Ministerio del Medio Ambiente

Gobierno de Chile

FACILITATIVE SHARING OF VIEWS
CHILE

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Bonn, Germany
04/05/2018

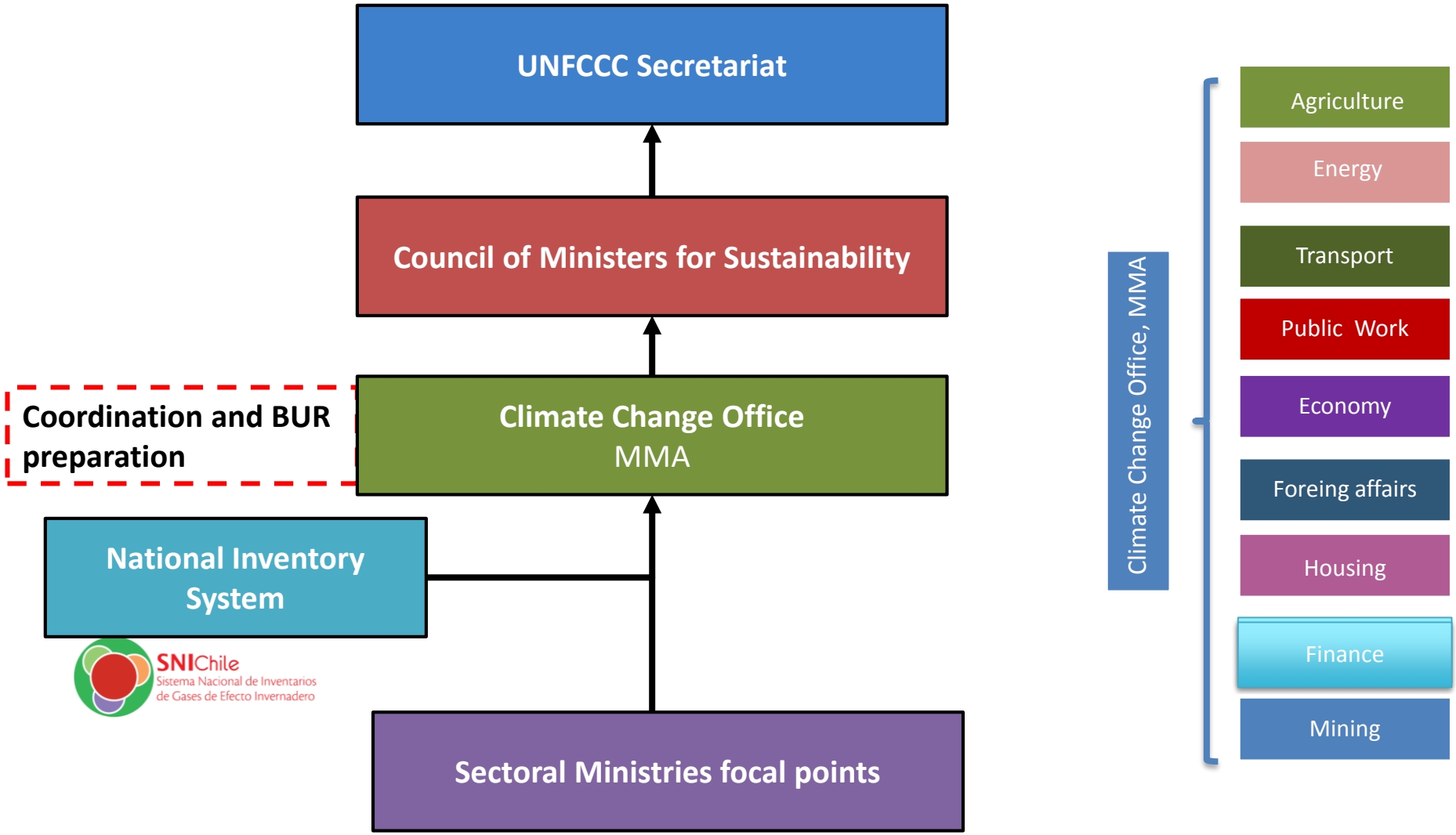
Part I: Summary of 2nd BUR and recent development

Brief context of Chile

- Despite representing only 0.25% of global GHG emissions, Chile is highly vulnerable to Climate Change
- Developing country with increasing GHG emissions
- According to economic assessments, the effects of Climate Change could cost 1.1% of National GDP annually

2009	2010	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017
Chile presents its voluntary mitigation commitment (COP15, Copenhague)	Ratification of the voluntary commitment	MAPS-Chile Proyect begins: Key information for decision making process	Public consultation of the INDC and Submission of the 1st BUR	President Bachelet announces the Chile's INDC in the UN general Assembly	Public consultation of the National Action Plan on Climate Change; 2nd BUR	Ratification of the Paris Agreement and publication of the PANCC (next)

Institutional Arrangement for international report elaboration

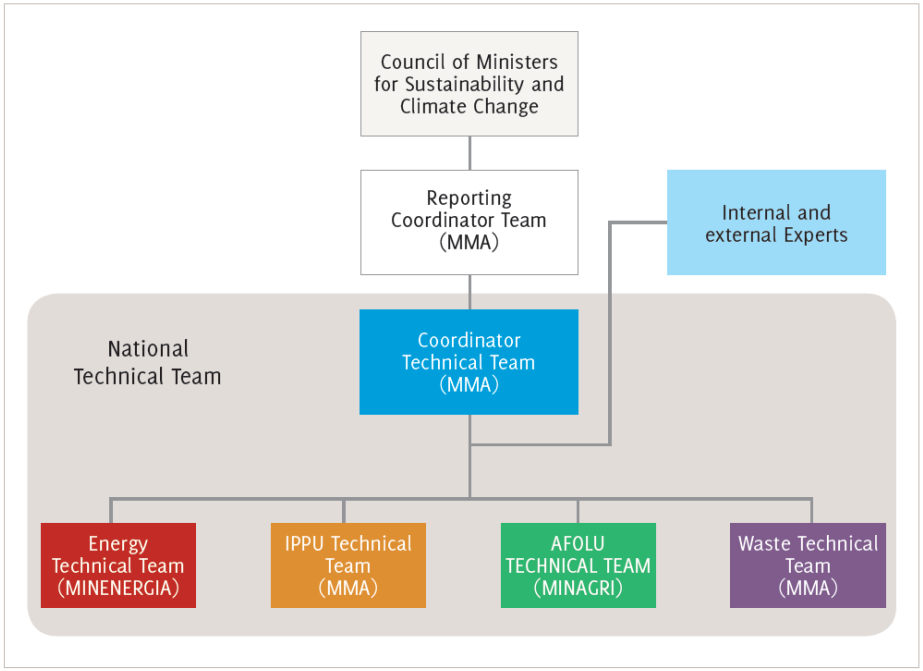


GHG inventory – Institutional Arrangements

- 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:

