficiency renewable energy certificates, innovative finance, offsetting system) to fit with the proposed ETS to enhance its effectiveness.



NAMAs in Chile



- The Climate Change Office of the Ministry of Environment began in October 2010 a process to identify NAMAs with the different Ministries representatives of the main emission sectors
- An official letter was sent from the Ministry of Environment to the Ministries of Energy, Agriculture and Transport asking for ideas of NAMAs and technical information. This process resulted in the sending of several proposals from the three ministries. That was the starting point to continue designing and refining the NAMAs.
- Based on information received, the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, launched a process of international fundraising. Several meetings were held with potential bilateral donor countries, including Australia, New Zealand, Netherlands, Switzerland, Denmark, Germany, United Kingdom, among others. With the funds received it has financed studies in order to prepare the design and an implementation plan for each NAMA



NAMAs in Chile



- A key element to successfully raise international funds is to have a minimum level of national co-financing (public and / or private).. It is necessary that the Government of Chile, shows to the international community that the country will provide the resources necessary to meet at least half of the national resources needed to reduce emissions 20% by 2020
- The Climate Change Office will continue to work on MRV of domestic NAMAs with other ministries to identify which NAMAs could be inscribed in the register of the UNFCCC for these are recognized by the United Nations as a contribution to the fulfillment of national commitment





Chile in UNFCCC NAMA Registry. Seeking Support for Implementation

Sector	NAMA	Estimated emission reductions
Forestry	Implementation of a National Forestry and Climate Change Strategy , including the development and implementation of a Platform for the Generation and Trading of Forest Carbon Credits. This NAMA includes the development of pilot sites to consider improvements in land titling processes, the identification and implementation of more appropriate forest management techniques, the generation of sub-national reference levels and MRV systems	42 MtCO ₂ e Financing received from Switzerland for technical support.
Energy Supply	Expanding self-supply renewable energy systems (SSRES) in Chile. The objective is to promote the incorporation of renewable energy systems for self supply in all economic sectors. The NAMA will address technical and financial barriers to small-scale renewable energy systems for self-supply in industrial, agricultural and commercial sectors, through financial instruments, technical support, and outreach and awareness with the support Renewable Energy Centre.	1.7 MtCO ₂ e/yr Support received from Germany (ICI), European Commission (Perspectives and Ecofys) and U.K.
Waste Management	National Program for Catalyzing Industrial and Commercial Organic Waste Management in Chile. The National Program seeks to promote a solution for organic waste management in Chile by supporting the installation of approximately five organic waste management facilities	12 Mt CO ₂ e Support the Government of Canada

Chile in UNFCCC NAMA Registry. Seeking for recognition



sector	NAMA	Estimated Emission reductions
Industry /Energie supply	<p>Clean Production Agreements in Chile</p> <p>National Council for Clean Production (NCCP, institution under the Ministry of Economy) promotes the cleaner production through its main management instrument; the Clean Production Agreement (CPA).) A CPA is a standard that sets goals and specific actions to be implemented by a productive sector, mainly based on the best available techniques in the marketThis voluntary agreement is negotiated and signed by the representative of the industrial organization on behalf of the companies in a particular productive sector and a public administration sector.</p> <p>54 CPAs that had been implemented and certified in the period 2002 to 2010. The goal of the NCCP is to generate an additional number of 10 CPAs per year up to 2020. Assuming the same annual reduction per CPA gives a total GHG reduction for the additional CPAs of 11.4 MtCO₂e by 2020. The total expected GHG reduction of CPAsfrom2012 up to 2020 is therefore about 18.4 MtCO₂e, or 2.25 MtCO₂e per year.</p>	18.4 MtCO ₂ e Support from Australia

Other NAMAs in Proposal /Planning



Sector	NAMA	Estimated emission reductions
Transport and its infrastructure	Green Zone in Santiago	13,800 tCO ₂ /año 4,030,000 tCO ₂ /año proyecto expandido
Transport and its infrastructure	E-mobility readiness plan Support from International Climate Initiative:, Ecofys	183,500 tCO ₂ /año
Energie supply	Fondo de Estabilización de Precio	1.7 MtCO ₂ /año
Residential and Commercial buildings	Convenio construcción sustentable y normas asociadas	Por calcular





List of possible domestic NAMAs for recognition in UNFCCC NAMAs registry

Institution	Action
Ministerio de Energía	Law of non-conventional renewable energies (20.257) (power generating companies over 200 megawatts must generate 10% of energy from non-conventional renewable sources)
Ministerio de Energía	Law 20,365 establishes a tax exemption on solar thermal systems on homes
Ministerio de Energía	Ley N° 20.572 de net billing End users subject to pricing that generate renewable energy for their own consumption entitled to inject energy to the grid through the respective joints.
Agencia Chilena de Eficiencia Energética (AChEE)	Program changes your truck
AChEE	Energy efficiency program in public buildings
AChEE	Implementation of energy efficiency projects in hospitals
AChEE	Cogeneration in hospitals
AChEE	Improving the energy efficiency of public lighting
AChEE	Mandatory energy labeling for vehicles
Ministerio de Agricultura de Chile	Law 20,283 Native Forest Recovery and Forestry Development





Criteria for selecting NAMAs

Some criteria behind the process of selecting NAMA

- The potential of emission reduction
- The institutional capacity
- The stakeholder engagement
- The existence of policies or programs that could have synergies with NANAAs
- To be among the priority sector : Energy efficiency, renewable energy, and land use change and forestry
- To achieve international support for the proposal of NAMAS, : Germany (energy), UK (transport), Canada (waste), Switzerland (forest).

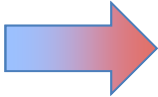


A Global View of mitigation and MRV in Chile

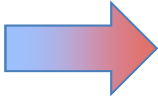


Goals and Mitigation actions:

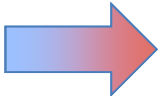
MRV tools



- Emissions registries
- National Inventory System
 - Decree 138, RETC y PGC



- NAMAS registry
- CER
 - CPL
 - CONAF
 - Transantiago?



- Transaction registry
- Partnership for Market Readiness



Thanks very much

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