

Ministerio de Energía

Gobierno de Chile

# CARBON NEUTRALITY, ARTICLE 6 AND JCM: THE CHILEAN CASE

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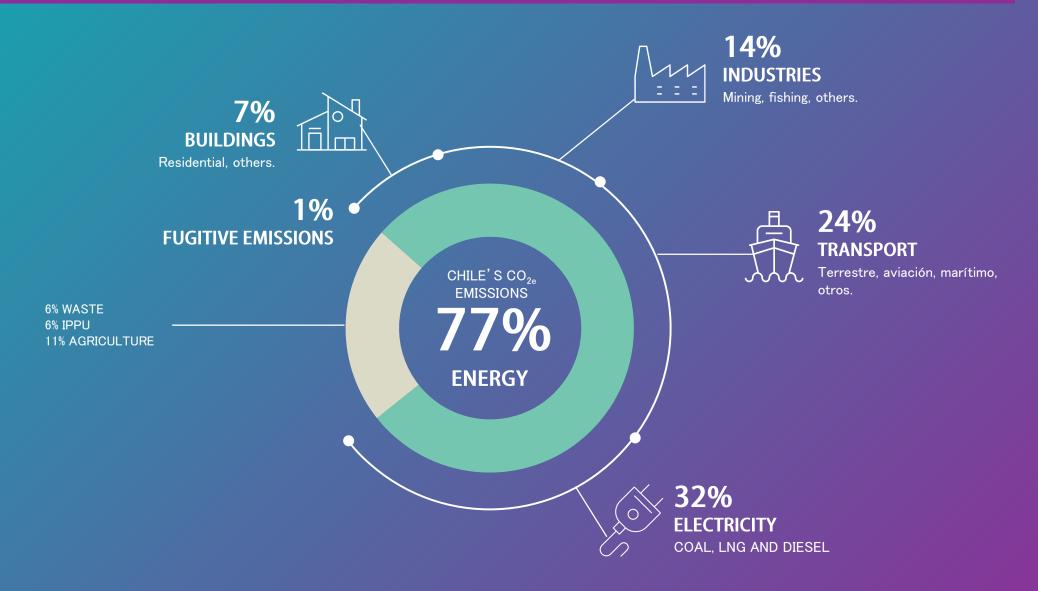
- I. CARBON NEUTRALITY & NDC
- II. CLIMATE VULNERABLE INDUSTRIES & OPPORTUNITIES
- III. JCM & ARTICLE 6
- IV. FINAL THOUGHTS



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## THE ENERGY SECTOR IS THE MAJOR CONTRUBITOR OF GHG EMISSIONS IN CHILE (2018)