→ Operation of SNICHILE
→ Updating Chile's NGHGI
→ Quality Assurance and Quality Control System
→ Capacity Building and Maintaining
→ Archiving and dissemination

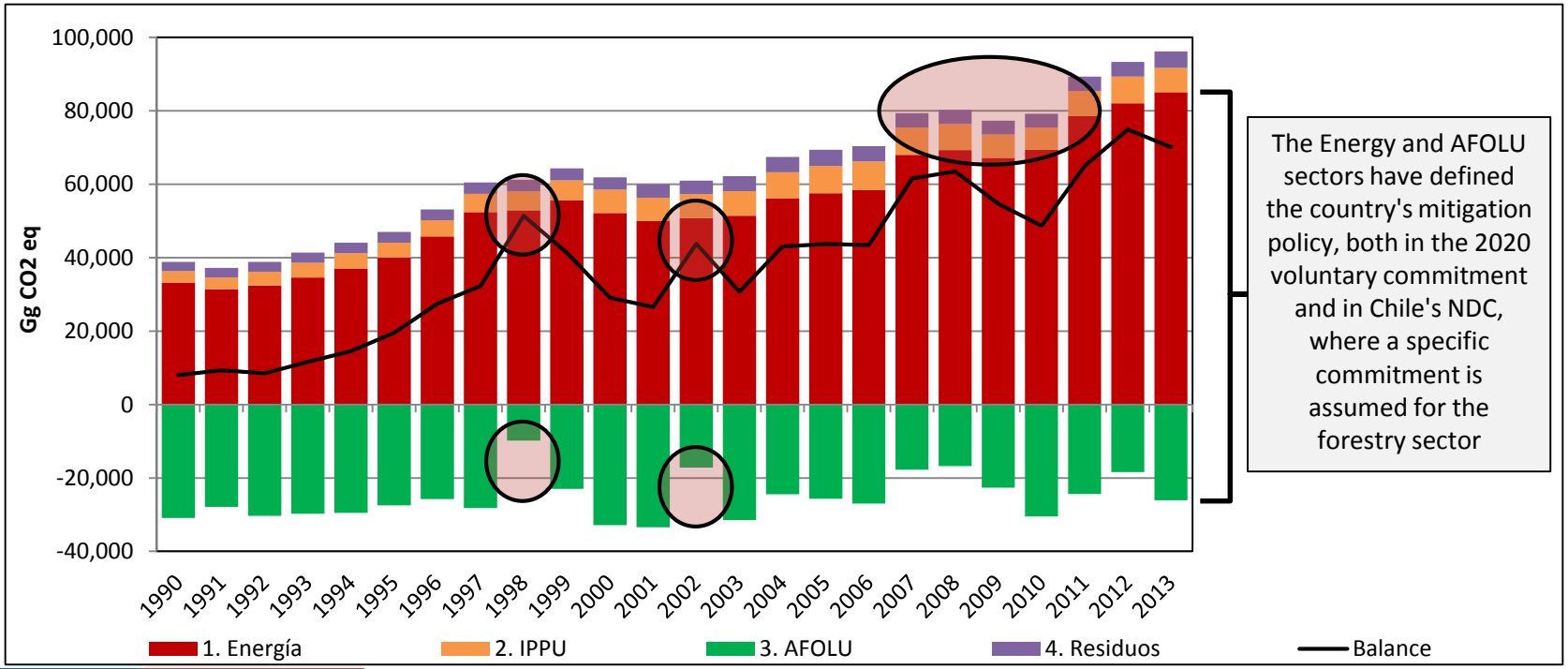
Figure 1. Organizational structure of SNICHILE

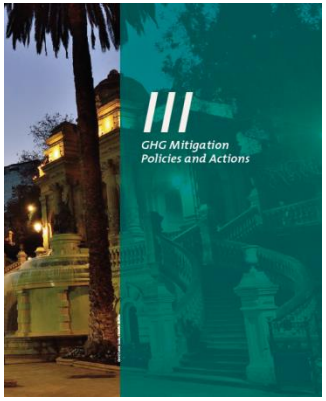


GHG inventory – Trends

- In 2013, Chile's balance of GHG emissions and removals (inc. FOLU) amounted to **70,054.4 Gg CO_2 eq**.
- Chile's total GHG emissions (exc. FOLU) amounted to **109,908.8 Gg CO_2 eq**,
- an increase of 113.4% since 1990 and of 19.3% since 2010. The main GHG emitted by Chile was CO_2 (78.4%), followed by CH_4 (10.7%), N_2O (10.0%), and F-gases (0.9%).

Chile's NGHGI: emissions and removals of GHG (Gg CO_2 eq) by sector, series 1990-2013





Mitigation actions and their effects

Sectoral mitigation policies and actions	e.g. Chile's Energy Policy (Energy 2050); Waste's EPR Law; National Strategy for Climate Change and Vegetation Resources
Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	5 NAMA registered (transport, CPAs, energy, forestry, waste)
Cross-cutting actions and instruments associated with GHG mitigation	e.g. HuellaChile Program; MAPS; LECB –Chile Project
Mitigation efforts in private sector	Voluntary actions developed by cement, mining, steel sectors among others

HuellaChile
Programa de Gestión del Carbono

Mitigation actions and their effects

Table 3. Measures related to the mitigation of GHG emissions in the energy sector

Name	Type[8]	Year and status	Description	Objectives/Goal	Implemented actions	Progress
Short Law I (Law 19.940) (*)	Regulatory and incentive	2004 Imple-mented	It establishes incentives and right of connection to the grid for non-conventional means of generation and small means of generation (less than 9MW and between 9 and 20 MW).	Short Law I: Exception of payment by transmission to means of non-conventional generation. Right to distribution connection for small generators.	Development of technical regulations and standards. Advertising campaign. Pre-investment support instruments.	Fully operational law. More than 100 projects connected to distribution using the mechanisms contemplated by the Law. Estimated quantification in the package of "Non-Conventional Renewable Energy (NCRE) in Generation"
Regulation on Geothermal Energy Concessions (Law 19657 of 2000) (*)	Regulatory	2004 Imple-mented	Within the framework of this Law and its regulations, t... procedure empow... or legal person to re... thermal energy con... participate in a publ... granting of a geothe... concession.	The exploration concession: ...	The Regulation was amended in July 2015; the ...	10 Exploration concessions, ...
Non-Conventional Renewable Energy Act (NCRE) (*)	Regulatory	2008 Imple-mented	It introduces modifi... General Law of Elec... which establishes fo... ity generation comp... installed capacity at... the obligation to pr... of the participation ... electricity generatio... Chile.			

