



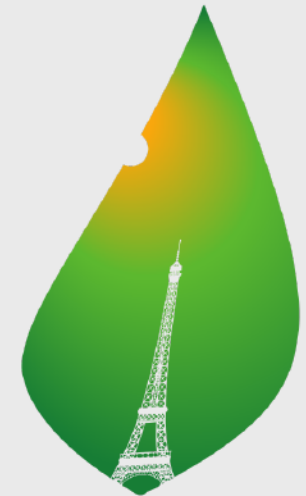
Mitigation Initiatives - Energy Efficiency and Reporting Instruments in Chile

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Background

- According to the IEA (2015) the electricity sector would lead to an increase in temperature on the planet by 2050, 6 degrees Celsius causing unintended consequences for human development.
- To address this problem, the 21st Conference of the Parties to the Framework Convention of the United Nations on Climate Change (COP 21), searched redouble efforts to decrease GHG emissions, and thus limit global warming to 2°C .
- It is estimated that to achieve a matrix that takes over the challenges of global warming by 2050, certain energy sources (clean energy) will significantly increase their participation, in addition to a significant increase in energy efficiency.



PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21·CMP11

Commitment - Chile COP 21

- In the case of Chile, the energy sector has been the one with the greatest impact in terms of participation in GHG emissions, mainly due to the consumption of fossil fuels for electricity generation, land transportation and mining.
- Though Chile is only responsible for 0.25% of global emissions, it is highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change.
- Chile is committed, by 2030, to reduce CO2 emissions per unit of GDP by 30% over the level achieved in 2007, taking into account future economic growth that enables it to implement appropriate measures to achieve this agreement.
- In addition, and subject to obtaining international monetary contributions, the country committed by 2030 to increase its reduction of CO2 emissions per unit of GDP to a decrease between 35% to 45% over the level achieved in 2007, considering, at the same time, future economic growth that allows it to implement appropriate measures to achieve this commitment.

Energy 2050 - Energy Policy

- The priority is the reliability of the energy system, which can not be at any cost.
- Compliance this objective should go hand in hand with adequate environmental sustainability, efficiency and culture energy.
- The Energy Policy will be the main pillar of Chile to comply with its international commitments in the energy field.
- Latter supported by other initiatives, such as the National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency and the future Energy Efficiency Law.