## **CHILE HAS INCREASED ITS AMBITION**

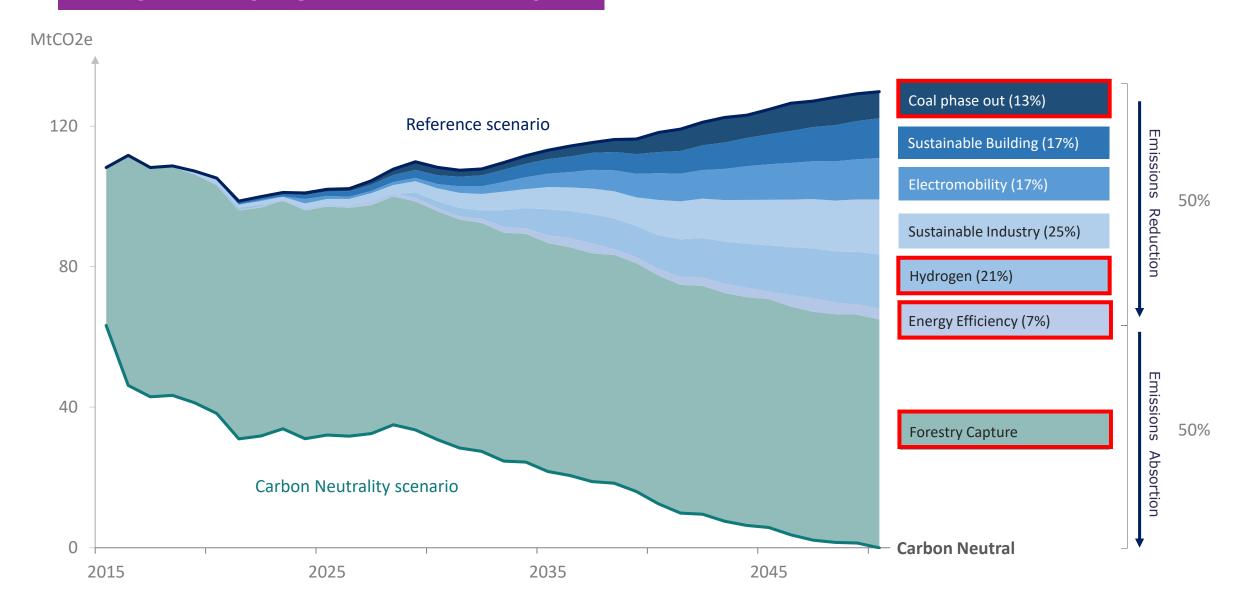


2019: Chile announced its Carbon Neutrality goal by 2050

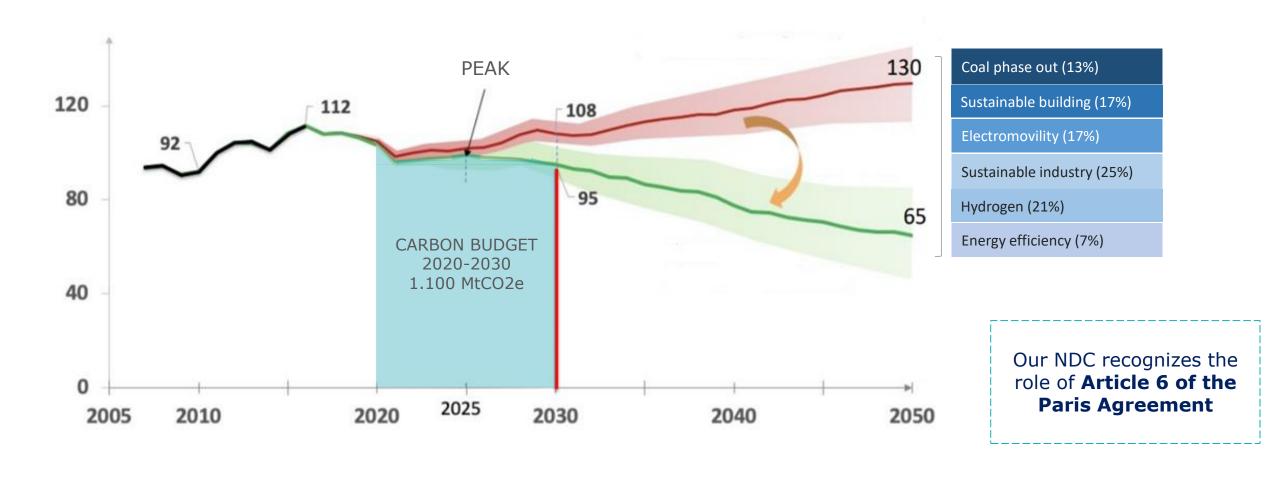


2020: Chile updated its NDC and reaffirmed its carbon neutrality goal by evaluating and prioritizing the needed mitigation actions