Name of action: NON-CONVENTIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY ACT (NCRE)

Official Institution: Ministry of Energy

Description / Objectives:
It introduces modifications to the General Law of Electric Services, which establishes for electricity generation companies, with installed capacity above 200MW, the obligation to provide evidence of the participation of NCRE in the electricity generation matrix in Chile.

Sector(s): Electric generation

Gas(es) covered: CO_2; CH_4; N_2O

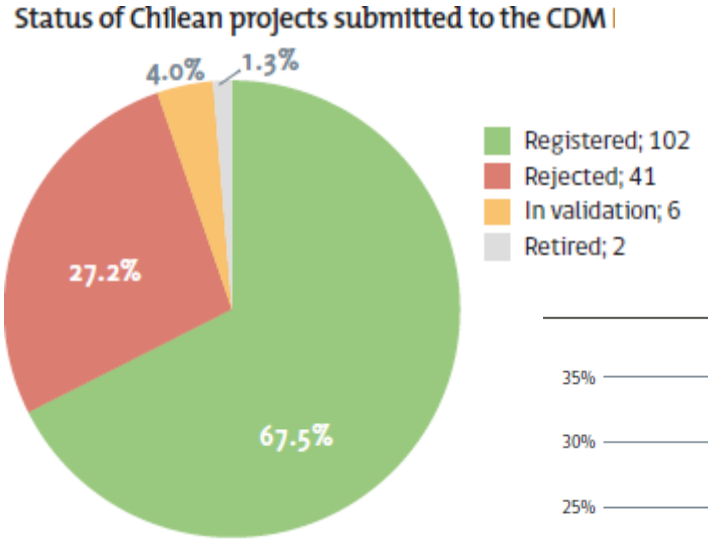
Methodology:
The emission reduction is quantified using the following formula:
$\Delta E = E(MWh) \times FE(tCO_2eq/MWh)$
Where E is the energy generated and FE is the emission factor. In the SING the reduction is calculated considering the energy generated in the SIC and the emission factor of the SIC. The emission reduction in the SING is calculated analogously. Only the reduction of emissions associated to projects that started operations between 2007 and 2013 is counted.

Assumptions:
- The real energy information generated during the year 2013 is raised with NCRE sources for both SIC and SING. According to these references, the SIC and SING generated 3,245 GWh[2] and 22 GWh with NCRE during 2013, respectively.
- A sensitivity analysis is performed with respect to the emission factor:
  1) Emission factor for the SIC and SING estimated in the study of the electricity generation sector of the MAPS-Chile project. The 2013 emission factor was estimated based on the energy projection for 2013, not real energy from 2013. The values used are: 1,03 tCO_2e/MWh for SING and 0,31 tCO_2e/MWh for SIC.
  2) Emission factor for the SIC and SING estimated from the real energy generated by the plant during the year 2013, considering the specific consumption, higher calorific value and the emission factor of the IPCC 2006 guidelines. The resulting emission factors are: 0.78 tCO_2e/MWh for SING and 0.38 tCO_2e/MWh for SIC.
  3) Emission factor of a diesel engine was calculated assuming that, had there been no generation with NCRE sources, it would have been replaced by the generation of one or more diesel units. The emission factor used in this case is 1,06 tCO_2e/MWh.
- Sensitivity analysis regarding the recognition of contribution due to the promulgation of the Law. Five scenarios are defined:
  Scenario 1 (most optimistic one): 100% of the emission reduction associated to the NCRE sources is recognized.
  Scenario 2: It recognizes 100% of the reductions associated with solar and wind sources. Only 75% of biomass and hydraulic sources are recognized.
  Scenario 3: It recognizes 50% of the energy generated for all types of sources.
  Scenario 4: It recognizes 25% of the energy generated from wind, solar and biomass sources. The contribution of the hydraulic energy is not recognized.
  Scenario 5 (most pessimistic one) : The contribution of any ERNC source is not recognized.

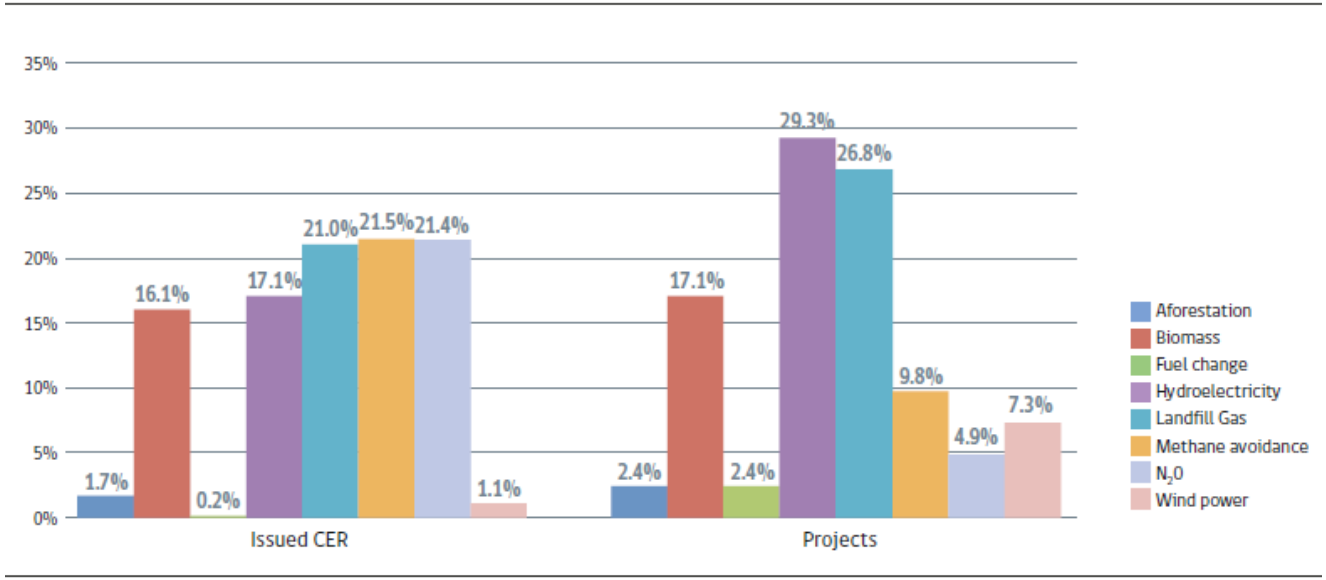
Expected / Reached Reductions: The estimated reduction to the year 2013 ($MMtCO_2e$) is estimated between 0.44-3.05

Carbon Pricing

- **CDM Status**



Status of Chilean Projects submitted



% of CER Issued and type of projects

- **Green Taxes**

Tax on CO_2 emissions of USD 5 a ton: sources made up of boilers or turbines that together add a thermal power greater than or equal to 50 MWt

MRV Systems for Mitigation Actions

- It responds to an explicit need expressed by different sectors.

- It aims for generation of information necessary to report the mitigation actions in the BUR on time.

- It tries to serve as an aid in the mitigation actions management, both in the indicators generation and in the identification of improvement processes.

Rules of coordination	Rules associated with the conflicts that could be solved mainly by means of a correct coordination between the different agents that participate in the systems of accounting of GHG reductions/removals
Rules of methodology	Rules associated with the methodologies used to quantify GEI reduction / absorption
Rules of integration	Proposed recommendations to address the problem comprehensively upon receipt of information from the various MRV systems

Proposed accounting rules for Chile

Needs and Support received

Table 2: Needs, gaps and barriers within the mitigation field summary.

Type of Support	Gap	Barrier	Need	Priority
Financial Resources	**NAMAS** Difficulty in financial ass… Lack of ince… NAMAs deve…			
	Sectoral Ac… Lack of finan… efficiency p… Lack of reso… trigger char… The reroutir… a coordinate… Ministry of … related publ…			
	Local Actio… Lack of finan…			
	Projections Absence of … projections analysis ma… potential m…			

Table 14: Details of allotted financial resources, per type of donor, period 2014 - 2016

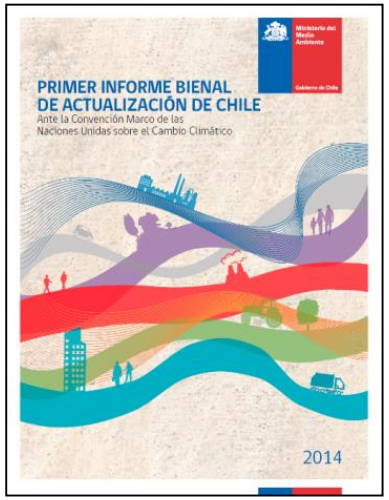
Donor Type	Financial resources (USD)	Area R	Area M	Area I	Area A	Area N	Sectors
Bilateral/countries	**1,574,714**						
United kingdom	1,171,934		■				Transversal| Energy |
Canada	198,000				■		Transversal| Infrastructure
Mexico (Chile-Mexico Fund)	204,780				■		Biodiversity | Risk | Water resources
Multilateral Funds and Institutions	**15,493,683**						
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	5,333,683		■		■		Transversal| Energy | Forestry | Fishing and Aquaculture
UNFCCC	250,000				■		Biodiversity
Adaptation Fund	1,900,000				■		Agroforestry
UN REDD	560,000		■				Forestry
World Bank	7,450,000		■				Energy, Forestry
International Financial Institutions	**2,178,000**						
Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)	1,607,000		■				Transportation | Forestry
KFW	571,000		■				Energy
Other multilateral contributions	**2,904,228**						
NAMA Facility (Germany - United Kingdom)	29,850		■				Energy
Federal Republic of Germany | Commonwealth of Australia | European Commission	1,584,000		■	■			Transversal
Swiss Confederation, The Children's Investment Fund Foundation	1,290,378		■				Transversal
Total	**22,150,625**						

R = Report; M = Mitigation; I =NGHGI; A = Adaptation; N= International Negotiation
Source: Department of Climate Change, MMA.