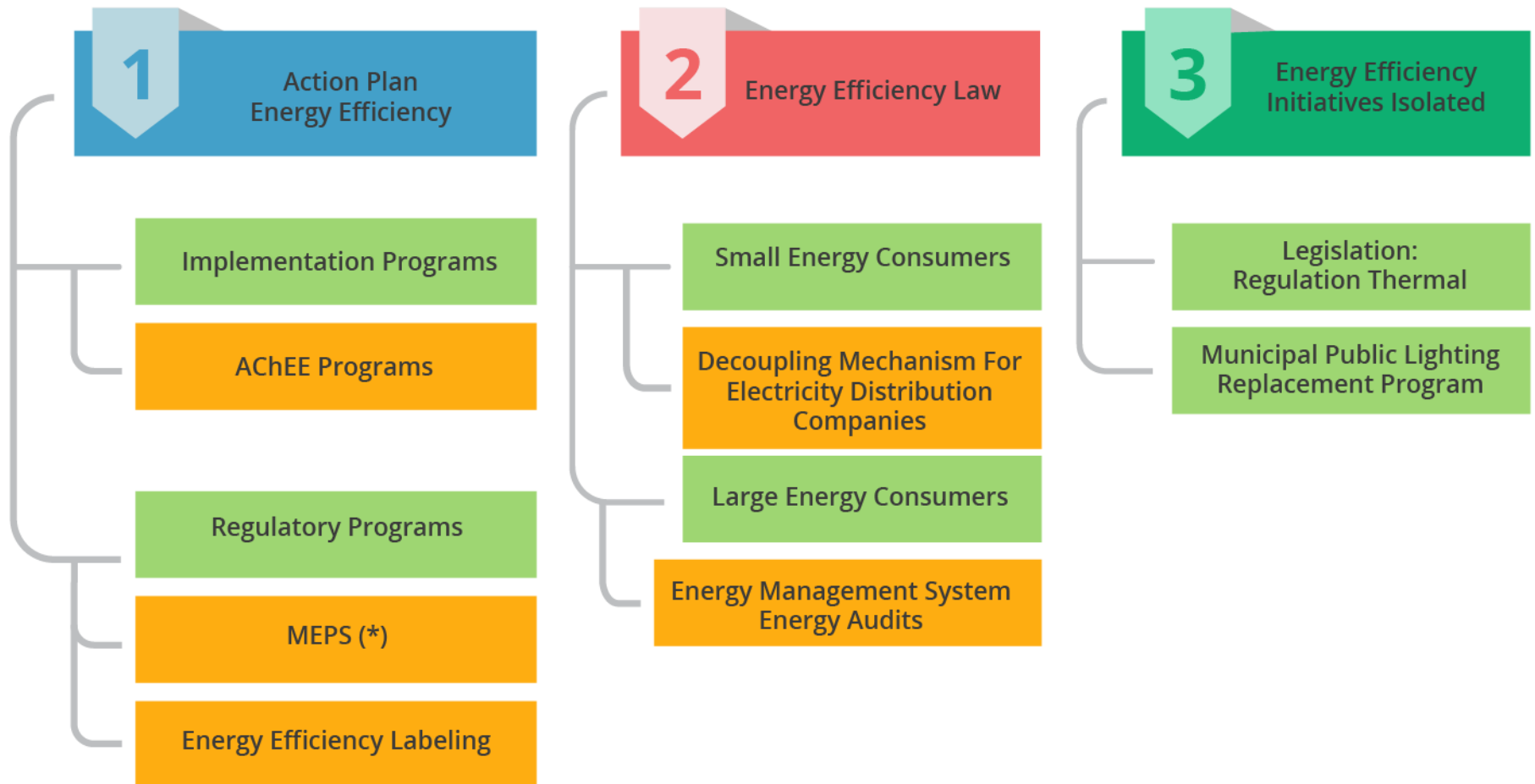
Main Initiatives Mitigation - Energy Efficiency Component



(*) Minimum Energy Performance Standard

Main Initiatives Mitigation - Energy Efficiency Component

National Energy Agenda



(*) Minimum Energy Performance Standard

Final Energy Consumption Baseline Scenario Versus Energy Efficiency

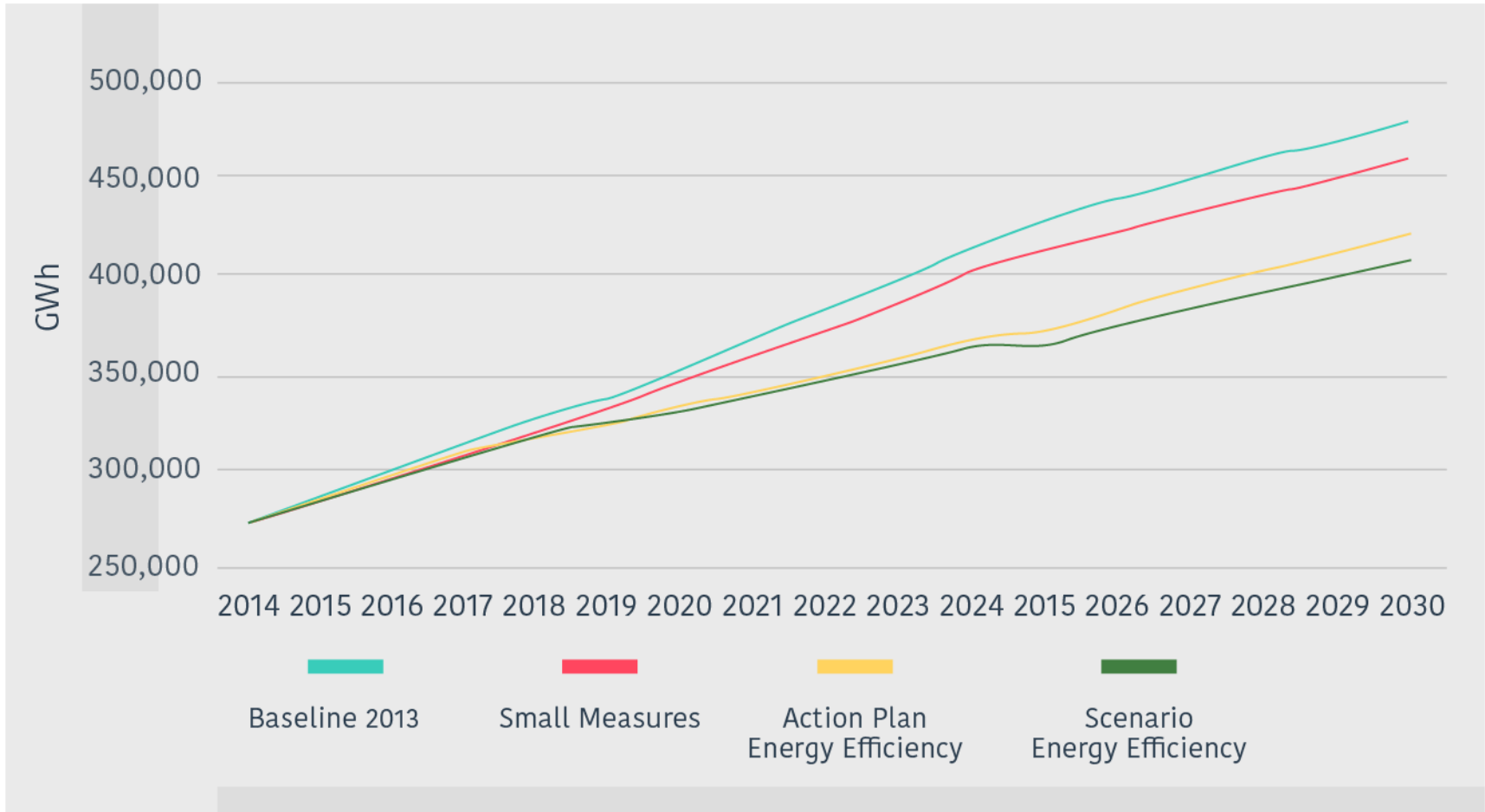


Figure 1: Final Energy Consumption Baseline Scenario Versus Energy Efficiency

GHG emissions associated with energy consumption Final

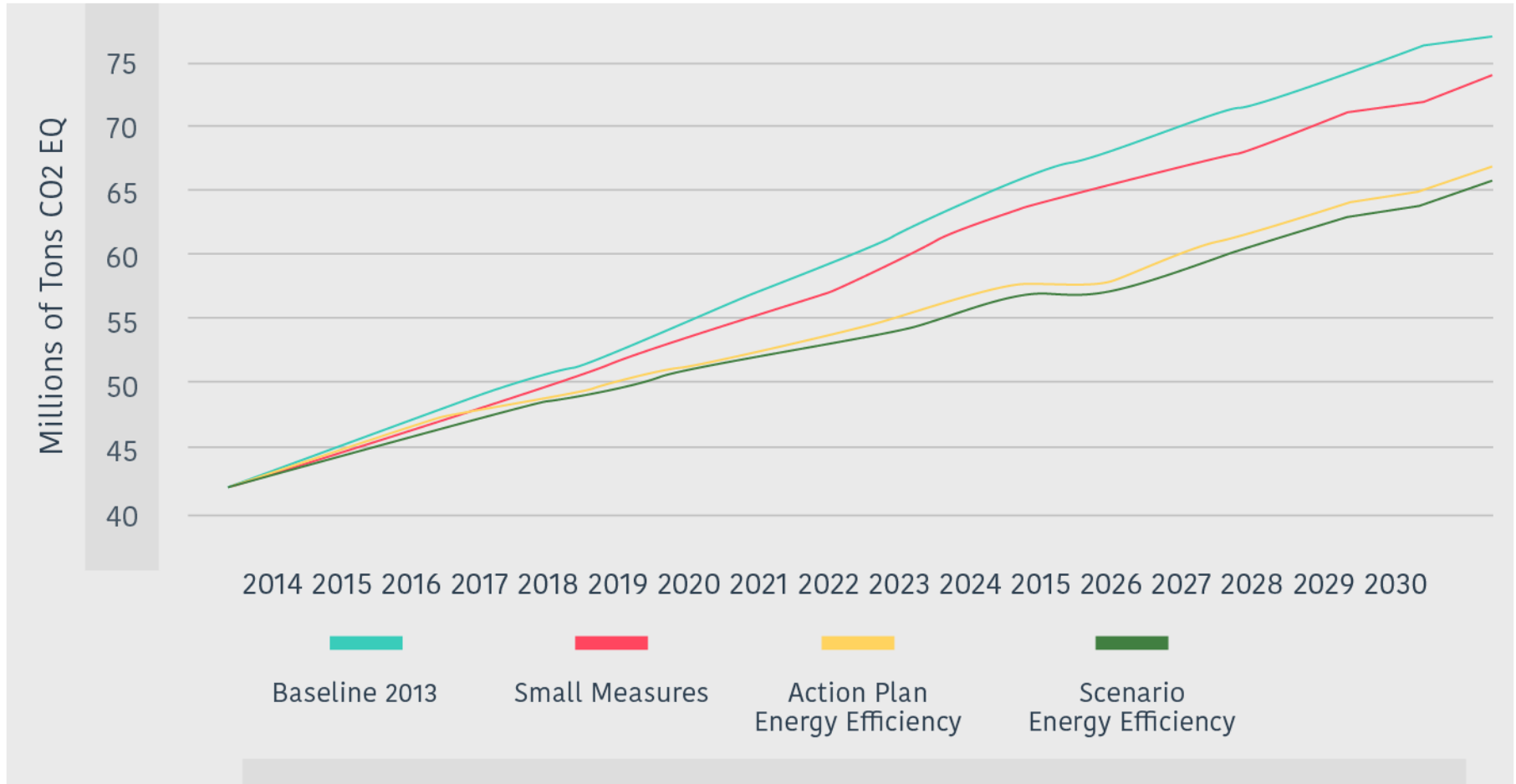
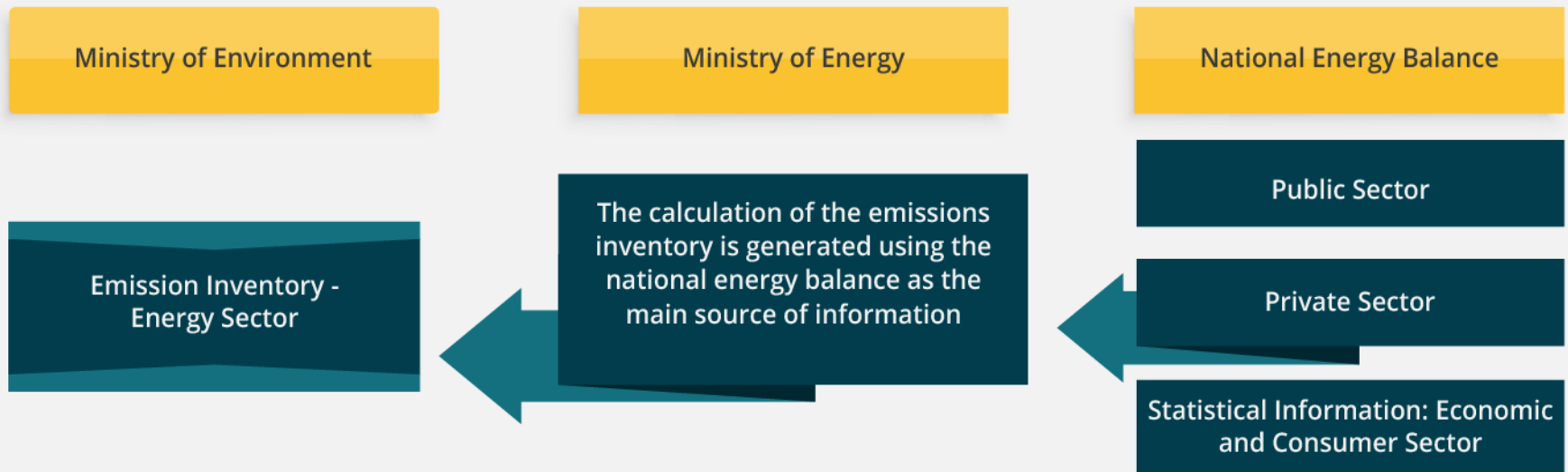


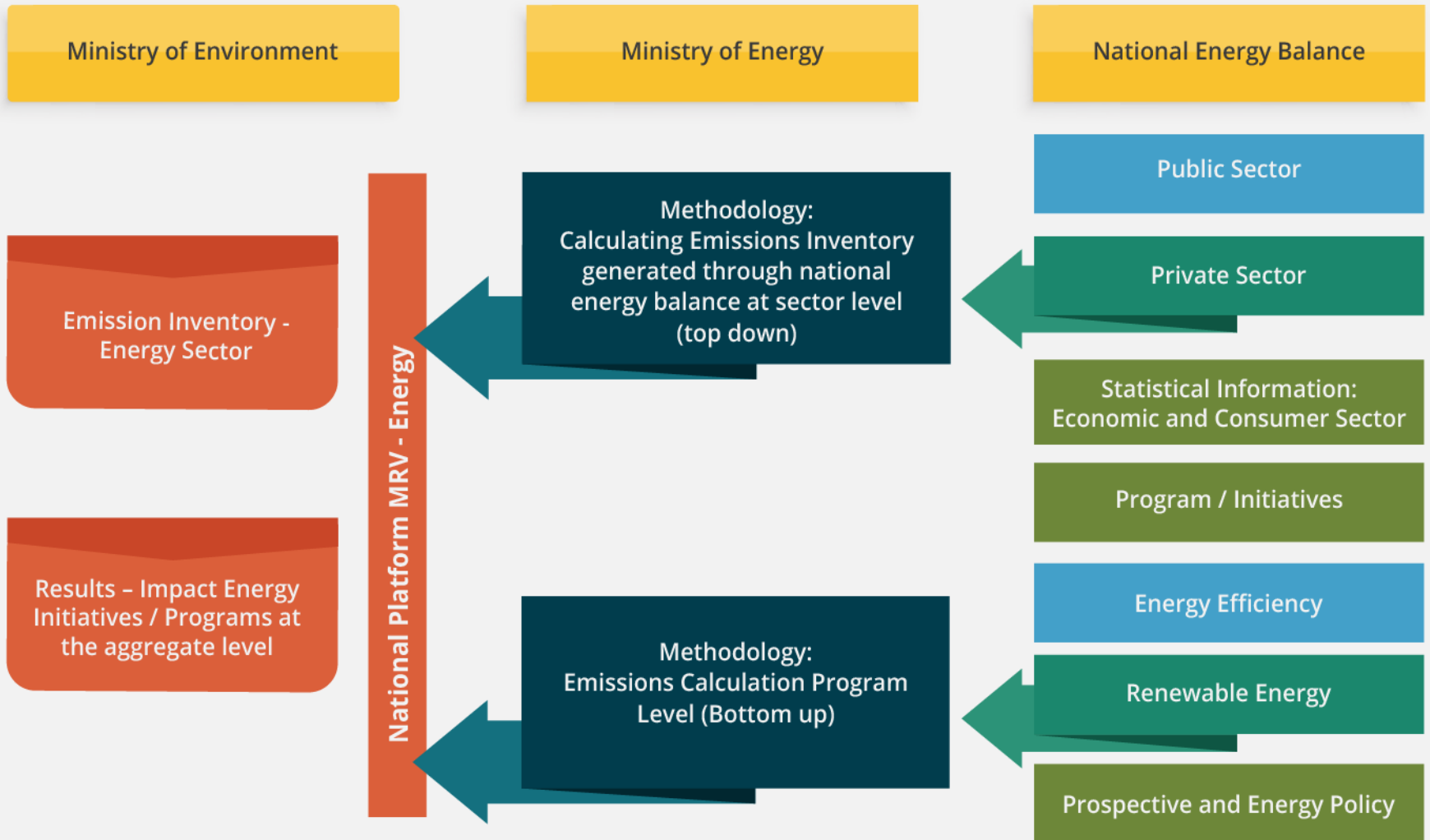
Figure 1: Final Energy Consumption Baseline Scenario Versus Energy Efficiency

Actors Involved in Mitigation Initiatives and Report Energy Component - Current Scenario



- Each ministerial entity is responsible for the preparation and reporting of the emissions inventory of your competition. In the case of energy is the Ministry of Energy.
- In the energy sector the emissions inventory is developed through different sources of information, such as National Energy Balance, statistical reports of economic growth and other sectoral reports.
- However it is not clear how the initiatives or mitigation programs should be reported, so that we can determine the real impact on reducing greenhouse gases itself.

Actors Involved in Mitigation Initiatives and Report-Component Energy - Expected Scenario



Actors Involved in Mitigation Initiatives and Report-Component Energy - Expected Scenario

- It requires the design and implementation of a platform that centralizes the information report those programs and mitigation initiatives associated with energy component (bottom up), as well as macro-level information outcomes in the same sector (top down).
- The report bottom-up initiatives at the program level will determine the impact of government programs, making a difference from the efforts of private initiatives, contrasting this information with the Top Down report.
- It will also allow the compliance of the possible scenarios initially proposed, and being able to take corrective action for the proper compliance with them.

Platform for Evaluation, Measurement and Verification Plan of Action for Energy Efficiency



- The platform has three units for analysis and reporting of information, a module Top Down and two units Bottom Up.
- Mechanism Evaluation, Reporting and Verification of Energy Efficiency Initiatives will be available in early 2017. As the date all the initiatives are reported in isolation.

Conclusions and Next Challenges

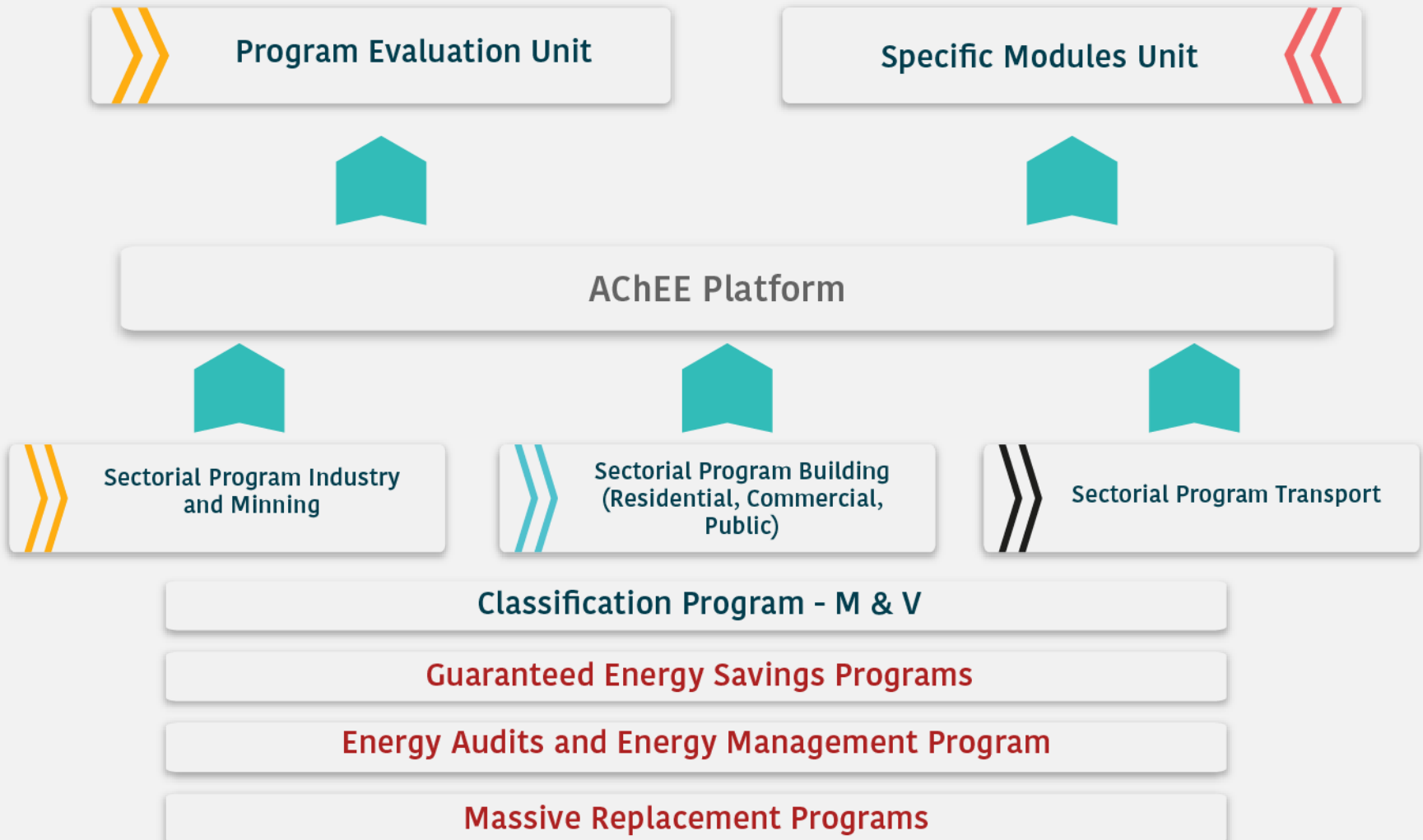
- There are not only report mechanism initiatives implemented by the different actors to the Ministry of Energy. The emissions inventory reported in the energy sector based on information from the National Energy Balance, however there is no clear record of how the results of the programs implemented by the various actors to implement mitigation initiatives are reported.
- Actors report bottom-up program information, however there is no clear methodology of how to unify criteria between reporting entities.
- Once published the Energy Efficiency Law (2017), it is expected to strengthen the development of energy efficiency initiatives by the private sector, and strengthen the requirement for compliance with targets for reducing energy consumption (and emissions reduction). This will require strengthening reporting mechanisms of the actors involved in this process, i.e. public sector, private sector, implementing agencies, among others.
- It requires the design and implementation of a platform that centralizes the information report, those mitigation programs and initiatives associated with energy component (bottom up), as well as macro-level information initiatives in the same sector (top down).

Some Questions

- What information should evaluation methodologies of programs work with to be considered a valid methodology for report mitigation efforts?
- How to avoid double accounting of emissions reductions through mitigation actions that are carried out by multiple actors (public and private)?
- How to align the goals of initiatives that are not directly associated with climate change commitments, such as the action plan 2011-2025 for energy efficiency in the case of Chile, with commitments at country level on the issue of climate change (for example: Intended Nationally Determined Contributions and National Action Plan on Climate Change 2017-2022 in the case of Chile)?



Measurement and Reporting Mechanism AChEE Programs



Measurement and Reporting Mechanism AChEE Programs

Classification Programs - M&V