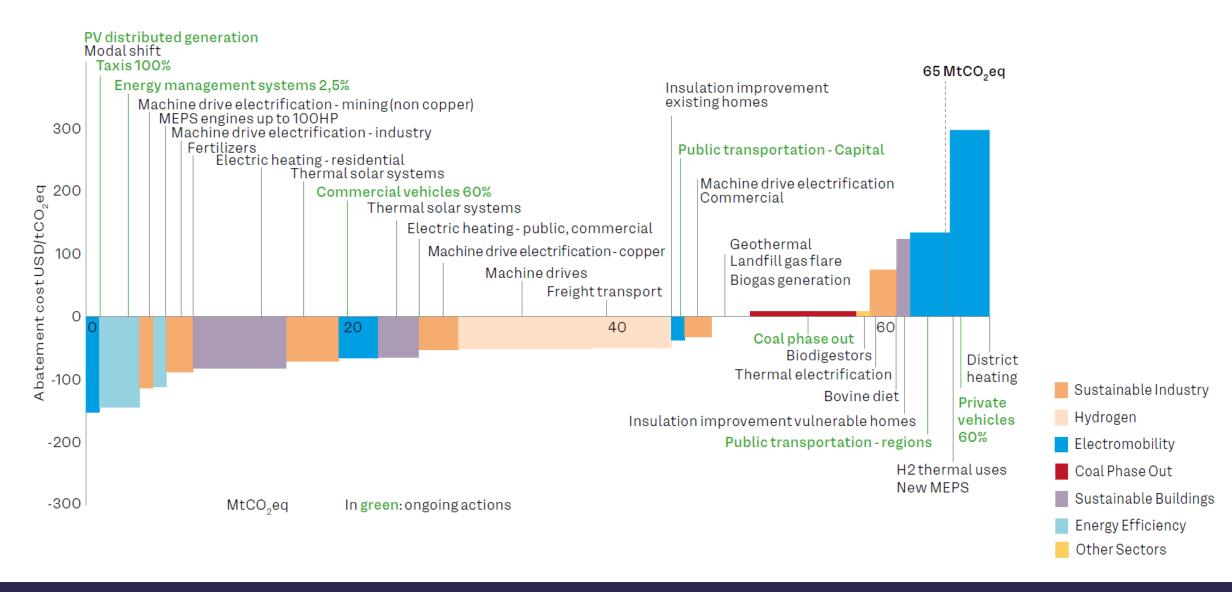
### **ENERGY AND FORESTRY PLAY A KEY ROLE**



## **OUR NDC IS A MID-GOAL TO THIS PATH**



#### THESE ARE THE MOST COST-EFFECTIVE MEASURES



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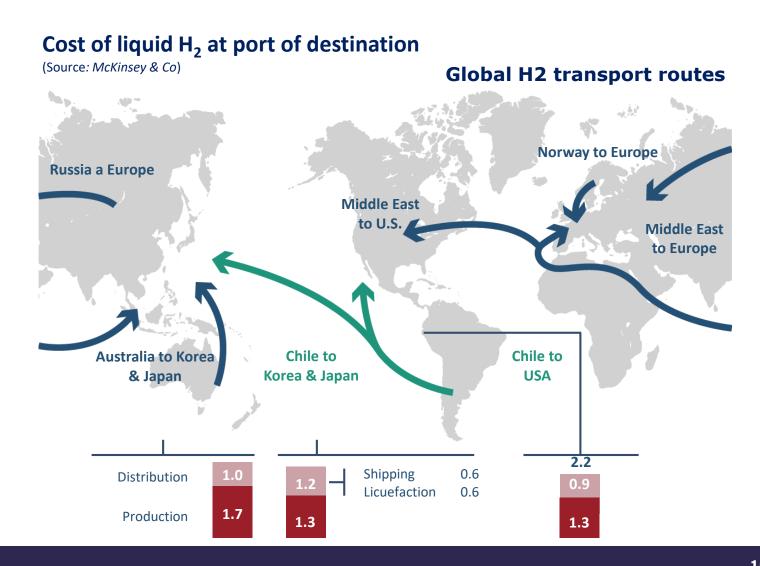
#### CHILE AIMS TO ALLING ECONOMY GROWTH WITH GREENER INDUSTRIES

**Green Hydrogen** is an opportunity to decarbonize the world's energy consumption

Chile is in a privileged position due its great renewable energy potential

Last November, the Ministry Jobet launched our **National Green Hydrogen Strategy** 





(1) National Green Hydrogen Strategy (in english) LINK

## CHILE AIMS TO ALLING ECONOMY GROWTH WITH GREENER INDUSTRIES

Chile is known as one of **the biggest copper exporters** of the world.

