

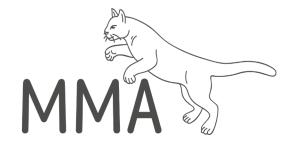
CHILE LO HACEMOS TODOS

Transparency framework in Chile

Climate Change Office

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@MMAChile

www.mma.gob.cl

Chile's process delivering national reports

Chile's National Biennial Update Reports

- Chile has submited 3 BUR from 2014
- First Country to submit its 3rd BUR
- All Reports have been presented on time
- Additionally 3 NIR has been submitted

The all 3 BURs have been submitted on time and have built a permament mechanism of domestic reporting in a yet voluntary basis .

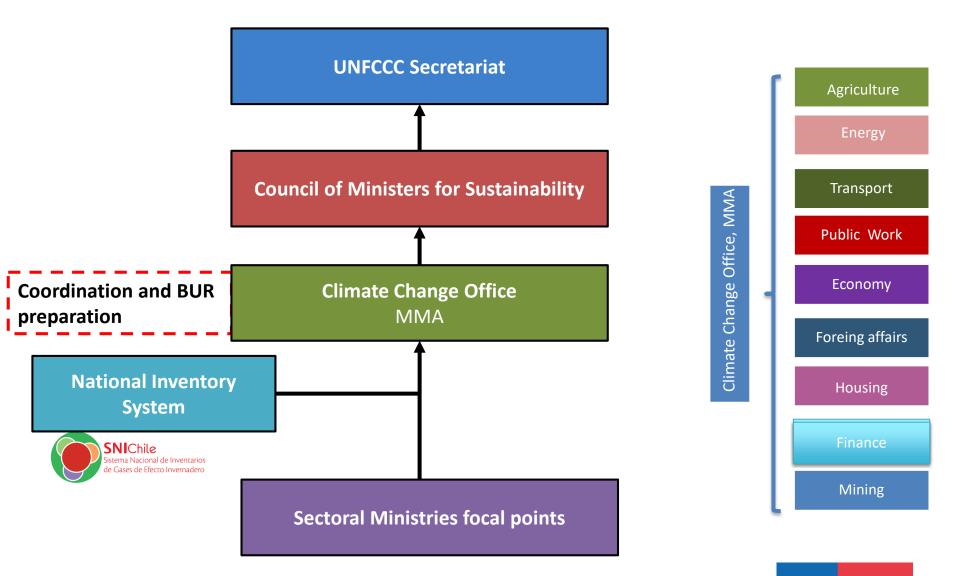




Chile's 3rd BUR

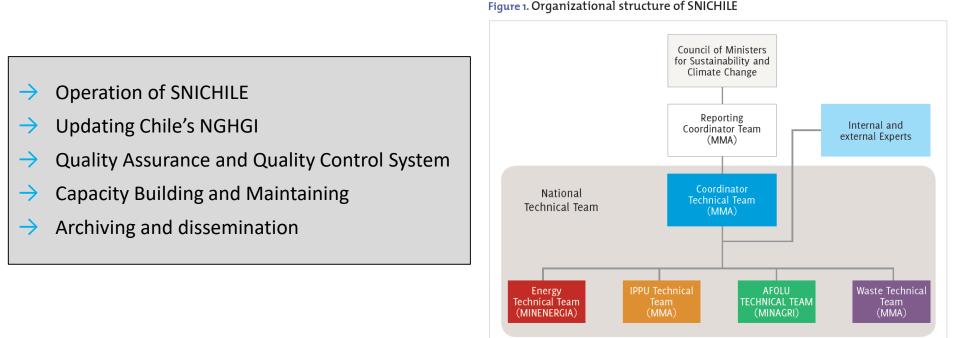
- Presented jointly with REDD+ annex
- It contains a national ghg inventory from 1990 to 2016
- Present important sectoral policies which support Chile's climate effort improvement
- Analyzes the outcomes from previous ICA process

Institutional Arrangement for international report elaboration

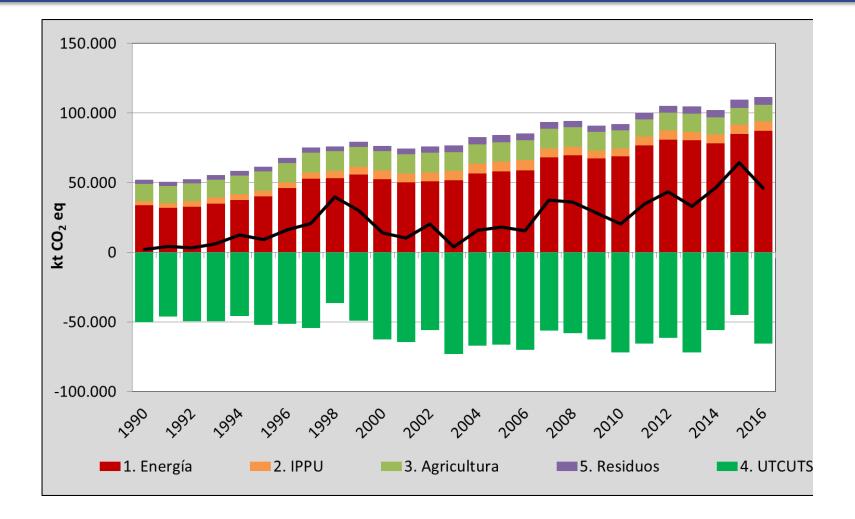


GHG inventory – Institutional Arrangements

- Since 2012, the MMA designed, implemented, and has maintained the National GHG Inventory System of Chile (SNICHILE), which contains the institutional, legal, and procedural steps for the biennial update of Chile's NGHGI, thus ensuring the sustainability of the preparation of GHG inventories in the country, the consistency of GHG flows reported, and the quality of the results.
- SNICHILE's ongoing work is divided into five lines of action:



National GHG Inventory (timeserie 1990-2016)



Katowice Rulebook: Initial Thoughts and New challenges identified

- There are enough flexibility for developing countries to start the BTR elaboration as son as possible after 2020.
- Flexibility should help developing countries to gradually complied with the new requirement (Countries should provide information on its improvement plans)
- Collaboration initiatives such as the REDINGEI in Latin America has been prepared countries to implement some of the new requirement (eg: use of IPCC 2006 Guidelines)
- ICA process can help countries to identified in advance capacity needs to elaborate BTR in the future
- There are new requirements that could be especially difficult to implement if there are not support for some developing countries (eg: proyections).
- Initiatives such as CBIT should be used by countries to improve and strength their capacities in each parts of the reporting provisions, thus, the implementation and approval of countries project should be fast. (Agencies and platforms should be prepared to help implementation)



COP25 CHILE 2019 UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

COP25: Chile, 2-13 December 2019

- Ambition is the core of this COP
- Chile will highlight 7 additional areas:





- Oceans
- Antarctica
- Electromobility
- Renewable energy
- Circular economy
- Forest and Ecosystems
- Biodiversity