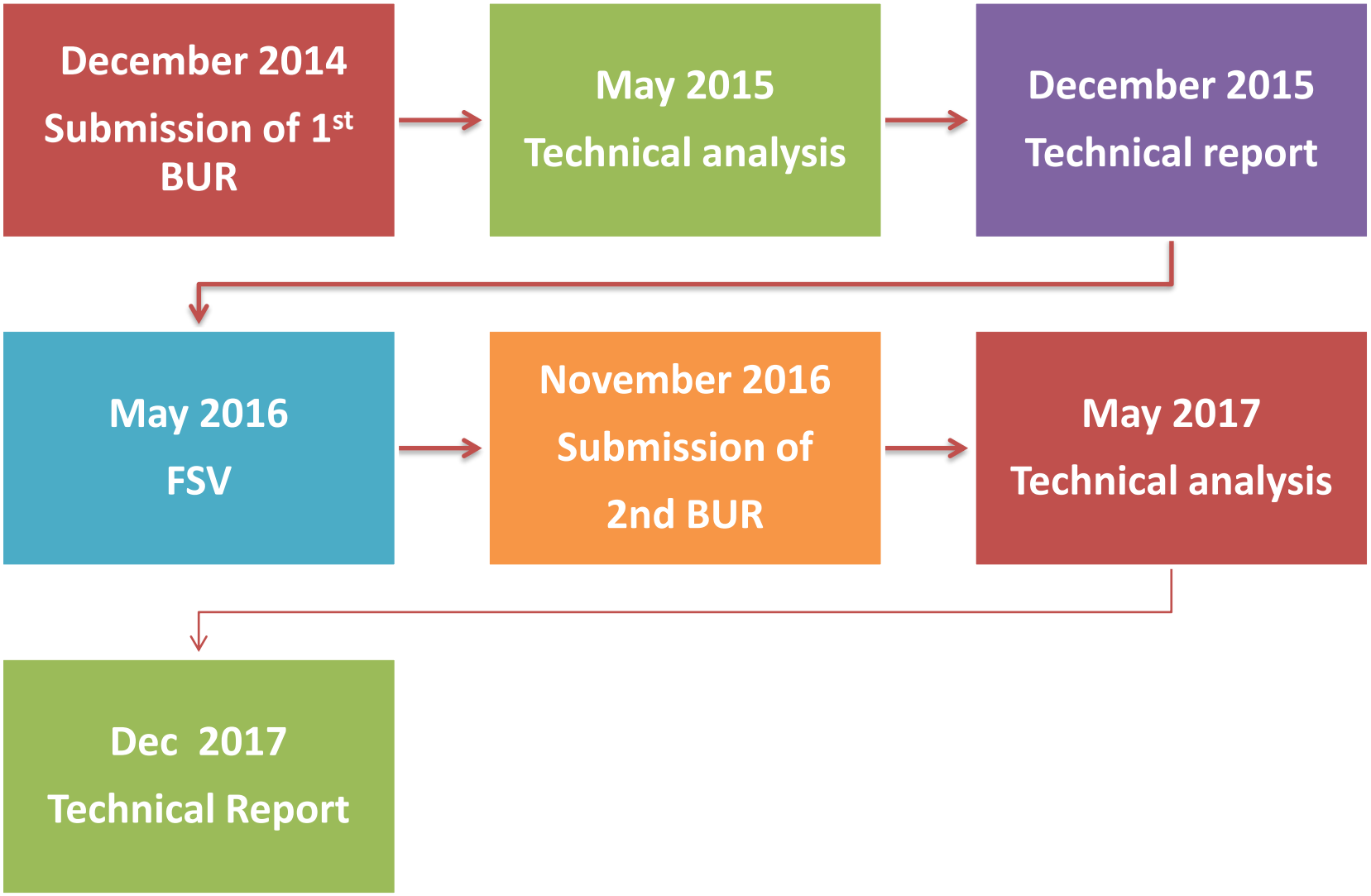
Part II: Experience and lessons learned in participating in the ICA process

Information on Chile's climate action

- Chile has submitted 5 National reports to de UNFCCC
- After COP16 and COP 17. Chile established some new institutional arrangement in order to meet the requirements.
- Chile was the First Latin American Country to submitted first and second BURs on time.



Chile's BUR and ICA Cycle



Elements for the improvement of the BUR

Chapter teams addressed different recommendation and needs as part of our QA/QC process

GHG Inventory	Mitigation actions
• Need for improvement identified by the country • Recommendations from voluntary review by International experts • TTE recomendation from the ICA process	• Need for improvement identified by the country • TTE recomendation from the ICA process

some examples:

ICA-TTE	status	Explanation
51. The BUR provides information on NAMAs in a tabular format. In addition, the BUR includes a description of other related sectoral measures that have been initiated or are planned, including actions by the private sector, in a more limited tabular format. These other measures, many of which have been implemented, include educational programmes, regulations and programmes that will support the implementation of future mitigation actions, including identified NAMAs. Chile, noted in comments to the TTE, that there is a lack of information on the progress of the implementation for all the actions identified, but that it is working to gather this information and intends to report in its next BUR.	**Mostly implemented**	Information on progress in the implementation has been gathered to the extent as possible
34. Chile reported information on anthropogenic emissions by sources of HFCs and PFCs. However, information on SF6 was not reported. In providing its feedback to the TTE on the draft summary report, Chile indicated that it is working to improve data collection for SF6, and expects to include this information in its subsequent BUR.	**implemented**	Emission of SF6 has been included for the first time in the second BUR

Challenges and barriers overcomed

Some examples of 1st BUR

Challenge/Barrier	Explanation
To set up a National inventory system and work with the lastest IPCC methodologies	- We set up the SNI-Chile back in 2012 and the updating cycle for the first BUR started in 2013 - We received technical support and training from IPCC and LECB
To understand the scope of the guidelines and agree common definitions for mitigation actions and support received	- Chile used as example the reporting guidelines for NATCOM for annex I countries, especially to undersatnd how to report mitigation actions. - We agree to work with a common understanding of what is finantial support, technology transfer and capacity building to organize the reporting of chapter 4

Challenges and barriers overcomed

Some examples of 2nd BUR

Challenge/Barrier	Explanation
To include information on SF6 and improve information in some specific categories related to private sector (eg. Cement production)	- After first BUR was easier to approach to the private sector to ask for information for the improvement of the estimations
To include better information related to the progress of mitigation actions (policies) and calculate the impact to extend as possible	- We received important support to train our technical focal points in key aspects like indicators, baselines, and MRV systems. - We developed and MRV framework for mitigation actions in order to standardize the information from the sectors

Remaining challenges

- Sustainability of current arrangements
- Integration of climate change indicators and MRV as an assessment tool for sectoral institutions
- Improve capacities on tools for estimate mitigation impacts
- Centralize information gathering and management trough a unique platform, to improve and optimize reporting times (MRV hub)
- Include the lesson learned during BUR elaboration process and ICA for the new arrangement and design for the NDC's MRV

Part III: Response to questions received

Questions Categories

17
Questions

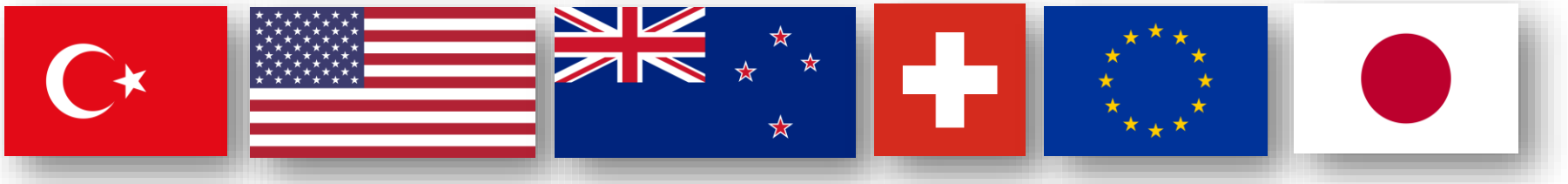
6
GHG Inventory

5
Mitigation actions

3
General

2
MRV

1
National Circunstances



Types of questions

GHG Inventory

- Challenges and constraints
- Benefit from improvement efforts
- Further improvement and priorities
- Non estimated categories

Mitigation actions

- Green taxes
- Experience with especific measures
- Use of inventory for mitigation actions
- Quantified progress toward reduction target

General

- Institutional Estructure
- Findings from Technical report
- Improvement process of the BUR

National Circunstances

- Institutional arrangements of inventory and further capacity building

MRV

- Accounting rules and considerations

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Category	Question	Answer	From
National GHG inventories	1What are the challenges in strengthening the institutional arrangements (roles and responsibilities) of the different units involved in the preparation of the GHG Inventory?	The main challenges in strengthening the institutional arrangement are related to **maintain the technical capacity** built into every unit involved in the preparing of the Chile's NGI **due high staff turnover in government entities**. To overcome these issues the Chile's National System has implemented a specific capacity building work area to assurance technical capacities in every Sectoral Technical Team. Moreover, Chile has been an active participant to implement a cooperation network in the Latin American region in order to increase the technical capacities of its National Inventory Team.	Turkey
Mitigation actions and their effects	2What are Chile's experiences concerning the introduction and implementation of green taxes? According to the Chilean experience, which factors are important for a successful green taxes implementation?	It has been a **positive experience**. Chile began applying green taxes in 2017 on fixed sources emitting local (MP, NO, SO2) and global (CO2) pollutants. This mechanism was without precedent and represented a pioneering effort which opened up a range of new instruments for environmental management. To the present, a total of 94 installations (with 303 sources of emissions) were affected by the tax. The estimated revenues reaches USD 191 MM. The carbon tax accounting for 88% of the total. In our experience the key factors for a successful implementation are: i) **Design and construction of a new institutional structure which includes a registration system for sources subject to the tax and a system to measure, report, and verify (MRV) emission levels.** **ii) Develop a strategy consistent with both local environmental policies and global challenges.** **iii) Build and strength technical capacities in both public and private sector.** **For more details on the strategy, institutionality, MRV system and capacity building** related with the green taxes implementation please visit the following link: http://www.precioalcarbonochile.cl/proyectos-relacionados/global-carbon-markets-giz	Turkey

Category	Question	Answer	From
Mitigation actions and their effects	3Until now, which energy measure(s) does Chile consider to be more efficient than others with respect to the 17 measures listed on Table 2, Measures of Energy Agenda with Impact calculated in GHG mitigation, and why?	Chile has made important advances in terms of mitigation policies in the energy sector, the energy agenda was designed in 2014, with a different view of the country's energy sector. The Energy Policy 2050 has shaped in the lastest years the mitigation in the sector, and has driven the development of new especific and more ambitious policies as a part of a new Mitigation Plan. detalis of this will be presented in the 3rd BUR. Regardin the Energy Agenda and the anaisys done back then, the study of its impacts can be review in the following link: http://www.minenergia.cl/archivos_bajar/Informe_Agenda_Final.pdf	Turkey
National GHG inventories	4Regarding the current standing of the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System of Chile, which areas does Chile consider as more advanced than others and why? What is the biggest challenge of the future concerning this system?	The most advances areas in Chile´s National System are the coordination capacity implemented by the National Entity (Ministry of the Environment) and technical capacities in the AFOLU Sector Team (Ministry of Agriculture) and Energy Sectoral Team (Ministry of Energy). Those areas have been key to allow the biennial inventory updating. The biggest challenge of the future is related to maintain the technical capacity built into every unit involved in the preparing of the Chile's NGI due high staff turnover in government entities. To overcome these issues the Chile's National System has implemented a specific capacity building work area to assurance technical capacities in every Sectoral Technical Team. Moreover, Chile has been an active participant to implement a cooperation network in the Latin American region in order to increase the technical capacities of its National Inventory Team.	Turkey

Category	Question	Answer	From
Mitigation actions and their effects	5.We note that CO2 emissions related to biomass use for energy (43,877 Gg CO2 in 2013; reported as a memo item per IPCC guidance) are substantial, and are primarily related to space heating in the residential building sector. Does Chile anticipate that any of its mitigation measures that target improved energy efficiency in the building sector will reduce the amount of wood used for space heating?	For Chile, the use of woodstove in residential heating has been a major concern in environmental terms due to the high level of air pollution registered in the south part of the country. As a part of the work done by the government to cope with this problem, the Ministry of environment has worked in local decontamination plans with specific measures to reduce the wood consumption and the replacement of inefficient woodstoves. Additionally, the ministry of the Environment jointly with Ministry of Housing and Ministry of Energy, have worked in measures to increase insolation of residential buildings increasing the building standards and retrofitting old buildings. Indeed, Chile has realized that this measures have an impact in emission reductions specially in short life pollutants such as black carbon, however, there is not an estimation yet of the mitigation that can be achieved.	USA
Mitigation actions and their effects	6.Did Chile find that the updated inventory data was helpful in identifying or refining domestic mitigation measures? If so, could you provide a few examples of how the inventory data was used to identify or refine these measures?	Chile develops its NI with the direct involvement of sectoral institutions; the information raised has being used to the design and development of sectoral mitigation policies. An example of this is the Energy Policy 2050 and the National Strategy for Climate Change and Vegetation Resources (ENCCRV), both developed for the main sectors related to emission and removals in the inventory. Moreover, in 2017, the energy sector has lunch an specific mitigation plan to contribute with the mitigation commitments under the NDC, the base information to the design of this plan was the national Inventory and the Energy policy 2050. More information of this plan will be presented in the 3rd BUR.	USA

Category	Question	Answer	From
National GHG inventories	7.In preparing this second NIR, did Chile see any benefits or efficiencies gained from investments made during the first effort? For example: data management system improvements, institutional knowledge, training, data sharing agreements across ministries, and familiarity with senior leadership?	When Chile established its National Inventory System (NIS) in 2012, the archiving, QAQC and compiling procedures were implemented, also sectoral roles and responsibilities were assigned at the same time. Chile recognizes that its first inventory preparation process was a complex task due to financial and technical gaps. However, every inventory preparation circle has been a lesson learned that has simplified subsequent inventories preparations process and increase the overall inventory quality. Currently, Chile's Inventory Team has gained experience from good (and bad also) practices applied allowing more efficient of the recourses used and fulfil the inventory working plan.	USA
General	8.The technical analysis summary report notes that Chile's institutional structure and capacity building on climate change issues has shown substantial progress in recent years, but it is still possible to identify needs, gaps, and barriers. Can Chile identify some of the factors that made it possible for such substantial progress to be made, and also some of the the needs, gaps, and barriers that still remain? Some examples could be very informative.	Progress on institutional structure and capacity building was achieved through time thanks to a combination of factors: international support through funding and/or capacity building ptrogrammes, political will, and the influence of the international context. Nevertheless, the Paris Agreement, given the periodic implementation of revised NDCs and transparency requirements, represents further challenges for Chile´s climate agenda. The PA will demand improved governance structure and capacities: better coordination between agencies, allocation of sectorial responsibilities and longer term planning, among others. It is yet to be discussed what are the best and most efficient approaches and options for climate and NDC governance in the post Paris period.	USA

Category	Question	Answer	From
National GHG inventories	9.New Zealand commends Chile for the increasing use of country-specific emission factors in its greenhouse gas inventory. What particular improvements is Chile planning for its inventory reporting?	According the Chile's inventory key category analysis, both AFOLU and Energy are the most relevant GHG emitters sources. Hence, the improvement plan is focus in both sectors mainly. As AFOLU Sector Team has already applied, or working on, country-specific emission factors, so Chile's Inventory Team is planning to estimate the carbon content in the main fossil fuels consumed in Chile in order to develop CO2 country-specific emission factors to increase the overall inventory accuracy and reduce its uncertainty. Furthermore, The National Entity is working permanently to improve the transparency of its NIR foreseeing new requirement under Paris Agreement.	New Zealand
General	10.What specific findings from the technical analysis report is Chile considering to prioritise for the preparation and publication of its next BUR?	For the preparation and publication of the Chile's Third Biennial Update Report, in the process of updating of the Chile's National GHG Inventory (NGHGI), series 1990-2016, the precursor gases will be estimated for all sectors of the inventory. In addition, it will improve the report of the elaboration process of the NGHGI, as well as the institutional arrangements that support the inventory system and the different roles of the participating institutions, in order to increase transparency. Finally, regarding the mitigation measures, in addition to providing information on the progress made in the implementation of these, the steps envisaged will also be provided, to the extent as possible.	New Zealand

Category	Question	Answer	From
National circumstances and institutional arrangements	11The TTE in consultation with Chile identified a number of capacity building needs related to the strengthening of the institutional arrangements for GHG inventory preparation and of the capacity to quantify the actual and expected GHG impact of mitigation actions and their effects. Do you have concrete plans or have developed some ideas for the implementation of these important capacity needs?	In 2017, Chile has apply to CBIT funds to develop a new project called : “Strengthening Chile’s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Transparency Framework”. This project will help to build capacities in the systematic analysis of policies impacts and also will help to strengh capacities to develop a National Prospective System , in order to analize and design climate policies in the future to comply with the international mitigation commitments. For more information about the Chile's CBIT project follow the following link: https://www.thegef.org/project/strengthening-chile’s-nationally-determined-contribution-ndc-transparency-framework	European Union
National GHG inventories	12Chile provides information on which GHG inventory categories were not estimated, in Annex I in the Completeness Complement. While references are made to the importance of improved information, this is not directly linked to the 'not estimated' categories. Could Chile provide information on the current gaps in collecting data for the 'non estimated' categories, and on the steps taken to address these gaps? Has Chile identified specific improvements and/or capacity building needs related to these sectors?	Current gaps to collect data for the NE categories are the lack of data sources (official or unofficial). However, Chile has analysed the completeness of its inventory. So, the analysis results indicate that NE categories identified are non-relevant GHG emission sources. For this reason, the Chile’s Inventory Team has decided to focus its work in the accuracy of Chile’s inventory more than accounting non-relevant sources. However, Chile would be available to receive support to improve its inventory completeness from other UNFCCC Parties.	European Union

Category	Question	Answer	From
Mitigation actions and their effects	13Chile provided in its BUR2 detailed information on climate change mitigation actions and associated reductions. However, Chile provided limited consideration of such information in the context of the domestic reduction targets. Is such information available? For example, in terms of quantified progress towards the targets, how any gaps could be addressed, what are the key challenges and success stories in collecting and reporting such data?	According the Chile's inventory key category analysis, both AFOLU and Energy are the most relevant GHG emitters sources. Hence, the improvement plan is focus in both sectors mainly. As AFOLU Sector Team has already applied, or working on, country-specific emission factors, so Chile's Inventory Team is planning to estimate the carbon content in the main fossil fuels consumed in Chile in order to develop CO2 country-specific emission factors to increase the overall inventory accuracy and reduce its uncertainty. Furthermore, The National Entity is working permanently to improve the transparency of its NIR foreseeing new requirement under Paris Agreement.	New Zealand
General	14In its BUR2, Chile has provided detailed tabular information on how it addresses the capacity building needs identified during the technical analysis of BUR1. This is a very good summary and provides valuable information on the activities performed. Could you provide some more insights regarding this process? Which were the key findings / capacity needs which were implemented and how did you prioritise such improvements? What have been the main positive experiences and challenges in addressing these findings and capacity building needs in the BUR2?	From the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System of Chile (SNICHILE) point of view, the building and maintenance of the capacities of the sectoral teams has been prioritized over the development of country specific emission factors mainly because the lack of suitable capacities for the elaboration of inventories that are internalized in the participating institutions of SNICHILE is a critical factor for the updating process. This absence is much more difficult to cope with than the lack of country specific emission factors for main categories. On the other hand, the development of specific country data is a much more expensive process (in terms of finance, time and people) that must be addressed from a medium and long-term perspective. Despite this, the most established sectoral technical teams (Agriculture, LULUCF) have advanced in the development of data and factors more representative of the national reality. From the tracking mitigation actions point of view, despite having a methodology that better involves the sectors in the collection of information for the BUR it remains a need to have institutional arrangements or mandates that allow carry out the collection of information in a systematic and permanent way, considering it within the sectoral tasks as part of the incorporation of the topic of climate change in the design of public policies. On the other hand, work is being done in capacity building and exchange successful experiences associated with the design of MRV systems for mitigation actions. An example of this is the "Monitoring, Reporting and Verification Technical Team of Chile", which was formed in January 2018 and is constituted as an instance of permanent work that seeks to strengthen the institutional arrangements that allow communication and interaction among the different actors that monitor the efforts to face climate change in the country.	New Zealand

Category	Question	Answer	From
Mitigation actions and their effects	Chile provided in its BUR2 detailed information on climate change mitigation actions and associated reductions. However, Chile provided limited consideration of such information in the context of the domestic reduction targets. Is such information available? For example, in terms of quantified progress towards the targets, how any gaps could be addressed, what are the key challenges and success stories in collecting and reporting such data?	According the Chile's inventory key category analysis, both AFOLU and Energy are the most relevant GHG emitters sources. Hence, the improvement plan is focus in both sectors mainly. As AFOLU Sector Team has already applied, or working on, country-specific emission factors, so Chile's Inventory Team is planning to estimate the carbon content in the main fossil fuels consumed in Chile in order to develop CO2 country-specific emission factors to increase the overall inventory accuracy and reduce its uncertainty. Furthermore, The National Entity is working permanently to improve the transparency of its NIR foreseeing new requirement under Paris Agreement.	New Zealand
General	In its BUR2, Chile has provided detailed tabular information on how it addresses the capacity building needs identified during the technical analysis of BUR1. This is a very good summary and provides valuable information on the activities performed. Could you provide some more insights regarding this process? Which were the key findings / capacity needs which were implemented and how did you prioritise such improvements? What have been the main positive experiences and challenges in addressing these findings and capacity building needs in the BUR2?	From the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System of Chile (SNICHILE) point of view, the building and maintenance of the capacities of the sectoral teams has been prioritized over the development of country specific emission factors mainly because the lack of suitable capacities for the elaboration of inventories that are internalized in the participating institutions of SNICHILE is a critical factor for the updating process. This absence is much more difficult to cope with than the lack of country specific emission factors for main categories. On the other hand, the development of specific country data is a much more expensive process (in terms of finance, time and people) that must be addressed from a medium and long-term perspective. Despite this, the most established sectoral technical teams (Agriculture, LULUCF) have advanced in the development of data and factors more representative of the national reality. From the tracking mitigation actions point of view, despite having a methodology that better involves the sectors in the collection of information for the BUR it remains a need to have institutional arrangements or mandates that allow carry out the collection of information in a systematic and permanent way, considering it within the sectoral tasks as part of the incorporation of the topic of climate change in the design of public policies. On the other hand, work is being done in capacity building and exchange successful experiences associated with the design of MRV systems for mitigation actions. An example of this is the "Monitoring, Reporting and Verification Technical Team of Chile", which was formed in January 2018 and is constituted as an instance of permanent work that seeks to strengthen the institutional arrangements that allow communication and interaction among the different actors that monitor the efforts to face climate change in the country.	New Zealand

National GHG inventories	Continuous Improvement Plan	According to p.49 of the BUR, in order to identify and prioritize potential improvements of GHG inventories, Chile has developed a Continuous Improvement Plan. Could you share further information on how Chile developed the Plan, decided priority areas/activities, and how the Plan is utilized for the improvement of Chile's inventories?	To prepare the Continuous Improvement Plan (CIP), every Sectoral Inventory Team provides its needs and priorities to the National Entity at the end of every inventory circle to prepare the Chile's NIR. Also, recommendation from the peer-to-peer review are included in the CIP. Then, the National Entity develop a proposal CIP to be discussed in the Chile's NIS biennial workshops. Finally, the improvement activities are selected by the Chile's National Inventory System based on the relevant of its GHG emissions (key category analysis), uncertainty and the financial resources available.	Japón
Information on domestic measurement reporting and verification	Chile's own accounting rules and centralized MRV platform	According to p.166 – 168 of the BUR, in order to collect consistent information on the mitigation actions carried by different institutions, Chile is working to establish its own accounting rules and centralized MRV platform for mitigation actions. Could you please provide detailed information and further updates on this?	In 2016, the Ministry of the Environment's Climate Change Department, through the Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) project, developed a study to define basic accounting rules for mitigation actions in Chile and designing the preliminary contents of a centralized MRV platform. The objective of having own accounting rules for Chile is to identify likely conflicts in the information analysis, such as double counting, scope differences or methodological differences, which must be considered and resolved in order to tracking the progress of mitigation actions in the country. The study identified three kind of accounting rules that have to be defined: coordination, methodological and integration rules. On the one hand, the work related to the definition of the accounting rules identified will be addressed by the "Monitoring, Reporting and Verification Technical Team of Chile", which was formed in January 2018 and is constituted as an instance of permanent work that seeks to strengthen the institutional arrangements that allow communication and interaction among the different actors that monitor the efforts to face climate change in the country. On the other hand, and as a one of measures committed in the Chile's National Action Plan on Climate Change 2017-2022, work will be carried out during 2018-2019 term on the design and implementation of a registration and information platform on mitigation actions, seeking to determine the contents and functional structure of this platform for its later implementation in the servers of the Ministry of the Environment and that is consistent with other national platforms related to information on climate change. This topic will also be addressed through CBIT project "Strengthening Chile's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Transparency Framework" as one of its outputs.	Japón
Information on domestic measurement reporting and verification	Accountability rules for projects that could have credits in international market mechanis	As a Party to the Kyoto Protocol, Chile's plays a quite active role in international market mechanisms. In answering a question raised by Switzerland during the first round of FSV, Chile stated that "currently the country is working on the definition of accountability rules which aim to map the interactions and links between the different mitigation activities and take actions to discount reductions of projects that could have credits in international market mechanisms". Could Chile give an update of the state of play regarding the separation of mitigation effects that are accounted towards national targets and mitigation outcomes in the context of CDM	Chile has develop an study related to the accountabiity rules needed to quantify its commitmens under the Paris Agreement. Regarding this topic the country has identify different types of rule that need to be designed named: coodination rules, methodological rules and integration rules. Chile is commited to work actively on this, however it will be necessary to take into consideration the result of the negotiations under the specific working group	Suiza

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