Copper, due its physics-chemical properties, will be used in a lot of technological solutions, such as electromobility.

Is fundamental to transit to a low emission (green) mining.

Chile is developing its **National Mining Policy 2050** 



(1) Política Nacional Minera 2050 LINK

### NOT ALL INDUSTRIES ARE PREPARED FOR THE NEEDED TRANSITION

Some Chilean industries have high climate transition risks.

An analysis<sup>1</sup> was made considering following indicators:

- 1. Trade exposure intensity
- 2. Energy consumption intensity
- 3. GHG Emission intensity

Two scenarios were evaluated:

- 1. No carbon pricing policy implemented
- 2. Domestic carbon pricing implemented









<sup>(1)</sup> Estudio Sectores con riesgo de transición climática, GIZ, 2018. LINK

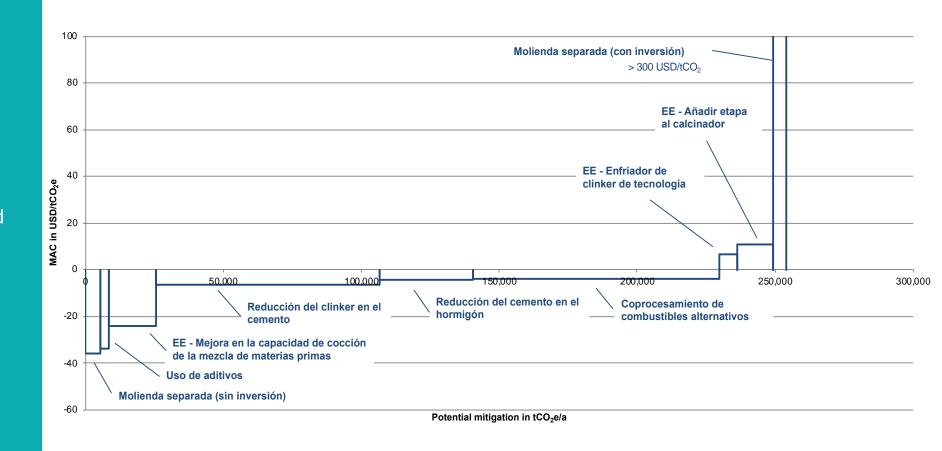
#### TNA - CASE STUDY: CEMENT

The Chilean cement industries don't produce much GHG emissions per ton of clinker compared to global emissions in this sector (10% lower than the world average)

This industry is highly exposed to trade (import of clinker/cement from other countries).

A TNA was made identifying mitigation actions for:

- 1. Clinker
- 2. Cement
- 3. Concrete

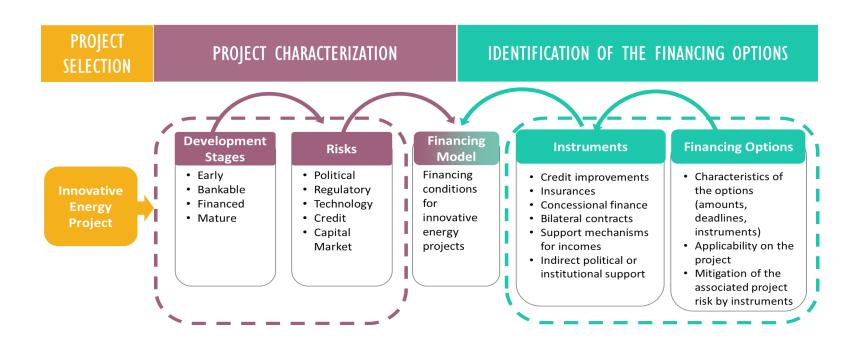


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#### **GETTING FINANCE FOR GREEN PROJECTS IS NOT EASY**



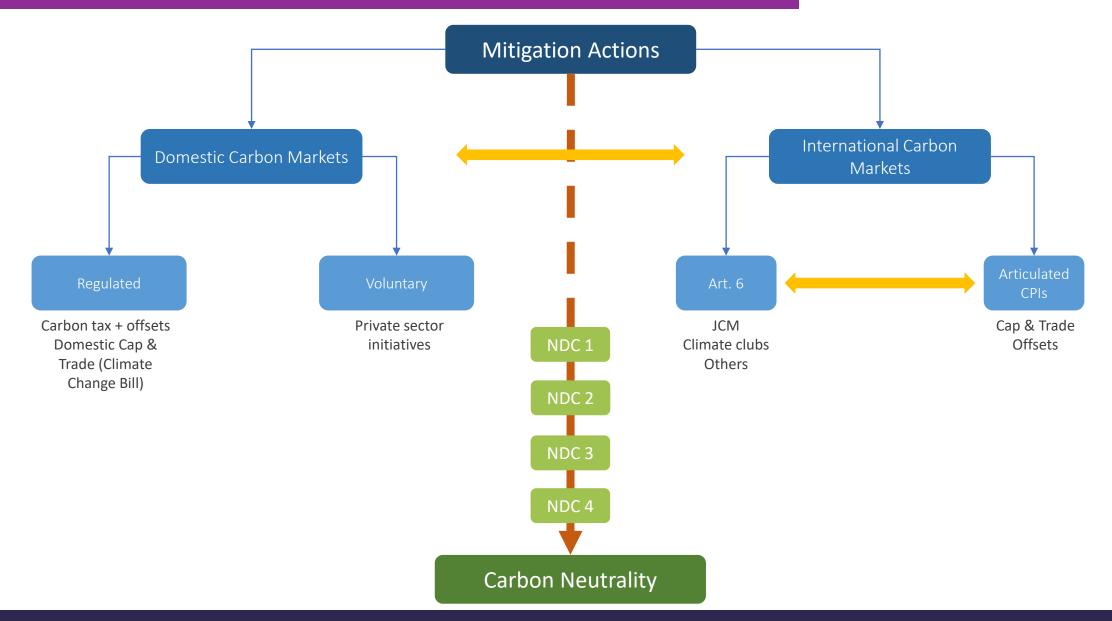
Knowledge gaps on mitigation/adaptation projects is still a challenge

Possible sources of funding

- Domestic banking
- International development banks
- International agencies
- Direct/indirect subsidies
- Carbon markets

Art. 6 & JCM have a carbon market approach. The latter has already provided funding for Chilean projects

## **HOW CAN WE USE CARBON MARKETS TO INCREASE AMBITION?**



### CHILE IS PART OF DIFFERENT PILOTING INITIATIVES OF ART. 6









Climate Market Club

emiliate Warket elab



**National Policy** 



Québec

No pilots yet

to date.

Instruments and Mitigation.

**Joint Crediting Mechanism** 

5 Projects in the pipeline: energy sector





Chile – Quebec joint declaration signing ceremony COP25, 2019

#### **ROLE OF THE JCM IN CHILE'S PATH TO CARBON NEUTRALITY**

- Assist in the transition of highly vulnerable industry (cement, steel, etc.) by piloting cutting-edge technologies.
- Help Chile in identifying a portfolio of projects (in the context of NDC and Carbon Neutrality) for which technologies and/or other barriers make them costlier now.
- Continue piloting JCM projects in the energy sector, with the aim of accelerating current trend in clean energy transition.
- Deepen Japan's and Chile's understanding of Article 6 and its link to the JCM, in order to adjust current JCM approach to be in line/comparable with the new rules (baseline approaches, corresponding adjustment, NDC accounting, etc.).

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#### FINAL THOUGHTS

- JCM is a pioneering initiative with regards to international cooperation towards emissions reductions.
- It has pursued conservative baseline approaches way before this issue was on the table under Article 6.
- It promotes early involvement of the host country concerning crucial decisions for project approval and implementation (baseline and MRV methodologies).
- JCM is an effective promoter of mitigation worldwide and should continue to do so, especially as Article 6 is now in the loop.
- The experience in setting up projects and the governance framework is important for Article 6 implementation.
- JCM could be an important funding source to foster clean transition in sectors that could be highly affected by either climate emission regulations or a price on carbon.



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# DIVISION OF STUDIES AND POLICIES ON ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT